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Leeds Studies in English
School of English
University of Leeds
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explaining why it is precisely the ideas described in its descriptive universal semasiology (No. 7) which can be expressed in a language. Thus, if we say that the reason why Lappish is so rich in names for the reindeer is that the Lapps are so interested in reindeer, this will be a point of the explanatory universal semasiology of Lappish.

15. *Explanatory universal morphology*. This consists in explaining why it is precisely the types of derivation and relation, moods and emphatic states described in its descriptive universal morphology (No. 8) which can be expressed in a language. Thus the question why Nama has a dual (whereas Mn. E., for example, has not) is a point of the explanatory universal morphology of Nama.⁵

ALAN S. C. ROSS.

PHILOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY.

CASE-SYNCRETISM and CASE-FISSION to render the German *Kasussynekretismus* 'the replacement of several case-endings with various functions by one case-ending with these functions' (examples afforded by the Germanic dative which corresponds to the Ind. E. dative, locative, instrumental and, in part, the ablative); *Kasusabspaltung* 'the formation of a new case-ending with some of the various functions of an earlier case-ending which is then left with only a part of its original

⁵ The fifteenfold subdivision of the philology of a language suggested here may profitably be compared with older systems. It should be remembered that there is considerable variation in the meanings attached to certain terms (particularly *semasiology* and *morphology*) by different authors. (1) Descriptive synchronic phonology corresponds approximately to phonetics; the acoustics of speech-sounds, a subject exactly as important as phonetics as a philological auxiliary, has been grossly neglected, probably owing to the considerable amount of mathematics and physics involved. (2) Descriptive synchronic semasiology corresponds to lexicography. (3) Descriptive synchronic morphology corresponds in part to accidence and in part to syntax. (4) Descriptive diachronic phonology corresponds to phonology. (5) Descriptive diachronic semasiology (i) corresponds to etymology; most of the changes described in (ii) would be included in the semasiology of the majority of authors (e.g. A. Noreen, *Vårt Språk*; Z. Gombocz, *A magyar történeti*

functions' (e.g. the formation of a new Pr. Italic ablative, *-ād*, in the *-ā*-stems, beside the original 'genitive-ablative' *-ās*, which was then confined to the genitive; thus abl. Oscan *toutad* 'ciuitate' beside gen. Umbrian *tutas* 'ciuitatis'). See K. Brugmann, *Kurze vergleichende Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen*, p. 419).

BALTIC FINNIC (rather than *Baltic-Finnish* or *Balto-Finnish*) < Finnish *itämerensuomalainen*; a name for certain Finno-Ugrian languages in the neighbourhood of the Baltic which form a closely-related family, *viz.*: Finnish, Karelian, Lüd (< Finnish *lyydiläinen*), Veps (< Finnish *vepsäläinen*), Vatja (< Finnish *vatjalainen* rather than < German *wotisch*), Estonian (rather than Esthonian) and Livonian.

SUBJUNCTIVE in Germanic (rather than *conjunctive* or *optative*; these terms can then be used for the Ind. E. moods which the Germanic subjunctive represents).

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nyelvtan vázlatá: IV. Jelentésen). (6) Descriptive diachronic morphology corresponds in part to 'historische Formenlehre,' in part to historical syntax and in part to the etymology of prepositions, conjunctions and particles. (7) Descriptive universal semasiology. Practically no work has been done on this subject, but occasionally an attempt has been made to give a list of the ideas found in a language of which only scanty remains are extant (e.g. for Old Saxon by E. Sievers in his edition of the *Heliand*, pp. 391-464). (8) Descriptive universal morphology corresponds to the 'theory of categories' of most authors (e.g. A. Noreen, *op. cit.*). (9) Explanatory synchronic semasiology. In general, and in the majority of languages, it is impossible to study this subject; the only possibilities are (a) the study of languages such as Ewe and (b) the study of imitative words (see L. Hjelmslev, *Principes de grammaire générale*, p. 183 ff.) (10) Explanatory synchronic morphology is also impossible in general, and in the majority of languages. (11) Explanatory diachronic phonology has been mentioned incidentally in most works on the theory of language and has recently been made the subject of special study by the Cercle Linguistique de Prague. (12) Explanatory diachronic semasiology is usually included under semasiology. (13) Explanatory diachronic morphology. The very small amount of work that has been done on this subject can be included under two heads: (a) the study of association and (b) the study of changes in the expressions of moods incidentally included under semasiology. (14) Explanatory universal semasiology is a subject that has not been investigated; in any case it would not in general be considered as a part of philology. (15) Explanatory universal morphology has been discussed to some extent in works on the theory of language.