CHAPTER: 7

CHARACTERISTICS OF DOCUMENTS CITED IN INDIAN PERIODICALS

7.1 Availability of Periodicals of Linguistics in India

7.2 Types of Publications

7.3 Comparative Study

7.4 Ranking of Journals

7.5 Subject Dispersion and Scatter

7.6 Main Trends in Number of Authors

7.7 Nationality of Authors

7.8 Most Cited Authors and Their Works

7.9 List 2
Linguistics in India has expanded rapidly since independence as a separate branch of academic and practical knowledge. Among universities which have a department of Linguistics and teaching facilities for a full post-graduate course in Linguistics, the University of Calcutta is obviously the oldest. Originally, the University of Calcutta had a Professorship in Comparative Philology in 1913, and in 1922 under the Khaira Foundation a Professorship in Indian Linguistics was added. The second University to introduce Linguistics as a major subject is situated in the Bombay State. The Deccan College revived in 1939 as a post-graduate and research institute for Linguistics and Historical and Social Studies, provided the main centre for linguistic studies in this part of India and was the precursor for the establishment of the first of the regional universities in the State. With the establishment of the Poona University in 1948, the Deccan College became a constituent research institute of the new university and has been functioning as a department of Linguistics
in the University. The Deccan College possesses a very full library of books and journals in Linguistics and an active Experimental Phonetics Laboratory in the country. The third centre was established in 1953 at the Agra University when the K.M. Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics came into being. Regular teaching and research at post-graduate level began in July 1956. Among other universities which have special interest in developing linguistic studies are the M.S. University of Baroda which has created a special department of Linguistics with a Board of Studies in Linguistics, the University of Gujarat has a School of Gujarati Language and Literature, the University of Mysore has specialisation in Philology since 1953 (1).

Now a number of other universities have included Linguistics in their academic activities. In Annamalai University, the Department of Linguistics was established in 1957 and now the department is maximally developed. The works on Comparative Dravidian are the ones that can be rated as good. There has been a full-fledged Department of Linguistics and Contemporary English as part of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIEFL), Hyderabad since its inception in 1959. The Institute has a Language Laboratory and a good phonetics laboratory with a Sound Spectrograph and with palatographic
equipment. The Institute has also an acoustically treated recording room. The major areas of research of the department are contrastive analysis (English and major Indian languages), Indian English, problems of translation and stylistics. Saugar University also established the department in 1959.

The Deccan College revived in 1939 as a postgraduate and research institute for Linguistics, now has three stages of development: (1) Deccan College (1939), (2) Pune University (1960), and (3) Centre for Advanced Study in Linguistics (1965). The areas of specialisation are Indo-Iranian and Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Tibeto-Burman, Sindhi, Austro-Asiatic, Applied Linguistics and Phonetics.

Deccan College was a pioneer in the spread of modern linguistics in India, and had been one of the best centers in various branches of modern linguistics. It has held a prestigious position nationally and internationally in Indian Linguistics for nearly two decades.

In 1962, Kurukshetra University established the department of Linguistics. The department specialises in Indo-Aryan, Applied Linguistics, Sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics. The department of Linguistics at Osmania University was established in 1962. The department publishes a Research Journal.
entitled 'Osmania Papers in Linguistics'. The areas of specialization are Historical Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, and Dravidian Linguistics.

Delhi University established the department in 1963. The department has a very well equipped phonetics laboratory. Research specialisation includes Theoretical Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Applied Linguistics and Experimental Phonetics. Bombay University started the department of Linguistics in 1964. The research areas cover descriptive studies of the dialect of Marathi, Tamil and Gujarati.

There has been a full-fledged Department of Linguistics and Languages in Ravishankar University established in 1965. The areas of specialisation are Descriptive Linguistics, Applied Linguistics (Language Teaching, Sociolinguistics), Lexicography, Linguistic Geography, Historical Linguistics, and Chhattisgarhi and Tribal Studies. The department also offers Diplomas in Russian, German, French and English languages.

In Punjabi University, Patiala, the Department of Anthropological Linguistics was established in 1968. The areas of specialisation are Structural semantics, Anthropological Linguistics, Dravidian Linguistics and Tamil, Phonetics and Phonology. A full-fledged Department of Linguistics in Aligarh Muslim University
was started in 1969. The main focus of the department is Urdu Linguistics. Jawaharlal Nehru University established the department of Linguistics in 1975 with the areas of specialisation in Language Teaching, Syntax and Semantics, Sociolinguistics, Morphology and Phonology and Psycholinguistics.

Besides these, Central Institute of Indian Languages (Mysore) and Central Institute of Hindi are other big institutions engaged in furthering the cause of linguistics by research and training.

There are some more universities, like Gujarat University, Karnataka University, Lucknow University, Madurai Kamaraj University, Mysore University, Nagpur University, Visva-Bharati, Bhopal University and Berhampur University where Linguistics is taught. In Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore), Indian Institute of Technology (Kanpur) and Topiwala National Medical College (Bombay) Linguistics is taught as a minor field (2).

7.1 Availability of Periodicals of Linguistics in India

The periodical publications are, by and large, the major source for retrospective search and also for current awareness purpose. In a recent study (3) it has been shown that "Looking at current issues of
journals was by far the most popular method of obtaining current information". Thus, like any other discipline, the proper selection and the subsequent acquisition of periodical publications is of vital importance in the field of Linguistics too. But, it is neither possible nor desirable for any library to acquire everything published in one speciality. 'Selectivity' is the answer to this problem. One favourable factor is that a good percentage of the articles on a specialised subject is published in a small number of periodicals the 'core periodicals'. Thus, in a specialised subject field, a careful selection of periodicals can be made which will cover a good proportion of articles in that field. It has been found also that the use of periodicals in a given speciality, as well as in general, is concentrated on a small percentage of the total number of available periodical publications.

In Linguistics the number of periodical publications published from different countries is 568 (4) as has been stated in Chapter 2 of this thesis. The libraries of Maharashtra State are the richest depository of currently received linguistics periodicals in the country. The data regarding the availability of linguistics periodicals in India have been provided by the Social Science Documentation Centre of the
Indian Council of Social Science Research in its "Union Catalogue of Social Science Periodicals". The list covers different libraries of 7 States and the total number of periodicals received by them is 606. It is clear from this number that there is duplication in subscribing periodicals in libraries as the total number of linguistics periodicals published all over the world is 568.

Table 19: Availability of Linguistics Periodicals in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of State</th>
<th>No. of periodicals subscribed</th>
<th>Percentage (out of 568)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>41.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>22.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>12.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>8.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

( The data of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu Kashmir, and Orissa are not available).

From Table 19 it is evident that the availability of Linguistics periodicals in Maharashtra State alone comes to 41.54 per cent as compared to total
number of periodical publications. It constitutes nearly one-half of the world output of Linguistics periodicals. Next to Maharashtra is Delhi subscribing 127 periodicals (22.35%) and Himachal Pradesh subscribing 72 (12.67%) periodicals. If we combine these three States it will constitute more than three-fourth of the world output of Linguistics periodicals.

Andhra Pradesh subscribes 54 (9.5%), Karnataka 47 (8.27%), Madhya Pradesh 33 (6.69%) and Kerala 32 (5.63%) periodicals in Linguistics.

7.2 Types of Publications

In this study, I have tried to know the needs of researchers indirectly. It is based on a study of the citation in their research papers published in the following four Indian periodicals:

(1) Bulletin of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages
(2) Indian Journal of Applied Linguistics
(3) Indian Linguistics
(4) International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics

To begin the analysis of trends of citations, data of five years from 1978 to 1983 have been collected. In all, 311 research articles are compiled in bibliographic form from these Indian periodicals. The
distribution of all citations by types of publications is presented in Table 20. Periodical citations were 27.9 per cent, and non-periodical materials were 72.1 per cent.

Table 20: Distribution of all Citations by Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>No. of citations</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Periodicals</td>
<td>1402</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Composite Books</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Book Chapters)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dissertations</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Government Reports</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Conference Proceedings</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5010</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of these 5010 citations, the number of citations to non-periodical documents was 3068 - 2008 citations of books, 766 in the form of book chapters, 305 citations of dissertations, 251 citations of government reports, and 278 citations were in the form of conference proceedings.

Books have been in the form of 40.1% of linguistic research publications during the given five
years. Book chapters have fluctuated widely in relative frequency but in absolute numbers they are generally increasing. Though it is difficult to determine whether or not this type of publication is increasing or decreasing, but it is still possible to conclude that book chapters are of some more importance in the publication of linguistic research as they have contained 15.3% of the total research output.

Research in the form of dissertations has become increasingly important to linguistics. It is highly probable that the number of dissertations being completed each year is increasing relative to other types of publications. This form of literature constitutes 6.1 per cent of the total citations. Government reports have contained only 5 per cent of the total research output. It appears that research is no longer a direct responsibility of particular government departments but that it has been assigned along the financial backing to research centers and universities. The category 'conference proceedings' has increased indicating that more research findings are being reported at national and international conferences and congresses and that linguistics have begun to play a more prominent role in these meetings.
7.3 Comparative Study

A comparison of the types of publications cited in foreign periodicals and Indian periodicals has been made in the following table. The data obtained about types of publications have been mentioned in Chapter 3 titled 'Size and growth of literature' of this dissertation.

Table 21: Comparative study of Types of Publications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>% of citations in FP</th>
<th>% of citations in IP</th>
<th>% of difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FP</td>
<td>IP</td>
<td>FP - IP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Periodicals</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>- 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>- 8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Book chapters</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>+ 8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dissertations</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>+ 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Government Reports</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>- 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Conference Proceedings</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>- 1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The frequency counts for publication types in each journal provide a picture of how publication types have differed in volume or quantity of research. It is evident from Table 21 that the trend of citing...
documents in Foreign and Indian periodicals is somewhat the same. The highest citation in both the periodicals (foreign and Indian) is of books. The foreign periodicals contain 31.9 per cent of books citations and the Indian periodicals 40.1 per cent which is 8.2 per cent more in comparison to the foreign periodicals. Similarly, the foreign periodicals have 26.6 per cent of periodicals citations in comparison to 27.9 per cent of periodicals citations cited in Indian periodicals. Here again Indian periodicals contain 1.3 per cent more citations. Now it is clear that whether there are foreign periodicals or Indian periodicals, more emphasis has been given to books citations and then comes the periodicals citations.

In citing book chapters the foreign periodicals constitute 23.5 per cent and the Indian periodicals 15.3 per cent, which is less than foreign periodicals by 8.2 per cent. The trend of citing dissertations is also more in foreign periodicals (11.1%) in comparison to Indian periodicals (6.1%), by 5 per cent. Indian periodicals have given emphasis in citing of government reports and conference proceedings in comparison to foreign periodicals by 2.5 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively.

In concluding about the types of publications cited in foreign as well as Indian periodicals it can
be said that in both of them the decreasing sequence of the categories of types of publications is the same. Citations of books get the highest number and the government reports minimum.

7.4 Ranking of Journals

A list of periodicals ranked according to the frequency of citations, out of the 1402 citations to the periodical documents analysed, is shown in Table 22. Only the names of those items that were cited ten or more times are given in the list. In all, 311 research articles contributed these 1402 citations.

Table: 22 Rank of Periodicals by Frequency of Citations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Title of Cited Periodical</th>
<th>Number of citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Language Learning</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Indian Linguistics</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Linguistic Inquiry</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Journal of Linguistics</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Journal of American Oriental Society</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Anthropological Linguistics</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Title of Cited Periodical</td>
<td>Number of Citations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lingua</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bulletin of Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Internal Journal of American Linguistics</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Linguistics</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>T.E.S.O.L. Quarterly (Teachers of English to Speakers of other languages)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Review of International Journal of Applied Linguistics</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>English Language Teaching Journal</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Indian Journal of Applied Linguistics</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Journal of Acoustical Society of America</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>LRAL (International Review of Applied Linguistics in Language Teaching)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Journal of Tamil Studies</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Modern Language Journal</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>International Journal of the Sociology of Language</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Phonetics</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Foundation of Languages</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Linguistics</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Working Papers on Bilingualism</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>General Linguistics</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 22 gives the titles of the periodicals referred to in the documents cited in the bibliography. The periodicals 1 - 23 are listed in the descending sequence of the frequency of reference in the bibliography. Where two or more host periodicals get the same frequency of reference, they are arranged alphabetically among themselves. The names of only those periodicals have been listed in the table that were cited ten or more times.

Journals have become increasingly important. They are filling a vital role in Indian linguistic research. The periodical "Language" ranks first with a maximum number of papers (154). The rest four periodicals contributing the largest number of citations were the Language Learning (120), Indian Linguistics (94),
International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics (77) and Linguistic Inquiry (47). These first five journals covered 35 per cent of the documents referred to.

If we compare this table with Table 10 (Chapter 3) some important hypotheses may be framed:

(1) Trend of citing periodicals in foreign journals as well as in Indian journals are the same. The journal 'Language' gets its top position in ranking order in foreign and Indian periodicals both.

(2) The ranking order of other periodicals get changed. In analysing the foreign periodicals the second and third positions in ranking order go to 'International Journal of American Linguistics' and 'Foundation of Languages' respectively. But in the analysis of Indian periodicals 'Language Learning' and 'Indian Linguistics' get the second and the third position respectively, and 'International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics' occupies fourth rank. Unfortunately, none of the Indian journals have got any rank out of 21 in the study of foreign periodicals.

The following are the possible facts which change the ranking of periodicals:
(1) Birth of new and death of old periodicals,
(2) Number of papers published in a periodical,
(3) Whether they are abstracted and indexed in
the secondary periodicals,
(4) National and international research trends
in the subject,
(5) Quality and scope of the periodicals,
(6) Language of the periodical.

7.5 **Subject Dispersion and Scatter**

In order to ascertain major trends within
Indian linguistic research frequency counts were
obtained for each variable for five-year time period
i.e. 1979 to 1983. These frequency counts have been
presented in tabular form.

It is evident from Table 23 that out of the
total number of research papers published within the
years 1979 to 1983 in Indian journals, 22.5% have been
published in 1979. There is a slight decrease i.e. by
2.9% for the papers published in 1980 and by 2.6% for
the papers published in 1981 in comparison with the
papers published in 1979. But there is a great decrease
i.e. by 4.8%, for the papers published in 1982 though
again it has increased by 2.5% in 1983 in comparison
to 1982. But still in 1983 it is less by 2.3% in
comparison with the studies made in 1979.
Table: 23 Absolute and Relative Frequencies of Number of Studies in Indian Periodicals, 1979 - 83.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of publication</th>
<th>Number of studies</th>
<th>Relative Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (1979-1983)</strong></td>
<td><strong>311</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following this quantitative presentation, an attempt has been made to discuss the findings from a qualitative point of view. For the discussion of major trends in specific subject areas 14 branches have been taken into consideration.

Like subject dispersion in foreign periodicals (Chap. 4), the most highly researched area according to the analysis of Indian periodicals is Morphology. Although this category has declined by 4.7% in comparison to foreign periodicals publications, it still holds the most prominent position in Indian periodicals also.
Table: Frequency of papers published in Indian Journals by Subject Classification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Morphology</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Socio-Linguistics</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Field Linguistics including</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dialectology</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Phonetics</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>11.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Language Teaching</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>General Linguistics</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Psycho-Linguistics</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Language Learning</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lexicography</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Semantics</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Syntax</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Stylistics</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Transformational Grammar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Etymology</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total      | 70     | 61    | 62    | 55    | 63    | 311              | 100  |
The second most highly researched area is Socio-Linguistics. It is not surprising that socio-linguistics has an especially vigorous development during the years 1979 to 1983. The relationship between language on the one hand, and society or culture on the other, has never been denied, but most often researchers postulate the existence of two separate entities, language and society (or culture), and then they study the one through the other. This category has increased by 2.1% in comparison to papers published in foreign periodicals. It is 16.4% in Indian periodicals.

The Field Linguistics occupied the third rank in order of ranking of subject dispersion in Indian periodicals. As far as the researches done in the category of field linguistics and dialectology are considered, it is evident from the Table 24 that it has increased somewhat by 2.3 per cent in comparison to foreign publications. The category of the Field Linguistics is based on dialectological research, on the accumulation of information concerning the dialectal features of a given language and the geographical diffusion of individual language characteristics. Within 1966-1980, it was 11.8 per cent as per analysis of the foreign periodicals publications which gradually increases to 14.1 per cent during the period 1979 to
1983 as per analysis of the progressive linguistic discipline and it keeps pace with the modern trends in linguistic method.

The fourth highly researched area is Phonetics. This category has decreased by 6.9% in comparison to foreign periodicals publications. As evident from the Table 24 it scores only 11.3% in Indian periodicals while it has scored 18.2% in foreign periodicals.

The category Language Teaching occupies fifth position in order of ranking scoring 10.3% of the total research output in linguistic researches.

Psycholinguistics is another one of the newest linguistic disciplines. While making the survey of the work done in psycholinguistics within 1979-83, it has been found that in all it scores 6.1 per cent of the total research output in Indian periodicals which is 4.1 per cent more than that in the foreign periodicals.

The category of Language Learning has increased sharply since 1979-83 and is of considerable importance in linguistic research. The increase is by 4.5% in comparison to foreign periodicals and has been the result of the addition about learning foreign languages especially English as a foreign language.

The ninth category in ranking order of subject area is Lexicography in which 2.9% of researches have
been done. This new field constituted new avenues of research in linguistics.

Similarly, Semantics also occupies ninth position in order of ranking scoring 2.8% of the total research output in the field of linguistics. This category has decreased by 4% in comparison to foreign periodicals published.

The total output of the researches in syntax within 1979-83 as per analysis of the Indian periodicals is 2.3% which is 4% less than the foreign periodicals analysis.

Stylistics is another important area in linguistic researches which is emerging rapidly. In the analysis of foreign periodicals for the year 1966 to 1980, no research paper has been traced out so far. But analysing the Indian periodicals for the period 1979 to 83, it gets the same rank as transformational grammar has occupied. It scores 0.9% and the transformational grammar also gets the same percentage.

Etymological studies (0.6%) are still the most traditional.

From the analysis of Indian periodicals and its comparison with the results obtained for foreign periodicals some more important conclusions can be drawn. For instance, in Indian periodicals analysed so far,
no research papers have been found on Mathematical Linguistics, Machine Translation and Comparative Linguistics. Similarly, some more important categories like Language Teaching and Stylistics have been completely ignored in foreign periodicals during the period 1966 to 1980.

However, the subject 'Morphology' gets its top rank with maximum research publications in foreign as well as in Indian periodicals. From this it is clear that the maximum interest of linguistics both at International level and National level is in morphology. The change in the ranks of different categories in different periodicals may be due to canon of local variation.

7.6 Main Trends in Number of Authors

Indian linguistic research has been dominated since the beginning of the study by authors working alone and this trend is continuing. Studies where two authors have collaborated however have also gained in number in Indian periodicals, but the collaboration of more than two authors have yet to get a status of research teams.

From Table 25 it is evident that in Indian periodicals the work of single authorship has been decreased by 11.59% and the variables measuring two authors have increased by 4.38%. Out of 8.99% cases of joint
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Authors</th>
<th>1979</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1981</th>
<th>1982</th>
<th>1983</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% of change 1979 to 1983</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>-11.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(95.71%)</td>
<td>(91.8%)</td>
<td>(91.93%)</td>
<td>(90.9%)</td>
<td>(84.12%)</td>
<td>(90.9%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>+9.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2.85%)</td>
<td>(6.55%)</td>
<td>(6.45%)</td>
<td>(7.27%)</td>
<td>(12.69%)</td>
<td>(7.07%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>+0.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1.42%)</td>
<td>(1.53%)</td>
<td>(1.61%)</td>
<td>(1.61%)</td>
<td>(1.58%)</td>
<td>(1.5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four or more</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>+1.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1.58%)</td>
<td>(0.32%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>311</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(100%)</td>
<td>(100%)</td>
<td>(100%)</td>
<td>(100%)</td>
<td>(100%)</td>
<td>(100%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
authorship, 7.07% belong to two authors. Moreover, the work of two authorship has increased to 9.84% from 1979 to 1983. It can be concluded that the percentage of two-author papers is increasing more rapidly than three or more authors per paper. There is a slight increase in the work of three authors gradually from 1.42% in 1979 to 1.6% in 1983, i.e. by .16%. Upto 1982 in Indian periodicals analysed not a single paper has been collaborated by more than three authors. But in 1983 there is only one paper (1.58%) collaborated by more than three authors.

If we take into consideration all the total 311 contributions contributed in Indian periodicals from 1979 to 1983, conclusion may be drawn that single authorship has 90.99% of the total papers, two authorship have 7.07%, three have 1.5% and more than three i.e. four or more authors score 0.32% of the total publications. The trend towards multiple authorship is increasing exponentially, and that the percentage of two-author papers is increasing more rapidly than three or more authors per paper.

7.7 Nationality of Authors

Results from frequency counts of authors' nationality clearly showed particular trends in this aspect of Indian linguistic research. The most marked shift has been an increase in the proportion of total
research output being the work of Indian authors. The greater number of Indian linguistic researchers has been primarily the result of expanding linguistics departments in universities and because of government encouragement and funding of research in India. Linguistics as a discipline has acquired an independent position of its own as a branch of study and is now taught in many Indian universities and has proved to be very popular at both the undergraduate and post-graduate levels, attracting quite a large number of students.

The following table shows the number of research papers contributed in Indian periodicals from 1979-1983 by Indian and foreign researchers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>IA (x%)</th>
<th>FA (x%)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>39 (55.71%)</td>
<td>31 (44.28%)</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>35 (57.37%)</td>
<td>26 (42.62%)</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>47 (75.63%)</td>
<td>15 (24.37%)</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>36 (65.45%)</td>
<td>19 (34.54%)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>25 (39.68%)</td>
<td>38 (60.32%)</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>182 (58.52%)</td>
<td>129 (41.48%)</td>
<td>311 (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From this table it is clear that out of 311 research papers published in Indian periodicals 58.52% have been contributed by Indian authors and 41.48% by foreign authors. And this percentage of foreign authors is very much significant for Indian periodicals which indicate its good standardization that have attracted the foreign authors to contribute their papers in these Indian periodicals. In one year, i.e. 1983, the foreign authors have contributed 20.53% more than the Indian authors.

From further analysis it has been found that including India, the authors from 32 countries have taken part in publishing their papers in Indian periodicals. The data analysed have been shown in Table No. 27 in decreasing sequence.

Table: 27 Frequency of Authors Country-wise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank No.</th>
<th>Name of country</th>
<th>Number of Authors</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>58.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>17.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Srilanka</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table: 27 (contd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank No.</th>
<th>Name of country</th>
<th>Number of Authors</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>New Guinea</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Malaya</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 32 100.00
Results from frequency counts of authors' nationality clearly showed that the most marked shift has been an increase in the proportion of total research output being the work of Indian authors. Out of the total contributors 311, about 60 per cent are Indians. 17.04 per cent authors are American and 3.21 per cent authors belong to Canada, and 2.57 per cent to U.K. The authors from Sri Lanka and Germany are 1.92 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively.

The other important developed countries like U.S.S.R., Australia and Netherlands have also their contributions in Indian periodicals, though the percentage is very small.

Indian authors have had the highest frequencies in subject areas that are more related to current problems in Indian society as it undergoes the change from tradition to modernity, such as Socio-Linguistics, Field Linguistics, Language Teaching, Language Learning, etc. It appears that some aspects of Indian linguistics, for example, the socio-linguistics and dialectology, are important objects of study for Indian language scientists and hold the same attraction as they do for foreign scholars.

Table 27 very clearly shows that Indian contributors have a much greater tendency to belong to various professional associations and institutions. This is probably the case because of the greater opportunities now available to join organizations which are more developed and organized.
7.8 Most cited Authors and their Works

The examination of all the 1402 references made by authors in their 311 research papers published in Indian periodicals from 1979 to 1983 and their analysis resulted in a total of 460 authors making all these 1402 references. Table 28 lists the number of authors according to how many times each was cited in the network.

Table: 28 Total Numbers of Authors and the Number of Times Each Was Cited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors cited</th>
<th>Times each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>15 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>460</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

460 authors
An analysis of all the 1402 papers published in Indian periodicals during 1979 to 1983 revealed that a very few authors had been highly productive and a majority had produced one or two papers. Only 2.4% authors had been cited for 15 or more times which is similar to authors cited in foreign periodicals and is 2.9 per cent. The field contained a larger proportion of single-author publications (44.8%).

Table 29 lists 25 authors who were cited at least 10 times. At the right of each name is a number indicating the total times that author's writings appeared in the network. These 25 authors represent 5.4 per cent of the 460 authors which comprise the network and were responsible for 407 (29.02%) of the total of 1402 citations of periodicals' articles.

Table 29: Authors cited 10 or More Times in the Network

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Total citations in Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Emeneau, M.B.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dasgupta, P.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Halliday, M.A.K.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sethi, J.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Zvelebil, Kamil</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Selinker, Larry</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chomsky, Noam</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ferguson, C.A.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table: 29 (contd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Total citations in Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Krishnamurti, Bh.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Corder, S.P.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Schumann, J.H.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bhat, D.N.S.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Verma, S.K.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cardona, George</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dulay, H.C.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Subramanyam, P.S.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bhatia, Tej K.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Richards, J.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sridhar, S.N.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bailey, Charles-James N.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Langacher, Ronald W.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ganeshsundram, P.C.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Guiora, A.Z.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sapir, E.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Taylor, B.P.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25 Authors 407

During the construction of the network each citation was assigned alphabetically by author and subarranged by title. There resulted a total of 126
works by 25 authors (including joint authors) which had made a total of 407 citations. These 126 works are given with full bibliographic details.

The following list (List 2) contains full bibliographic detail of all the 126 works of 25 authors that were most often cited in the network. The number in parentheses at the right of each author indicates the number of times that the work appeared in the network.
7.9 LIST: 2

THE MOST FREQUENTLY CITED AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS
(Analysis of Indian Periodicals)

1. Bhat, D.N.S. (2)
   Age-grading and sound change.

   Bhat, D.N.S. (2)
   Certain developmental tendencies of the
   Dravidian Verb. I.J.D.L. 5 (1975), 249-58

   Bhat, D.N.S. (2)
   The nature of grammatical competence
   I.J.D.L. 12 (1983), 166-80

   Bhat, D.N.S. (2)
   A note on P. Dr. L in Tulu.
   Linguistic Survey Bull. 2 (1968), 13-14.

   Bhat, D.N.S. (4)

   Bhat, D.N.S. (2)

2. Bhatia, T.K. (2)
   A computational investigation on the
   perception of aspirated consonants in Hindi.
   Studies in Linguistic Sciences
   8 (1973), 63-80.

   Bhatia, T.K. (2)
   On the predictive role of the recent theories

   Bhatia, T.K. (2)
   Pragmatics and verb serialization in Hindi-

   Bhatia, T.K. (2)
   Transitivity and Volitionality in Hindi-

   Bhatia, T.K. (2)
   161-79.
Bhatia, T.K. (2)  

3. Bailey, Charles-James N (3)  
A concise pronouncing dictionary of British and American English. Lg. 53 (1977), 923-25.

Bailey, Charles-James N (2)  

Bailey, Charles-James N (4)  

Bailey, Charles-James N (2)  

4. Cardona, George (2)  

Cardona, George (2)  

Cardona, George (6)  

Cardona, George (3)  

5. Chomsky, N. (3)  

Chomsky, N. (6)  
Filters and control. Linguistic inquiry 5 (1977), 425-504.
Chomsky, N. (1)

Chomsky, N. (4)

Chomsky, N. (1)

Chomsky, N. (3)

6. Corder, S.P. (4)

Corder, S.P. (6)

Corder, S.P. (2)

Corder, S.P. (2)

7. Dasgupta, Probal (4)

Dasgupta, Probal (2)
The Bangla-¿a/-no form as participle and gerund. Indian Linguistics 40 (1979), 185-97.

Dasgupta, Probal (2)
Dasgupta, Probal (4)
Comments on Begum Jahan Ara's paper.
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Dasgupta, Probal (2)
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