The establishment of language as a focus of study took place over many centuries, and reflection on its nature emerged in relation to very different social and cultural practices. Written by a team of leading scholars, this volume provides an authoritative, chronological account of the history of the study of language from ancient times to the end of the twentieth century (i.e., ‘recent history,’ when modern linguistics greatly expanded). Comprised of twenty-nine chapters, it is split into three parts, each with an introduction covering the larger context of interest in language, especially the different philosophical, religious, and/or political concerns and sociocultural practices of the times. At the end of the volume, there is a combined list of all references cited and an index of topics, languages, major figures, etc. Comprehensive in its scope, it is an essential reference for researchers, teachers, and students alike in linguistics and related disciplines.

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THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF LINGUISTICS

Edited by

LINDA R. WAUGH
University of Arizona

MONIQUE MONVILLE-BURSTON
Cyprus University of Technology

JOHN E. JOSEPH
The University of Edinburgh
To all those over the centuries up to the present day who have thought and written about language and endeavored to gain an understanding of this most human of faculties.
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The co-editors of *CHL* owe an enormous debt to all of the contributors to this volume. We have had the good fortune of assembling a team of well-qualified scholars, from various academic, disciplinary, theoretical, and cultural backgrounds, who brought effort and expertise to presenting specialized and technical material in a way suited for a general audience. As in other edited works, there is no single authorial voice; and there are significant differences between styles and positions—which is normal, given the state of language studies in the past and at the current moment.

**Contributors**

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Preface

By Linda R. Waugh

The Cambridge History of Linguistics (CHL) has been long in the making – indeed, it has a history of its own, with contributions from many (see the Acknowledgments). Some years ago, Kate Brett at Cambridge University Press proposed to me that I edit a volume on linguistics for the Cambridge History Series. She enthusiastically supported my suggestion of the co-editorship of John Joseph, a prolific scholar of (the history of) linguistics. John and I made together the first decisions concerning the scope and organization of the book, the chapters and their topics, and early choices of chapter writers. We wrote responses to external reviews solicited by Kate and polished our part of the final proposal that she successfully presented to the Cambridge Syndics.

As the project was gathering momentum and the workload was becoming heavier than anticipated, we added Monique Monville-Burston to the editorial team. I had worked with Monique successfully on a variety of projects over many years and knew of her deep insight into (the history of) linguistics, her clarity of thinking and writing, and her capacity to work steadily on a complex project. Unfortunately, not long thereafter, John was unable to be involved in the completion of the editorial tasks. I want to acknowledge here his vital role in many aspects of the conceptualization of, and early editorial work on, this volume, as shown by his being listed as co-editor.

Not long after John’s departure, Kate, to whom so much is owed, took on other duties and was replaced by Helen Barton, who has provided expert, patient, and thoughtful guidance (see the Acknowledgments) to Monique and me, while we recruited authors for several chapters, made decisions about additional chapters, and gave comments and suggestions to all of the authors. Monique and I co-edited all of the chapters, co-authored the general Introduction to the CHL with me in the lead and the Introduction to Part III with her in the lead, established the References list, and, eventually, worked together on the Index. In short, Monique has played a pivotal and equal role...
in the elaboration and publication of this volume, which would not exist in its present state without her.

I am very happy to see this project coming to fruition: it is now (past) time for the CHL to be launched into the world.
Acknowledgments

LINDA R. WAUGH AND MONIQUE MONVILLE-BURSTON

A volume of the scope and complexity of *The Cambridge History of Linguistics* would not have been feasible without the support, cooperation, and contributions of many people and institutions over the long time it has taken for it to be prepared and published. In addition to acknowledging the importance and excellence of the contributors to this volume (see the List of Contributors), we take great pleasure in thanking our spouses, Ronald Breiger and Jack Burston, for their patience throughout this long gestation period, for expert advice when we had issues with our computers, software, and other equipment, and for reading and discussing with us the Introduction to Part III. We also want to thank those who have read that Introduction and given us very helpful and insightful comments about it, especially Alessandro Duranti, Frederick Newmeyer, and Elizabeth Traugott.

As explained in the Preface, Kate Brett at Cambridge University Press played a vital role in setting the *CHL* into motion, but she eventually took on other duties; and John Joseph was unable to continue with editorial work connected with this project after it was launched. The two of us, Linda Waugh and Monique Monville-Burston, are grateful to one another that we decided to continue with publishing this book, with each of us taking the lead on certain aspects of the tasks, but always working together collaboratively. We have also worked very productively with Kate’s successor, Helen Barton, Commissioning Editor for language and linguistics and in particular for the Handbooks in Linguistics series, the format of which she suggested we use as a template for the *CHL*, even though it is in the Histories series. We would like to acknowledge her expert and thoughtful guidance, as well as her diligence and patience in ensuring that this volume would come to fruition. We also convey our thanks to Isabel Collins (Helen’s editorial assistant), copy-editor, Kay McKechnie, indexer, Amala Gobiraman, and content manager, Laura Simmons.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We want to recognize the various editorial assistants from the PhD program in Second Language Acquisition and Teaching (SLAT) at the University of Arizona who helped with the task of formatting the chapters and establishing the list of references: Drs. Bryan Meadows, Kristin Helland, Timothy Murphy, Kara Johnson Reid, Steve Przymus, Alan Kohler, and Nicole Schmidt. And we also wish to acknowledge the funding granted by the University of Cyprus to Monique for travel between Nicosia and Tucson.

Finally, we want to thank the many scholars, colleagues, former students, and friends who have given advice about how best the CHL might be approached and completed and who have spurred us on by asking – is it finished yet? This hefty volume is, at last, our answer to that question.
Abbreviations, Acronyms, Special Symbols, and Other Conventions

Abbreviations, acronyms, and special symbols as well as other conventions used throughout this book are listed below. Anything used in only one chapter is not included in this list and is explained in that chapter. At the beginning of the list of references, there is a list of abbreviations and conventions relevant only for that section and thus not included here.

1. Abbreviations Referring to Linguistic Theories/Approaches, Schools of Linguistics, Linguistic Associations/Institutions, and Widely Cited Books

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>Applied Linguistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aspects</td>
<td>Aspects of a Theory of Syntax (N. Chomsky)</td>
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<td>CA</td>
<td>Conversation Analysis</td>
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<td>CAL</td>
<td>Critical Applied Linguistics</td>
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<td>CC</td>
<td>Communicative Competence</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDA</td>
<td>Critical Discourse Analysis</td>
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<td>CHILDES</td>
<td>Child Language Data Exchange System (language corpus)</td>
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<td>CLA</td>
<td>Critical Language Awareness</td>
</tr>
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<td>CLC</td>
<td>Copenhagen Linguistic Circle</td>
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<td>Cours, Course</td>
<td>Cours de linguistique générale (F. de Saussure)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(translation)</td>
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<td>Construction Grammar</td>
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<td>GPSG</td>
<td>Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar</td>
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### List of Abbreviations

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<td>Generative Semantics</td>
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<td>HPSG</td>
<td>Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar</td>
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<td>IL</td>
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<td>MP</td>
<td>Minimalist Program</td>
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<td>MTT</td>
<td>Meaning–Text Theory</td>
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<td>NP</td>
<td>Natural Phonology</td>
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<td>Natural Semantic Metalanguage</td>
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<td>OT</td>
<td>Optimality Theory</td>
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<td>PLC</td>
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<td>P&amp;P</td>
<td>Principles &amp; Parameters</td>
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<tr>
<td>RG</td>
<td>Relational Grammar</td>
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<td>SES</td>
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<td>School of Oriental and African Studies (London)</td>
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<td>School of Oriental Studies (London)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPE</td>
<td>Sound Pattern of English (N. Chomsky &amp; M. Halle)</td>
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<td>SPEAKING</td>
<td>Model for Ethnography of Communication (D. Hymes)</td>
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<td>Transformational Grammar</td>
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<td>UCL</td>
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<td>UCLA</td>
<td>University of California at Los Angeles</td>
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<tr>
<td>UG</td>
<td>Universal Grammar</td>
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<tr>
<td>VARBRUL</td>
<td>Software for establishing variable rules in Labovian sociolinguistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>WALS</td>
<td>World Atlas of Linguistic Structures</td>
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### Abbreviations for Languages and Language Families

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<tr>
<td>AAE</td>
<td>African American English</td>
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<td>African American Vernacular English</td>
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<td>Amer.</td>
<td>American (English)</td>
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<td>English</td>
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<td>Gr.</td>
<td>Greek</td>
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<td>IE</td>
<td>Indo-European</td>
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<tr>
<td>L2</td>
<td>Second language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lat.</td>
<td>Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Engl./OE</td>
<td>Old English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHG</td>
<td>Old High German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDE</td>
<td>Present-Day English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIE</td>
<td>Proto-Indo-European</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskr.</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Phonetics, Phonology, Prosody

For phonetic symbols see: IPA website: [www.internationalphoneticassociation.org/content/full-ipa-chart](http://www.internationalphoneticassociation.org/content/full-ipa-chart) or Wikipedia: [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Phonetic_Alphabet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Phonetic_Alphabet)

- asp: aspirated
- CCC: consonant+consonant+consonant
- CCV: consonant+consonant+vowel
- CV: consonant+vowel
- CVC: consonant+vowel+consonant
- F: falling pitch accent
- H: high pitch accent
- IPA: International Phonetic Alphabet, also International Phonetic Association
- L: low pitch accent
- N: nasal consonant
- nas: nasalized
- V: vowel [also verb, depending on context]
- VC: vowel+consonant
- [ ]: phonic transcription (e.g., [tʰ] = aspirated ‘t’ in tell, and [f] = ‘dark l’, in tell [tʰɛl]).
- //: phonemic/phonological transcription (e.g., /t/ = the phoneme ‘t’, and /l/ = the phoneme /l/ in tell /tɛl/).

4. Grammatical Categories and Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL/Abl</td>
<td>ablative case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC/Acc</td>
<td>accusative case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adj/adj</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUX</td>
<td>auxiliary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>complementizer phrase/Complementizer Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT/Dat</td>
<td>dative case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def/def</td>
<td>definite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# List of Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dem</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DemN</td>
<td>demonstrative + noun (order)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DS</td>
<td>deep structure/Deep Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fem./f.</td>
<td>feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen./Gen</td>
<td>genitive case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GN</td>
<td>genitive before the noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>inflection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-language</td>
<td>internal-language ('grammar,' competence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPERF</td>
<td>imperfect tense/imperfective aspect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IND/Ind</td>
<td>indicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INF</td>
<td>infinitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEF/indef</td>
<td>indefinite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF</td>
<td>Logical Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>modal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masc./m.</td>
<td>masculine</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>noun</td>
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<tr>
<td>NDem</td>
<td>noun + demonstrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOM/nom</td>
<td>nominative case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>noun phrase</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPpost</td>
<td>noun phrase + postposition (order)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRel</td>
<td>noun + relative clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OV</td>
<td>object–verb (order)</td>
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<td>PERF</td>
<td>perfective aspect</td>
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<tr>
<td>pl./p.</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>phrase marker/Phrase Marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post</td>
<td>postposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
<td>prepositional phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>phrase structure/Phrase Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prep</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PrepP</td>
<td>prepositional phrase</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROG</td>
<td>progressive</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRT</td>
<td>partitive</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rel</td>
<td>relative clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RelN</td>
<td>relative clause + noun (order)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>sentence or subject (depending on context)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sg./s.</td>
<td>singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOV</td>
<td>subject–object–verb (order)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>surface structure/Surface Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subj</td>
<td>subjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVO</td>
<td>subject–verb–object (order)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T(s)</td>
<td>transformation(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti</td>
<td>trace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TNS</td>
<td>tense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

V verb or vowel (depending on context)
VO verb–object (order)
VP verb phrase

5. Other Abbreviations

BCE Before the Common Era
C. century, centuries
c. circa CE Common Era
fl. flourished (Latin *floruit*): years while a given person was active
fr. fragment
GB Great Britain
lit. literally
NA North America
trans. translator/translated/translation
WW1, WW2 World War I, 2

6. Other Conventions

single quotes ‘…’
- (a) English translation of words/phrases in another language
- (b) ‘so-called’, ‘scare quotes’ (for distancing of author from what is said)
- (c) technical words/phrases, words/phrases used in a technical sense
- (d) title of an article or a chapter, used in a text
- (e) translation of the title of an article, chapter or book in a text

double quotes “…”
- words attributed to an author being discussed (quotations)

italic script (a) word/phrase in a language other than English
- (b) word/phrase used as an example, including English
- (c) emphasis or focus on word/phrase
- (d) title of a book (in the original language)

bold/ small caps (a) emphasis or focus on word/phrase where italics are used for a different function

asterisk *
- (a) unattested form (in the history of a specific language)
- (b) ungrammatical (given the syntax of a specific language)
- (c) anomalous (given the semantic system of a specific language)
- (d) not a possible form (given the findings of typology/universals)
List of Abbreviations

7. Logic Symbols

\( \land \) logical conjunction ‘and’
\( \lor \) logical disjunction ‘or’
\( \supset \) material implication ‘if… then’
\( \forall \) ‘for all X’
\( \Box \) ‘it is necessarily true’
\( \neg \) negation ‘not’
\( \leftrightarrow \) biconditional ‘if and only if’
\( \exists \) existential quantifier ‘there exists’
\( \Diamond \) ‘it is possible that’
\( \in \) ‘is a member of the set’