

USES OF THE ANAPHORIC BACK-POINTING "ONE" IN PRESENT-DAY ENGLISH

By

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. INDEFINITE "ONE"

1. What Is the Indefinite "One"?

When "one" is attached to an adjective or an adjective-equivalent, it is generally called the prop-word "one",⁽¹⁾ which means that "one" is a prop for changing an adjective or an adjective-equivalent into a noun or a pronoun. But this term (prop-word) can not include all of the uses of this kind of "one".

For example, in such a sentence as "Was there not *one* who felt.....?", "one" has the meaning inseparably connected with "man" or "person", and so it is considered to be merely a synonym for "man" or "person". If we call it a prop-word, similarly we must call "man" or "person" a prop-word. And in a sentence like "Well, what would you do with *a brain* if you had *one*?", "one" stands alone for "a brain". Therefore it is not a prop to any word. Further, in "But the *story* he had told the jury was not *a good one*", "good" had better be regarded as an attributive adjective modifying "one", or, in other words, "one" is not a *suffix*⁽²⁾ of "good" for supplementing the old inflection of the substantive form of "good", no matter what the historical development⁽³⁾ may be. As a proof of it, "one" often appears with other pronouns which can be used substantively without a *suffix*. See the following instances. We can dispense with "one" in these sentences.

.....he had spent a night with her in Utica and *another one* in Grass Lake. (Amer. Tra.)/
Pardon me, Miss, but are you through with *that paper*? I'm through with *this one*. (PMAS)
[For the full names of the books, see the bibliography.]

For such reasons as mentioned above, summing up the whole, I want to call this

(1), (2) Curme (Syntax, p. 530) and Jespersen (Mod. Eng. Gr, 10. 7) call it a suffix on account of its unstressed pronunciation and its abstract meaning, but this is also unreasonable because "one" is sometimes placed before such words as can not precede their head-words.

(3) See the next section (Chapter 1, 2).

kind of "one" the indefinite "one" after Curme (Syntax, p. 530).

The uses of the indefinite "one" may roughly be divided into two: (a) *the anaphoric use*, in which "one" has a noun it refers to before or after⁽⁴⁾; and (b) *the non-anaphoric use*, in which "one" has not such a noun but vaguely refers to a person. The anaphoric "one" is further classified into two by the positions of nouns it refers to. When "one" precedes the noun, it is called (1) *the anaphoric forward-pointing "one"*; and when "one" is preceded by the noun, it is called (2) *the anaphoric back-pointing "one"*. See the following examples.

(a) Anaphoric "one"

(1) Anaphoric forward-pointing "one"

the **middle** *one* of the three *windows*

This kind of "one" always appears in this fixed combination accompanied by a partitive of-phrase. In spite of its formal similarity to the above example, "one" in the next is rather a numeral.

one of the reasons (P.Parrot)/.....he could see *one or two* of the taller buildings..... (PM ASS)/.....only *two* of these uses of inflections.....(A.E.G.)

(2) Anaphoric back-pointing "one"

I thought your *story* on Troy Ruttman was a *terrific one*,.....(Pic)

I am going to take up this anaphoric back-pointing use as the subject for this paper.

(b) Non-anaphoric "one"

Why should each *one* say that with so much emphasis? / Was there not *one* who felt that he might not have done as Mason had said.....? (Amer. Tra.)

The non-anaphoric "one" occurs in the same form as the anaphoric back-pointing "one", but it differs from the latter in indicating only a person (rarely an animal)⁽⁵⁾ and having no noun preceding it.

2. The Development of the Indefinite "One"

The origin of the indefinite "one" has been variously explained, but there is no established theory on it.

According to Curme (Syntax, p. 519), the indefinite "one" came into existence in the fourteenth century to supplement the disappearance of the adjective inflection which had been sufficient to show its relation to a noun the adjective referred to.

Jespersen (Mod. Eng. Gr., Vol. II, 10. 11) introduces critically the views of Gerber, Luick and Eienkel. *The good one* is a blending of M. E. *the best oon* and

(4) Sometimes in colloquial English, a noun to which the anaphoric "one" refers, is not clearly presented in form.

Mind if I turn on just *this little one* (=light)? (Sabrina)

Although the referring noun does not appear in form, the reference is quite obvious from action because in the film the speaker's finger is pressing the button of the little light when he utters this question.

(5) "Young(or little) ones" is occasionally used for baby-animals.

he was a maister oon (Gerber). The indefinite "one" developed from the O. E. construction in which the numeral *ān* is placed after the adjective. "*Ic wāt eard-fæstne anne standan, dēafne dumban.*" (Luick) The indefinite "one" derived from such combinations as *swichan*, *many an*, *each an* (Einenkel). Jespersen somewhat agrees with Luick and Einenkel, but not with Gerber. Jespersen says that *the best oon* and *he was a maister oon* were not the real M.E. forms, but that their real word-orders were *oon the best*, in which *oon* strengthens the superlative, and *a wonder maister was he on*. In both cases, *on* stands by itself after the verb.

It is not easy to understand how *oon the best* and *a wonder maister was he on* were blended and how the result has become the Mod.E. construction *the good one*.

3. In what points is the Indefinite "One" Distinguished from the Numeral "One"?⁽⁶⁾

It is distinguished thus :

a) The indefinite "one" is often preceded by the indefinite article which is originally a weakened form of "one".

But the story he had told the jury was not *a good one*. (Post)

b) It is often preceded by the definite article.

.....the door to the bathroom and *the one* to their bedroom. (PMASS)

c) It is sometimes preceded by a numeral.

.....one long blast and *two short ones*.....(Coronet)

d) It has the plural form.

Choose square or angular stones instead of round *ones*.....(Popular S.)

e) It has the genitive inflection.

Some ladies.....this *one's* daughter had married.....

4. The Advantages Brought by the Development of the Indefinite "One"

a) The indefinite "one" gives the number inflection to words which, otherwise, can not have the plural form. In this way we can show clearly by formal distinction whether we have to do with a singular or plural.

Cf. { *Which* do you want ?
 { *Which ones* do you want ?

b) It also furnishes the words which, otherwise, do not have the genitive inflection with a means for using it.

See above (3, e).

c) It removes the ambiguity which is caused by the different uses of the same word.

Cf. { the *middle one* of the three windows (=the middle window)
 { the *middle* of the three windows (=the middle part)

.....his *physical heart*, not his *fighting one*. (Post)

If we remove "one" in the above example, "his fighting" will have a different

(6) Jespersen, Es. Eng. Gr., 8. 4, Mod. Eng. Gr., 10.31

meaning, not referring to "heart".

B. About the Materials Here Examined

My materials have been collected from novels, newspapers, magazines, movie-scripts, etc. written by American authors from 1937 upto 1956. At first I intended to gather examples also from British writers and compare the uses in both countries, but I have missed the opportunity to go over British writers because I have spent too much time on American writers. I could only try comparison with the British examples given in some grammar books and find scarcely any difference.

I looked through the texts without skipping a word and picked out every example that appeared in them, in order to get unprejudiced data for a quantitative comparison I am trying to do, not producing a bad result of overemphasizing rare, uncommon phenomena.

I divide my materials into two groups : those which occur in quotation marks as really uttered ("colloquial" English), and the rest that occur in the descriptive part ("literary" English). There is, in this classification, the fear of more colloquial expressions straying into the literary group and more literary ones into the colloquial group. In spite of such a defect, I could not but follow this method so as to avoid the intervention of subjectivity in judging which were which, for there was not any definite border-line between them. Therefore "colloquial" and "literary" here mean just "occurred in quotation marks as uttered by man" and "occurred in the descriptive part".

From some other standpoints, the materials are classified as follows:

The anaphoric "one"	{	without modifier
		preceded by modifier
		followed by modifier
		with modifiers before and after
Absence of "one"	{	without modifier
		preceded by modifier
		followed by modifier

In the next two chapters I am going to give what I have gathered from my materials with some examples for each case according to the classification above. And finally in the last chapter I am going to sum them up in tables and try some quantitative comparisons from various angles so as to make up for defects in my explanation.

At first I intended to give instances with a distinction between colloquial English and literary English, but for space' sake I had to give up the idea.

CHAPTER II

USES OF THE ANAPHORIC "ONE"

When "one" refers to a preceding noun, it is called the anaphoric back-pointing "one". Owing to its development from the numeral, "one" can only be substituted for countable nouns. Its uses are classified into four groups by its relation to its modifiers:

- (A) Single "one" ("one" standing alone without any modifier)
- (B) With a preceding modifier
- (C) With a succeeding modifier
- (D) With modifiers before and after

A. Single "one"

Kruisinga (Handbook, § 1376) says, "There is no fundamental difference in function between "one" preceded by some word and the single 'one'" The single "one" is especially frequent in colloquial English.

Well, he looked like a bum. And smelled like "one" (Kid)/.....Clyde denied owning a camera, nevertheless he had proof that he did own one.....(Amer. Tra.)/
Well, what would you do with a brain if you had one? (Oz)/And another lemon to make a lemonade for you. —No, ma' am. I don't want one. (Pony)/ Well, maybe because I think it's sort of High School to have a mistress.....unless you actually crave one. (Moon)/ I don't need any lawyer —not right now. When I need one I' ll get one. (Parrot)

Although "one" refers to a preceding noun, it never points to a particular person or thing. Therefore we can not replace "one" with "he" or "it".

Sometimes "one" is indistinguishable whether it is the indefinite "one" or the numeral.

.....but while Jody had often shot at birds, he had never hit one. (Pony)/ Ain't there other jobs? —How do I know? There ain't been one for six years. (PMASS)

B. "One" With a Preceding Modifier

1. Article+one

a. a+one

"A one" in the anaphoric use without an adjunct is colloquial only⁽¹⁾ and very rare. In most cases, a one has a post-adjunct⁽²⁾ or is preceded by such words as cause an adjective to stand before the indefinite article⁽³⁾.

too, so, as or how(ever)+good a one

I have no example of this combination in my data.

b. the+one(s)

The+one(s) without a post-adjunct is rare. (For the one(s) with a post-adjunct,

(1) Kruisinga, Handbook, Vol. II, § 1371

(2) Jespersen, Mod. Eng. Gr., Vol. II, 10. 57

(3) Poutsma, Gr. of Late Mod. Eng., Part II, p. 1292, 17

see D, 1. of this chapter.) *The one* can be replaced by a personal pronoun or a demonstrative.

.....he could see one or two of the taller buildings.....That's a new one, he thought;
they put up *the one* while I was away. (PMASS)

(=they put *it* up while I was away)

Yes, it may be *the one* (=folder). (Amer. Tra.)/ Are those *the folders* I found in your bag at Bear Lake? —Well, they look like *the ones* I had there. —Are those *the ones* you found in the rack at the Renfrew House?—Yes, I think these are *the ones*.
(Amer. Tra.)

2. Pronoun+one

As the name implies, a pronoun without "one" is naturally frequent, but a pronoun accompanied by "one" occurs as often, and a pronoun with "one" is more frequent in colloquial English than in literary English.

a. Demonstrative pronoun+one

We have relatively abundant examples in the singulars *this one* and *that one*, but the plurals *these ones* and *those ones* are rather exceptional. (I have no plural example.) As for their use, there is a marked tendency to be attended by "one" when the demonstrative has a distinctly antithetic force.⁽¹⁾

Pardon me, Miss, but you through with *that paper*?—I'm through with *this one*.
(PMASS)/Now, we all know about those kind of girls. And believe me, gentlemen, *this one* is no different. (Sabrina)/dashing *costumes* like *this one*. (Pageant)/ Third prize went to Truman Capote for his "The House of Flowers" (name of a short story) from Mademoiselle. As it happened, I put *that one* farther down on my list. (Los A. Times)/but I do not know something about *kisses*. *This one* tasted like a—goodby kiss.
(Sabrina,)/.....a British made *film*..... "That one was so bad," says Sir Laurence....(Coronet)

But more often "one" is absent after a demonstrative pronoun, perhaps owing to its being apprehended as a substantive word. (For demonstratives without "one", see Chapter III, A,1,a.)

b. Interrogative pronoun+one

Which one occurs mostly in colloquial English. (I have no literary example.)
.....one of the *spark plugs* was missing. I wanted to find out *which one* it was. (Sabrina)
Though *what one* is said to be an American use⁽²⁾, I have not come across such a combination. Accordingly I can not judge the use properly, but I might at least be allowed to say that the use is uncommon. Jespersen (Mod. Eng. Gr., Vol. II. 10.63) gives such an example as follows:

some prison, but *what one* she couldn't remember.

c. Indefinite pronoun+one

Uses of indefinite pronouns with the anaphoric "one" are far less frequent than with the non-anaphoric "one". Except for *each one* and (an-)other one, indefinite pronouns are seldom found with the anaphoric "one". Curme (Syntax, p. 519) says, "..... all, many, few, enough, both.....never take one." Therefore the next

(1) Poutsma, Gr. of Late Mod. Eng., Part II, p. 1293, 19.

(2) Jespersen, Mod. Eng. Gr., Vol. II 10. 63

Poutsma, Gr. of Late Mod. Eng., Part II, p. 1297, 21.

example, in which *every one* refers to an animal, is considered to be a rather unusual one.

Mice? Oh! Sure, Kill them all of. I'll kill *every one* tomorrow. (Pony)

This does not mean that those *function* words are interchangeable, but *each one* serves to connect nouns..... (Amer. Eng. Gr.)/ After fighting two *world wars*,are we going to fight *another one* in their behalf? (N.Y. Times)/ I know another *story*. It's a good one. It's better than *the other one*. (PMASS)

d. *Personal pronoun + one*

According to Jespersen (Mod. Eng. Gr., Vol. II, 10. 64), "one" is just beginning to be used after a possessive pronoun, so this combination must be a recent development.

Despite it, I have no example. But instances are not rare when an adjective exists between a personal pronoun and "one". See 4, c. of this chapter.

3. "One" preceded by an adjective

Adjective + one(s) occurs very frequently both in literary and colloquial English. Kruisinga (Handbook, Vol, II, §1373) says, "This place of the adjective shows that *one* has ceased to be a pronoun. It is little more than a form-word." But I do not think so. In every case "one" stands for some preceding noun as a pronoun, and if "one" is dispensed with after the adjective, we generally feel the lack of a noun and apprehend it by complementing the lack with the indefinite "one" or the foregoing noun. Thus I take this combination as the attributive adjective and the indefinite pronoun "one". Even the pronouns, which are in themselves substantive and do not necessarily require a form-word to become substantives, often take the "form-word one". This shows that "one" is not a mere form-word belonging to the preceding word.

a. *Adjective + one*

Adjective + singular one without an article is an exception, because "one" can stand only for a countable noun which usually requires an article in the singular.

The following example lacks articles not only before "incurving one" but also before "out-curving wall" and "strongest of all". This may be an uncommon habit of the writer.

.....out-curving *wall* is stronger than straight, but *incurving one* is strongest of all.....
(Popular S.)

b. *A + adjective + one*

When we want to specialize the meaning of a preceding noun without an adjective, we can not dispense with "one".

An unexpected invitation, party or romance makes the *evening a happy one*. (Los A. Times)/ But the *story* he had told the jury was not a *good one*. (Post)/it is often as important to break a good *habit* as to break a *bad one*. (Reader's D.)/ Is a metal *wardrobe* preferable to a *wooden one*? (Mil. Journal)/ If a young *man*, or an *old one*..... (Amer. Tra.)/ I have to give a *party* sometime this fall, a *pay-back one*..... (Kid)

c. *Adjective + ones*

Adjective+ones is the plural of *a+adjective+one*.

Damaged *hotels* have been repaired and *new ones* built. (Mil. J.)/ Choose square or angular *stones* instead of *round ones*..... (Popular S.)/his *reasons* will have been *good ones*..... (Parrot)

d. *The+adjective+one(s)*

Early September is a good time to seed a new *lawn* or pep up *the old one*. (Mil. Journal)/ He disliked expensive *restaurants*, but in *the middle-priced ones*..... (Post) / Recently we had to find a *horse* for a highly dramatic scene..... We tested a score before we found *the right one*. (Coronet)/ Keep *needles* in a flannel needle-book..... And don't forget to throw out *the crooked and dull ones* when you are re-arranging your equipment. (Dail H. N.)

4. Pronoun+adjective+one

a. *Demonstrative pronoun+adjective+one*

This combination is very rare. Sometimes in colloquial English the noun to which "one" refers is not clearly presented.

Mind if I turn on *this little one* (=light)? (Sabrina)

In such a case we can only know the reference from the speaker's action. The above example is from the movie-script, "Sabrina." The speaker presses the button of the little light as he utters this question.

b. *Indefinite pronoun+adjective+one*

When an adjective intervenes, other indefinite pronouns than "each" and "other" can go with the anaphoric "one".⁽¹⁾

.....the book has *faults*, and *some serious ones*. (Mil. Journal)/ I did think we might go to some summer place maybe —they're mostly *lakes* around there —but not to *any particular one* (Amer. Tra.)

c. (1) *Personal pronoun+adjective+one*

Although Jespersen (Mod. Eng. Gr., Vol. II, 10.64) says that "one" is beginning to be used immediately after a possessive adjective, it has not yet become a common usage. In almost every case the possessive pronoun (mine) still takes the place of the possessive adjective plus "one" (my one). But the intervening of an adjective makes it possible for a possessive adjective to coexist with "one".

And Jephson.....turning toward him and looking fixedly into Clyde's brown *eyes* with *his blue ones*..... (Amer.Tra.)/..... his physical *heart*, not *his fighting one*. (Post)

Similarly in the next (2) and (3), a genitive and a possessive adjective with "own" would hardly endure the presence of "one", if it were not for an adjective after them.

(2) *Genitive+adjective+one*

Any member of men in Havana might answer to the *name* of Rafael Castillo even assuming that it was *the writer's real one*..... (Coronet)

(3) *Personal pronoun+own+adjective+one*

He played two *combs* that time.....*his own tin one*, and a nice white comb.....

(1) Mostly "one" in *some one*, *any one*, or *every one* is the non-anaphoric "one". Also see B, 2, c. of this chapter.

(PMASS)

5. a. *Cardinal number+adjective+one(s)*

"One(s)" is never found immediately preceded by a cardinal number except for such a special case as a cardinal number denotes time.

The nine one (=train) (Kruisinga, Handbook, Vol. II, §1384)

But when an adjective succeeds a cardinal numeral, "one" is found after them, but rarely.

Several small *walls* are easier to build than *one big one* (Popular S.)/.....one long *blast* and *two short ones*. (Coronet)

b. *Ordinal number+one*

Mostly "one" is absent especially after the higher ordinals, but on occasions "one" is added to the lower ordinals "first", "second" and "third".

You could bill and coo with one deceived *girl* in your arms and a *second one* in a lake a hundred miles away..... (Amer. Tra.)/to think of that morning, *the first one* (PMASS)

6. *Comparative adjective+one(s)*

Poutsma (Gr. of Late Mod. Eng., Part II, p. 1284) explains that as a superlative and a comparative are easily distinguished, by their inflection, from a noun, "one" is often dispensed with after them. But a comparative with "one" is as frequent as one without "one".

a. *A+comparative+one*

If the *truck* held together through harvest, Glen could earn enough money to pay it off, trade it in on a *better one*..... (Popular S.)/ The twentieth century. I could pick a *century* out of a hat blindfolded and get a *better one!* (Sabrina)

b. *Comparative+ones*

Much better plants can be grown by this method of starting in small *pots* and shifting to *larger ones*..... (Sun. Times)/ Yes, he's(the horse is)pretty sick. I've seen *worse ones* get well. (Pony)

c. *The+comparative+one(s)*

It is said in the *Dictionary of English Philology* (Kenkyu-ha) that after a comparative with the definite article "one" is mostly absent. I may be a little rash to judge from such a small amount of data, but my materials show the contrary result: 7 instances carrying "one" and only 2 without "one".

.....more like a smaller *lake*, connected by an inlet or passage to *the larger one*. (Amer. Tra.)/..... compare the *stars* and you'll see that {some—the *brighter ones*—are different colors. (Pageant)

d. *Cardinal number+comparative+ones*

Six new *varieties of potatoes*, along with *11 older ones*..... (Mil. Journal)

7. *The+superlative+one*

Sometimes we find a superlative with the definite article accompanied by "one", but it more frequently appears without "one".

.....and follow down the *column* into the proper calendar page—the *lowest one*. (Mil. Journal)/ We don't know where the *pay station* was that Sabin telephoned from, but in all probability it was *the nearest one* to the cabin. (Parrot)

8. A few peculiar examples

Partly for convenience' sake and partly through carelessness, I have counted "pay-back", "tin" and "iron" in the following examples in adjectives, but to think it over closely, they are not real adjectives but a verbal group and attributive nouns. "One" after an attributive noun in the common-case, can not be removed without losing the attributive force of the noun.

I have to give a *party* sometime this fall, a *pay-back one*. (Kid)

In the above instance, "pay-back" is a verbal-group used attributively.

He played two combs that time—*his own tin one*, and a nice white comb.....

(PMASS)/ The usual method of straitening nails often yields more dented finger-nails than straitened *iron ones*. (Popular S.)

In the above, "tin" and "iron" are nouns used attributively.

C. "One" with a Post-Adjunct

"One" often appears with a modifier at the back (=post-adjunct) which can not precede its head-word. The post-adjunct may be every kind of word, phrase or clause that serves as an adjective.

.....an apartment, *one distressingly like the husband's bachelor quarters, one uncomfortably similar to*..... (Pageant)/first-nighters watched a very unusual *cinema, one far off the beaten track*. (Los A. Times) /at least he was *a man of the world—one who* was truly beginning to know women. (Amer. Tra.)

Although the last example is similar in form to the non-anaphoric "one who", it is not the non-anaphoric "one", because this "one" refers to "a man" in contrast with "women".

1. With an adjective

.....the use of too heavy *an oil*, rather than *one too light*..... (Daily H. News)

"Too light" can stand also before "one": *too light a one*. But I think the writer preferred this order for some euphonic reason or other.

The limb of this *oak tree* will just miss the sun deck by about two feet. Gosh! If I owned *one free* like that, I'd live in it! (Moon Is Blue)

2. With an adverb

.....the first-nighters watched a very unusual *cinema, one far off the beaten track*. (Los A. Times)

I am afraid it is not suitable to classify this example as a use of "one" followed by an adverb; for the adverb "far" in the example is considered not to modify "one" immediately, but rather to modify the succeeding prepositional phrase "off the beaten track".

3. With a participle

A *murder* committed on a space ship bound for Mars is just like *one committed* in New York City.

4. With a prepositional phrase

a. With of-phrase

Otherwise the *test* is largely *one of* personality and aptitude. (Mil. Journal)/.....and his *picture* published along with *one of Clyde*..... (Amer. Tra.)

Both examples have a preceding noun to which "one" refers. In this respect they differ from the anaphoric forward-pointing use of "one".

b. With other prepositional phrase

She also had two *bedrooms*, her own and *one for her guests*..... (Kid)/ After breakfast, Billy got out his best *knife, one with a needle point*. (Pony)/.....the already assembled crowds *one about the court-house steps*, (Amer. Tra.)

5. With infinitive

Breeze Condition your home or apartment with a *Coolair Unit*. There's *one to cool* everything from one room to a mansion. (Sun. Times)

6. With relative clauses

The maximum duration totality of this year's *solar eclipse* will be 7 minutes and 8 seconds..... In 2150 there will be *one that will last just as long*. (N. Y. Times)/marriage is not just a personal *affair*, but *one in which* unborn people have investments. (Chester Times)/.....at last he was a *man of the world—one who was truly beginning* to know women. (Amer. Tra.)

Although the last example is similar in form to the non-anaphoric "one who", it is not the non-anaphoric "one" because this "one" refers to "a man" in contrast with "women".

If she stayed, she would walk a *chalk line*, all right, *one she hadn't drawn* for herself. (PMASS)/ I love *babies*, but I'd feel kind of queer with *one that belonged to Daddy and not to my mother*, too. (Chester Times)/.....the last *call* listed was *one which was placed at four o'clock*..... (Parrot)

7. One such

.....among the high-pay *magazines* are a few whose editors will print really good fiction. *One such* is "Mademoiselle". (Los A. Times)

D. One with Modifiers Before and After

In this combination, so it seems to me, "one" is more closely fastened to the foregoing modifier and the succeeding modifier has not much constructional importance except for the case with *the+one+adjunct*.

1. The+one(s)+adjunct

This is the only significant combination of "one" and a post-adjunct. Formerly in such a case "that" or "those" had been the common use instead of "the one" or "the ones". Especially the plural "the ones" is a recent development and found very seldom. I have only 3 plural instances in literary English and 4 in colloquial English, while the singular "the one" is now a fairly frequent use.

a. *the+one+adverb*

a *coupon* like *the one below* (Pic)/ Edna Patterson,had seen Clyde with a *camera* in his hand, which was of the size and color.....of *the one then and there* before her. (Amer. Tra.)

b. *the+one+participle*

.....the *tripod* found was not *the one belonging* to any camera of his..... (Amer. Tra.)/ Great Britain switched from the *calendar* devised by Julius Caesar to *the one originated* 170 years before by Pope Gregory XIII. (Mil.Journal)/ Which *girl*?—*The one dancing* with David. (Sabrina)/ There was that *letter* found in Miss Alden's coat pocket—*the one written* on Grass Lake Inn stationary..... (Amer. Tra.)

c. *the+one(s)+prepositional phrase*

The letters *The ones from people* he has never heard of before (Post)/ the door to the bathroom and *the one to their bedroom*. (PMASS)/ His first *straw hat*, *the one without the lining*. (Amer. Tra.)/ The three *young men*. Then *the one in the middle* nudged the other two. (PMASS)

"One" in this last example above is rather a numeral in meaning.

The cigarette girl. *The one with the straight hair*. (Kid)

d. *the+one(s)+relative clause*

There were *Swedes* everywhere a man could see, and *the ones that could not be seen* (PMASS)/ but her cheeks were quite blanched and her *hand*, particularly *the one that held the bundle*, trembled. (Amer. Tra.)/ mankind goes through so many periods, such as *the one in which we Americans are now living*. (Coronet)/ another lane, much like *the one he had just traveled with the boy*. (Kid)/ What bear? Why, *the one that went over the mountain* to see what he could see. (Pony)/ I merely wanted to identify the *parrot* as being *the one which had been given to her* by her husband. (Parrot)/ the *young men* whom I meet around the library—the fresh ones who try to take me out, the stupid ones, *the ones who have lost all ambition* (Parrot)/ What package? *The one you carry*./ The letters on top are *the ones you simply* have to answer. (Parrot)

The post-adjunct in every following case in this chapter is merely a supplement and has not much constructional significance.

2. Pronoun+one+adjunct

a. *demonstrative pronoun+one+adjunct*

No plural example.

A ditch like *that one out there*? (PMASS)/ Had you ever had a strong and binding love affair at any time in your life before you met Miss Alden? —No, sir. — But did you consider *this one with Miss Alden* strong and binding—a true love affair—? (Amer. Tra.)/ I've read of your *cases*, Mr. Mason. I was particularly interested in *that one where you acquitted*. (Parrot)/ all she did was to ask for a certain *tune*. *That one you played* the first night. (PMASS)

b. *indefinite pronoun+one+adjunct*

a *trayful* of assorted cheeses and *another one of rye breads* (Pageant)

3. Adjective+one(s)+adjunct

a. *a+adjective+one+adjunct*

No examples in colloquial English.

Until then the *chase* would be *an aimless one* guaranteed to tire the wilted man. (Kid)/ they must be viewed through *color filters*, *a green one for the right eye* and *a red one for the left*. (Popular S.)/ The best *lawyer* is a *local one who knows* the local land laws. (Pageant)

b. *adjective+ones+adjective*

Boxes, sturdy ones well-labeled. (Daily H. N.)

c. *the+adjective+one(s)+adjunct*

The first *buzzard* sat on the pony's head. The black brotherhood arose in a cloud, but *the big one on the pony's head* was too late. (Pony)/ These *words* were *the only ones appearing* in such a form in our materials. (Amer. Eng. Gr.)/ With a slight *thrust*—*the same one he'd been demonstrating* all afternoon—he flipped the drunk on his back. (Pageant)/ He hummed more *tunes* with his comb, too, including *the European one she fancied*. (PMASS)/ and the *young men* whom I meet around the library—the *fresh ones who try to take me out*. (Parrot)/ Did you have any other *birds* beside this?—No, this was *the only one I had* that would fit the description. (Parrot)

4. A+comparative adjective+one+adjunct

.....and he could see one or two of the taller *buildings*....., all lit up with colored lights, and another, *a taller one that he hadn't seen before*. (PMASS)

5. The+superlative adjective+one+adjunct

No instances appeared in literary materials.

.....and Giant standing on stage——..... Giant: And then, along came *the biggest one of all!* (Lili)/ It was the only kind of *vacation* we could afford. And *the best one we ever had*. (Coronet)/ What a lovely *party*. *The nicest one you've ever had*..... (Sabrina)

CHAPTER III

DISPENSATION WITH THE ANAPHORIC "ONE"

"One" is never used before or after some words, and often dispensed with before or after others. When "one" is absent after a word to which "one" is able to be attached, the word itself may be regarded as a noun or a noun-equivalent.

A. Without an Adjunct

1. Pronoun and genitive

It is quite natural that a pronoun should stand alone, because it is originally a substantive word. Also a genitive generally appears without "one". Perhaps it is due to its formal distinction from a common-case noun.

a. *Demonstrative pronoun*

(1) Singular

After "like" or "as" in incomplete clauses of comparison, demonstratives mostly stand alone. Most of the instances of the singular "this" and "that" in my materials have been found after "like" and "as".

such a *lake as this* (Amer. Tra.)/ a full-sized *saw like that* (Coronet)/ an *office like this* (Sabrina)/ a poor little *kid like that* (PMASS)/ three hours or *so* (Popular S.)/ Did you have any other birds *beside this?* (Parrot)

Though not so often, a demonstrative with "one" is found after "like".

.....dashing costumes *like this one* (Pageant)

As mentioned before, the singular "this" and "that" more frequently combine with "one" in other cases. [See Chapt. II, B, 2, a.]

(2) Plural

I have only a few examples of "these" standing by itself. As in the singular three out of my six instances come out after "like" and one after "as".

Only ten instances were found. *Of these*, three had the possessive form of the pronoun (Amer. Eng. Gr.)/.....two images..... One *of these*..... (Post)

For demonstratives with a post-adjunct, see Chapter III, C, 1.

b. Interrogative pronoun

I have only one instance of "which" in the anaphoric back-pointing use, but this is such a common use that it has possibilities of any frequency.

When two *cars* meet on a narrow road, mounting a steep hill — one going up, the other coming down—*which* has the right of way? (Pageant)

c. Indefinite pronouns

Curme (Syntax, p. 519) says, "All, many, few, enough, both.....never take *one*," and I want add thus: also *some* and *any* never take *one* in the anaphoric back-pointing use. As for the number of instances, *other* overwhelms the other indefinite pronouns—131 out of 160 instances are those of *other*. The proportion of the instances of indefinite pronouns with *one* to those of without *one* is 12 to 160.

(1) Each, other

As mentioned above (Chapter II, 2, c), in the anaphoric use only, can *each* and *other* be used in both ways, independently and with *one*. [Also see Chapt. II, B, 2, c.]

Each

thousand of *male drones*, *each* a would-be groom..... (Reader's D.)/ Present address of *each* (writer) (Amer. Eng. Gr.)

Other

"Other" in this use has the plural and the genitive inflections like ordinary nouns. "Another", "the other", "other", "others" and "the others" are repeatedly found in such constructions as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) one~.....another | |
| (ii) some~.....other | |
| (iii) (the) one ~.....the other | |
| (iv) one~.....the others | |
| (v) one | } ~..... others |
| (vi) certain | |
| (vii) several | |
| (viii) some | |
| (ix) most | |

one finger around *another* (Kid)/ for *some purpose* or *other* (Chester Times)/moving *one foot* slowly after *the other* (Pony)/if we specialized on any *one house*, *the others* might get jealous. (Reader's D.)/the fashions in *one community* or section of the country do not necessarily develop in *others* (Amer. Eng. Gr.)/ *Certain positions* in English sentence have come to be felt as "subject" territory, *others* as "object" territory (Amer. Eng. Gr.)/ *Several boys*.....; then *others* are..... (Popular S.)/ Assistant surgeons tie off *some bleeders* and snatch *others* by means of electrocautery. (Reader's D.)/ *Most models* have..... *Others* have pull-out drip trays. (Daily Home News)

Some other instances that do not take the above mentioned constructions:

When Grace returned to the *hotel* that night, she discovered that Midge and the Harrises had moved to *another*. (PMASS)/ A *gurgling breath* was drawn and then *another*. (Pony)/ While at *times* he felt strongly that he was innocent, at *others* he felt he must be guilty. (Amer. Tra.)/ And how about those two *hats*?—The one he had was a little soiled. And so he decided to buy *another*. (Amer. Tra.)/a lame *dog*, trying to run like *the others* but not getting there. (Lili)

(2) Some, any, all, several, many, (a) few, (a) half, none

These indefinite pronouns never take "one" in the anaphoric back-pointing use.

Cf. non-anaphoric "some one", "any one".

Some

.....compare the *stars* and you'll see that *some*..... are different colors. (Pageant)

"Some" is often substituted for uncountable nouns:

We had fifteen inches of *rain* this year.—Yes, but it all came too early. We could do with *some* now. (Pony)

Any

Robbie couldn't use *childish talk*, for he had never heard *any*. (Pony)/ What will you do if you make a *mistake*? —I won't mak *any*. (Post)

All

in some *cases* (not in *all*.....) (Amer. Eng. Gr.)

Several

I have no *lover*. —Every girl should have *several*! (Lili)

Many

.....but the *tricycle incident* did—it was one of *many*. / And the engine of destruction.....—the intercontinental bomber —is treated as just another *weapon* among *many*. (Los A. Times)

Few

She chooses her *partners* with care ; she is aroused by only *a few*, or even one. (Pageant)

Half

a *block* and a *half* from the railroad tracks (Reader's D.)

None

No other *reason*? — No, sir — *none* —..... (Amer. Tra.)/ The murderer had evidently had *compassion* for the bird, bud *none* for the master. (Parrot)/ How was it that you had so much *pity* all of a sudden up at Big Bittern, but *none* at all down there at Lycurgus? (Amer. Tra.)

In the last two examples "none" refers to uncountable nouns.

The word "every" can not stand by itself.

d. *Personal pronoun* (=possessive pronoun) ; genitive

A possessive adjective (my) can not stand alone, and if "one" is dispensed with after it, it readily turns into a possessive noun (mine). A genitive is similar in character to a personal pronoun (=a possessive adjective or a possessive noun), and they are used mostly in contrast with another preceding possessive adjective or genitive.

He closed *his free hand* over *hers*. (Kid)/ Sharp *scissors* are a must. Have *yours* been sharpened recently? (Daily Home News) /There's people that ride through this country sometimes that have got worse *intentions* than *yourn*. (PMASS)

"Yourn" in the above example might be an analogy of "mine" or "thine".

Cinemascope *scenen* is curved, but not as much as *Cinerama's*. (Popular S.)/ *His position*, in short, is precisely the opposite of President *Eisenhower's*. (N. Y. Times)/ So get a lawyer—and *your own lawyer*, not *the agent's*. (Pageant)/.....*her black comfort shoes* lifted off the floor like a *little child's* (PMASS)/ We keep forgetting that he' s *Mamie Quaker's child* as much as *Maltby's*. (Pony)/ You bet it's *my business* ; mine and *Harris's*. (PMASS)

2. Numerals

a. Cardinal numerals

Cardinal numerals never combine immediately with the indefinite "one" except for the special case mentioned above (Chapter II, B, 5, a). They are generally found in contrast with another preceding numeral or word denoting indefinite number.

(1) *One*

Of the *two flush doors one* is fixed. (Pic)/ *More senses than one* (Amer. Tra.)/ He usually carried *an extra hat* on a trip because so often, it seemed, something happened to *one*. (Amer. Tra.)/ *Eight cars!* *One* would have done it. (Sabrina)/she wrote you *all those letters* there, did she not? —Yes, sir.—You received *one* on an average of every two days, didn't you? (Amer. Tra.)

(2) *Two and upward*

nine times out of *ten* (Los A. Times)/ The two mates stood *six hours* on and *six* off. (Pic)/ *A church or two, or three* (Amer. Tra.)/ *a week or two* (Parrot)/ We might stay one or *two days* or *three*. (Amer. Tra.)/ She made popovers. *Superb popovers*. I never had less than *three* (Moon)

(3) *The+two and upward*

.....a total of 50 phone calls..... Every one of *the 50* (Pageant)/..... in all of these *verbs*, and every one of *the forty-two* appears from time to time..... (Amer. Eng. Gr.)

b. Ordinal numerals

(1) *Ordinals standing alone*

There are *four sources* of power in Argentina. *First* is the Catholic Church..... *Second* is the military..... *Third* are the "oligarchs". *Fourth* are the descamisados—the shirtless ones..... (N. Y. Times)

The above are rather exceptional. They usually have an article.

(2) *A+ordinal*

An ordinal with the indefinite article does not denote order in the strict sense, but means "another".

The commission softened *one other* demotion and upheld *a third*. (Los A. Times)

(3) *The+ordinal*

every *round* but *the third* (Daily Home News)/until the end of the fifth *month* or the beginning of *the sixth*..... (Pageant)/maybe not in *the first* crash, but then in *the second*. (PMAS)

The lower ordinals (first, second, third) sometimes take "one".

See Chapter II, B, 5, b. 3.

3. Adjectives

a. Positive adjective

An adjective has a tendency to avoid "one" when it has a contrast or an alternative in front.

(1) *Adjective standing alone*

An adjective stands alone without an article when referring to a plural noun or an uncountable.

Are *yellow fog lights* on the car any better than *white*? (Pageant)/ in *good times* or *bad* (Popular S.)/ There are *long visioned minds* and *short visioned*. (Pony)/

.....*out-curving wall* is stronger than *straight*. (Popular S.)

The last example is an exception. It has no article even before the singular countable "wall". In such a case, we usually have an article before "out-curving wall" and another one before "straight". See the next section.

(2) *A + adjective*

As the human body needs a *right hand* and a left, so does society need both law and equity. (Look)

This usage with a positive adjective is rather irregular. See the next examples in which the adjectives have "one" in spite of their contrasts.

If a *young man* or an *old one* (Amer. Tra.)/it is often as important to break a *good habit* as to break a *bad one*. (Reader's D.)

(3) *The + adjective*

When there is a contrast, the absence of "one" is comparatively regular after an adjective with the definite article.

.....clearly distinguish the past *tense* from the *present*. (Amer. Eng. Gr.)/ from one *village to the next* (Pageant)/ Mrs. Synder, you have a good serviceable *heart*. Of course, it's not *the same* as when you were sweet sixteen..... (Coronet)/ Cayce's *procedure* was essentially *the same* as for the medical readings..... (Pageant)

b. Comparative adjectives

Comparatives often appear without "one" and still oftener with "one".

(1) *Comparatives standing alone*

one *year* or *more* (Pageant)/ two *weeks* or *less* (Amer. Tra.)

(2) *A + comparative*

In fact, I think it's a plausible *explanation*..... I don't see how any one could hope to find a *better*. (Amer. Tra.)

(3) *The + comparative*

two *brothers*.....*the elder*.....*the younger*..... (PMASS)

c. The + superlative

Yet with no *intention* to kill or betray unto death. Not *the slightest*. (Amer. Tra.)/ Seven *kids*, *the oldest* only ten, and all of them dead! (Coronet)/ all the *specifications* except *the last* (Coronet)/ The early *plays* and some of *the last* are saturated in Warwickshire. (N.Y. Times)/ In the early fall the *training* began..... First was the halter-breaking, and that was *the hardest*. (Pony)/ I know my *ears* aren't *the greatest*, but what're you gonna do? (Pageant)/ Before the war this was a wonderful country. *The friendliest and politest and most civilized* in the world. (Los A. Times)

B. With a Preceding Modifier

Instances are infrequent. Especially colloquial instances are very rare (only 5 out of 43 instances).

1. Indefinite pronoun + possessive pronoun or genitive

He.....disengaging his *arm* from hers, put *both his* about her. (Amer. Tra.)/ What has money to do with my *credibility*? Or *any man's*? (Post)

2. Any, this, cardinal numeral, or adjective + other(s)

You see they were his *guns* still and he never bought *any others*. (PMASS)/ a *dark cloud* which shadowed *this other*. (Amer. Tra.)/ This *thought*, together with *one other*, (Amer. Tra.)/ Fulbright programs have been carried out in 19 *countries*.....

Eight others, including Japan,..... (Mil. Journal)/ Of these twelve *instances*.....only one..... *All the others* were in constructions which..... (Amer. Eng. Gr.)

3. Adjective, the other, or every+cardinal numeral

This *chapter* and *next two* will contain a discussion of..... (Amer. Eng. Gr.)/.....one of the *generals* got up suddenly tugging his pistol,.....and *the other three* jumped and grabbed him.....(PMASS)/ An exceptionally large number of *persons*, nearly one out of *every two*, say they just don't know what the Republican Party stands for. (Los A. Times)

4. With a possessive adjective, or a genitive

a. Possessive adjective+ordinal numeral

Their first *thought* was loot and *their second*..... (Coronet)

b. Possessive adjective, or genitive+own

She also had two *bedrooms*, *her own* and one for her guests..... (Kid)/his curly *hair*, dark as *Jose's own*. (Kid)/ He's minding everybody's *business* but *his own*. (Pony)

"One" is never found after "own". If we want a substantive word after "own" in the anaphoric use, we must repeat the preceding noun.

So get *a lawyer*—and *your own lawyer*..... (Pageant)

5.

a. Cardinal numeral+adjective

Two good *levels* instead of *one bad* (Popular S.)/ Some signals are a combination of long and short *blasts*. The most common of these is *two longs*, a short and a long. (Coronet)

"Longs" in the latter example is completely converted into a noun.

b. Cardinal numeral, or a lot+more

Altogether we have used.....some two thousand complete letters, and excerpts from about *one thousand more*. (Amer. Eng. Gr.)/ thirty letters and *a lot more* (Amer. Eng. Gr.)

6. Superlative with a preceding modifier

a. Possessive adjective, or genitive+superlative

In time, he was to compose more than 1,000 of the world's favorite *melodies*; those he conducted that night in Hungary were among *his finest*. (Coronet)/ He left to go into business for himself as a Hollywood *agent*, subsequently became one of *Hollywood's most successful*. (Pageant)

b. The+cardinal numeral+superlative

There were *phases* of this thing..... Perhaps *the two worst* were..... (Amer. Tra.)

The latter example in (a) and the example (b) may also be considered like this: "most successful" modifies "Hollywood's" and similarly "worst" modifies "two". But I think it is more reasonable to regard "Hollywood's" and "two" as the modifiers of "most successful" and "worst". Cf. *two longs*

C. With a Succeeding Adjunct

1. Demonstrative pronoun+adjunct

a. That+adjunct

(1) with a participle

.....wrapped in green paper like *that used* by druggists in the States. (Kid)

The above "that" is used in reference to an uncountable noun.

(2) with of-phrase

Of-phrase occupies 42 of the whole 49 instances of "that" with a post-adjunct. Thus of-phrase is the most frequent post-adjunct that occurs with "that". Poutsma (Gr. of Late Mod. Eng., Part II, p. 1294, 3, Note) says, "The determinative 'that' seems to require 'one' before partitive 'of' and dispense with it before appositional 'of'." But my data contain only 4 instances of appositional "of", and the other 38 instances are all those of possessive "of". I have found no examples of partitive "of" either after "that" or after "that one".

(a) with appositional "of"

The only actual *danger* he faced was *that of* being overtaken by his cousin. (Kid)

b. with possessive "of"

a cry which sounded like *that of* a woman or a girl..... (Amer. Tra.)

In the next example, "that" seems to refer to the plural "ideas".

his *ideas* and *that of* the lady tourists (Kid)

(3) with other prepositional phrase

The *situation* concerning the kinds of genitive that use the genitive inflection in Vulgar English is much like *that in* Standard English. (Amer. Eng. Gr.)

(4) with infinitive

to differentiate the *form* of the article to be used with a singular noun from *that to be used* with a plural noun. (Amer. Eng. Gr.)

(5) with relative clause

"That" never stands before that-clause, perhaps owing to euphonic reason.

Cf. the one+that-clause (Chapter II, D, 1, d)

.....an even more vigorous reserve-training program than *that which* survived the House committee..... (N. Y. Times)

There are no instances of "that" with post-adjunct in colloquial English data. I dare say it is because in colloquial English the lighter form with "one" is preferred to the heavier without "one".

Cf.

A ditch like *that one out there*? (PMAS)/all she did was to ask for a certain *tune*.
"*That one you played* the first night," (PMAS)/ "I've read of your *cases*, Mr. Mason. I was particularly interested in *that one where* you acquitted....., (Parrot)

b. Those+adjunct

67 instances occurred in literary English, but only 2 in colloquial English. This construction seems not to be preferred in colloquial English.

(1) with participle

The small *businessmen, those having* only two to five employes..... (Sun. Times)/
.....the creation of new *germs, more virulent than those found* in nature..... (Look)/
Questions should be addressed to the Gardener's Question Box. *Those not answered* in this column will be answered by mail. (Mil. Journal)

(2) with of--phrase

Like the case with "that", "those" is very often followed by of-phrase. It seems that "those" in this combination can not be replaced by "the ones" and this may

explain why colloquial instances were found only in this combination, while with other post-adjuncts "the ones" is exclusively used in colloquial English.

His eyes sought *those of* the lawyer..... (Parrot)/ We changed our *activities* to meet *those of* the little crowd we went around with. (Coronet)

(3) with other prepositional phrases

Conferences scheduled include *those for* home and community service..... (Minn. Sun. Tribune)/ The *letters*.....*those with* return addresses..... (Post)/ Ninety per cent of Minnesota *farms* are electrified, REA said, and 87 per cent of *those in* Nebraska..... (Minn. Sun. Tribune)

(4) with infinitive

The two uses of the forms of words that show no signs of losing their importance for Presentday English are *those to distinguish* the preterit tense from the present. (Amer. Eng. Gr.)

(5) with clauses

.....the true forms of "standard" English are *those that* are actually used in that particular dialect. (Amer. Eng. Gr.)/ Jones rushes *guns* from the lee side to replace *those which* have been gutted. (Coronet)/ The *families* of the wealthy, especially *those whose* wealth has continued for several generations..... (Amer. Eng. Gr.)/ But as he was winning it, another *opponent* had the fray one far more formidable than *those he* *vanquished*. (N.Y. Times)

c. *Such* with clauses

And his *salary* was *such that* he could afford to keep a room in one of the better residences of the city. (Amer. Tra.)/ The *situations* in Vulgar English letters were not *such as* lent themselves to the use of such formal request. (Amer. Eng. Gr.)

d. *This* and *these* with post-adjunct

"This" and "these" were not found with a post-adjunct.

2. Indefinite pronoun with post-adjunct

a. *Each, other* with post-adjunct

(1) *each*

two dramatic *novels, each with* a college background. (Mil. Journal)/four separate *programs—each to provide* professional entertainment.....(Coronet)/ The organ takes a few *fluttery beats, each as dramatic* as life itself. (Reader's D.)

(2) *other*

Three *loops*.....: one for the bandeau, *another for* briefs..... (Look)/ Our *associates*three....., two....., *others in* Puerto Rico.....(Reader's D.)

Of all the indefinite pronouns, "each" and "other" alone can sometimes have the anaphoric "one". See the following examples.

The eighteen *short stories*.....*each one interesting* in itself(PMASS)/ A *trayful* of assorted cheeses and *another one* of rye breads.....(Pageant)

b. *Any, few* with post-adjunct

.....a new and greater and sweeter *life than any he had ever known*. (Amer. Tra.)/among the high-pay *magazines* are a *few whose* editors will print really good fiction.(Los A. Times)

3. Numerals with post-adjunct

a. Cardinal numerals with post-adjunct

.....four *matters* of language usage and *one of* writing form.....(Amer. Eng. Gr.)/ More acceptable technic was explained to the three *operators* on the Pacific side and *the one* on the Atlantic side.....(Pic)

We can understand that the "one"-s in the above examples are numerals in contrast with the foregoing numerals "four" and "three", but if there were not for the contrast, we could not readily tell the numeral "one" from the indefinite "one", because the indefinite "one" itself was originally a numeral and it still has a numerical tint which is considered to be the reason of its use only with countable nouns.

a day or *two* later (Coronet)/ The seller has built many *buildings* of this type..... including *two on* Lyman avenue..... (Sun. Times)/ "And now here are four more *pictures*, Griffiths." And he handed Clyde *the four made* at Bear Lake. (Amer. Tra.)/ How Canario could carry one *face* in memory, out of *the hundreds he saw* come and go on the bridge, was little short of incredible. (Kid)

b. Ordinal numerals with post-adjunct

Three *loops*.....one for....., another for....., *a third for* the overshirt (Look)/ He tried two more *shops*..... In *the third*, which was given over to guaraches..... (kid)/two *examples*; the first....., *the second showing* a shift of number in the second verb. (Amer. Eng. Gr.)

4. Adjective with post-adjunct

a. Positive adjective with post-adjunct

The participle *form* was thus like the present without any inflection. (Amer. Eng. Gr.)

b. Superlative adjective with post-adjunct

The *engines*, two of *the largest built for trucks*, were put behind the cab..... (Popular S.)/.....the diplomatic *assemblage* will be one of *the largest of* the postwar era. (N.Y. Times)/ That *afternoon* was one of *the most pleasant Miss Morgan had ever spent*. (Pony)/a new *state*. Even *the oldest and sturdiest of* the 13 were having extreme difficulty hanging together. (Pageant)/ Stranger, that's a likely kind of *noise* you're making. I make *the best there is*. (PMAS)

My materials contain only one colloquial instance of this kind. It is probable that such a diffuse construction with a post-adjunct is not preferred in colloquial English.

CHAPTER IV

QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

I have given so far the uses of the anaphoric back-pointing "one", but in most cases I have ignored the frequencies of them; therefore I fear that extra-ordinary uses which have not much importance will be taken over-emphasized. So I want to give tables in order to show the real state of the uses of "one". As the amounts of the materials I have gone through to pick up the instances are not equal between colloquial English and literary English, the absolute numbers may be nonsense, when making a comparison between them. Accordingly comparisons will be done in percentage.

A. Uses with "one" and without "one"

TABLL 1

	Colloq.		Lit.	
	n.	%	n.	%
With "one"	113	45	221	30
Without "one"	137	55	529	70

The most striking fact revealed by the above table is that both in colloquial English and in literary English "one" is more often dispensed with. I think this denotes that the use of the anaphoric "one" is not established yet. The substantive use of the old adjective still survives in the modern uninflected adjective, and this may be one of the causes of the complicated uses with and without "one". But, comparing colloquial English with literary English, we can see the propotion of the uses of "one" is larger in colloquial English than in literary English. The fact that "one" is more frequently used in colloquial English which is more progressive, seems to predict that frequency in use of "one" will keep on going up.

B. Comparison among the uses with "one"

TABLE 2

	Colloq.			Lit.		
	n.	%(A)	%(B)	n.	%(A)	%(B)
(a) "One" without modifier	25	22	10	19	8.6	2.5
(b) "One" with modifier before	46	41	18.3	123	55.5	17
(c) "One" with modifier behind	10	9	4	30	13.6	4
(d) "One" with modifier before and behind	32	28	12.7	49	22.3	6.5
T O T A L	113	100	45	221	100	30

Note: n. the number of instances.

%(A) Percentage to the whole instances accompanied by "one" either in

colloquial English or in literary English.

%(B) Percentage to the whole instances including both those with "one" and without "one" either in colloquial English or in literary English.

See the %(B) column. We can not overlook the comparatively frequent use of the simple "one" ("one" without any modifier) in colloquial English.

C. Comparison among uses without "one"

TABLE 3

	Colloq.			Lit.		
	n.	%(A)	%(B)	n.	%(A)	%(B)
(a) Without modifier	128	93.4	51.2	336	63.5	44.8
(b) With modifier before	5	3.6	2	38	7.2	5
(c) With modifier after	4	2.9	1.6	155	29.3	20.7
T O T A L	137	100	55	529	100	70

Both in colloquial English and in literary English, the use without any modifier is overwhelmingly frequent. Particularly when "one" is omitted in colloquial English, the remaining word which would, otherwise, be the modifier of "one" generally stands alone without a modifier; but in literary English it is not infrequently followed by a post-adjunct. This difference may be attributed to the difference in preference: a lighter style is preferred in colloquial English and a solemn style with much figuration is preferred in literary English.

D. The simple "one" and "one" preceded by modifier

TABLE 4 (cf. Chapt. II, A, B)

TYPE OF COMBINATION	Colloq.			Lit.		
	n.	%(A)	%(B)	n.	%(A)	%(B)
A. One	25	22	10	19	8.6	2.5
B. 1. the + one(s)	2	1.8	0.8	1	0.5	0.1
2. { Dem. pron. + one Interrog. pron. + one Indef. pron. + one	9 } 20 5 } 6 }	8 } 4.4 } 5.3 }	3.6 } 17.7 } 2.4 }	10 } 16 } 6 }	4.5 } 7.2 } 2.7 }	1.3 } 2.1 } 0.8 }
3. { Adj. + one a + adj. + one Adj. + ones the + adj. + one(s)	— } 8 } 1 } 16 7 }	— } 7 } 0.9 } 6.2 }	— } 3.2 } 14.1 } 2.8 }	1 } 43 } 16 } 22 }	0.5 } 19 } 7.1 } 10 }	0.1 } 5.7 } 2.1 } 3 }
4. { Dem. pron. + adj. + one Indef. pron. + adj. + one Pers. pron. + adj. + one Pers. pron. + own + adj. + one the + gen. + adj. + one	1 } 2 } 3 — } — } — }	0.9 } 1.8 } — } — }	0.4 } 2.7 } — } — }	— } 2 } 3 } 1 } 1 }	— } 0.9 } 1.4 } 0.5 } 0.5 }	— } 0.3 } 0.4 } 0.1 } 0.1 }

5.	Card. num. + adj. + one(s)	—	—	—	2	1	0.2
	a + ord. num. + one	1	0.9	0.4	—	—	—
	the + ord. num. + one	—	—	—	2	0.9	0.3
6.	a + comparative + one	1	0.9	0.4	1	0.5	0.1
	Comparative + ones	1	0.9	0.4	2	0.9	0.3
	the + comparative + one(s)	1	0.9	0.4	6	2.7	0.8
	Card. num. + comparative + ones	—	—	—	2	0.9	0.3
7.	the + superlative + one	1	0.9	0.4	2	0.9	0.3
T O T A L of B		46	40	18.4	123	55.4	16.4
T O T A L		71	63	28.4	142	64	19

The most remarkable fact revealed by the above table is that comparatively large portion of colloquial use is occupied by originally substantive words accompanied by "one". From this I gather that "one" is no longer a mere device for filling the lost inflection of the adjective. The frequent use of the single "one" also supports this. "One" preceded by an adjective is indeed frequent, especially in literary English. But it is quite natural, for the indefinite "one" at first came into existence for this very purpose.

E. "One" with a post-adjunct

The most important uses of "one" with a post-adjunct are "one+post-adjunct" and "the+one(s)+post-adjunct". In these cases, a post-adjunct is indispensable because these constructions are generally adopted to specialize a foregoing noun. But in other cases, post-adjuncts can safely be omitted without leaving any defects in the fundamental meaning or in construction. See the following.

We cannot remove the post-adjuncts in the following examples.

A murder committed on a space ship bound for Mars is just like one committed in New York City.

..... but her cheeks were quite blanched and *her hand*, particularly *the one that held the bundle*, trembled.

In this sentence, "her hand" does not denote which one of her hands, but it is decided by "the one that". If we omit the post-adjunct ("that held the bundle"), "the one" can not refer to "her hand" because "the one" can refer only to an already specialized noun. But even if we can dispense with the post-adjunct in the next instance, "an aimless one" is enough, for the post-adjunct is merely a supplement.

Until then *the chase* would be *an aimless one guaranteed* to tire the wilted man.

F. Pronouns, Numerals, Adjectives without "One"

TABLE 6 (cf. Chapt. III, A)

		Colloq.			Lit.			
		n.	%(A)	%(B)	n.	%(A)	%(B)	
A.	1. { Dem. pron.	this	7	5.1	2.8	9	1.7	1.2
		that	9	6.6	3.6	1	0.2	0.1
		these				6	1.1	0.8
		so				1	0.2	0.1
	Interrog. pron. (which)				1	0.2	0.1	
		Indef. pron. <small>※See the table below</small>	32	23.4	12.8	128	24.2	17
		Pers. pron. (= possess. pronoun)	34	24.8	13.6	37	7	4.9
		Genitive	5	3.6	2	15	2.8	2
	2. { Card. num.	One	7	5.1	2.8	30	5.7	4
		2 and upward	17	2.4	6.8	36	6.8	4.8
		the 2 and upward				7	1.3	0.9
		Ord. num.	ord. num.			4	0.7	0.5
			a+ord. num.			6	1.1	0.8
			the+ord. num.	3	2.2	1.2	17	3.2
3. { Positive adj.	adj.	1	0.7	0.4	6	1.1	0.8	
	a+adj.				3	0.6	0.4	
	the+adj.	2	1.5	0.8	8	1.5	1.1	
	—er				7	1.3	0.9	
	Comp. adj.	a+ —er	1	0.7	0.4			
		the+ —er				2	0.4	0.2
	Sup. adj. (the+ —est)	10	7.3	4	12	2.3	1.6	
	T O T A L		128	93.4	51.2	336	63.5	44.8

※ Indefinite Pronouns

both				1	0.2	0.1
some	2	1.5	0.8	5	0.9	0.7
any	4	2.9	1.6	1	0.2	0.1
another	12	8.7	4.8	49	9.3	6.5
other(s)	3	2.2	1.2	22	4.2	2.9
the other(s)	5	3.6	2	40	7.6	5.3
all				2	0.4	0.2
several	1	0.7	0.4			
each				2	0.4	0.2
many				4	0.7	0.5
a few				1	0.2	0.1
a half				1	0.2	0.1
none	5	3.6	2			

The most remarkable fact shown by this table is that most (93.4%) of the colloquial uses are contained in this table. The frequent appearance of pronouns and cardinals in both colloquial and literary English is the next conspicuous thing. But this is not surprising because pronouns and cardinals are in themselves substantive words. Ordinals in literary English and superatives in either are not frequent.

G. Pronouns, Numerals, Adjectives, with modifiers before

TABLE 7 (cf. Chapt. III, B)

B	Colloq.			Lit.		
	n.	%(A)	%(B)	n.	%(A)	%(B)
1. Indef. pron. + { gen. pron. } possess. pron.	1	0.7	0.4	1	0.2	0.1
2. { any + other(s) this + other Card. num. + other(s) Adj. + other				4	0.7	0.5
				1	0.2	0.1
				3	0.6	0.4
				3	0.6	0.4
3. { Adj. + card. num. the + other + card. num. every + card. num.				3	0.6	0.4
				4	0.7	0.5
	4	2.9	1.6	1	0.2	0.1
4. { Possess. adj. + ord. num. Gen. Possess. adj. } + own				2	0.4	0.2
				7	1.3	0.9
5. { Card. num. + adj. Card. num. + more a lot + more				2	0.4	0.2
				2	0.4	0.2
				1	0.2	0.1
6. { Gen. Possess. pron. } + sup. the + card. num. + sup.				2	0.6	0.4
				1	0.2	0.1
T O T A L	5	3.6	2	38	7.2	5

These kinds of combinations are very rare, and they seldom occur in colloquial English.

H. Pronouns, Numerals, Adjectives with a post-Adjunct

TABLE 8 (cf. Chapt. III, C)

	Adj.	Participle				Prepositions		Infinitive	Relative Clauses								Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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Instances are concentrated on literary uses of "that" and "those" especially with of-phrase.

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