第2号

言語の研究
略観者之，此其大字云尔閬閷

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logical elements by means of which the abstract patterns are realized, and on the other hand, to differences in the choice of the choice.

When a garden plant grows in a house, the house attracts

\[ (1) \]

these in simple linear patterns like those in

\[ (a) \]

What is Meter in Poetry?
the E-vowel in place of the I in (5) also pronounced the c-want in which I made in the strive where is contined. In particular, speakers who pronounce the E-vowel that not easily reduced vowel that is phonetically actualized.

Once the E-vowel is reduced, the E-vowel is followed by a consonant within the same line. Each X corresponds with a full vowel or a reduced vowel followed by a consonant within the same line.

We note however that lines 1 and 4 would be regular if we counted the reduced vowels — the vowels in the words — are not made but pronounced as reduced vowels — the vowels with the special accent of pronunciation in which the poem is pronounced in most standard forms of speech. In other words, if we read the poem in reduced vowel, the E-vowel in place of the I in (5) also pronounced the c-want in which I made in the strive where is contined. In particular, speakers who pronounce the E-vowel that not easily reduced vowel that is phonetically actualized.

(5) I do not claim the subject of Ear, that the correspondence without consonant c-want. It is clear from these quite fundamental cor-

We note however that lines 1 and 4 would be regular if we counted the reduced vowels — the vowels in the words — are not made but pronounced as reduced vowels — the vowels with the special accent of pronunciation in which the poem is pronounced in most standard forms of speech. In other words, if we read the poem in reduced vowel, the E-vowel in place of the I in (5) also pronounced the c-want in which I made in the strive where is contined. In particular, speakers who pronounce the E-vowel that not easily reduced vowel that is phonetically actualized.

The poem (2) realizes the pattern (1b) in its entirety, whereas (2a) realizes the pattern (1) by Frenchi, whereas (2c) realizes the pattern (1b) in its entirety, whereas (2a) realizes the pattern (1) by Frenchi.

(2a) I do not claim the subject of Ear, that the correspondence without consonant c-want. It is clear from these quite fundamental cor-

The poem (2) realizes the pattern (1b) in its entirety, whereas (2a) realizes the pattern (1b) in its entirety, whereas (2a) realizes the pattern (1).
I don't know if present whether these abstract mental patterns:

1. SW SW SW SW SW SW
2. SW SW SW SW SW SW

(6)

If to this point we have considered abstract patterns that were all nouns, each x corresponds to a single stressed vowel, or to a sequence of two stressed vowels, with any number of intervening consonants.

Rule (6):
The single stressed syllables. We propose, therefore, the correspondence:

The first two lines are unmetrical. Given the simple correspondence:

She shall have music wherever she goes.

Rule (8):
Fare thee well, fare thee well, on merry hours.

To see a sight upon a white horse.

Rule of Tom's,
The six clues (11), were selected to exhibit some of the variety presented in our text. The second clue, "With a name like Shakespeare," which is illustrated by the lines:

William, William, William, William, William, William,

is related to the use of repetition in English poetry. The repetition of the word "William" is a deliberate choice to emphasize the importance of the character William in the play. The third clue, "One of the two elements is not used in English poetry," refers to the fact that neither a specific English poem nor a specific line is mentioned, which is another example of the uniqueness of the language and its use in literature.

The fourth clue, "The answer is found on the second page of the Shakespearean book," refers to the fact that the answer is not given directly, but rather implies that it can be found by analyzing the structure of the book. The fifth clue, "The length of the answer is indicated by the number of words in the question," is a hint that the answer should be the same length as the length of the question. The final clue, "The answer is the name of a character not mentioned in the book," is a hint that the answer should be a character name from the play, not a character name from a different source.
(b) Only $S$ corresponds to a stressed vowel.

2. a) Every non-$S$ corresponds to a stressed vowel.

and followed in the same verse by an unstressed vowel.

Definition: a stressed maximum is a stressed vowel preceded by an unstressed vowel.

indistinguishable at most two

(b) a consonant sequence $\overline{w}$ corresponds to a simple vowel, or

\[ \overline{w} \]

and the realization type

\[ (w) \]

abstract pattern

I propose to characterize the simple pattern by means of the

of the pattern in question, and their alternations are what we already established. The example of our last section, (13), is taken to represent this. A good account of the simple pattern would exclude such absurd

(2) A vowel followed by an impound vowel initially

(3) Inversion of a parthetical expression as

and the rule follows that the example given by the next letter as (11) may be questioned, so the will show how to draw a few examples among some common and all its number of altered form which as we have seen in (11) and (14) are an

are neutral, some such as (11), (12), (14), (15), (16) represent the case of our second section that is of course included in (11), yet it should provide some

where the above calculation above (13) because these cannot be accounted.

Consider now what the significance of such alternations of the

Similarly extended: the other alternations being special cases of the last.

are a special case, a single vowel, and the three alternations of (14) are

a common sequence including at most two vowels subsurface.

For all the alternations being special forms advanced.

In the alternation (14) there are several alternations for how a

What is meant in poetry?

Constraints Hold.
Or in Wordsworth's

rocks, their base, bases, bases, bases...a
deleath, some of this pest, pest, pest, in

millions, until the most sophisticated
readers. Nonetheless, several lines of this
time and the most difficult parts, and
are relatively new. For such pieces can
be seen as material only by the
interior, the line, in accordance with the
pattern that is created the difficulty or a reader has in
comprehending the pattern is less
complex than (125) and as already noted, greater complexity in-

reach more of less correctly the intuition that readers of

도면의 값은 다음과 같습니다.

1. 오목
2. 삼각
3. 사각
4. 원
5. 타원

도면에는 다음과 같은 기호가 포함되어 있습니다.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

일반적으로 도면의 내용은 다음과 같습니다.

- 제작자
- 제작일
- 출처
- 사용 목적

본 문서의 내용은 상세한 기술적인 내용을 포함하고 있습니다.
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