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PROCEEDINGS  
of the  
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of  
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PROGRAMME

The Fourth General Meeting of the Linguistic Circle of Manitoba and North Dakota was held at the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks on May 6th and 7th, 1960. The members were welcomed by the retiring chairman, Professor Demetrius J. Georgacas, who also presided at the first of the three sessions that afternoon. Three papers were read: "Toponyms as a Clue to British-American World Picture (1745-1775)" by Professor J. F. S. Smeall of North Dakota, "Aspects of Linguistic Geography in Present Day France" by Mrs. J. Whieldon of Winnipeg and "Some English Translations of Marie de France" by Professor F. Y. St. Clair of North Dakota.

A dinner meeting was then held at the Bronze Boot and was presided over by the President-Elect, Professor George P. Goold of Manitoba. Dr. R. B. Witmer, Dean of the College of Science, Literature and Arts of North Dakota brought greetings to the members on behalf of his University and the after-dinner speaker, Miss Loretta Wawrzyniak, Research Assistant, Language Development Section, Financial Aid Branch of the Division of Higher Education in Washington spoke on "The National Defense Language Institute Program", illustrating her talk with a film showing the sort of language training sponsored by the Federal Government. The evening drew to an end with a most enjoyable reception for out-of-town visitors at the home of Dean and Mrs. Hamre.

The Second Session, Saturday morning, was chaired by Dean Christopher Hamre of the Graduate School and included papers on "Icelandic Place Names in North Dakota and Manitoba" by Professor Haraldur Bessasson of Manitoba, "Europe: The Name of the Continent" by Professor Demetrius Georgacas of North Dakota and "Typology of Eastern Slavic Accentuation" by Professor J. Rudnyckyj of Manitoba. Following a Business Session there was a luncheon for out-of-town guests at the University and an opportunity to visit the new Language Laboratory at Merrifield Hall.

The Third and final Session opened Saturday afternoon with Professor R. MacGregor Dawson of Manitoba in the chair. Two papers were presented: "The Symbol: Basic Unit of Culture" by Professor James Howard of North Dakota and "Phonemic Analysis of Assiniboine" (Fort Peck Reservation, Montana) by Professor Norman B. Levin of North Dakota. A third paper, "Syntactics and Semantics" by Professor Farhang Zeebah of North Dakota was read by title only.

(The editor sincerely regrets that, despite air-mail communications with such far-flung areas as the oil-fields of Texas and the Acropolis, it proved impossible to acquire abstracts of three of these papers for publication and trusts that future speakers will not wander too far afield before their contributions are on her desk.)

TOPONOMY AS A CLUE TO THE BRITISH-AMERICAN WORLD PICTURE:  
1745-1775.

J. F. S. Smeall, Professor, Dept. of English, University of North Dakota

Place names may be arranged in an order of meaningfulness, some seeming more meaningful and others less so to the person making the list. But no order of meaningfulness exists for place names that label and do nothing but label locations. In a gazeteer place names are listed as labels of locations, and one place name is as sufficient a label as any other. It may be asked, therefore, what signals enable a person to list place names in an order of meaningfulness.

If the label-meaning from the gazeteer be taken as a constant in any use of place names, then meaningfulness may be taken as a variable that changes with respect to context. For example, on January 31, 1765, Jonas Green of Annapolis, Maryland, published in his Maryland Gazette an American translation of a prayer by Voltaire that contained this sentence:

Let us employ our momentary existence in blessing, equally  
in a thousand languages, from Siam to California, thy goodness (O God) . . . .

Now it may be asked how the place names, Siam and California are here used. Clearly, in the context of Voltaire's prayer, they mean more than the locations that they label, for by metonymy they mean 'the utmost round of the inhabited world.' Another, British translation shows this, for it renders Voltaire's French "depuis Siam jusqu'à la Californie," by the words "from one Extremity of the World to the other." Furthermore, in the context of a Maryland gazette, the place name, California, means something different from what it might mean in a European periodical, or might mean to Voltaire at Ferney. The Maryland reader of the name is closer to the "utmost round of the inhabited world," meant by the name.

If the meaningfulness of a place name varies with respect to the context in which it appears, then a specification of the context is a prime requisite. And since each era and each location determines a different context for a place name, the specification of the context must date and locate the usage of the name. The possibility of dating and locating the uses of any large number of place names would seem practically very difficult, however, if it were not for the newspapers. Items of news are dated and are published from a very specific place, and each usually involves the use of a place name.

This study samples the place names that appear in the datelines of news items published in The Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, Maryland, during

the thirty years just before the American Revolution. The sample lists one one-hundred-and-twentieth part of all the date line place names occurring between 1745 and 1775. The names are listed in three tables. The first lists the dateline place names of the Gazette's American 'correspondence.' The second lists those of the British or metropolitan 'correspondence.' And the third lists those of the 'correspondence' with the rest of the world.

For each place name two data are given: first, the number of items datelined from the place named; second, the length of time -- shortest, average, and longest -- that it took news to travel from the place named to Annapolis.

The tables let us measure three functions of the editor's correspondence and of the world picture imposed on colonial Marylanders by that correspondence. The list of places labelled lets us measure the extension of the correspondence and of the world picture it marked off. The number of news items per place lets us measure the density of the correspondence and the importance, or significance, or meaningfulness of the places originating news. And the interval between date of origin and date of republication in Annapolis lets us measure the quickness of the correspondence and the tempo of the world pictured by the names in question.

The Tables show interesting correlations with historical events of the thirty years. One notices an increase of the domestic correspondence as against the metropolitan correspondence as the sample approaches the Revolution. One notices also the separation of Canada and the Caribbean islands from the continental colonies that were to become the United States. After 1765 the number of items from Jamaica, etc., and from Halifax, etc. tends to diminish. One notices little that points to a nostalgia for news from home. The news items from out-of-the-way foreign places are more numerous than those from the counties of England. One sees that the wish was to have news of the world, and that the datelined place names mark off the structure of the world at the time.

SOME ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF MARIE DE FRANCE  
F. Y. St. Clair, Professor, Dept. of English, University of North Dakota

This paper is a critique of five modern English renderings of Marie de France's Lais, two in verse and three in prose: Arthur W. E. O'Shaughnessy, Lays of France (Founded on the Lays of Marie) (London: Chatto and Windus, 1872, 1874); Jessie L. Weston, Guingamor, Lanval, Tyolet, LeBisclavret: Four Lais Rendered into English Prose from the French of Marie de France and Others (London: David Nutt, 1900); Edith Rickert, Marie de France: Seven of Her Lays Done into English (London: David Nutt, 1901); F. B. Luquiens, Three Lays of Marie de France Retold in English Verse (New York: Holt, 1911); and Eugene Mason, Lays of Marie de France and Other French Legends (London: Dent, 1911).

O'Shaughnessy's rendering of five lais (Laüstic, Les Dous Amanz, Chaitive1, Eliduc, and Yonec), in the original octosyllabic metre though usually not in couplets, is a free adaptation and takes the utmost liberties with its originals. O'Shaughnessy modifies at will, adding, omitting, and altering episodes and characterization to suit his poetic purposes. For Marie's plain, laconic style, he substitutes one that is sensuous, languorous, complex, and longwinded. Marie writes short, straightforward narratives; O'Shaughnessy writes long narrative lyrics, or lyrical narratives preceded and interrupted by passages of pure lyricism.

The other poetic version is that of Luquiens, who made abridged renderings of Lanval, Le Fraïne, and Les Dous Amanz, in Tennysonian blank verse, in a style avowedly modeled upon that of The Idylls of the King. The adaptation is less free and more faithful than that of O'Shaughnessy. The Tennysonian echoes are disturbing, however, and Luquiens' work, though scholarly and readable, succeeds hardly better than O'Shaughnessy's in conveying the special quality of Marie's poems.

Miss Weston's prose translation of Lanval is clear, elegant, and coherent. Though not literal, it is faithful. Her translation of Bisclavret, however, makes too free with the original, gratuitously attaching it to the Arthurian cycle, omitting, adding, modifying, blurring the characterization, and transforming a rather savage tale into a genteel romance.

Miss Rickert's prose translation of Guigemar, Le Fraïne, Les Dous Amanz, Yonec, Laüstic, Chievrefoil, and Eliduc, is the most nearly literal of the five renderings. Miss Rickert sought to keep as close as possible to the idiom of the original, and her translation is scholarly, reliable, accurate, and yet readable.

Unlike the other two prose translations, that of Mason has style, dash, color, brilliance -- nearly every virtue but reliability. It is often careless, inaccurate, or whimsical, and cannot be trusted without reference to the original. With all its faults, however, it is the only complete English rendering, the one upon which the reader who has no Old French must rely for his knowledge of Marie's Lais.

Of the five versions, three (Luquiens', Miss Weston's, and Miss Rickert's) were done by able scholars and have valuable introductions and notes. All five are readable. All are hampered by Victorian inhibitions on the part of the translators or of their public.

During the forty-nine years since Mason and Luquiens published their renderings, scholarship has waxed and prudery has waned. The time is ripe and the need is real for a new translation that will evoke for the Lais that appreciative understanding which they deserve.

Icelandic Place Names in Manitoba

I

There are sixteen place names of Icelandic origin in Manitoba that have been approved by the Canadian Board of Place Names. These are listed here in alphabetical order:

Arbakka is a post office in southern Manitoba. This name is most likely of Icelandic origin, cf. the next one which is Arborg. The first element ár- is the gen. sing. of á, "river". In modern usage the latter element -borg means "town", cf. Goth. baúrgs. Arnes is a hamlet north of Gimli. The latter element -nes means "a ness" or "a point". Baldur is a settlement south of Glenboro. This is a common personal name in Icelandic. It first occurs in Norse Mythology as the name of the god Baldr, the son of Óðinn. In A. S. we have the related noun bealdor and in O. H. G. paltar. Bifróst is a municipality in the Gimli area. The first element bif- means "a motion", cf. Icel. bifa and the latter element -róst originally means "a rest" and later "the distance between two resting-places". This name occurs in Norse Mythology where it indicates the rainbow. Geyser is a settlement in the area mentioned above. This is an anglicised form of the Icelandic noun geysir, "a hot spring" cf. Icel. gjósa, "to gush", "break out". Gimli (Old Icel. Gimlé) is a town on the shores of Lake Winnipeg. Here we also have a mythological name the origin and meaning of which have presented some difficulties. The most plausible thesis is that the first element gim- means here "a fire", cf. Icel. gimsteinn, "a jewel" and Lat. gemma and that the latter element -li (-lé) stands for Icel. hlé, a shelter. Judging by a mythological source Gimlé was a place in the third heaven. It is therefore natural to conclude that the meaning is "a shelter from fire" or "a place that has never been reached by fire".

Grund is a locality north of Gimli and it means "a green field" or "a grassy plain", cf. English ground, Gunnar Rock the first element of which represents the personal name Gunnar is to be found on Lake Winnipeg. Hecla is the name of an island on Lake Winnipeg. This island was originally called Mikley, "Big Island". Mikley was later substituted by the name of the post office Hecla. Hekla is the name of Iceland's notorious volcano which is often mentioned in old writings as being the entrance to hell. The meaning of the noun is "a kind of cowled or hooded frock, knitted in diverse colours", cf. A. S. hécen, Goth. hakuls. In "Place Names of Manitoba" we have Hecla (village) and Hecla Island.

Hnausa is a hamlet between Gimli and Riverton. The nom. sing. of this noun is hnaus (Old Icel. hnauss) which means "a sod" or "a flag of turf". Here one would expect the nom. plur. Hnausar, but it is conceivable that Hnausa is a shortened or an elliptic form as we have in the Icelandic communities the name Hnausabyggð, "the settlement around Hnausa" the first element of which is gen. plur. Hnausa Reef is on Lake Winnipeg. Húsavík is a hamlet south of Gimli. The first element húsa- is the gen. plur. of hús, "a house". The latter element -vík means an inlet or small creek, cf. Icel. víkja. In Iceland Húsavík was the temporary home of the Norse viking Flóki who arrived there around 870. Lundar is a village on the shores of Lake Manitoba. Here one would expect the form Lundur, "a grove", but the nom. sing. has either been distorted or Lundar is an elliptic form in the same way as Hnausa. This noun is derived from the same root as land. Reykjavík is a hamlet opposite to Mooshorne Bay on Lake Manitoba. The first element reykja- is the gen. plur. of reykur, "a smoke", cf. Icel. reykja and rjúka and German rauchen. The Norwegian settlers in Iceland called the steam from the hot springs reykr. Vestfold is a post office north west of Teulon. This is originally a Norwegian place name frequently mentioned in the Sagas of Icelanders and the Sagas of the Kings. The latter element -fold means "a field of soft grass", cf. A. S. folda and English field. Viðir is a small settlement north west of Riverton. The meaning of this name is "willow", cf. A. S. viðig and Lat. vitis. Vogar is a settlement on the eastern shore of Lake Manitoba. This is a nom. plur. of vogur (Old Icel. vágr) and means "bays". The etymology of this name is somewhat obscure.

II

In the Icelandic settlements around Gimli each farm had its own name. These names will only be briefly mentioned in this résumé, as they have been used in Icelandic speaking communities only. The names fall into two divisions or classes:

- (a) Names which are constituted by more than one noun or by an adjective and a noun and (b) Names which are constituted by one noun only. Thus we have a) Viðira, "Willow River" and b) Vellir, "plains"

III

The name Icelandic River is a translation from Icel. Íslendingafliót.

IV

A few names used in Icelandic settlements only to indicate settle-

ments, islands, parishes and schools, should be mentioned. Suffice it to mention one representative for each group. We have Fljótabyggð, Engey, Mööruvallásókn and Norčstjarna.

V

Sometimes the Icelanders would translate place names as for instance Swan Lake which is often referred to as Alftavatn.

Icelandic Place Names in North Dakota

Only four names are to be listed from the area around Mountain, N. D. Akra was originally a post office. One should expect the form Akrar, but this could be an elliptic form like Hnausa. Eyford is a church. This is an anglicised form for the Icel. Eyrafjörður. Garčar is a hamlet and Hallson is named after one of the early Icelandic settlers in the Mountain area. The last one represents the only instance where an Icelandic place name in the areas here under discussion has been derived from a patronymic.

TYPOLOGY OF EASTERN SLAVIC VERBAL ACCENTUATION <sup>x)</sup>

J. B. Rudnyckij, Professor and Chairman of Dept. of Languages, University of Manitoba

The subject of the present paper is the typology of the Eastern Slavic i. e. Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian verbal accentuation.

It was started in Prague, ČSR, in 1940, and one topic on "Types of Ukrainian Verbal Accentuation" was presented at the Ukrainian Historic-Philological Society in Prague in 1943. In 1948 the results of the author's investigations in the field of the typology of the functions of Slavic stress were published in "Zeitschrift für Phonetik und Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft", V. 2, Berlin, 1948, and in a second edition in the series of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences Slavistica, No. 22, Winnipeg, 1955. While this treatise dealt primarily with a full scheme of the semantic functions of the stress, the paper presented in Boston in 1952 dealt with the patterns of the Slavic verbal accentuation in Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian. It is a pity that this paper was not published, since in the meantime an analogical study of broader scope was published by two Vancouver authors: Irina M. Carlsen and P. Maximilian H. Edwards of the UBC under the title "A Numericon of Russian Inflections and Stress Patterns", Vancouver, 1955.

As far as the stress is concerned both authors make an interesting and new approach to the Russian stress. They attempt at a universal typology of the stress of all parts of the speech, viz. nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc. As a result they receive 20 (A -Y) patterns of the Russian stress which refer to the whole Russian accentuation including verbs. In confrontation with the author's results the following differences can be observed in this work:

- 1) broader scope of the material investigated:

Carlsen - Edwards - all grammatical categories

Rudnyckij - verbs only;

- 2) more complicated and differentiated typology in Carlsen-Edwards study, more simplified and condensed system in Rudnyckij's work: against 20 patterns of Carlsen - Edwards, 4 patterns of Rudnyckij.

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x) This is a revised version of a paper delivered at the Annual Convention of AATSEEL Inc. in Boston, on Dec. 27th, 1952, under the title "Types of the East Slavic Verbal Accentuation". Discussion that followed after the paper and some new works which appeared since that time, with regard to the topic under discussion forced the author to review some of his statements and to revise the whole paper according to new findings in the field of Slavic verbal accentuation.

3) comparative method regarding 3 Eastern Slavic languages in Rudnyckyj's study, restriction to one only language in Carlsen - Edwards' book.

There are some other, minor, differences as well.

Let us present once again our results:

Type A

/  
/  
/  
/  
/

<u>Examples:</u>	<u>Russian</u>	<u>Belorussian</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>
	znáju	znáju	znáju
	znáješ	znáješ	znáješ
	znájet	znáječ	znáje
	znájem	znájem	znájemo
	znájete	znájeće	znájete
	znájut	znájuc	znájut'

This type is general Slavic; it can be found in Serbian, Czech, Polish and other languages. In Eastern Slavic it is very frequent. It refers to two - and more syllabic verbs. Particularly all borrowed words follow this type of accentuation, e. g. R. tancováť, U. maľuváty, Br. patráníć.

Type B

/  
/  
/  
/  
/

<u>Examples:</u>	<u>Russian</u>	<u>Belorussian</u>
	idú	idú
	iděš	idžės
	idět	idžé
	idém	idžém
	idete	idžéće
	idút	iduč

While Russian and Belorussian go together, Ukrainian developed a new, more consequent marginal scheme of accentuation putting the stress on endings in the plural form;

/  
/  
/  
/

Example:

idú  
iděš  
idé  
idemó  
ideté  
idút'

Type C

/  
/  
/  
/

<u>Examples:</u>	<u>Russian</u>	<u>Belorussian</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>
	pišú	pišú	pyšú
	pišes	pišaš	pyšeš
	pišet	piša	pyše
	pišem	pišam	pyšemo
	pišete	pišace	pyšete
	pišut	pišuc	pyšut'

This type is evident particularly in the so called -i- conjugation (R. ljubít', Br. ljubíć, U. ljubýty).

Type D

It is an irregular type par excellence, i. e. It is followed by irregular verbs of each language.

Examples:

Russian

/	xoću
/	xočeš
/	xočet
/	xotím
/	xotíte
/	xotját

The same verb in Belorussian belongs to Type C:

/	xoću
/	xocas
/	xoca
/	xocam
/	xocace
/	xocuc

and in Ukrainian to Type A:

/	xoću
/	xočes
/	xoče
/	xočemo
/	xočete
/	xočut'

Ukrainian jisty is irregular:

/	jim
/	jisy
/	jist'
/	jimo
/	jisté
/	jidját'

or: pyty:

/	pju
/	pješ
/	pje
/	pjemo
/	pjete
/	pjut'

There are some more irregular verbs in all three languages (e. g. R. dat', U. opovisty, etc.), but the number of them is limited.

\*

In conclusion the author emphasized the importance of the verbal typology of the Eastern Slavic languages not only for the scholarly linguistic description, but also for practical use in teaching the respective languages. In this way every verb can be classified not only from the point of view of its conjugation (I, II or Irregular), but also from the point of view of its accentological typology, e. g. brat' IB, govorit' IIC, jest' Irr. D. etc.

AN OUTLINE OF PHONEMIC ANALYSIS OF ASSINIBOINE (FT. Peck Reservation, Montana)

Norman B. Levin, Professor, Department of Modern and Classical Languages, University of North Dakota

1. The phonemic analysis of the Assiniboine is based on material gathered from an informant who is currently living in Wolf Point on the Fort Peck Reserve, Fort Peck, Montana. Mr. Dan Blacktail was born on the Reserve in 1892 and except for occasional visits to Indian celebrations has spent his childhood, adolescence and adult life in Fort Peck. His speech does not differ appreciably from that of most other speakers on the Reserve. It is his dialect on which we are basing the analysis.
3. 1 There is a series of stops at bilabial, alveolar and velar points of articulation. 4. 1 identifies them as to aspirated and non-aspirated phones. The voiceless stops /p/, /t/, /k/ and its allophones the aspirated voiceless stops are thereby indicated. The voiced stops /b/, /d/, /g/ are non aspirated. On 2. 1 there is a series of voiced nasals at bilabial and alveolar points of articulation /m/ and /n/. There is a series of fricatives at alveolar, alveopalatal and velar points of articulation. Three of them are voiceless /s/ /ʃ/x/, and three of them are voiced /z/, /ʒ/, /g/. There are two affricates at alveopalatal points of articulation. The /č/ is voiceless and the /j/ is voiced.
3. 11 Of the stops before the unrounded central low syllabic /a/, the voiced bilabial stop goes to the voiceless bilabial stop. For example /saba/ to /sapa/ black. The voiceless alveolar stop becomes voiced before accented rounded back high vowel and in final position after an oral vowel. Hence /topa/ to /dopa/ four.
3. 12 Of the nasals the phoneme /m/ is the voiced bilabial nasal when initial in syllable. The /n/ phoneme is the voiced alveolar nasal described when initial in syllables.
3. 13 Of the fricatives /s/ and /z/ the voiced and voiceless alveolars do not have any marked variants. The voiced and voiceless alveopalatals /ʃ/ and /ʒ/ likewise do not have any marked variance in different situations of distribution.
3. 14 Of the affricates /č/ and /j/ the voiceless alveopalatal affricate may occur as frequently as the other single stops but is here phonemicised not as a stop but as an affricate.
3. 2 There is a series of unrounded front vowels at high, mid and low tongue positions, /i/, /e/ and /ɛ/ respectively. Two of them are both oral and nasal /i/-/ĩ/ and /e/-/ẽ/.

There are two rounded back vowels at high and mid tongue positions, /u/ and /o/. The rounded back high vowel is both oral and nasal, /u/-/ũ/.

3. 21 The unrounded front high vowel /i/ includes the phonemic norm (i) and its allophone the nasalized unrounded front high vowel (ĩ).
3. 22 The unrounded mid vowel /e/ includes the phonemic norm /e/ and its allophone the nasalized mid front vowel /ẽ/.
3. 23 The unrounded low vowel /ɛ/ is normally /ɛ/ with no variants.
3. 24 The unrounded central low vowel /a/ includes the phonemic norm (a) and its allophone the nasalized unrounded central low vowel (ã).
3. 25 The rounded back high vowel /u/ includes the phonemic norm (u) and its allophone the nasalized rounded back high vowel (ũ).
3. 26 The rounded back mid vowel /o/ is normally /o/ with no variants.
4. Tabulated position of phonemes.
  4. 21 All single non-syllabics can be initial in syllables.
  4. 22 All single non-syllabics can be medial in syllables.
  4. 23 The number of single non-syllabics that may occur in final position in syllables, morphs and words is limited to the phonemes /k/ /m/ /ʃ/ /č/ and /x/.
4. 31 A fairly small number of non-syllabic clusters occur initially in syllables namely:
 

p+t~n~s  
m+n  
s+p~t~k~m~n
4. 32 A fairly large number of non-syllabic clusters occur medially in syllables namely:
 

p+t~č  
t+k~s  
k+p~t~d~g~m~n~s~z  
m+p~b~t~g~n~č  
s+p~t~m~n  
s+t~k~g~n  
x+p~b~t~d~g~m~n~j
4. 33 Non-syllabics do not occur finally in syllables.
4. 41 A fairly small number of syllabic clusters occur initially in syllables namely:
 

(2 syllable combination)	(3 syllable combination)
e+ã	e+u+a
a+e~o	
o+ĩ~ĩ~e~a	

4.42 A fairly large number of clusters of syllabics occur medially in syllables namely:

i+ <u>ǰ</u> e~a~o~u	e+i+a
i+a	a+i+a
e+ <u>ǰ</u> a	a+u+a
a+i+ <u>ǰ</u> e~a~o~u	
a+o~ <u>ǰ</u>	
o+e~a	
y+e~a	

4.43 A fairly large number of clusters of syllabics occur finally namely:

i+i~e~a~a~o	e+a+u
e+a~a~u	e+i+a
e+a	
a+e~o~u~ <u>ǰ</u>	
o+e~a	
u+e~a~ <u>ǰ</u>	

5. Example of the Syllable in morphemic formation

cv	č̣a	stick
cvcv	č̣ága	bark
vcvcv	oč̣águ	road
cvcvcv	č̣axóto	ashes
cvcvccv	č̣áčákta	woods
cvcvcvcv	č̣agágabi	chair
cvcvcvcvcv	č̣agáxtuga	bridge
cvcvcvcvcvcv	č̣awáxníahu	wagon wheels
cvcvcvcvcvcvcv	č̣íčáwaxnage	flag

6. Finally I should like to comment on accent in Assiniboine. It seems probable that the position of the accent can best be described on a morphological basis. In short: if the stem without the affixes consists of one syllable the accent goes on this stem if there are no prefixes but on the second syllable if there are one or more prefixes. For example /č̣a/ wood /wíč̣áha/ skin, if the stem consists of 2 syllables and if, when it is without prefixes, the accent is on the first syllable it remains there regardless of the number of syllables which are prefixed to it. For example /tíbi/house /je ís tíbi/ that house, but if, when without prefixes the accent is on the second syllable, then it goes on the second syllable of the complete form when prefixes or infixes are added. Example /peži/ grass /peži toste/green.

Editor's Note: Mr. Levin distributed to his audience an Outline of Phonemic Analysis of Assiniboine which space does not allow us to reproduce.

A DICTIONARY OF MODERN GREEK by Dr. Demetrius J. Georgacas, Professor of Classical Languages. A University of North Dakota Press Publication

The University of North Dakota (Grand Forks, North Dakota, U. S. A. ) with the support of the United States Office of Education, has undertaken to produce a comprehensive general dictionary of Modern Greek-English. Funds for the dictionary are authorized under the Language Development Program of the National Defense Education Act. It will be a modern general-purpose dictionary of the demotic (dhimotiki) primarily for the use of university students and scholars. The work is scheduled for completion early in 1964.

Title of the work will be: A MODERN GREEK-ENGLISH DICTIONARY of the Common Standard, and Literary Modern Greek Language.

The dictionary is expected to serve the needs of the academic world, of translators, guides, journalists, government personnel and others who need to be able to read written demotic or to have an available source for lexical, semantic, grammatical and other information concerning modern Greek which has been cited as a language worthy of development in the national interest by a conference of specialists of Near and Middle Eastern Languages convoked by the Modern Language Association of America in October of 1959.

The work, consisting of about 2000 two-column pages (medium-size dictionary format), is to include approximately 40,000 words, i. e. , the majority of the common, standard, and literary (demotic) words, with indication of the pronunciation (in phonetic transcription) and origin, and meanings along with contextual possibilities, illustrative sentences and idioms with their English equivalents. The vocabulary of selected modern Greek prose and poetry will be amply represented. Highly technical and scientific terms will be excluded, but katharevousa and dialectal words, in so far as these have been actually embodied in the common modern Greek (the demotic), will be included.

Copies of this and subsequent announcements concerning the project will be sent upon request. Inquiries should be addressed to:

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