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- TRUDGILL, Peter and HANNAH, Jean (2017 sixth edition [1982]) *International English: A Guide to Varieties of English around the World*. London: Routledge.
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- VALLINS, George Henry (1951) *Good English: How to Write It*. London: Pan Books (for a note on editions see Appendix A1).
- VALLINS, George Henry (1953, 1955) *Better English*. London: Pan (for a note on editions see Appendix A1).
- VALLINS, George Henry (1960, 1961) *The Best English*. London: Andre Deutsch (for a note on editions see Appendix A1).
- VIZETELLY, Frank H. (1906, 1920) *A Desk-book of Errors in English: Including Notes on Colloquialisms and Slang to be Avoided in Conversation*. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company (for a note on editions see Appendix A1).
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- WEINER, E.S.C. and DELAHUNTY, Andrew (1993) *The Oxford Guide to English Usage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press (London: BCA) (for a note on editions see Appendix A1).
- WHITE, Richard Grant (1870) *Words and Their Uses, Past and Present. A Study of the English Language*. New York: Sheldon and Company (for a note on editions see Appendix A1).
- WILSON, Kenneth G. (1993) *The Columbia Guide to Standard American English*. New York: Columbia University Press (for a note on editions see Appendix A1).
- WOOD, Frederick T. (1962) *Current English Usage: A Concise Dictionary*. London: Macmillan (for a note on editions see Appendix A1).

Appendix A1

The usage guides

This is a list of the forty-seven usage guides in HUGE that contain an entry on the species noun phrase. They are listed in date sequence, with publication details, and a note on any other editions that I was able to access. I also include a small quotation to give a flavour of the writer's approach. For more on these guides, see §3.2.

BAKER, Robert (1770) *Reflections on the English Language, in the Nature of Vaugelas's Remarks on the French; Being a Detection of Many Improper Expressions Used in Conversation, and of Many Others To Be Found in Authors. To Which Is Prefixed a Discourse Addressed to His Majesty*. London. Printed for J. Bell, in the Strand.

As HUGE. This is the first edition. Some first editions are titled *Remarks on the English Language*, as is the second edition.

“THIS Plural is often improperly used, not only in common Discourse, but by many of our Writers, instead of the Singular, *Sort*.” (p. 115)

BAKER, Robert (1779 second edition [1770]) *Remarks on the English Language, in the Manner of Those of Vaugelas on the French; Being a Detection of Many Improper Expressions Used in Conversation, and of Many Others To Be Found in Authors*. London. From the press of the Etheringtons; for John Bell, at the British Library, in The Strand.

As HUGE. This is the second edition of Baker (1770).

“One would think this way of speaking must be insufferable to an ear of any delicacy: yet we have many approved authors, who take no care to avoid it.” (pp. 99–100)

ANONYMOUS (1856 [500]) *Five Hundred Mistakes of Daily Occurrence in Speaking, Pronouncing, and Writing the English Language, Corrected*. New York: Daniel Burgess & Co.

As HUGE. This is the first edition.

“... say, *these kinds*; a noun in the singular number will not allow its adjective to be in the plural.” (p. 23)

ANONYMOUS (1856 [Live]) *Live and Learn: A Guide for All, Who Wish to Speak and Write Correctly: Particularly Intended as a Book of Reference for the Solution of Difficulties Connected with Grammar, Composition, Punctuation, etc.*,

etc. with Explanations of Latin and French Words and Phrases of Frequent Occurrence in Newspapers, Reviews, Periodicals, and Books in General; Containing Examples of One Thousand Mistakes of Daily Occurrence, in Speaking, Writing, and Pronunciation; together with Detailed Instructions for Writing for the Press, and Forms of Articles in the Various Departments of Newspaper Literature. New York: Garrett & Company.

As HUGE. This is the first edition.

“Never say, ‘Those *sort* of persons’—a very common expression.” (p. 50)

ALFORD, Henry (1864) *The Queen’s English: Stray Notes on Speaking and Spelling.* London: Strahan & Co. / Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, & Co.

ALFORD, Henry (1864 second edition [1864]) *A Plea for the Queen’s English: Stray Notes on Speaking and Spelling.* London: Strahan / Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, & Co.

ALFORD, Henry (1870 third edition [1864]) *The Queen’s English: A Manual of Idiom and Usage.* London: Strahan & Co. / Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, & Co.

HUGE has the 1864 first edition. I also used the second edition of 1864 and the third edition of 1870, which has been “revised and considerably enlarged” (p. v).

“... another usage, not so nearly become idiomatical, and certainly not to be recommended, but still almost inevitable, and sometimes found in the talk of us all.” (1864, first edition, p. 69)

“... another usage now almost become idiomatic, and commonly found in the talk of us all.” (1864, second edition, p. 75; 1870, third edition, p. 98)

WHITE, Richard Grant (1870) *Words and Their Uses, Past and Present. A Study of the English Language.* New York: Sheldon and Company.

As HUGE. This is the first edition.

“Many persons who should, and who, perhaps, do, know better, are in the habit of using this incongruous combination, ...” (p. 168)

AYRES, Alfred (1882 [1881]) *The Verbalist: A Manual Devoted to Brief Discussions of the Right and the Wrong use of Words and to Some Other Matters of Interest to Those Who Would Speak and Write with Propriety.* New York: D. Appleton and Company.

AYRES, Alfred (1911 [1881]) *The Verbalist: A Manual Devoted to Brief Discussions of the Right and the Wrong use of Words and to Some Other Matters of Interest to Those Who Would Speak and Write with Propriety.* New York: D. Appleton and Company.

HUGE has a third edition dated 1911. This 1911 edition is a “New and revised edition, much enlarged”. The imprint page has copyright dated 1881, 1896 (D. Appleton and

Company) and 1909 (Frank E. Tremain). The “Preface to Revised Edition” is dated 1896. The “Preface to First Edition” is dated 1881. I therefore expect the 1911 edition to be the same as the 1896 edition, i.e. a second edition. The 1882 edition’s imprint page has copyright dated 1881. The “Prefatory Note” has the same text as the “Preface to the First Edition” in the 1911 edition. I am therefore taking this 1882 edition to be the same as the 1881 first edition.

“It is truly remarkable that many persons who can justly lay claim to the possession of considerable culture use this barbarous combination.” (1882, p. 207; 1911, p. 297)

FOWLER, H.W. and FOWLER, F.G. (1906) *The King’s English*. Oxford: Clarendon Press. HUGE has a second edition dated 1922. The Preface has “In this edition new examples have been added or substituted here and there” (1922, p. iv), as in the second edition of 1908. There is a third edition dated 1934 in Cambridge University Library. I used the first edition (1906).

“VULGARISMS AND COLLOQUIALISMS” (1906, p. 331; 1908, p. 331)

VIZETELLY, Frank H. (1906) *A Desk-book of Errors in English: Including Notes on Colloquialisms and Slang To Be Avoided in Conversation*. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

VIZETELLY, Frank H. (1920 [1906]) *A Desk-book of Errors in English: Including Notes on Colloquialisms and Slang To Be Avoided in Conversation*. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

HUGE has a 1920 edition labelled “A revised edition” on the title page, and the imprint page shows copyright 1906 and 1920. I used the first edition of 1906, and checked the 1920 edition.

“Such expressions, though common, are now usually considered altogether wrong.” (1906, p. 211; 1920, p. 211)

TURCK BAKER, Josephine (1910) *The Correct Word: How To Use It. A Complete Alphabetic List*. Chicago, IL: Correct English Publishing Company.

HUGE has a 1938 edition, which has on the imprint page “New edition 1938”, “Copyright, 1938”. The 1910 edition has “Copyright 1910” on the imprint page. There is no Preface or Introduction, so I used the 1910 edition, and checked to see if there were any differences in the 1938 edition.

“*This* and *that* are used with *kind*; *these* and *those* with *kinds*; ...” (1910, p. 181; 1938, p. 181)

PAYNE, Gertrude (1911) *Everyday Errors in Pronunciation, Spelling, and Spoken English*. San Francisco: Ricardo J. Orozco.

As HUGE. This is the first edition.

“**Those kind** and **these kind**, for *that* and *this* kind, or those and these *kinds*, seem almost too common errors to be mentioned here.” (1911, p. 46)

FOWLER, H.W. (1926) *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

As HUGE. The 2009 edition in HUGE is a facsimile re-issue of the 1926 first edition text, “With an Introduction and Notes by David Crystal”. I used this as the 1926 edition. Gowers (1965) is a lightly revised second edition; Burchfield (1996) is a much revised third edition, with further revisions in 1998 (quotations in this study are listed as (1998 [1996])); Butterfield (2015) is a lightly revised fourth edition. Allen (1999) is a pocket edition. Nicholson (1957) is an adapted American edition of 1926. For all of these see below.

“The irregular uses ... are easy to avoid when they are worth avoiding, i.e. in print; & nearly as easy to forgive when they deserve forgiveness, i.e. in hasty talk.” (1926, p. 312)

KRAPP, George Philip (1927) *A Comprehensive Guide to Good English*. Chicago and New York: Rand McNally & Co.

As HUGE. This is the first edition.

“Though much can be said for such constructions from the point of view of logic and something from the point of view of use, careful speakers and writers nevertheless prefer to use *kind* and *sort* as singulars.” (1927, pp. 645–646)

TREBLE, H.A. and VALLINS, G.H. (1937 [1936]) *An A.B.C. of English Usage*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

As HUGE. This is the first edition, “reprinted with corrections”.

See also Vallins (1951) and (1955) below.

“These sort of things interest me ... is definitely ungrammatical, ... But both OED and MEU deal leniently with the fault ...” (1936, p. 167)

PERRIN, Porter G. (1939) *An Index to English: A Handbook of Current Usage and Style*. Chicago, IL: Scott, Foresman and Company.

DYKEMA, Karl W. and EBBITT, Wilma R. (1968 fourth edition [1965] [1939]) *An Index to English*. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman and Company.

EBBITT, Wilma R. and EBBITT, David R. (1978 sixth edition [1939]) *Writer's Guide and Index to English*. Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman and Company.

EBBITT, Wilma R. and EBBITT, David R. (1990 eighth edition [1939]) *Index to English*. New York: Oxford University Press.

HUGE has Ebbitt and Ebbitt (1978), which is the sixth edition of Perrin (1939). I have printed copies of Perrin (1939), Dykma and Ebbitt (1968), and Ebbitt and Ebbitt (1990), which are not searchable, but I also checked Ebbitt and Ebbitt (1978).

“Only the vigilance of editorial copy readers keeps the construction from being as general in writing as in speech.” (1939, p. 352)

“The construction is common in speech, and there are numerous examples of its use by esteemed writers ... but strong objection to it continues.” (1978, p. 542)

PARTRIDGE, Eric (1947) *Usage and Abusage: A Guide to Good English*. London: Hamish Hamilton.

PARTRIDGE, Eric (1999 [1947]) *Usage and Abusage: A Guide to Good English*, new edition edited by Janet Whitcut. London: Penguin Books.

As HUGE. This is the first UK edition. The 1947 edition has “First published March 1947”, “Second Impression (Revised) June 1947”. In the Foreword; it says “This book first appeared in the United States of America, where it is now in its third edition, in October, 1942”. There are many versions of this book, by Hamish Hamilton, Guild Publishing, and Penguin, possibly among others. The Foreword to the fifth edition of 1957 includes the note “To increase its usefulness and to bring this guide up to date, much new matter has been added in the fifth edition. On the other hand, much inessential detail has been removed” (p. 5). I have checked up to the sixth edition of 1965, published by Hamish Hamilton, which has the same text as the 1947 edition for the species noun phrase. There is also a 1999 Penguin new edition, revised by Janet Whitcut, which I checked at Cambridge University Library.

For Whitcut see also Gowers (1948) and Greenbaum and Whitcut (1988) below.

“It must be confessed that the phrases, ‘this kind of things’, ‘that sort of things’, have a very awkward sound; and we find that our best writers have the popular expression, *These kind, those sort*.” (1947, p. 168)

“... *these* or *those kind of things*, pedantically judged incorrect, is a justifiable English idiom; ...” (1999, p. 172)

GOWERS, Ernest (1948) *Plain Words: A Guide to the Use of English*. London: HMSO.

GOWERS, Ernest (1962 [1954]) *The Complete Plain Words*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.

GOWERS, Ernest (1973 second edition [1954]) *The Complete Plain Words*, revised edition by Sir Bruce Fraser. London: HMSO.

GOWERS, Ernest (1986 third edition [1954]) *The Complete Plain Words*, revised edition by Sidney Greenbaum and Janet Whitcut. London: HMSO.

GOWERS, Ernest (2015/2014 [1954]) *Plain Words: A Guide to the Use of English*, revised and updated by Rebecca Gowers. Penguin Books.

HUGE has the 1948 first edition. There are several editions of this book. HMSO published *Plain Words* from 1948 and *The ABC of Plain Words* from 1951 together as *The Complete Plain Words* (1954), which was also published by Penguin in 1962. There is a second edition of *The Complete Plain Words* (1973), revised by Bruce Fraser, and a third edition, revised by Sidney Greenbaum and Janet Whitcut (1986), both published by HMSO, and an edition titled *Plain Words* (2014/2015), revised and updated by Rebecca Gowers, published by Particular Books/Penguin Books. Ernest Gowers was also the editor of the 1965 second edition of Fowler (1926); see above. Greenbaum and Whitcut also produced their own usage guide for Longman (see Greenbaum and Whitcut, 1988, below), and see Partridge (1947) above for Whitcut.

“The use of the plural *these* or *those* with the singular *kind* or *sort* is common in conversation, and instances of it could be found in good authors. But public opinion generally condemns it. ... even now it is as well to humour the purists ...” (1954, p. 188)

“... common in conversation, and instances of it could be found in good authors. But it has not yet established itself as a permissible idiom in good writing, and until it does so it is as well to humour the purists ...” (1973, p. 131; 1986, p. 134)

“... commonly heard in conversation, and instances of the use of the plural *these* or *those* with the singular *kind* or *sort* can be found in good authors. ... the phrase ... used to be among the shibboleths by which it was supposed to be possible to distinguish those who were instructed in their mother tongue from those who were not. ... But even now it is as well to humour the purist ...” (2015, pp. 195–196)

VALLINS, George Henry (1952 [1951]) *Good English: How To Write It*. London: Pan Books.

VALLINS, George Henry (1953) *Better English*. London: Pan.

VALLINS, George Henry (1955 [1953]) *Better English*. London: A. Deutsch.

VALLINS, George Henry (1961 [1960]) *The Best English*. London: Andre Deutsch.

HUGE has the 1951 first edition. HUGE also has the 1960 edition of *Better English*. The imprint page has “First published 1953”, “New, enlarged and revised edition first published 1955”, “Second impression July 1960”. I used this edition, but listed as 1955. I also used a first edition of *The Best English* (1960) for cross-checking. Vallins was also author of Treble and Vallins (1936) above.

“Only *this* and *that*, which have the plural *these* and *those* when they qualify plural nouns, are exceptions to this providential accident of language; and they never raise any difficulty.” (1951, p. 46)

“A construction sanctified by long usage, in which, by attraction of *things*, ‘sort of things’ becomes a plural collective. But it is easy to satisfy grammar by eliminating the attraction: ...” (1953, pp. 216–217)

EVANS, Bergen and EVANS, Cornelia (1957) *A Dictionary of Contemporary American Usage*. New York: Random House.

As HUGE. This is the first edition.

“The use of singulars and plurals in expressions involving *kind of* is complicated only in the sense that there are several constructions all of which are equally acceptable.” (1957, p. 263)

NICHOLSON, Margaret (1957) *A Dictionary of American-English Usage: Based on Fowler's Modern English Usage*. New York: Oxford University Press.

As HUGE. This is the first edition of an American adaptation of Fowler (1926).

“The irregular uses ... are easy to avoid when they are worth avoiding, i.e. in print; & nearly as easy to forgive when they deserve forgiveness, i.e. in hasty talk.” (1957, p. 303)

WOOD, Frederick T. (1962) *Current English Usage: A Concise Dictionary*. London: Macmillan.

The HUGE 1970 edition is a reprint of the 1962 first edition. I used this as 1962.

“... often heard in speech, and we should perhaps be tolerant of it as a colloquialism, but it is best excluded from written English.” (1962, p. 131)

GOWERS, Ernest (1965 second edition [1926]) *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage by H.W. Fowler*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

As HUGE. This is the second edition of Fowler (1926), revised by Ernest Gowers. Note that on the cover this is called *Fowler's Modern English Usage*. Gowers was also the author of Gowers (1948), above.

“The irregular uses ... are easy to avoid when they are worth avoiding, i.e. in print; and nearly as easy to forgive when they deserve forgiveness, i.e. in hasty talk.” (1965, p. 320)

MORRIS, William and MORRIS, Mary (1975) *Harper Dictionary of Contemporary Usage*. New York: Harper & Row.

As HUGE. This is the first edition.

“A very common but nonetheless irritating error on the part of even educated persons ... *These kind* is sloppy and wrong.” (1975, p. 596)

BAILIE, John and KITCHIN, Moyna (1988 [1979]) *The Essential Guide to English Usage*. London: Chancellor.

HUGE has this as 1988. It was first published in 1979 as *The Hamlyn Guide to English Usage*, republished in 1988 by Chancellor. These seem to be the same text, so I used the 1988 HUGE edition as the 1979 first edition.

“It seems to be generally agreed that the phrase *those kind of things* is acceptable in colloquial speech but better avoided in written English.” (1979, p. 167)

SWAN, Michael (1980) *Practical English Usage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

SWAN, Michael (2005 third edition [1980]) *Practical English Usage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

1980 is as HUGE. This is the first edition. I also have the third edition (2005). Swan’s dedication in both editions is: “To John Eckersley, who first encouraged my interest in this kind of thing” (1980, p. v; 2005, p. v).

“A mixture of singular and plural forms sometimes happens in an informal style ... Some people feel that this structure is incorrect, and prefer to avoid it.” (1980, §§427, 565)

“This structure is often felt to be incorrect, and is usually avoided in a formal style.” (2005, §551)

WEINER, E.S.C. (1983, reprinted with corrections) *The Oxford Guide to English Usage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

This is listed in HUGE as Burchfield, Weiner and Hawkins (1984) *Oxford Guide to the English Language*. This is a combination of three parts: ‘The English Language’ (1984) by Burchfield; ‘Oxford Guide to English Usage’ (1983) by Weiner; ‘Dictionary’ (1981) by Hawkins. For my purposes, it is the same text as Weiner (1983), and I used this as the first edition. Weiner is also one of the authors of Weiner and Delahunty (1993) below.

“This is widely regarded as incorrect except in informal use: ...” (1983, p. 113)

BRYSON, Bill (1984) *The Penguin Dictionary of Troublesome Words*. London: Guild Publishing/Penguin Books.

As HUGE. This is the first edition. I also have the third edition (2002 [2001]), published as *Troublesome Words* by Penguin Books.

“There should be what grammarians call concord between *kind* and *kinds* and their antecedents.” (1984, p. 87)

“*Kind* and *kinds* and their antecedents should always enjoy what grammarians call concord.” (2002, p. 111)

GREENBAUM, Sidney and WHITCUT, Janet (1988) *Longman Guide to English Usage*. Harlow: Longman.

As HUGE. This is the first edition. For Whitcut, see also Partridge (1947) and Gowers (1948) above. For Greenbaum, see also Gowers (1948) above.

“In formal writing, one should write *this kind, that sort* ... and not *these kind, those sort*, although the incongruous combination of plural *these* and singular *sort* ... is common in speech.” (1988, p. 398)

GILMAN, E. Ward (ed.) (1989) *Webster's Dictionary of English Usage*. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

GILMAN, E. Ward (ed.) (2002) *Merriam-Webster's Concise Dictionary of English Usage*. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

1989 is as HUGE. This is the first edition. I also have the 2002 edition, based on and abridged from the 1989 edition.

“We will tell you first what most of the handbooks and usage books say: ... But we will warn you second that this advice applies only to American English, and that it presents an unrealistically narrow set of options. Real usage—even in American English—is much more varied and much more complex.” (1989, p. 576)

CARTER, Bonnie and SKATES, Craig (1990 second edition [1988]) *The Rinehart Guide to Grammar and Usage*. Fort Worth, TX: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

As HUGE. This is the second edition. The first edition was published in 1988, but I have not been able to access it.

“NONSTANDARD: These kind of flowers bloom twice a year.” (1990, p. 123)

MARRIOTT, Sarah and FARRELL, Barry (1992) *Chambers Common Errors in English*. Edinburgh: Chambers.

As HUGE. HUGE (1999) is a reprint of the first edition of 1992.

“Modern usage recommends. ... *This kind of book is ... Books of this kind are ...*” (1992, p. 56)

HOWARD, Godfrey (1985) *A Guide to Good English in the 1980s*. London: Pelham Books.

HOWARD, Godfrey (1993) *The Good English Guide: English Usage in the 1990s*. London: Macmillan.

HOWARD, Godfrey (2002) *A Guide to English in the 21st Century*. London: Duckworth.

1993 is as HUGE. This is the first edition. Howard also produced the *Guide to Good English in the 1980's* (1985) and *A Guide to Good English in the 21st Century* (2002). I have checked both of these. For an explanation of how these three guides relate to each other, see §3.2.

“Both words are clearly singular, so it should be ‘*this kind of argument*’, ‘*that sort of person*’. ... But even good writers slip into phrases, such as ‘*those kind of arguments ...*’, ‘*these sort of people*’. ... All that can be said is that, in writing at least, that kind of thing is wrong.” (1993, p. 235)

MAGER, Nathan H. and MAGER, Sylvia K. (1993 second edition [1974]) *Prentice Hall Encyclopedic Dictionary of English Usage* (revised by John Domini). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

As HUGE. This is the second edition, revised by John Domini. The first edition seems to be dated from 1974/1975 (see ‘How to use this book’, p. vii), as *The Encyclopedic Dictionary of English Usage*, which I have not been able to access

“*This kind, these kinds.*” (1993, p. 380)

WEINER, E.S.C. and DELAHUNTY, Andrew (1993 second edition [1983]) *The Oxford Guide to English Usage*. Oxford University Press (London: BCA).

As HUGE. This is the second edition of Weiner (1983). The species noun phrase text is the same as Weiner (1983). The imprint page states that this is the second edition of the *The Oxford Miniguide to English Usage*. The HUGE edition (1994) is a BCA re-issue of the first edition (1993). Weiner is also the author of Weiner (1983) above.

“This is widely regarded as incorrect except in informal use: ...” (1993, p. 144)

WILSON, Kenneth G. (1993) *The Columbia Guide to Standard American English*. New York: Columbia University Press.

As HUGE. This is the first edition.

“Best advice: for publication and Oratorical or Formal use, stay as close to the conservative patterns as possible, and at other levels be aware that you may sometimes be faulted by those who use and prefer the conservative patterns.” (1993, p. 263)

AYTO, John (1995) *Good English!* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

HUGE has this as a second edition (2002), but it is a re-published title, first published as the *Oxford School A–Z of English* (1995).

“It’s perfectly acceptable in speech to use the plural *these* and *those* with the singular **kind** and **sort**, but in writing you should avoid them.” (1995, p. 171)

BURCHFIELD, R.W. (1996 third edition [1926]) *The New Fowler’s Modern English Usage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

BUTTERFIELD, Jeremy (2015 fourth edition [1926]) *Fowler’s Dictionary of Modern English Usage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

As HUGE. Burchfield is a revised (1998) third edition (1996) of Fowler (1926). Quotations in this study are listed as (1998 [1996]). The (2000) edition in HUGE is the US publication date. When published in 1996 it was called *The New Fowler’s Modern English Usage*. The title was changed to *Fowler’s Modern English Usage* in 2004. The fourth edition (2015), edited by Jeremy Butterfield, is a lightly revised version of

1998, now called *Fowler's Dictionary of Modern English Usage*. Butterfield is also the editor of Butterfield (2007) below.

"This illogical type is now exceedingly common in colloquial contexts ...
The type *these/those sort of* should now be used only in informal contexts."
(1998, pp. 433, 728; 2015, pp. 455, 763)

O'CONNER, Patricia T. (1996) *Woe Is I: The Grammarphobe's Guide to Better English in Plain English*. New York: Riverhead Books.

As HUGE. This is the 1998 paperback edition of the first edition (1996).

"You've probably heard sentences like this one: *I hate **these kind of** mistakes!* If it sounds wrong to you, you're right." (1996, p. 31)

GARNER, Bryan A. (1998) *A Dictionary of Modern American Usage*. New York: Oxford University Press.

GARNER, Bryan A. (2003 second edition [1998]) *Garner's Modern American Usage*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.

GARNER, Bryan A. (2009 third edition [1998]) *Garner's Modern American Usage*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.

GARNER, Bryan A. (2016, fourth edition [1998]) *Garner's Modern English Usage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

GARNER, Bryan A. (2022, fifth edition [1998]) *Garner's Modern English Usage*. New York: Oxford University Press.

(1998) as HUGE. This is the first edition. I also used the fourth and fifth editions, but was unable to access the second and third editions

"These are illogical forms that, in a bolder day, would have been termed illiteracies. Today they merely brand the speaker or writer as slovenly. They appear most commonly in reported speech, but sometimes not ..."
(1998, p. 653)

"These illogical forms were not uncommon in the 1600s and early 1700s, but by the mid-1700s they had been stigmatized. Today they brand the speaker or writer as slovenly. They appear most commonly in reported speech, but sometimes not ..."
(2022, p. 1094)

ALLEN, Robert (ed.) (1999) *Pocket Fowler's Modern English Usage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

As HUGE. This is the first edition, but note that it is edited by Allen, not Burchfield. There is a second edition (2008) in Cambridge University Library.

"This type is now very common in colloquial contexts: ..."
(1999, p. 363; 2008, p. 384)

TRASK, R.L. (2001) *Mind the Gaffe: The Penguin Guide to Common Errors in English*. London: Penguin Books.

As HUGE. This is the first edition.

“Though very common in speech, ... never acceptable in formal writing.” (2001, p. 168)

BRIANS, Paul (2003) *Common Errors in English Usage*. Wilsonville, OR: William James & Co.

As HUGE. This is the first edition. There is a revised second edition (2009) and a revised and expanded third edition (2013), and a website <<https://brians.wsu.edu/common-errors-in-english-usage/>>.

“Only if ‘kind’ itself is pluralized into ‘kinds’ should ‘this’ shift to ‘these’: ‘You keep making these kinds of mistakes!’” (2003, p. 202)

PETERS, Pam (2004) *The Cambridge Guide to English Usage*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

As HUGE (2006). This is a reprint of the first edition (2004).

“... tends to appear in interactive writing and live speech. Objections to *these kind of* have been stronger in the US than the UK, where Gowers (1965) felt it was one of the ‘sturdy indefensibles’.” (2004, p. 307)

PICKETT, Joseph P., et al. (2005) *The American Heritage Guide to Contemporary Usage and Style*. Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin.

As HUGE. This is the first edition.

“... has been a traditional bugbear of American grammarians. By and large, British grammarians have been more tolerant.” (2005, p. 272)

SAYCE, Kay (2006) *What Not To Write: A Guide to the Dos and Don'ts of Good English*. London: Words at Work.

As HUGE. This is the first edition.

“It’s best to use all three words [i.e. *kind /sort/type*] with ‘this’ or ‘that’ rather than ‘these’ or ‘those’.” (2006, p. 63)

BUTTERFIELD, Jeremy (ed.) (2007) *Oxford A–Z of English Usage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

BUTTERFIELD, Jeremy (ed.) (2013 second edition [2007]) *Oxford A–Z of English Usage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

2007 is as HUGE. Butterfield is also the author of the fourth edition (2015) of Fowler (1926) (see Burchfield, 1996, above).

“The ungrammatical *these kind* has been used since the 14th century, but although often encountered today it should be avoided.” (2007, p. 91)

TAGGART, Caroline (2010) *Her Ladyship's Guide to the Queen's English*. London: National Trust.

As HUGE, which has a 2012 reprint. This is the first edition.

“Yet educated television presenters have also been heard to say *these kind of films*, when either *this kind of film* ... or, less probably, *these kinds of film* ... is correct.” (2010, p. 57)

Appendix A2

The usage guides not included in this study

This is a list of the usage guides in HUGE that do not include any advice on the species noun phrase, again listed in date sequence.

- ANONYMOUS (1829, second edition [1826]) *The Vulgarities of Speech Corrected: With Elegant Expressions for Provincial and Vulgar English, Scots, and Irish; for the Use of Those Who Are Unacquainted with Grammar*. London: Printed for F.C. Westley, 165, Strand.
- HURD, Seth T. (1847) *A Grammatical Corrector; or, Vocabulary of the Common Errors of Speech: Being a Collection of Nearly Two Thousand Barbarisms, Cant Phrases, Colloquialisms, Quaint Expressions, Provincialisms, False Pronunciation, Perversions, Misapplication of Terms, and Other Kindred Errors of the English Language, Peculiar to the Different States of the Union. The Whole Explained, Corrected, and Conveniently Arranged for the Use of Schools and Private Individuals*. Philadelphia, PA: E. H. Butler & Co.
- BROWN, Gould (1851) *The Grammar of English Grammars, with an Introduction Historical and Critical; the Whole Methodically Arranged and Amply Illustrated; with Forms of Correcting and Parsing, Improprieties for Correction, Examples for Parsing, Questions for Examination, Exercises for Writing, Observations for the Advanced Student, Decisions and Proofs for the Settlement of Disputed Points, Occasional Strictures and Defences, an Exhibition of the Several Methods of Analysis, and a Key to the Oral Exercises: to Which Are Added Four Appendixes, Pertaining Separately to the Four Parts of Grammar*. New York: Samuel S. & William Wood.
- GOULD, Edward S. (1867) *Good English; or, Popular Errors in Language*. New York: W.J. Widdleton.
- MOON, G. Washington (1868) *The Bad English of Lindley Murray and Other Writers on the English Language, a Series of Criticisms*. London: Hatchard and Co; New York: Pott and Amery.
- HALL, J. Leslie (1917) *English Usage: Studies in the History and Uses of English Words and Phrases*. Chicago, IL and New York: Scott, Foreman and Company.
- STRUNK, William, Jr. (1918) *The Elements of Style*. New York.
- HORWILL, H.W. (1935) *A Dictionary of Modern American Usage*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

- FOLLETT, Wilson (1966) *Modern American Usage: A Guide*. London: Longmans, Green & Co.
- DE MELLO VIANNA, Fernando et al. (eds) (1977) *The Written Word*. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- VERMES, Jean C. (1981) *Secretary's Modern Guide to English Usage*. West Nyack, NY: Parker Publishing Company.
- ALLEN, R.E., EDMONDS, D.J. and SYKES, J.B. (1984) *The Oxford Dictionary for Writers and Editors*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- CRYSTAL, David (1984) *Who Cares about English Usage?* Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- DEAR, I.C.B. (1990 [1986]) *Oxford English: A Guide to the Language* (Special edition for IBM United Kingdom Limited). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- RANDALL, Bernice (1988) *Webster's New World Guide to Current American Usage*. New York: Webster's New World.
- DE VRIES, Mary A. (1991) *The Complete Word Book: The Practical Guide to Anything and Everything You Need to Know about Words and How to Use Them*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- BOOHER, Dianna (1992 [1988]) *Good Grief, Good Grammar*. New York: Fawcett.
- BLAMIRE, Harry (1994) *The Queen's English*. London: Bloomsbury.
- SUTCLIFFE, Andrea J. (ed.) (1994) *The New York Public Library Writer's Guide to Style and Usage*. New York: A Stonesong Press Book; HarperCollinsPublishers.
- CUTTS, Martin (1995) *The Plain English Guide*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- AMIS, Kingsley (1998 [1997]) *The King's English: A Guide to Modern Usage*. London: HarperCollinsPublishers.
- STILMAN, Anne (1997) *Grammatically Correct: The Writer's Essential Guide to Punctuation, Spelling, Style, Usage and Grammar*. Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books.
- BURT, Angela (2002 second edition [2000]) *The A to Z of Correct English*. Oxford: How To Books.
- BATKO, Ann (2004) *When Bad Grammar Happens to Good People: How to Avoid Common Errors in English*. Edited by Edward Rosenheim. Franklin Lakes, NJ: Career Press.
- FOGARTY, Mignon (2008) *Quick and Dirty Tips for Better Writing*. New York: St. Martin's Griffin.
- HEFFER, Simon (2010) *Strictly English: The Correct Way to Write ... and Why It Matters*. London: Random House Books.
- LAMB, Bernard C. (2010) *The Queen's English: And How to Use It*. London: Michael O'Mara Books.

Appendix B1

The usage guides: Who is cited by whom?

I investigated whether the later usage guides in this study referred to any of the earlier guides. As I had each of the forty-seven guides available as a searchable pdf file, I was able to carry out this search using Adobe Acrobat Professional XI's search function, which makes it possible to search multiple files for the same string. I was thus able to make forty-seven searches on the forty-seven guides as a whole. The results are presented in two parts: first 'Who is cited by whom?' (B1) and then 'Who cites whom?' (B2). For more on the topic of lateral referencing, and why it matters, see §3.3.

Baker (1770) is cited in 2 guides, a total of 82 times:

Gilman (1989) x 80 (i.e. 80 times)

Peters (2004) x 2.

Baker (1779) is not cited.

Anon (1856) [500]) is not cited.

Anon (1856 [*Live*]) is not cited.

Alford (1864) is cited in 12 guides, a total of 130 times:

White (1870) x 9

Ayres (1882) x 4

Vizetelly (1906) x 6

Partridge (1947) x 17

Gowers (1948) x 1¹

Gilman (1989) x 68

Howard (1993) x 1

Burchfield (1996) x 13

O'Conner (1996) x 3

Garner (1998) x 1

Allen (1999) x 3

Peters (2004) x 4

White (1870) is cited in 7 guides, a total of 245 times:

Ayres (1882) x 35

Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 16

Vizetelly (1906) x 8

¹ When an author is cited just once, it often, but not always, means that it is an entry in a list of references.

Gilman (1989) x 171

Burchfield (1996) x 4

Garner (1998) x 10

Allen (1999) x 1

Ayres (1882) is cited in 3 guides, a total of 155 times:

Vizetelly (1906) x 3

Gilman (1989) x 151

Garner (1998) x 1

Fowler and Fowler (1906) are cited in 17 guides, a total of 111 times:

Fowler (1926) x 1

Treble and Vallins (1936) x 1

Partridge (1947) x 11

Gowers (1948) x 3

Vallins (1951) x 3

Vallins (1953) x 2

Evans and Evans (1957) x 1

Nicholson (1957) x 4

Wood (1962) x 2

Gowers (1965) x 4

Bryson (1984) x 4

Gilman (1989) x 3

Howard (1993) x 4

Burchfield (1996) x 14

Garner (1998) x 15

Allen (1999) x 9

Peters (2004) x 3

Vizetelly (1906) is cited in 2 guides, a total of 158 times:

Gilman (1989) x 154

Garner (1998) x 4

Turck Baker (1910)² is cited in 2 guides, a total of 11 times:

Gilman (1989) x 7

Garner (1998) x 4

Payne (1911) is cited in 1 guide a total of 1 time:

Garner (1998) x 1

Fowler (1926) is cited in 27 guides, a total of 2,290 times:

Krapp (1927) x 1

Treble and Vallins (1936) x 7

2 I searched on 'Turck Baker' and 'Baker', and then filtered out the references to Baker (1770, 1779).

Perrin (1939)
 Partridge (1947) x 45
 Gowers (1948) x 15
 Vallins (1951) x 42
 Vallins (1953) x 47
 Evans and Evans (1957) x 60
 Nicholson (1957) x 28
 Wood (1962) x 23
 Gowers (1965) x 39
 Morris and Morris (1975) x 37
 Weiner (1983) x 1
 Bryson (1984) x 67
 Gilman (1989) x 792
 Howard (1993) x 42
 Weiner and Delahunty (1993) x 1
 Wilson (1993) x 5
 Burchfield (1996) x 482
 O'Conner (1996) x 1
 Garner (1998) x 130
 Allen (1999) x 229
 Trask (2001) x 2
 Peters (2004) x 157
 Pickett et al. (2005) x 3
 Sayce (2006) x 5
 Butterfield (2007) x 1

Krapp (1927) is cited in 5 guides, a total of 108 times:

Perrin (1939) x 1
 Partridge (1947) x 15
 Vallins (1953) x 1
 Gilman (1989) x 78
 Garner (1998) x 13

Treble and Vallins (1936) are cited in 3 guides, a total of 10 times:

Vallins (1953) x 1
 Gilman (1989) x 8
 Garner (1998) x 1

Perrin (1939) is cited in 4 guides, a total of 93 times:

Partridge (1947)
 Morris and Morris (1975) x 7

Gilman (1989) x 46 + 35³

Garner (1998) x 5

Partridge (1947) is cited in 16 guides, a total of 285 times:

Gowers (1948) x 3

Vallins (1951) x 2

Vallins (1953) x 26

Evans and Evans (1957) x 27

Wood (1962) x 4

Gowers (1965) x 1

Morris and Morris (1975) x 3

Bryson (1984) x 19

Gilman (1989) x 127

Howard (1993) x 12

Wilson (1993) x 3

Burchfield (1996) x 8

Garner (1998) x 41

Allen (1999) x 6

Trask (2001) x 1

Peters (2004) x 2

Gowers (1948) is cited in 16 guides, a total of 132 times:

Vallins (1951) x 6

Vallins (1953) x 12

Evans and Evans (1957) x 8

Nicholson (1957) x 2

Wood (1962) x 4

Morris and Morris (1975) x 3

Bryson (1984) x 24

Gilman (1989) x 44

Howard (1993) x 3

Wilson (1993) x 1

Burchfield (1996) x 5

O'Conner (1996) x 1

Garner (1998) x 7

Allen (1999) x 3

Peters (2004) x 6

Sayce (2006) x 3

Vallins (1951) is cited in 4 guides, a total of 5 times:

Weiner (1983) x 1

3 The second figure is for citations of Ebbitt and Ebbitt's fifth edition.

Gilman (1989) x 1

Weiner and Delahunty (1993) x 1

Garner (1998) x 2

Vallins (1953) is cited in 1 guide, a total of 4 times:

Garner (1998) x 4

Evans and Evans (1957) are cited in 8 guides, a total of 386 times:

Gowers (1965) x 5

Bryson (1984) x 12

Gilman (1989) x 343

Howard (1993) x 2

Wilson (1993) x 2

O'Conner (1996) x 1

Garner (1998) x 18

Peters (2004) x 3

Nicholson (1957) is cited in 4 guides, a total of 26 times:

Wood (1962) x 2

Gilman (1989) x 15

Wilson (1993) x 1

Garner (1998) x 8

Wood (1962) is cited in 3 guides, a total of 9 times:

Bryson (1984) x 3

Gilman (1989) x 1

Garner (1998) x 5

Gowers (1965) is cited in 9 guides, a total of 290 times:

Gilman (1989) x 138

Howard (1993) x 5

Weiner and Delahunty (1993) x 1

Wilson (1993) x 1

Burchfield (1996) x 50

O'Conner (1996) x 1

Garner (1998) x 19

Allen (1999) x 47

Peters (2004) x 28

Morris and Morris (1975) are cited in 6 guides, a total of 363 times:

Bryson (1984) x 7

Gilman (1989) x 4 + 343⁴

Wilson (1993) x 1

Burchfield (1996) x 1 + 3

4 The second figure is the citations for 'Harper'.

Garner (1998) x 2 + 1

Peters (2004) x 0 + 8

Bailie and Kitchin (1979) are cited in 1 guide, a total of 1 time:

Garner (1998) x 1

Swan (1980) is cited in 2 guides, a total of 4 times:

Gilman (1989) x 3

Garner (1998) x 1

Weiner (1983) is cited in 3 guides, a total of 8 times:

Howard (1993) x 2

Garner (1998) x 3

Peters (2004) x 3

Bryson (1984) is cited in 4 guides, a total of 171 times:

Gilman (1989) x 166

Howard (1993) x 2

Garner (1998) x 2

Taggart (2010) x 1

Greenbaum and Whitcut (1988) are cited in 4 guides, a total of 25 times:

Gilman (1989) x 1 + 20⁵

Wilson (1993) x 1

Burchfield (1996) x 2

Trask (2001) x 1

Gilman (1989) is cited in 4 guides, a total of 151 times:

Wilson (1993) 0 + 1⁶

Burchfield (1996) 0 + 2

Garner (1998) 1 + 6

Peters (2004) 0 + 141

Carter and Skates (1990) are not cited.

Marriott and Farrell (1992) are not cited.

Howard (1993) is cited in 2 guides, a total of 2 times:

Garner (1998) x 1

Trask (2001) x 1

Mager and Mager (1993) are not cited.

Weiner and Delahunty (1993) are cited in 1 guide, a total of 1 time:

Garner (1998) x 1

Wilson (1993) is cited in 3 guides, a total of 5 times:

Burchfield (1996) x 1 + 1⁷

5 The second figure is the citations for 'Longman'.

6 The second figure is the citations for 'Webster's'.

7 The second figure is the citations for 'Columbia'.

Garner (1998) x 2

Trask (2001) x 1

Ayto (1995) is not cited.

Burchfield (1996) is cited in 3 guides, a total of 49 times:

Garner (1998) x 7

Trask (2001) x 1

Peters (2004) x 41

O'Conner (1996) is not cited.

Garner (1998) is cited in 1 guide, a total of 29 times:

Peters (2004) x 29

Allen (1999) is not cited.

Trask (2001) is not cited.

Brians (2003) is not cited.

Peters (2004) is not cited.

Pickett et al. (2005) is not cited.

Sayce (2006) is cited in 1 guide, a total of 1 time:

Taggart (2010) x 1

Butterfield (2007) is not cited.

Taggart (2010) is not cited.

Appendix B2

The usage guides: Who cites whom?

Baker (1770) has no citations.

Baker (1779) has no citations.

Anon (1856) [500]) has no citations.

Anon (1856 [*Live*]) has no citations.

Alford (1864) has no citations.

White (1870) cites:

Alford (1864) x 9

Ayres (1882) cites:

Alford (1864) x 4

White (1882) x 35

Fowler and Fowler (1906) cite:

White (1882) x 16

Vizetelly (1906) cites:

Alford (1864) x 6

White (1870) x 8

Ayres (1882) x 3

Turck Baker (1910) has no citations.

Payne (1911) has no citations.

Fowler (1926) cites:

Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 1

Krapp (1927) cites:

Fowler (1926) x 1

Treble and Vallins (1936) cite:

Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 1

Fowler (1926) x 7

Perrin (1939)⁸ cites:

Fowler (1926) x 1

Krapp (1927) x 1

Partridge (1947) cites:

Alford (1864) x 17

Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 11

Fowler (1926) x 45

⁸ I don't have a pdf version of Perrin, so any citations were taken from his list of references.

Krapp (1927) x 15

Perrin (1939) x 1

Gowers (1948) cites:

Alford (1864) x 1

Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 3

Fowler (1926) x 15

Partridge (1947) x 3

Vallins (1951): cites:

Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 3

Fowler (1926) x 42

Partridge (1947) x 2

Gowers (1948) x 6

Vallins (1953) cites:

Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 2

Fowler (1926) x 47

Krapp (1927) x 1

Treble and Vallins (1936) x 1

Partridge (1947) x 26

Gowers (1948) x 12

Evans and Evans (1957) cite:

Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 1

Fowler (1926) x 60

Partridge (1947) x 27

Gowers (1948) x 8

Nicholson (1957) cites:

Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 4

Fowler (1926) x 28

Gowers (1948) x 2

Wood (1962) cites:

Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 2

Fowler (1926) x 23

Partridge (1947) x 4

Gowers (1948) x 4

Nicholson (1957) x 2

Gowers (1965) cites:

Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 4

Fowler (1926) x 39

Partridge (1947) x 1

Evans and Evans (1957) x 5

Morris and Morris (1975) cite:

Fowler (1926) x 37

Perrin (1939) x 7

Partridge (1947) x 3

Gowers (1948) x 3

Bailie and Kitchin (1979) has no citations.

Swan (1980) has no citations.

Weiner (1983) cites:

Fowler (1926) x 1

Vallins (1951) x 1

Bryson (1984) cites:

Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 4

Fowler (1926) x 67

Partridge (1947) x 19

Gowers (1948) x 24

Evans and Evans (1957) x 12

Wood (1962) x 3

Morris and Morris (1975) x 7

Greenbaum and Whitcut (1988) has no citations.

Gilman (1989) cites:

Alford (1864) x 68

White (1870) x 171

Ayres (1881) x 151

Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 3

Vizetelly (1906) x 154

Turck Baker (1910) x 7

Fowler (1926) x 792

Krapp (1927) x 78

Treble and Vallins (1936) x 8

Perrin (1939) x 46 + 35⁹

Partridge (1947) x 127

Gowers (1948) x 44

Vallins (1951) x 1

Evans and Evans (1957) x 343

Nicholson (1957) x 15

Wood (1962) x 1

Gowers (1965) x 138

9 The second figure is for citations to Ebbitt and Ebbitt's 1972 fifth edition.

Morris and Morris (1985 [1975]) x 4 + 343¹⁰

Swan (1980) x 3

Bryson (1984) x 166

Greenbaum and Whitcut (1988) x 1 + 20¹¹

Carter and Skates (1990) has no citations.

Marriott and Farrell (1992) has no citations.

Howard (1993) cites:

Alford (1864) x 1

Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 4

Fowler (1926) x 42

Partridge (1947) x 12

Gowers (1948) x 3

Evans and Evans (1957) x 2

Gowers (1965) x 5

Weiner (1983) x 2

Bryson (1984) x 2.

Mager and Mager (1993) have no citations.

Weiner and Delahunty (1993) cite:

Fowler (1926) x 1

Vallins (1951) x 1

Gowers (1965) x 1

Wilson (1993) cites:

Fowler (1926) x 5

Partridge (1947) x 3

Gowers (1948) x 1

Evans and Evans (1957) x 2

Nicholson (1957) x 1

Gowers (1965) x 1

Morris and Morris (1985 [1975]) x 1

Greenbaum and Whitcut (1988) x 1

Gilman (1989) x 0 + 1¹²

Ayto (1995) has no citations.

Burchfield (1996) cites:

Alford (1864) x 13

White (1870) x 4

Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 14

10 The second figure is for citations to Harper.

11 The second figure is for citations to Longman.

12 The second figure is for citations to Webster's.

Fowler (1926) x 482
 Partridge (1947) x 8
 Gowers (1948) x 5
 Gowers (1965) x 50
 Morris and Morris (1988 [1984]) x 1 + 3
 Greenbaum and Whitcut (1988) x 2
 Gilman (1989) x 0 + 2
 Wilson (1993) x 1 + 1¹³

O'Conner (1996) cites:

Alford (1864) x 3
 Fowler (1926) x 1
 Gowers (1948) x 1
 Evans and Evans (1957) x 1
 Gowers (1965) x 1

Garner (1998) cites:

Alford (1864) x 1
 White (1870) x 10
 Ayres (1881) x 1
 Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 15 + 4¹⁴
 Turck Baker (1910) x 4
 Payne (1911) x 1
 Fowler (1926) x 130
 Krapp (1927) x 13
 Treble and Vallins (1936) x 1
 Perrin (1939) x 5
 Partridge (1947) x 41
 Gowers (1948) x 7
 Vallins (1951) x 1
 Vallins (1953) x 4
 Evans and Evans (1957) x 18
 Nicholson (1957) x 8
 Wood (1962) x 5
 Gowers (1965) x 19
 Morris and Morris (1985 [1975]) x 2 + 1
 Bailie and Kitchin (1979) x 1
 Swan (1980) x 1
 Weiner (1983) x 3

13 The second figure is for citations to Columbia.

14 The second figure is for citations to *The King's English*.

Bryson (1984) x 2
 Gilman (1989) x 1 + 6
 Howard (1993) x 1
 Weiner and Delahunty (1993) x 1
 Wilson (1993) x 2
 Burchfield (1996) x 7

Allen (1999) cites:

Alford (1864) x 3
 White (1870) x 1
 Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 9
 Fowler (1926) x 229
 Partridge (1947) x 6
 Gowers (1948) x 3
 Gowers (1965) x 47

Trask (2001) cites:

Fowler (1926) x 2
 Partridge (1947) x 1
 Greenbaum and Whitcut (1988) x 1
 Howard (1993) x 1
 Wilson (1993) x 1
 Burchfield (1996) x 1

Brians (2003) has no citations.

Peters (2004) cites:

Alford (1864) x 4
 Fowler and Fowler (1906) x 3
 Fowler (1926) x 157
 Partridge (1947) x 2
 Gowers (1948) x 6
 Evans and Evans (1957) x 3
 Gowers (1965) x 28
 Morris and Morris (1975) x 0 + 8
 Weiner (1983) x 3
 Gilman (1989) x 0 + 141
 Burchfield (1996) x 41
 Garner (1998) x 29

Pickett et al. (2005) cite:

Fowler (1926) x 3

Sayce (2006) cites:

Fowler (1926) x 5

Gowers (1948) x 3

Butterfield (2007) cites:

Fowler (1926) x 1

Taggart (2010) cites:

Bryson (1984) x 1

Sayce (2006) x 1

Appendix C1

Exemplification in the usage guides

This list shows all the examples used to identify the error in the usage guide entries, organised by how much context they include, and then by date. The guides are also identified by place of publication (and see §3.4.2).

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| [1] | SN.SG + <i>of</i>
<i>kind of</i>
<i>sort of</i> | Marriott and Farrell (1992) [UK]
Marriott and Farrell (1992) [UK] |
| [2] | DET.PL + SN.SG
<i>these kind</i>
<i>those sort</i>
<i>those kind</i>
<i>these kind</i>
<i>these sort</i>
<i>these kind</i>
<i>these sort</i>
<i>those sort</i>
<i>these kind</i> | Vizetelly (1906) [US]
Vizetelly (1906) [US]
Payne (1911) [US]
Payne (1911) [US]
Krapp (1927) [US]
Krapp (1927) [US]
Wood (1962) [UK]
Wood (1962) [UK]
Morris and Morris (1975) [US] |
| [3] | DET.PL + SN.SG + <i>of</i>
<i>those kind of</i>
<i>those sort of</i>
<i>these sort of</i>
<i>those sort of</i>
<i>these kind of</i>
<i>these sort of</i>
<i>these kind of</i>
<i>these type of</i>
<i>these sort of</i>
<i>these kind of</i>
<i>these sort of</i> | Nicholson (1957) [US]
Nicholson (1957) [US]
Bailie and Kitchin (1979) [UK]
Bailie and Kitchin (1979) [UK]
Wilson (1993) [US]
Wilson (1993) [US]
Garner (1998) [US]
Garner (1998) [US]
Garner (1998) [US]
Trask (2001) [UK]
Trask (2001) [UK] |
| [4] | DET.SG + SN.SG + <i>of</i> + N2
<i>this sort of paper</i>
<i>this kind of paper</i> | Sayce (2006) [UK]
Sayce (2006) [UK] |

[5] DET.PL + SN.PL + *of* + N2.SG

these types of car Sayce (2006) [UK]

[6] DET.PL + SN.SG + *of* + N2.PL

these sort of men Baker (1779; but not (1770) [UK]
these kind of pears Anon (1856 [500]) [US]
those sort of persons Anon (1856 [Live]) [US]
these kind of things Alford (1864) [UK]
those kind of things Alford (1864) [UK]
those sort of men White (1870) [US]
those sort of people Ayres (1882) [US]
those kind of people Ayres (1882) [US]
those sort of girls Fowler and Fowler (1906) [UK]
those sort of writers Fowler and Fowler (1906) [UK]
these kind of books Turck Baker (1910) [US]
those kind of people Fowler (1926) [UK]
those sort of ideas Perrin (1939) [US]
these kind of things Gowers (1948) [UK]
those kind of people Nicholson (1957) [US]
those kind of people Wood (1962) [UK]
these kind of chocolates Wood (1962) [UK]
those kind of people Gowers (1965) [UK]
those kind of things Gowers (1965) [UK]
these kind of cars Swan (1980) [UK]
these kind of cigarettes Swan (1980) [UK]
those sort of terms Weiner (1983) [UK]
these sort of things Bryson (1984) [UK]
those kind of arguments Howard (1993) [UK]
these sort of people Howard (1993) [UK]
those sort of terms Weiner and Delahunty (1993) [UK]
these kind of sausages Ayto (1995) [UK]
those sort of things Ayto (1995) [UK]
these kind of mistakes O'Conner (1996) [US]
these kind of houses Allen (1999) [UK]
these sort of houses Allen (1999) [UK]
these kind of chocolates Brians (2003) [US]
these sort of questions Butterfield (2007) [UK]
these kind of films Taggart (2010) [UK]

[7] DET.PL + SN.SG + *of* + N2.PL + V.PL

<i>these kind of entertainments are</i>	Anon (1856 [<i>Live</i>]) [US]
<i>those sort of experiments are</i>	Anon (1856 [<i>Live</i>]) [US]
<i>those kind of apples are</i>	Ayres (1882) [US]
<i>these kind of people are</i>	Krapp (1927) [US]
<i>these sort of things interest</i>	Treble and Vallins (1936) [UK]
<i>these kind of marks have</i>	Perrin (1939) [US]
<i>those sort of cars are</i>	Swan (1980) [UK]
<i>those kind of books are</i>	Greenbaum and Whitcut (1988) [UK]
<i>these kind of flowers bloom</i>	Carter and Skates (1990) [US]
<i>these kind of men have</i>	Burchfield (1996) [UK]
<i>these kind of questions are</i>	Butterfield (2007) [UK]

The list below contains the examples in those usage guides that do not regard the variant as an error.

[8] DET.PL + SN.SG + *of* + N2.PL

<i>these kind of things</i>	Partridge (1947) [UK]
<i>those kind of things</i>	Partridge (1947) [UK]
<i>these kind of trees</i>	Evans and Evans (1957) [US]
<i>those kind of objections</i>	Gilman (1989) [US]
<i>these sort of fares</i>	Peters (2004) [UK]
<i>these kind of films</i>	Pickett et al. (2005) [US]
<i>these sort of films</i>	Pickett et al. (2005) [US]

[9] DET.PL + SN.SG + *of* + N2.PL + V.PL

<i>these sort of things go on</i>	Vallins (1955) [UK]
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Appendix C2

Recommendation in the usage guides

This list shows all the examples used to identify the prescribed forms in the usage guide entries, organised by how much context they include, and then by date. The guides are also identified by place of publication (and see §3.4.2).

[1] DET.SG + SN.SG

<i>that sort</i>	Anon (1856 [<i>Live</i>]) [US]
<i>that kind</i>	Payne (1911) [US]
<i>this kind</i>	Payne (1911) [US]
<i>this sort</i>	Krapp (1927) [US]
<i>that sort</i>	Krapp (1927) [US]
<i>this kind</i>	Krapp (1927) [US]
<i>that kind</i>	Krapp (1927) [US]
<i>this kind</i>	Morris and Morris (1975) [US]
<i>this kind</i>	Mager and Mager (1993) [US]

[2] DET.PL + SN.PL

<i>those sorts</i>	Anon (1856 [<i>Live</i>]) [US]
<i>these kinds</i>	Morris and Morris (1975) [US]
<i>these kinds</i>	Mager and Mager (1993) [US]

[3] DET.SG + SN.SG + *of*

<i>this kind of</i>	Trask (2001) [UK]
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[4] DET.PL + SN.PL + *of*

<i>these kinds of</i>	Trask (2001) [UK]
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[5] DET.SG + SN.SG + *of* + N2.SG

<i>this kind of thing</i>	Alford (1864) [UK]
<i>that kind of thing</i>	Alford (1864) [UK]
<i>this kind of book</i>	Turck Baker (1910) [US]
<i>that kind of book</i>	Turck Baker (1910) [US]
<i>this sort of thing</i>	Vallins (1955) [UK]
<i>this kind of tree</i>	Evans and Evans (1957) [US]
<i>this kind of tree</i>	Nicholson (1957) [US]
<i>this kind of bird</i>	Nicholson (1957) [US]
<i>that kind of person</i>	Wood (1962) [UK]
<i>that kind of thing</i>	Bailie & Kitchin (1979) [UK]

<i>that sort of car</i>	Swan (1980) [UK]
<i>this kind of cigarette</i>	Swan (1980) [UK]
<i>this sort of thing</i>	Bryson (1984) [UK]
<i>this kind of food</i>	Carter and Skates (1990) [US]
<i>this kind of argument</i>	Howard (1993) [UK]
<i>that sort of person</i>	Howard (1993) [UK]
<i>this kind of apple</i>	Mager and Mager (1993) [US]
<i>this kind of dog</i>	Wilson (1993) [US]
<i>that sort of dilemma</i>	Wilson (1993) [US]
<i>this type of book</i>	Wilson (1993) [US]
<i>that type of house</i>	Wilson (1993) [US]
<i>this kind of sausage</i>	Ayto (1995) [UK]
<i>that kind of mistake</i>	O'Conner (1996) [US]
<i>this kind of hat</i>	O'Conner (1996) [US]
<i>this sort of cigar</i>	O'Conner (1996) [US]
<i>this kind of china</i>	O'Conner (1996) [US]
<i>this kind of challenge</i>	Garner (1998) [US]
<i>this type of incident</i>	Garner (1998) [US]
<i>this kind of house</i>	Allen (1999) [UK]
<i>this type of car</i>	Sayce (2006) [UK]
<i>this kind of film</i>	Taggart (2010) [UK]

[6] DET.SG + SN.SG + *of* + N2.PL

<i>?this kind of things</i>	Alford (1864) [UK]
<i>?that kind of things</i>	Alford (1864) [UK]
<i>that sort of men</i>	White (1870) [US]
<i>this kind of trees</i>	Evans and Evans (1957) [US]
<i>this kind of chocolates</i>	Wood (1962) [UK]
<i>?that kind of things</i>	Bailie and Kitchin (1979) [UK]
<i>this kind of chocolates</i>	Brians (2003) [US]

[7] DET.PL + SN.SG + *of* + N2.PL

<i>these kind of trees</i>	Evans and Evans (1957) [US]
----------------------------	-----------------------------

[8] DET.PL + SN.PL + *of* + N2.SG

<i>these kinds of food</i>	Carter and Skates (1990) [US]
<i>those sorts of gravel</i>	Wilson (1993) [US]
<i>those types of sand</i>	Wilson (1993) [US]
<i>these kinds of sausage</i>	Ayto (1995) [UK]
<i>these kinds of film</i>	Taggart (2010) [UK]

[9] DET.PL + SN.PL + *of* + N2.PL

<i>these kinds of pears</i>	Anon (1856 [500]) [US]
<i>these kinds of books</i>	Turck Baker (1910) [US]
<i>those kinds of books</i>	Turck Baker (1910) [US]
<i>these sorts of things</i>	Bryson (1984) [UK]
<i>these kinds of apples</i>	Mager and Mager (1993) [US]
<i>these kinds of studies</i>	Wilson (1993) [US]
<i>those sorts of poems</i>	Wilson (1993) [US]
<i>these types of airplanes</i>	Wilson (1993) [US]
<i>these kinds of sausages</i>	Ayto (1995) [UK]
<i>those sorts of things</i>	Burchfield (1996) [UK]
<i>these sorts of ...fellowships</i>	Burchfield (1996) [UK]
<i>these kinds of mistakes</i>	O'Conner (1996) [US]
<i>those kinds of hats</i>	O'Conner (1996) [US]
<i>those types of cars</i>	O'Conner (1996) [US]
<i>these kinds of stories</i>	Garner (1998) [US]
<i>these kinds of activities</i>	Garner (1998) [US]
<i>these kinds of houses</i>	Allen (1999) [UK]
<i>these sorts of ways</i>	Allen (1999) [UK]
<i>these kinds of mistakes</i>	Brians (2003) [US]
<i>these kinds of books</i>	Butterfield (2007) [UK]
<i>those kinds of ideas</i>	Butterfield (2007) [UK]

[10] DET.SG + SN.SG + *of* + N2.SG + V.SG

<i>This sort of thing interests</i>	Treble and Vallins (1936) [UK]
<i>this kind of man is</i>	Evans and Evans (1957) [US]
<i>that kind of book is</i>	Ebbitt and Ebbitt (1978) [US]
<i>this kind of car is</i>	Weiner (1983) [UK]
<i>that kind of book is</i>	Greenbaum and Whitcut (1988) [UK]
<i>this kind of flower blooms</i>	Carter and Skates (1990) [US]
<i>this kind of book is</i>	Marriott and Farrell (1992) [UK]
<i>this kind of car is</i>	Weiner and Delahunty (1993) [UK]
<i>that type of car is</i>	O'Conner (1996) [US]
<i>this sort of thing seems</i>	Garner (1998) [US]
<i>this kind of film is</i>	Pickett et al. (2005) [US]
<i>this type of paper is</i>	Sayce (2006) [UK] [UK]
<i>this kind of question is</i>	Butterfield (2007) [UK]
<i>that kind of fabric [does]</i>	Butterfield (2007) [UK]

- [11] DET.SG + SN.SG + *of* + N2.PL + V.SG
?This sort of men is Baker (1779) [UK]
That kind of apples is Ayres (1882) [US]
?This sort of things interests Treble and Vallins (1936) [UK]
this kind of men is Evans and Evans (1957) [US]
that sort of men deserves Ebbitt and Ebbitt (1978) [US]
- [12] DET.SG + SN.SG + *of* + N2.PL + V.PL
?This sort of men are Baker (1779) [UK]
- [13] DET.PL + SN.SG + *of* + N2.PL + V.PL
these kind of men are Evans and Evans (1957) [US]
- [14] DET.PL + SN.PL + *of* + N2.PL + V.PL
these kinds of trees are Evans and Evans (1957) [US]
those kinds of books are Ebbitt and Ebbitt (1978) [US]
those kinds of books are Greenbaum and Whitcut (1988) [UK]
these kinds of flowers bloom Carter and Skates (1990) [US]
these sorts of cigars disgust O'Conner (1996) [US]
these kinds of films are Pickett et al. (2005) [US]
- [15] DET.PL + SN.PL + *of* + N2.SG + V.PL
these kinds of tree are Evans and Evans (1957) [US]
those kinds of book are Greenbaum and Whitcut (1988) [UK]
those kinds of china break O'Conner (1996) [US]
- [16] N2.PL + *of* + DET.SG + SN.SG
men of this sort Baker (1779) [UK]
entertainments of this kind Anon (1856 [*Live*]) [US]
experiments of that sort Anon (1856 [*Live*]) [US]
books of this kind Turck Baker (1910) [US]
books of that kind Turck Baker (1910) [US]
things of this sort Treble and Vallins (1936) [UK]
people of this kind Vallins (1955) [UK]
birds of this kind Nicholson (1957) [US]
chocolates of this kind Wood (1962) [UK]
things of that kind Bailie and Kitchin (1979) [UK]
cars of that sort Swan (1980) [UK]
sausages of this kind Ayto (1995) [UK]
demergers of this kind Allen (1999) [UK]

[17] N2.PL + *of* + DET.PL + SN.PL

sausages of these kinds Ayto (1995) [UK]

[18] N2.PL + *of* + DET.SG + SN.SG + V.PL

cars of this kind are Weiner (1983) [UK]

books of that kind are Greenbaum and Whitcut (1988) [UK]

books of this kind are Marriott and Farrell (1992) [UK]

cars of this kind are Weiner and Delahunty (1993) [UK]

Appendix D

The survey examples in context

Below is a summary of the attitude survey results. This includes the examples in context, followed by a statement of the problems that I expected the respondents to note and perhaps revise. There is then an overview of the responses received for each example, and a list of the respondents' preferred revised phrasing, where this was given. The information provided here forms the basis of my interpretation presented in Chapter 4. Abbreviations used: Y = Yes, N = No, DK = Don't Know, T = Total number of respondents for each example, and the percentage in brackets shows the highest response. The source of each example is given in brackets at the end of the example. These are explained in §5.2.1 (and see §4.3.2).

Extract 1

- [1] In addition, in a support model, an individual is also free to appoint one or more representatives to make decisions for them, if that is what the individual desires. However, legislation surrounding **these type of representative arrangements** must also be constructed in a way that respects the rights in the CRPD and ensures that the individual can challenge the actions of the representative and can make changes to the arrangement, including revoking the designation of a particular representative.

[IJC_10-11]

The problem

Here there is a number conflict between the determiner *these* and the species noun *type*. In the highlighted phrase, *representative* can be seen either as an adjective or as a singular noun in apposition. To complicate matters, *representatives* is used as a plural noun in the preceding context, and *representative* twice as a singular noun in the following context; also, *arrangement* is used a singular noun in the following context.

The survey results

- [1] DET.PL + type.SG + of + ADJ/N.SG + N.PL
these type of representative arrangements [must ... be constructed]
Y = 9; N = 79; DK = 0; T = 88 [N = 90%]

The respondents' preferred phrasing

these types of representative arrangements (= 45)

this type of representative arrangements (= 19)

this type of representative arrangement (= 18)

representative arrangements of this type (= 2)

Notes

Here we have a preference for number agreement across the (three parts of) the species noun phrase ($45 + 18 = 63$), then with agreement between the determiner and the species noun as singular but with a plural N2 (19), and then the two revisions to *of this type* etc. In every case (84) there is number agreement between the determiner and the species noun (see also comments in §4.4.4).

Extract 2

- [2] Gaze and pointing are common examples of social-pragmatic cues, but previous research has suggested that pragmatic assumptions may not always be based on **these kind of overt social cues** (...). Instead, some pragmatic assumptions may be based on subtler inferences about how and why speakers communicate (...).

[JCL_09-08-088]

The problem

In this example there is a number conflict between the determiner *these* and the species noun *kind*. Plural *cues* is also used in the preceding context. The N2 *cues* is here further distanced from the species noun by two adjectives (*overt social*). The respondents were told that “(…)” indicated a deleted reference.

The survey results

- [2] DET.PL + kind.SG + of + ADJ + ADJ + N.PL
 these kinds of ... cues
 Y = 8; N = 70; DK = 2; T = 80 [N = 88%]

The respondents' preferred phrasing

these kinds of ... cues (= 47)
 this kind of ... cues (= 17)
 this kind of ... cue (= 5)
 overt social cues of this kind (= 6)

Notes

The respondents showed a preference for number agreement across the (three parts of) the species noun phrase (47 + 5 = 52), then for agreement between the determiner and the species noun as singular but with a plural N2 (17), and then the six revisions to *of this type* etc. In every case (80) there is number agreement between the determiner and the species noun.

Extract 3

- [3] Generally, **this kind of language data** offers an exciting new resource for texts that call for analysis by linguistics experts. Discourse analysis typically aims at a better understanding of how discourse works (which, undoubtedly, is an important aim in itself), particularly with respect to communication and (in Critical Discourse Analysis) with respect to manipulation. Verbal protocol data represent a fundamentally different text type (in comparison to everyday usage) that indicates how language may be used for a purpose that is not primarily communicative.

[LCO_1400019]

The problem

In this example, the sentence containing the species noun phrase was the first sentence in the paragraph, so no preceding context was given. There is no number conflict between the determiner *this* and the species noun *kind*, but there is potential conflict between the N2 *data* and the verb *offers* if *data* is seen as a plural form. If *data* is seen as singular or non-count, then there is no number conflict with the verb, and further, there is number agreement with both the determiner and the species noun. There is also the use of *data*, this time with the plural verb *represent*, in the final sentence.

The survey results

- [3] DET.SG + kind.SG + of + N + N.SG/PL/NC [+ V.SG]
 this kind of language data [offers]
 Y = 65; N = 13; DK = 1; T = 79 [Y = 82%]

The respondents' preferred phrasing

these kinds of language data offer (= 8)
 this type of language data (= 1)
 these kind of language data offer (= 1)
 language data as the one mentioned (= 1)

Notes

The preference here is for number agreement across the (three parts of) the species noun phrase ($8 + 1 = 9$), if we allow that *data* can be treated as singular or plural. The preference here would seem to be for plural. Unusually, we then have lack of number agreement between the determiner and the species noun (1), and one rewrite. Here, unusually, the verb was also changed from singular to plural. There was one informant who suggested a change from *kind* to *type* (see also comments in §4.4.3).

Extract 4

- [4] If Honneth's second level of recognition requires the equal recognition of individuals as bearers of equal rights, why should the deceased's family, any group that identifies with the deceased, or the wider public, be afforded additional rights to those that accrue where a death occurred in circumstances not involving the use-of-force by the state? The answer is that there are objective reasons that justify a positive differentiation to be made in the aftermath of **these types of death**. A death that occurs in circumstances involving the coercive use of force by the state brings into sharp focus the inevitable inequality that exists in having coercively empowered institutions and individuals who exercise the state's monopoly on the lawful use of force over others.

[IJC_1600005]

The problem

Here we have number agreement between the determiner *these* and the species noun *types*. The problem then becomes whether *death* is a singular or non-count noun, and whether the phrase as a whole refers to one or more than one type of death. Although *death* is not used in the plural in the example, but is used twice more, it does seem that more than one type is referred to.

The survey results

- [4] DET.PL + type.PL + of + N.SG/NC
 these types of death [no V]
 Y = 54; N = 21; DK = 4; T = 79 [Y = 68%]

The respondents' preferred phrasing

these types of deaths (= 12)
 this type of death (= 7)
 this type of deaths (= 1)
 deaths of this type (= 2)

Notes

Here we have a preference for number agreement across (the three parts of) the species noun phrase ($12 + 7 = 19$), then for agreement between the determiner and the species noun as singular but with a plural N2 (1), and then the two revisions to *of this type* etc. In every case (22) there is number agreement between the determiner and the species noun. The number of preferred phrasings is greater than the total number of NOs as one respondent gave more than one option (see also comments in §4.4.3).

Extract 5

- [5] Vowels other than high vowels devoice as well, and vowels are also sometimes devoiced in contexts containing voiced consonants. However, **these types of devoicing** occur at a much lower rate (...) and will not be considered here.
[JCL_08-08-081]

The problem

In this example there is number agreement between the determiner *these* and the species noun *types*, with the N2 *devoicing* unmarked for number and a plural verb *occur*. Although *devoice* is used only as a verb in the context, the previous context suggests that there is more than one type.

The survey results

- [5] DET.PL + type.PL + of + N.NC + V.PL
these types of devoicing occur
Y = 70; N = 6; DK = 3; T = 79 [Y = 89%]

The respondents' preferred phrasing

this type of devoicing (= 4)
such devoicing [occurs] (= 2)

Notes

There is a preference for number agreement across the (three parts of) the species noun phrase (4), then two rewrites. In every case but the rewrites (4) there is number agreement between the determiner and the species noun.

Extract 6

- [6] We demonstrate this by examining children's errors involving word order in detail. As Figure 2 shows, **this type of error** (word order incorrect) for SOV sentences was observed 16.2% of the time (WO error: 6.1%, FQ-WO error: 10.1%), whereas that for OSV sentences was observed 42.9% of the time (WO error: 9.6%, FQ-WO error: 33.3%) as in Figure 3, suggesting that the errors involving word order in OSV are the main source of difficulties in this experiment. Among them, FQ-WO errors in OSV were remarkably frequent (33.3%).

[JCL_09-10-086]

The problem

This example shows number agreement between the determiner *this* and the species noun *type*, and with *error*, which could be either singular or non-count. There is further number agreement with the verb *was observed*, although this is separated from the species noun phrase. There is therefore nothing to correct, and only one respondent rephrased it, presumably in response to the plural use of *errors* both before and after the highlighted sentence.

The survey results

- [6] DET.SG + type.SG + of + N.SG/NC ... V.SG
 this type of error ... was observed
 Y = 77; N = 1; DK = 0; T = 78 [Y = 99%]

The respondent's preferred phrasing

these types of error [= 1]

Notes

See comments in §4.4.3.

Extract 7

- [7] Turning now to a rather innovative area of cooperation—Central Asia’s inland fisheries—where we shall examine first, the general international rules on cooperation and the sustainable development of inland fisheries; second, the relative importance of **this type of fisheries** in the region and the need for coordinated management among the various states of Central Asia; and third, the institutional mechanism established in the context of the FAO for international cooperation, including a summary analysis of the Central Asian and Caucasus Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission (CACFish).
[AJL_1400034]

The problem

Here there is number agreement between the determiner *this* and the species noun *type*, with a plural N2 *fisheries*; *fisheries* is also used twice in the plural in the preceding context.

The survey results

- [7] DET.SG + type.SG + of + N.PL
this type of fisheries
Y = 36; N = 39; DK = 2; T = 77 [N = 51%]

The respondents’ preferred phrasing

this type of fishery (= 28)
these types of fisheries (= 11)
fisheries of this type (= 2)

Notes

The respondents preferred number agreement across the three parts of the species noun phrase (28 + 11 = 39), and then the two revisions to *of this type* etc. In every case (41) there is number agreement between the determiner and the species noun.

Extract 8

- [8] Of the non-representational gestures, the two most frequently produced types were the discursive and the framing gestures. **These types of gesture** are directly involved with the narrative activity in their role as discourse cohesive and framing devices, whereas the interactive and word searching gestures aid with the performance of dialogue (see Table 3).

[JCL_1500062]

The problem

In this case there is number agreement between the determiner *these* and the species noun *types*, with *gesture* being either singular or non-count, and the verb phrase *are ... involved* being plural. Plural *gestures* is used three times in the preceding and following context.

The survey results

- [8] DET.PL + type.PL + of + N.SG/NC + V.PL
 these types of gesture are ... involved
 Y = 47; N = 26; DK = 3; T = 76 [Y = 62%]

The respondents' preferred phrasing

these types of gestures (= 24)
 this type of gesture (= 3)
 this type of gestures (= 1)
 these gesture types (= 2)

Notes

The preference here is for number agreement across the (three parts of) the species noun phrase (24 + 3 = 27), then, with only a single respondent, for agreement between the determiner and the species noun as singular but with a plural N2, and then the two rewrites. In every case (30) there is number agreement between the determiner and the species noun.

Extract 9

- [9] It thus appears that the restriction on the registration of geographical names as trademarks should not be taken as an absolute prohibition. Given this, if ground (d) of Section 6(1) is interpreted as an absolute restriction on the registration of geographical names, this would surely fall short of the accepted norms pertaining to geographical names and distinctiveness in other jurisdictions. In such a case, the provision of the Trademarks Act would be found to run contrary to Bangladesh's obligation under the provisions of the Paris Convention which permits the ground for denying registration of a geographical name only when it denotes the place of origin of **that type of goods**.

[AJL_1600003]

The problem

In this example, the sentence including the species noun phrase is the last in the paragraph, so I included two sentences before it for context. There is number agreement between the determiner *that* and the species noun *type*, with the number of *goods* being problematic but seemingly marked for plural. There seem to be no contextual clues.

The survey results

- [9] DET.SG + type.SG + of + N.PL
 that type of goods [no V]
 Y = 57; N = 13; DK = 5; T = 75 [Y = 76%]

The respondents' preferred phrasing

those types of goods (= 5)
 that type of good (= 4)
 goods of that type (= 3)

Notes

There was a preference for number agreement across (the three parts of) the species noun phrase (5 + 4 = 9), and then the two revisions to *of this type* etc. In every case (12; for this example, one respondent who voted NO did not provide an alternative) there is number agreement between the determiner and the species noun (see also comments in §4.4.3).

Extract 10

- [10] We should emphasise that while our network is trained to generate sequences of phonemes, it is not only a model of word production. Its predictions about the next phoneme express general phonotactic constraints it has learned about the exposure language and knowledge of the forms of specific words, as well as knowledge of the mapping from meanings to word forms; **these types of knowledge** inform its predictions even when the network is not given a word meaning as input. When the network is given a word meaning, it does function as a simple model of word production, but we are not attempting to model the production process in any detail; we are not interested in reproducing patterns of error, timing data, priming effects and so on.

[JCL_1600005]

The problem

In this example, there is no number conflict between the plural determiner *these* and the species noun *types*, with *knowledge* being non-count, and with a plural verb *inform*; *knowledge* is used twice in the preceding context, seemingly referring to two different types.

The survey results

- [10] DET.PL + type.PL + of + N.NC + V.PL
 these types of knowledge inform
 Y = 67; N = 4; DK = 4; T = 75 [Y = 89%]

The respondents' preferred phrasing

this type of knowledge informs (= 2)
 knowledge of this kind informs (= 2)

Notes

Here there is a preference for number agreement across the (three parts of) the species noun phrase (2), and then the two revisions to *of this type* etc. In every case (3; one of the rewrites showed avoidance of the determiner) there is number agreement between the determiner and the species noun (see also comments in §4.4.3).

Extract 11

- [11] Hence it recognises law in each of the four categories it identifies and in their combinations. It makes no judgment about the general value or validity of any of **these kinds of law**, treating this as a matter for decision in particular contexts. But such valuations are juristically fundamental.

[IJC_11-1-***]

The problem

This example includes a plural determiner *these* and species noun *kinds*, with a singular or non-count use of *law*. Interesting contextual pressure is supplied by *any of*, which can be followed by singular or plural, but, when followed by the determiner *this/that/these/those* in the Stenton Corpus, the noun following the determiner was plural 64 times and singular just once.

The survey results

- [11] DET.PL + kind.PL + of + N.SG/NC
 these kinds of law [no V]
 Y = 57; N = 13; DK = 5; T = 75 [Y = 76%]

The respondents' preferred phrasing

these kinds of laws (= 9)
 this kind of law (=1)
 law of this kind (= 3)

Notes

Here we have number agreement across the three parts of the species noun phrase (9 + 1 = 10), and then the two revisions to *of this type* etc. In every case (13) there is number agreement between the determiner and the species noun.

Extract 12

- [12] Importantly, the passives that children produced in an RC context were claimed not to constitute true verbal passives, but rather to be adjectival passives. **This type of passives** has also been reported to be unproblematic for English-speaking children with SLI, and since adjectival passives do not require any movement it has been concluded that children with SLI have problems with A-movement and therefore, adjectival passives are easier than true actional passives (...). Hebrew-speaking children with SLI did not make any complementizer omissions, suggesting that school-aged children with SLI do not have problems projecting a fully-fledged clause structure.
[JCL_1200051]

The problem

This example shows number agreement between the determiner *this* and the species noun *type*, and with the verb *has*, but not with the N2 *passives*. The context provides six further plural *passives*.

The survey results

- [12] DET.SG + type.SG + of + N.PL + V.SG
this type of passives has ... been reported
Y = 29; N = 45; DK = 1; T = 75 [N = 60%]

The respondents' preferred phrasing

this type of passive has ... (= 34)
these types of passives (= 6)
these types of passive (= 2)
passives of this type (= 3)

Notes

The preferences here are for number agreement across (the three parts of) the species noun phrase ($34 + 6 = 40$), then, though with only two respondents, for agreement between the determiner and the species noun as plural but with a singular N2, and then the three revisions to *of this type* etc. In every case (45) there is number agreement between the determiner and the species noun. It should be noted that *COBUILD* marks the grammar sense of *passive* as uncount, or as part of the phrase *the passive*. However, *COBUILD* is potentially confusing here, as it conflates the meanings of 'the passive voice' and 'a passive form of a verb', which are distinguished in the *OED* (sv *passive*, B., n., 1. a., b.); the latter pluralises, the former does not.

Appendix E

The survey respondents

As noted in §4.3.5, there were 102 responses to the survey. Of these 102, 72 different people (71%) provided (some) personal data asked for in a series of questions:

Thank you for completing this acceptability survey. Now we just need some details about you.

Are you a native speaker of English?

YES / NO

If ‘yes’, which variety do you write in? For example: British, American, Indian.

OPEN

If ‘no’, which variety do you write in? For example: British, American, Indian.

OPEN

What is your main occupation?

OPEN

How old are you?

OPEN

What is your gender?

MALE / FEMALE / PREFER NOT TO SAY

Their responses are listed below in Table E1 overleaf, together with my assignment of their occupational group, chosen from:

- A academic
- B businessperson
- E editor/writer/translator, etc.
- L linguist
- S student
- T teacher

These are not exclusive categories, so that for example a PhD student in linguistics would be classified as S, A, L. I have counted undergraduates as S, but PhDs as S as well as A. The numbering of the respondents runs from 2 to 125, even though there were only 102 of them. The gaps are accounted for by my logging in to check on progress (see §4.4).

Table E1 Personal data of the survey respondents

R	Age	Sex M(ale) F(emale)	NS Y(es) N(o)	Language variety	Occupation
2	49	M	Y	New Zealand	Relationship manager for an NGO [B]
3	69	M	Y	B(ritish)	Music editor and writer of language articles in equal measure [E]
6	28	F	N	B	SEO copywriter and community manager; used to [be] an English teacher; otherwise doctoral student of English philology [E,T,A,S,B,L]
8	31	F	N	B	PhD student in psycholinguistics [A,S,L]
38	32	F	Y	Canadian	Linguist [A]
39	40	M	N	B	Librarian (previously researcher in linguistics) [A,L,B]
40	?	M	Y	A(merican)	Professor [A]
41	38	F	Y	B	Administrator [B]
42	35	M	Y	Indian	Copy editor [E]
43	56	F	Y	A	University professor [A]
44	23	F	Y	B	PhD student [A,S]
45	29	M	Y	A	PhD student in linguistics [A,S,L]
46	65	F	Y	B	Retired academic [A]
47	41	M	N	Canadian	Professor of psycholinguistics [A,L]
48	60+	F	Y	B/A	Linguist [L]
49	44	F	Y	A	Professor of applied linguistics [A,L]
50	68	M	Y	B	Writer [E]
51	65	M	Y	A	Linguistics professor (syntax speciality) [A,L]
52	74	M	Y	A	Linguist (retired) [L]
53	29	F	Y	Canadian	Linguistics professor [A,L]
54	67	M	Y	A	Professor of linguistics [A,L]
55	70	M	Y	A	Retired (formerly, teaching linguistics, Spanish, English as a second language, etc. [A,L,T]
56	29	F	N	B	University lecturer [A]
57	42	F	N	B	Teacher of English linguistics [A,L]
58	26	F	N	B	PhD student [A,S]

R	Age	Sex M(ale) F(emale)	NS Y(es) N(o)	Language variety	Occupation
59	28	F	N	A	PhD candidate, research assistant [A,S]
60	26	F	N	B	PhD student [A,S]
61	26	?	N	A	Linguistics student [S,L]
62	64	F	N	B	Associate professor in linguistics [A,L]
63	63	M	Y	Canadian	Professor of Arabic linguistics [A,L]
64	72	M	Y	B	Retired university don [A]
65	27	F	N	B/A	PhD student [A,S]
66	32	F	N	A	PhD research fellow (linguistics) [A,S,L]
67	54	M	N	B	Professor [A]
68	75	F	Y	Australian	Academic editing [E]
69	80	M	Y	A	English language editor of academic texts [E]
70	46	F	Y	A	Researcher [A]
71	74	M	Y	A	Retired professor of linguistics [A,L]
72	55	M	Y	Australian	Linguist / translator [L,E]
73	29	F	N	A	Student [S]
74	31	M	Y	A	Postdoc [A]
75	48	F	Y	Irish	Lecturer [A]
76	37	F	N	B	PhD student [A,S]
77	18		Y	A	Undergraduate student; majoring in linguistics [S,L]
78	76	F	N	A	Retired linguist [L]
79	73	M	Y	B	Retired psychologist [A]
80	77	M	Y	A	Professor of computer science [A]
81	69	M	N	B	Retired [?]
82	75	F	Y	A	Retired software R & D ... lots of NLP [A]
83	?	F	Y	B	Teacher [T]
87	78	M	Y	B	Retired ex-EFL teacher [T]
89	63	M	Y	B	Legal proofreader [E]
90	57	M	Y	B	Accountant [B]
92	21	F	Y	B	Student [S]
93	35	M	Y	A	Editor [E]

R	Age	Sex M(ale) F(emale)	NS Y(es) N(o)	Language variety	Occupation
94	64	F	Y	B	Translator / editor [E]
96	30	F	N	B	Linguistics student [S,L]
97	24	F	N	A	Student of linguistics [S,L]
100	51	F	Y	B	Writer [E]
101	47	F	N	A	Math-related services (translating, editing, teaching, ...) [E]
112	63	F	Y	A	Translating, editing, teacher of English [E,T]
113	55	F	Y	B	Translator / editor [E]
114	60	M	Y	B	Translator and language editor [E]
115	22	F	N	B	Student [S]
116	62	M	N	?	Publisher [E]
117	23	F	N	A	Student [S]
118	21	F	N	A	I'm still at university, but I work at a Center Parcs [S]
119	62	F	N	B	University professor [A]
122	57	M	Y	B	Accountant [B]
123	67	M	Y	A	Retired state worker [B]
124	59	F	Y	A	Scientific editor [E]
125	?	?	Y	B	Translator [E]

As mentioned above, 72 respondents replied to most of these questions. From those who did provide personal data, the breakdown for age and gender is shown in Figure E1; age and native vs. non-native speaker is shown in Figure E2 overleaf; and age and variety of English is shown in Figure E3 overleaf. The numbers in these three figures do not always tally, as not all respondents answered all the questions. Three respondents declined to provide their gender (R61, 26, AmE ns, linguistics student; R77, 18, AmE ns, linguistics student; R125, ??, BrE ns, translator), and three declined to give their age (R40, M, AmE ns, professor; R83, F, BrE ns, teacher; R125).

From Figure E1 it can be seen that, for the younger age groups (>49) women predominate (14:2), and for the older age groups (60+), men do so (18:11), but broadly speaking there is a mix of female and male respondents. Figure E2 shows that, again broadly speaking, there is a mix of native and non-native speakers across most age groups, though there are no non-native speakers in both the youngest (0–19) and oldest (80–89) groups, nor in the age group 50–59. It should, of course, also be

noted that in both the 0–19 and 80–89 groups there is only one respondent. Figure E3 shows that, overall, British English speakers slightly outnumber American English ones (33:27), but for those age groups with more than one speaker, there is a mix of British and American English speakers, with a few speakers of other varieties, as shown in Table E1.

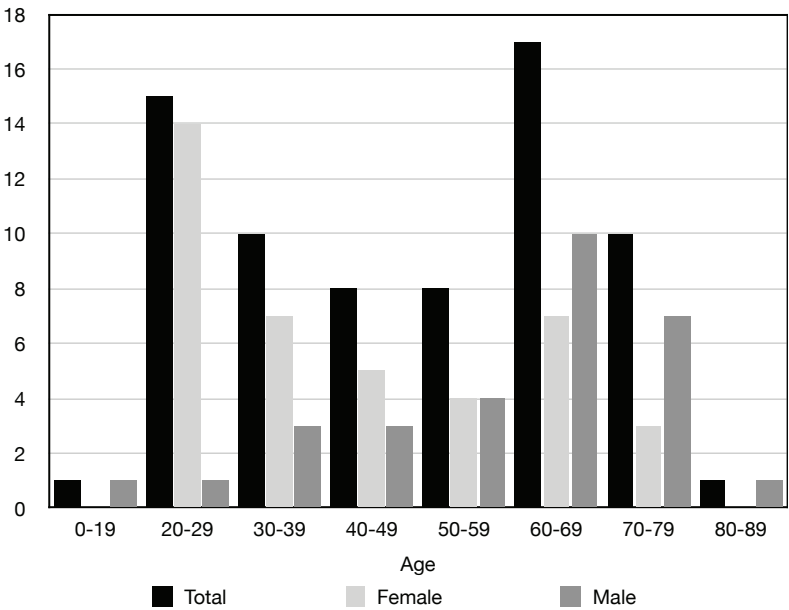


Figure E.1 Survey respondents by age and gender

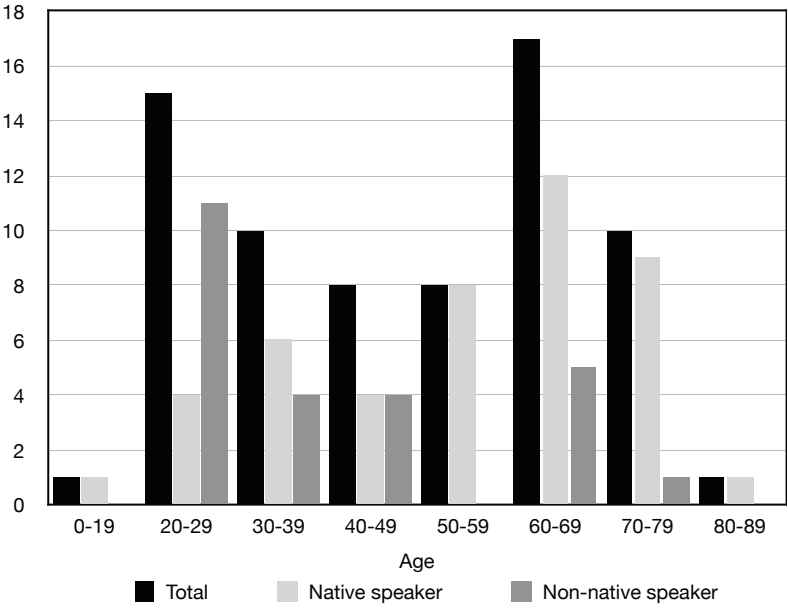


Figure E.2 Survey respondents by age and native vs. non-native speaker

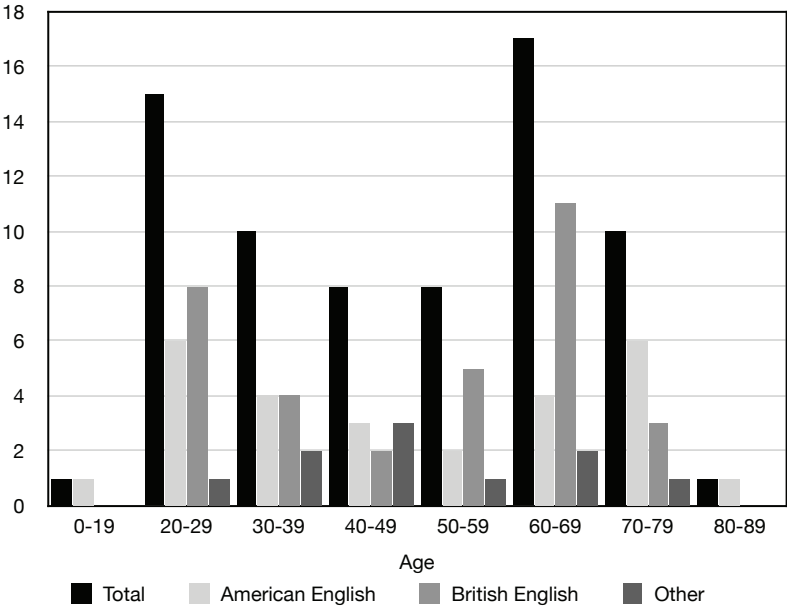


Figure E.3 Survey respondents by age and language variety

Appendix F

The journal authors

Six journals contributed manuscripts to the Stenton Corpus: for the Law sub-corpus the journals were *Asian Journal of International Law* (AJL), *Asian Journal of Law and Society* (ALS), and *International Journal of Law in Context* (IJC); for the Language sub-corpus the journals were *Bilingualism: Language and Cognition* (BLC), *Journal of Child Language* (JCL), and *Language and Cognition* (LCO). In terms of the overall number of authors in the Stenton Corpus, there are 1,687 listed for the 1,031 manuscripts. Some authors wrote for more than one journal (for example, one IJC author also wrote for ALS, and several JCL authors also wrote for BLC (=20) or for LCO (=7)), so in order to arrive at the number of unique authors in the corpus, an author who contributed to more than one journal was counted only once. This resulted in a total of 1,657 different authors, with 337 different authors writing for the Law journals and 1,320 different authors writing for the Language journals. The number of authors writing for each journal are shown in Table F1 (and see §5.2.3).

Table F1 Number of authors writing for each journal

Law journals	Authors	Different authors
AJL	85	85
ALS	29	29
IJC	224	223
Law total	338	337
Language journals		
BLC	110	110
JCL	1,068	1,041
LCO	171	169
Language total	1,349	1,320
Journals total	1,687	1,657

Typically, the authors contributed to one, two or three mss, but in three cases an author contributed to more than ten mss (13, 13, 16). Table F2 shows the range of figures.

Table F2 Number of manuscripts contributed by the authors by journal

Papers	AJL	ALS	IJC	BLC	JCL	LCO	Totals
One	82	27	190	85	821	156	1361
Two	3	1	26	15	135	9	189
Three		1	6	6	55	3	71
Four			1		8		9
Five				1	12		13
Six				2	5		7
Seven					2		2
Eight							
Nine				1	1		2
Ten							
Eleven							
Twelve							
Thirteen					2		2
Fourteen							
Fifteen							
Sixteen						1	1
Totals	85	29	223	110	1041	169	1657

In the case of the 1,031 manuscripts comprising the Stenton Corpus, the only information that is available about the authors is their institutional affiliation at the time the mss were submitted, for example, “Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen – the Netherlands”. There is no information about the nationality, age or gender of the authors, and none on native languages. Table F3 shows the affiliations by country of all listed authors. Note that there are 2,261 listed affiliations, as some authors listed more than one or contributed to more than one manuscript. Fifty-nine countries are listed, but 133 authors did not give an affiliated institution. The countries are listed as the authors chose to present them, and so include, for example, Hong Kong, Palestine and Taiwan.

Table F3 Journal authors by country of institutional affiliation

Country	Law journals				Language journals				All
	AJL	ALS	IJC	Total	BLC	JCL	LCO	Total	Total
Australia	35	3	24	62	3	76	2	81	143
Austria	1		1	2			1	1	3
Bangladesh	1	1		2					2
Belgium	5		1	6		26	6	32	38
Brazil			1	1			1	1	2
Cambodia	2			2					2
Canada	1		13	14	9	125	1	135	149
Chile						1		1	1
China	11	6		17	1	20		21	38
Colombia							2	2	2
Cuba							1	1	1
Denmark			1	1		28	1	29	30
Ecuador						1		1	1
Estonia						3		3	3
Finland						23	1	24	24
France	1	1	1	3	3	47	4	54	57
Germany	1	1	1	3	3	88	22	113	116
Greece					1	5	5	11	11
Hong Kong	3	1	1	5		26		26	31
Hungary						8	1	9	9
India	4			4					4
Indonesia	1			1					1
Iran						2		2	2
Ireland			2	2		6		6	8
Israel			14	14	4	35	4	43	57
Italy	1	2	3	6		53	5	58	64
Japan		1	1	2	1	18		19	21
Kazakhstan	1			1					1
Kenya						2		2	2
Korea	1	1		2		5		5	7
Kuwait						4		4	4

Country	Law journals				Language journals				All
Lithuania						1		1	1
Mexico						4		4	4
Morocco							1	1	1
Nepal						7		7	7
Netherlands	5		2	7	11	68	10	89	96
New Zealand	2		1	3		8		8	11
Nigeria			1	1					1
Norway	1	1	1	3		16		16	19
Pakistan	1			1					1
Palestine	1			1					1
Philippines	3			3					3
Portugal			1	1	1	5		6	7
Russia						3	2	5	5
Serbia					2			2	2
Singapore	26	1	4	31	1	4		5	36
Slovakia						1		1	1
Slovenia						6		6	6
South Africa			1	1		4	1	5	6
Spain	3		1	4	14	28	3	45	49
Sri Lanka	2		1	3					3
Sweden		1		1	1	2	2	5	6
Switzerland	3		3	6		7	3	10	16
Taiwan	1			1		7	1	8	9
Thailand						1		1	1
Turkey						6		6	6
UK	21	2	107	130	14	152	13	179	309
Uruguay							1	1	1
USA	3	7	26	36	42	535	73	650	686
UNKNOWN	29	2	52	83		42	8	50	133
Totals	170	31	265	466	111	1509	175	1795	2261

Appendix G1

Appendix G includes some additional data on further aspects of the constituents of the species noun phrase: G1 shows the relative frequencies of the three species nouns; G2 shows the relative frequencies of the singular and plural species nouns; and G3 shows the relative frequencies of the determiners. G4 focuses on the number of the N2; G5 focuses on the pre-modifiers used with the species nouns; and G6 looks at some examples of parenthetical specification of the reference of the species nouns.

Relative frequencies of the three species nouns

I noted in §5.5.4, in Table 5.1, that in the Stenton Corpus as a whole *type* is used significantly more often than either *sort* and *kind*, whilst *kind* is used significantly more often than *sort*. In the Law sub-corpus, there is no significant difference in the use of *type* and *kind*, but both are used significantly more often than *sort*. In the Language sub-corpus, *type* is used significantly more often than both *sort* and *kind*, whilst *kind* is used significantly more often than *sort*. The main difference between the Law and the Language sub-corpora is that in the Language sub-corpus there is a clear distinction between the frequency of use of *type*, then *kind*, then *sort*, as in the corpus as a whole. In the Law sub-corpus, however, there is no significant difference in the frequency of use of *type* and *kind*, although *type* is the more frequent.

Comparing the use of *type*, *kind* and *sort* between the two corpora, we find that there is no significant difference in the frequency of use of *type* between the Law and Language sub-corpora. Both *kind* and *sort* are significantly more frequent in the Law than in the Language sub-corpus. These relationships are shown more simply in Table G1 below:

Table G1 Relative frequency of *type* vs. *kind* vs. *sort*

Corpus	<i>type</i> >	<i>kind</i> >	<i>sort</i>
Law:	<i>type</i> <i>kind</i>	>	<i>sort</i>
Language:	<i>type</i> >	<i>kind</i> >	<i>sort</i>

In this Appendix I want to expand this analysis to see if there are any discernible differences in the three main variants of the species noun phrase: THIS TYPE OF N2, N2 OF THIS TYPE and THIS N2 TYPE. Log-likelihood calculations are used to determine significance; the corpus size here means the number of the variant examples.

The figures for the three variants of the species noun phrase in the whole corpus are as follows:

THIS TYPE OF N2: *type* (= 536), *kind* (= 239), *sort* (= 70) T = 845
63% vs. 28% vs. 8%

N2 OF THIS TYPE: *type* (= 88), *kind* (= 65), *sort* (= 40) T = 193
46% vs. 34% vs. 21%

THIS N2 TYPE: *type* (= 105), *kind* (= 0), *sort* (= 0) T = 105
100% vs. 0% vs. 0%

For this TYPE OF N2, *type* is used significantly more frequently than both *kind* and *sort*, whilst *kind* is used significantly more than *sort*. For N2 OF THIS TYPE, the frequency differences are not significant. For THIS N2 TYPE, not surprisingly, *type* is used significantly more frequently than both *kind* and *sort*.

For the Law sub-corpus the figures for the two variants used are:

THIS TYPE OF N2: *type* (= 128), *kind* (= 93), *sort* (= 45) T = 266
48% vs. 35% vs. 17%

N2 OF THIS TYPE: *type* (= 11), *kind* (= 30), *sort* (= 14) T = 55
20% vs. 55% vs. 26%

For THIS TYPE OF N2, there is no significant difference in the frequency of use of *type* and *kind*, whilst both *type* and *kind* are used significantly more than *sort*. For N2 OF THIS TYPE, the frequency differences are not significant.

For the Language sub-corpus:

THIS TYPE OF N2: *type* (= 405), *kind* (= 149), *sort* (= 27) T = 581
70% vs. 26% vs. 5%

N2 OF THIS TYPE: *type* (= 77), *kind* (= 35), *sort* (= 26) T = 138
56% vs. 25% vs. 19%

THIS N2 TYPE: *type* (= 105), *kind* (= 0), *sort* (= 0) T = 105
100% vs. 0% vs. 0%

For THIS TYPE OF N2, *type* is used significantly more frequently than both *kind* and *sort*, whilst *kind* is used significantly more than *sort*. For N2 OF THIS TYPE, *type* is used significantly more frequently than both *kind* and *sort*, whilst the frequency differences between *kind* and *sort* are not significant. For THIS N2 TYPE, *type* is obviously used significantly more frequently than both *kind* and *sort*.

What we find overall, then, for THIS TYPE OF N2, is that in the corpus as a whole *type* is significantly more frequent than both *kind* and *sort*, whilst *kind* is significantly

more frequent than *sort*. This is also true of the Language sub-corpus, whereas in the Law sub-corpus there is no significant difference in the frequency of use of *type* and *kind*, though they are both used significantly more frequently than *sort*.

For N2 OF THIS TYPE, in the corpus as a whole the frequency differences are not significant. The Law sub-corpus also follows this pattern, but in the Language sub-corpus *type* is used significantly more frequently than both *kind* and *sort*, with the frequency differences between *kind* and *sort* being not significant.

As for THIS N2 TYPE, it is used only in the Language sub-corpus, and always with *type*.

Appendix G2

Relative frequencies of the singular vs. plural species nouns

In §5.5.4 I investigated the relative frequencies of the three species nouns – *kind*, *sort* and *type* – in the species noun phrases in the Stenton Corpus. Here, I want to extend that investigation a little to look at the relative frequencies of the singular and plural variants of these species nouns taken as a group. For the corpus as a whole, there are 824 examples of the singular and 321 examples of the plural: 73:28%. Log-likelihood calculations show that this is a significant preference for the singular.

For the three different variants of the species noun phrase, the overall numbers are:

THIS TYPE OF	SG:PL 604:243 (72:28%)
OF THIS TYPE	SG:PL 183:10 (95:5%)
THIS N2 TYPE	SG:PL 40:65 (38:62%)

These figures show a significant preference for the singular for the first two variants, THIS TYPE OF and OF THIS TYPE, and a non-significant preference for the plural for the THIS N2 TYPE variant.

For the Law sub-corpus as a whole the figures are SG:PL 252:69 (79:22%), showing a significant preference for the singular. For the two variants found in this sub-corpus, the figures are:

THIS TYPE OF	SG:PL 197:67 (75:25%)
OF THIS TYPE	SG:PL 55:2 (97:4%)

These figures again show a significant preference for the singular in both variants.

For the Language sub-corpus as a whole, the figures are SG:PL 585:239 (71:29%), showing a significant preference for the singular. For the three variants found in this sub-corpus the figures are:

THIS TYPE OF	SG:PL 407:174 (70:30%)
OF THIS TYPE	SG:PL 130:8 (94:6%)
THIS N2 TYPE	SG:PL 40:65 (38:62%)

These figures again show a significant preference for the singular with the THIS TYPE OF and OF THIS TYPE variants, but a non-significant preference for the plural with the THIS N2 TYPE variant.

Overall, then, in the use of the species noun phrase in the Stenton Corpus, there is a preference for the use of the singular species noun over the plural (72:28%), and that preference is maintained in both sub-corpora (Law 79:22%; Language 71:29%). That singular preference is also shown overall with the THIS TYPE OF variant (72:28%), and is again maintained in the two sub-corpora (Law 75:25%; Language 70:30%). The OF THIS TYPE variant shows a very strong preference for singular overall (95:5%), and again that preference is maintained in the two sub-corpora (Law 97:4%; Language 94:6%). The only variant to show a preference for the plural is THIS N2 TYPE, which occurs only in the Language sub-corpus (SG:PL 38:62%), and this helps to explain why the overall preference for the singular in the Language sub-corpus is slightly lower than that for the Law sub-corpus (Law:Language 79:71%).

Appendix G3

Relative frequencies of the determiners

Having briefly investigated the relative frequencies of the three species nouns in the species noun phrases in the Stenton Corpus in Appendix G2, here I want to investigate, again briefly, the relative frequencies of the two determiners: *this/these* vs. *that/those*. For the corpus as a whole, there are 1,096 examples of *this/these* and 49 examples of *that/those*: 96:4%. Log-likelihood calculations perhaps not surprisingly show that this is a significant preference for *this/these*.

For the three different variants of the species noun phrase, the overall numbers are:

THIS TYPE OF	<i>this:that</i> 821:26 (97:3%)
OF THIS TYPE	<i>this:that</i> 180:13 (93:7%)
THIS N2 TYPE	<i>this:that</i> 95:10 (90:10%)

These figures again show a significant preference for *this/these* over *that/those* in all three variants.

For the Law sub-corpus as a whole the figures are 302:19 (94:6%) for *this:that*, again showing a significant preference for *this/these*. For the two variants found in this sub-corpus, the figures are:

THIS TYPE OF	<i>this:that</i> 250:16 (94:6%)
OF THIS TYPE	<i>this:that</i> 50:5 (91:9%)

These figures again show a significant preference for *this/these*.

For the Language sub-corpus as a whole the figures are 791:33 (96:4%) for *this:that*, showing a significant preference for *this/these*. For the three variants found in this sub-corpus, the figures are:

THIS TYPE OF	<i>this:that</i> 564:17 (97:3%)
OF THIS TYPE	<i>this:that</i> 128:10 (93:7%)
THIS N2 TYPE	<i>this:that</i> 95:10 (90:10%)

These figures again show a significant preference for *this/these* over *that/those*.

This analysis thus shows a very strong preference for *this/these* over *that/those*, both overall and in the two sub-corpora, and for all three variants, most easily seen in the percentage figures; Biber et al. (1999, pp. 274–275) include a discussion of similar findings. Might this preference be contextually determined? Both *this* and *that*

are listed as “referentially equivalent to a previous noun phrase” in Quirk et al. (1972, p. 702). Quirk et al. (1985) state that *this/these* can have both anaphoric and cataphoric reference, but that *that/those* can have only anaphoric reference. It is unlikely, therefore, that the preference for *this/these* over *that/those* in the species noun phrase can be accounted for in terms of anaphoric vs. cataphoric reference. However, Quirk et al. also refer to *this/these* as “‘near’ demonstratives” and *that/those* as “‘distant’ demonstratives” (1985, p. 375; see also 1972, p. 217). Huddleston and Pullum (2002, p. 1504) refer to “proximal **this** and distal **that**”, whilst Biber et al. (1999, p. 274) also refer to “proximate” and “distant” forms. It seems possible, therefore, that the preference for *this/these*, and especially singular *this*, in the species noun phrases in the Stenton Corpus, is based on a usage meaning something like ‘which has been recently mentioned’ (see also the notes on parentheticals in Appendix G6). This aspect of the referential anaphoric meaning of *this*, however, is not immediately relevant to the analysis of number in the species noun phrase, but remains a topic for future study.

Appendix G4

Number of the N2 in the three variants

The final constituent of the species noun phrase that can potentially vary in its number marking is the N2, again in all three variants: *THIS TYPE OF N2*, *N2 OF THIS TYPE* and *THIS N2 TYPE*. In this part of Appendix G I briefly investigate whether the number of the N2 varies with the number of the species noun and its determiner.

For the *THIS TYPE OF N2* examples, there are 847 in total: 604 of these are singular *THIS TYPE OF* and 243 are plural *THESE TYPES OF*. These will be investigated separately in this section, followed by *N2 OF THIS TYPE* (193) and *THIS N2 TYPE* (105).

***THIS TYPE OF* (604 examples) and *THESE TYPES OF* (243 examples)**

For the singular *THIS TYPE OF* overall, the N2 is singular or unmarked for number in 574 examples, and plural in 30, a ratio of 95:5%. Log-likelihood calculations perhaps not surprisingly show a significant preference for the singular or unmarked N2. (The separate ratios for the Law and Language sub-corpora are very similar, at 97:3% and 95:5%, respectively.)

For the plural *THESE TYPES OF* overall, the N2 is plural in 192 examples, and singular or unmarked for number in 51 examples, a ratio of 79:21%. Log-likelihood calculations show a significant preference for the plural N2. (The separate ratios for Law and Language are 72:28% and 82:18%, respectively, both showing a strong tendency to the plural, but with a slightly less strong tendency in the Law sub-corpus.)

There is no significant difference between the frequency of use of a singular or unmarked N2 in the singular species noun phrase, and the use of a plural N2 in the plural noun phrase.

***N2 of this type* (193 examples)**

For the 193 *OF THIS TYPE* examples, overall 185 are singular *OF THIS TYPE*, and 8 are plural *OF THESE TYPES*. For the singular *OF THIS TYPE*, 76 examples include an N2 which is singular or unmarked for number,¹⁵ and 109 include a plural N2. This difference is not significant. For the plural *OF THESE TYPES* examples, 1 includes an N2 which is singular or unmarked for number, and 7 include a plural N2, again a not significant difference.

¹⁵ Unusually, the N2 in this variant can be pre-modified by the singular determiner *a/an*, thereby marking the N2 as unarguably singular.

It would seem, therefore, that the authors in the Stenton Corpus are equally comfortable using a singular/unmarked or a plural N2 within either a singular or plural species noun phrase. What must be remembered here, of course, is that the N2 precedes the species noun, and so there is no number conflict even when a singular species noun follows a plural N2.

THIS N2 TYPE (105 examples)

For the third species noun phrase variant, *THIS N2 TYPE*, all of the 105 N2s are singular or unmarked for number, whether the species noun is singular or plural, as shown in §5.5.2: *THIS N2 TYPE*. This variant occurs only in the Language sub-corpus. There is thus no number mismatch in the examples of this variant in the Stenton Corpus.

Summary

There are some notable findings in this section. There is a huge preference for a singular/unmarked N2 with the singular *THIS TYPE OF* variant, and a large preference for a plural N2 with *THESE TYPES OF*, both of these showing a tendency towards number agreement between the N2 and the species noun. The *OF THIS TYPE/OF THESE TYPES* variants are more balanced, with a plural N2 being favoured, but not strongly. It is suggested that the unique potential to use a singular determiner, *a/an*, with the singular *OF THIS TYPE* variant might counteract a tendency for number agreement between the species noun and the N2. Finally, the *THIS N2 TYPE/THESE N2 TYPES* variants were notable in that all of the examples in the corpus feature an N2 which is singular/unmarked for number. This again suggests that this variant has the potential for the avoidance of number conflict in those species noun phrases where a plural determiner and species noun is the preferred choice.

Appendix G5

Pre-modification of the species noun

In the Stenton Corpus, there is a relatively small number of instances of the species noun phrase in which the species noun itself is pre-modified: 113 out of a total of 1,145 examples (10%). Example (G1) shows modification of singular *type*, and (G2) shows modification of plural *types*, both from the Law sub-corpus.

(G1) ... Consider an example of **this second type of clausal configuration**:

“[w]omen now have the freedom and security to enjoy lovemaking without the fear of forced procreation” ... [file#321|IJC]

(G2) ... Nonetheless, the distinction between **these two types of narratives** is more complex than what might appear. ... [file#181|IJC]

The Law sub-corpus contains fewer examples of species noun pre-modification than the Language sub-corpus: 17:96. The normalised frequencies are 10 pmw for the corpus as a whole, 7 pmw for the Law sub-corpus, and 11 pmw for the Language sub-corpus. However, the differences in these normalised frequencies are not significant.

In both sub-corpora there are more examples with the plural species noun than with the singular: Law 12:5; Language 81:15. Further, in the Law sub-corpus, all the examples with a plural species noun are of the THESE TYPES OF N2 variant. In the Language sub-corpus, 64 of the 81 plural species noun are of the THESE TYPES OF N2 variant.

In the 113 examples, there are only 19 different pre-modifiers, listed here with the number of examples of each in parentheses: *two* (=55), *different* (=18), *three* (=8), *same* (=7), *particular* (=5), *four* (=3), *latter* (=3), *other* (=2), *second* (=2), *distinct* (=1), *first* (=1), *general* (=1), *initial* (=1), *new* (=1), *several* (=1), *specific* (=1), *third* (=1), *traditional* (=1), and *various* (=1). Of these, *first*, *general*, *latter*, *particular*, *second*, *third* and *traditional* are used only with singular species nouns, and *different*, *distinct*, *four*, *initial*, *new*, *other*, *several*, *specific*, *three*, *two* and *various* are used only with plural species nouns; *same* is the only pre-modifier used with both singular and plural species nouns. Apart from *new*, *general* and *traditional*, all these pre-modifiers can be said to carry some kind of contrastive number meaning, either distinguishing between two or more of the same type or distinguishing two or more in sequence.

However, the numbers of examples of the different pre-modifiers are again too small to generalise from.

Davidse et al. (2008, pp. 145–146) also present a small list of “qualitative adjectives” and “postdeterminer adjectives”, which overlap with the list above (see §2.4.3), and Klockmann (2017a, p. 308, Table 2) includes a similar list of pre-modifiers (see §2.4.4), but, as noted in §5.5.2: THIS TYPE OF N2, the lack of examples of *these type of* in the Stenton Corpus means that their findings are difficult to compare with the current study.

Appendix G6

Parentheticals

One aspect of species noun pre-modification is that, in addition to the pre-modifiers themselves, the scope of the reference of the species noun is sometimes spelt out parenthetically, as in (G3) and (G4) (emphasis added; and see Appendix G3 for a note on the anaphoric vs. cataphoric reference of the determiners):

(G3) ... Still, in some circumstances **this kind of political control** – *that is, bargaining among coalition partners over security/civil-liberties policy* – will prevent ... [file#248|IJC]

(G4) ... There is, however, evidence that none of **these three kinds of similarity** (*verb identity, overlap in argument structure, and semantic similarity*) operates in syntax ... [file#431|JCL]

In both examples, the parenthetical structure is made explicit, with dashes in (G3), which also includes the explicit parenthetical introduction *that is*, and with parentheses in (G4). In both examples, there is also pre-modification, of the N2 in (G3) with *political*, and of the species noun in (G4) with *three*. This is clearly a topic worth pursuing, and see Klockmann (2017a, p. 304) (§2.4.4) for more examples. Straaijer¹⁶ has raised the issue of whether, in examples such as *these kind of overt social cues* (cf. §§4.3.2, 4.4.1, 4.4.3), the distance of the N2 (*cues*) from the *of* would have any effect of the number marking of the N2. This is not a topic that I was able to pursue in this study because of a lack of examples of N2 pre-modification, but it would again be a topic for further investigation in a larger corpus.

¹⁶ Robin Straaijer (p.c., 24 February 2024).

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