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NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT
SOCIETY

Volume 3 Number 2

June 1971

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THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

The annual meeting of the Society was held in the Petit Trianon Room of the New York Hilton Hotel in New York, Sunday, December 27, and Monday, December 28, 1970, in conjunction with the meeting of the Modern Language Association. About 60 persons were in attendance. In the absence of President Maurer, Vice President Allen presided, and the following papers were read:

1. "Linguistic Behavior of Male and Female," Mary Ritchie Key, University of California, Irvine.
2. "Directions of Change in Southern California English," Allan A. Metcalf, University of California, Riverside.
3. "Black Speech: A Mirror of Social and Cultural Isolation," Harry Joe Jaffe, Ohio State University. (Read by Dennis Preston.)
4. "Illinois Isoglosses," Garrett H. Scott, Bloomington, Illinois, Public Schools.
5. "Examples of Slang Used by Male Juvenile Chicanos in San Bernardino, California: Implications for the Teacher of English," Stanley J. Cook, California State Polytechnic College.

Following the reading and discussion of the papers, Vice President Allen called on the secretary-treasurer for his report. As usual, the reports on finances, membership, deaths, and new words, though made at this time, will be found later on in the published report.

The secretary-treasurer discussed the necessity for raising dues since the Society each year spends twice what it receives in income. He talked about activities designed to increase the membership, including announcements in the publication of the National Council of Teachers of English and in Language. He also discussed the mailing made to the ERIC and Linguistic Reporter mailing list. He discussed his activities in following up the decision of the Executive Council in 1969 to increase the Society's participation

in various regional MLA meetings. He reported that a regional group has been started at the Midwest MLA along the lines of the ADS regional group which has been meeting for years with SAMLA. Reports of these regional meetings can be found in the November 1970 Newsletter of the Society.

The secretary asked if there were any questions. There being none, it was moved that the secretary's report be accepted. The motion was seconded and carried.

Professor Allen reported on behalf of the Executive Council, which met Saturday evening, December 26. He reported that the Council had decided to increase dues to \$10.00 starting with publication year 1970, with student fees of \$5.00. It appointed Frederic G. Cassidy to fill the unexpired portion of the term as ADS's delegate to the ACLS which fell vacant with the resignation as delegate of Einar Haugen. The Executive Council agreed in principle to seek ways of cooperation with Columbia University Press in regard to the matter of American Speech. Furthermore, the Executive Council directed the president and secretary-treasurer to take all possible steps to see how such cooperation might be secured. The Council said it favored ADS participation in the NCTE-CAL Clearinghouse Committee on Social Dialects. It decided that the American Dialect Society regions be restructured to conform to the present MLA regional structure. The Council accepted the report of the ad hoc search committee for a new editor. It thanked the present editor, I. Willis Russell, for his years of labor, and stated its regret at hearing of his plans to resign from the editorship at the end of the present academic year.

I. Willis Russell gave his report as editor of PADS. Professor Russell also mentioned that it was his desire to retire from the editorship at the end of this academic year.

James McMillan gave the report of the ad hoc committee to search for a new associate editor. The committee recommended that Virginia Glenn McDavid be appointed to this position.

The report of the Committee on Regionalisms and Linguistic Geography was made by its chairman, William R. Van Riper. The report follows:

Preliminary work upon a new Linguistic Atlas project was begun this year in Arkansas under the direction of Gary N. Underwood. Professor Underwood briefly outlines the plans and scope of the Atlas

as follows:

The study of Arkansas dialects was begun in September 1970 with long-range plans calling for (1) a wide-meshed survey with interviews in thirty-five communities located throughout the state, (2) in-depth studies of relic areas, (3) studies in focal areas (ideally the ten largest cities in the state), and (4) comparative studies of black and white school children.

The following briefly summarizes the present state of the research. We are compiling a bibliography on Arkansas dialects, assessing the worth of the items, and looking for material to include in our questionnaire. In addition to modifying the content to make it relevant for Arkansas informants, we are changing the format of the interview to include four distinct sections: structured conversation, a directive portion, a reading sample, and free conversation. We have begun pre-testing the questionnaire in two Ozark communities and have scheduled additional preliminary interviews in the northeastern, central, and southwestern sections of the state. After studying the results of these pilot interviews and making adjustments in our procedures we hope to begin interviewing for the state-wide survey in the spring of 1971.

The editing of the materials for the Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest is progressing rapidly. Harold B. Allen foresees two volumes, the first containing introductory material, and the second dealing with the lexicon, to be ready for the printer by the end of next summer, if not earlier. He hopes to complete the two remaining volumes the following year, since more time will be available for editing after his retirement from teaching this coming June.

The Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States has also seen progress this year. The director, Lee Pederson, summarizes it in this way:

The network of communities has been selected; the worksheets have been organized; and some fieldwork has been completed this year for the LAGS Project. We now plan 400 records to be collected in the five-state region (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee) in approximately 120 communities. The worksheets

The Newsletter of the American Dialect Society (NADS) is published three times a year, in February, June, and November, at the Center for Applied Linguistics, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Editor, A. Hood Roberts, 1) would be happy to receive news of the activities of ADS members and comments and suggestions from them; 2) hopes to be able to provide information concerning recently completed research; and 3) invites the readers to use the queries section for certain of their specialized inquiries to the membership as a whole.

include about 800 items--slightly longer than the Short Worksheets for the South Atlantic States and slightly shorter than the long ones. Approximately 30 interviews have been conducted in Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia by Ann Malone, William Foster, and myself. Small grants for essential travel and equipment have been received from the Emory Research Committee and the ACLS.

Work on two other Atlas projects, that of the North Central States and that of Oklahoma, also has moved ahead. For the North Central States, Albert H. Marckwardt has been working with the prefatory material which will deal with the communities, the informants, and the settlement history of the area. For the Oklahoma study, W. R. Van Riper checked the alphabetical field transcriptions which were made during the early interviews against the taped records of the interviews and then indexed and entered all the variants found.

The Canadian Regional Secretary of the American Dialect Society, Walter S. Avis, reports numerous activities in Canada:

During the past year the Winston Dictionary of Canadian English, Intermediate Edition (Holt, Rinehart & Winston of Canada, Ltd.), appeared. This is the first of a proposed series of school dictionaries for the Canadian school market.

The DCE series is under revision, a long-term project;

the revision of the Beginning Dictionary is about half completed.

A concise paperback edition of the Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles is in the works and should be ready for publication next summer.

A countrywide survey of Canadian English usage is being organized under the General Directorship of Professor M. H. Scargill, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C., and a Board of Regional Directors. This undertaking has the support of the Canadian Linguistic Association and the Canadian Council of Teachers of English, the last body being more intimately associated with the project. Although some preliminary questionnaires have already been prepared, the main impact of the survey will not be felt until next year, always provided that we can raise the necessary funds, presumably from the Canada Council.

In a recent survey it was determined that some 21 universities were giving some attention to Canadian English at either the graduate or undergraduate level. About half a dozen are giving, or on the point of giving, full courses in this area. The increased interest in the subject coincides with the enormous expansion in the attention given to linguistics generally during the past five years. The problem now, of course, is to provide those wishing to teach such courses with teaching materials.

In the planning stage are two books about Canadian English, one by Dr. Ruth McConnell of UBC, and another by Walter S. Avis of RMC.

Surveys and studies of regional speech are being carried out in several areas, notably on Vancouver Island by Scargill's students, on the B.C. mainland near Vancouver by Professor R. J. Gregg's students, and in New Brunswick by Professor Murray Kinloch and his students. Professor Kinloch is using questionnaires based on the Linguistic Atlas worksheets. Work in the field is continuing in Newfoundland under the direction of Professor William Kirwin, who has completed a fairly narrow-mesh survey of the Avalon Peninsula near St. John's as well as individual studies for various communities in the southeast, the

latter being primarily thesis studies by graduate students.

In the United States, interviewing went ahead last year for the Dialect Survey of Rural Georgia, and now 66 of the 77 communities have been sampled and 264 of the proposed 308 records are complete. Edward W. Crist was largely responsible for the field work done this year. Lee Pederson, who is directing the Survey, would like to see the field work completed by the end of next summer and then a preliminary publication of data pertinent to the project.

In a study of a different sort, William Evans (Louisiana State University) is analysing the Creole English used in George Washington Cable's works, a dialect or dialects which should have important bearing on the history of Black English.

Two dissertations, both at NYU, have been reported in progress this year on the following topics: Robert Bousquet is analyzing the literary dialects of William Gilmore Simms; and Elizabeth Burns deals with fishing terms in the Chesapeake Bay area.

Other projects of interest to this committee continue, of course, such as Audrey Duckert's re-examination of the Linguistic Atlas of New England findings, Alva L. Davis's collecting of representative samples of Standard English, Lawrence Davis's study of Kentucky Blue Grass dialect, Lorena Kemp's work in West Virginia, Robert Parslow's Pittsburgh dialect project, Gerald Udell's Missouri investigations, and Nelson Francis's work in applying computer techniques to dialect analysis. A fuller, though also incomplete, listing of current projects of interest to this committee can be found in recent issues of Linguistic Research in Progress, published by the Center for Applied Linguistics.

Two books of importance to dialect study must be mentioned, although they will not be generally available until 1971: Gordon Wood's Vocabulary Change: A Study of Variation in Regional Words in Eight Southern States, and Harold B. Allen and Gary N. Underwood's Readings in American Dialectology. Vocabulary Change, dealing with regional speech about which dialect scholars have generally known all too little, presents data as well as analyses and provides both tables and maps in its presentation. Readings, on the other hand, will put both specific and general knowledge about dialects within easy grasp of those who wish it. These two books are welcome additions.

An extensive report of the Place Names Committee was distributed by its chairman, E. C. Ehrensperger. The report follows:

After our report of 1969 was submitted, it was decided to make a change in the publication of such material. In the past the report had been printed in the issues of the Publications of the American Dialect Society (PADS) dated the following April. The publications of this society have fallen so far behind schedule, however, that our reports have not appeared in print for more than a year after presentation. Although it is good to have our material in print for record, whenever published, the current value has been considerably lessened by its late appearance. In 1969 the Dialect Society began publication of a Newsletter. At the annual meeting at Denver last December (1969) it was decided that henceforth all business matters and reports presented at such meetings would be printed in the first Newsletter of the following year. And so a strange situation has resulted. Although our fourteenth report (for 1968), to appear in PADS, is not yet in print, our fifteenth report (for 1969) appeared in the Society Newsletter dated February 1970, and actually was in the hands of Dialect Society members by March of this year. It is hoped that such a situation will not occur in the future.

The question has been asked why our material has been printed in PADS rather than in some publication of the American Name Society. History of the past fifty years offers an explanation. In the early days of the century, place-name research had no home. What little was done was not connected with any organization. The Present-Day English section of MLA obligingly put some place-name papers on its program. In the 1930s, largely through the efforts and influence of Louise Pound, the Dialect Society provided a haven and set up a place-name committee as one of its research groups. When the American Name Society was founded nineteen years ago, some felt that all place-name research should be centered in that organization, but others (especially Dialect Society members) felt otherwise. The Dialect Society certainly had priority claims, but the Name Society would surely deal extensively with this field. After a short period of friendly rivalry, a compromise was hit upon. A liaison committee was appointed, made up of persons who belonged to both societies, who were to coordinate the efforts of both groups. The three members so appointed are still serving. This committee has functioned effectively, trying to keep track of what is happening in place-name research and endeavoring to encourage and promote interest and progress in place-name work wherever

possible. The results of this committee's effort during 1970 are set forth in the following report:

George R. Stewart (California) is rejoicing at the publication of his American Place Names (Oxford University Press, \$12.50), mentioned as being in preparation for several years past in our reports. This most important place-name event of the year presents us with a companion piece to Ekwall's Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names, but is very different from Ekwall. Reviews so far have been enthusiastic. Only 576 pages in length and containing some 12,000 entry headings, the book makes no pretense at being all-inclusive. The standard of admission has been the inherent interest of a name, the likelihood of anyone's trying to find out about it. Careful coverage is given to names of notable places such as the chief rivers and mountains, states, and cities, especially places of historical significance. Often-repeated names are included as are unusual names (such as non-English names, especially those of Indian origin), and coined names, this last category contributing, as the author believes, the most original aspect of American naming. As the work of a single author, this stupendous job fills us all with wonder and admiration. Having completed such a work, the author might be expected to take a rest, but not so with Mr. Stewart. He is already hard at work on a big study of names all over the world, probably to be called "Names on the Globe," which Mr. Stewart says will not see publication for some years.

Byrd H. Granger (Arizona) is working hard on the Proposal for a Place-Name Survey of the United States. At a meeting of the American Name Society at Denver last December, this proposal was adopted officially, with Arizona to be a model project. A commission was appointed with Dr. Granger as chairman and with the following as members: Lalia Boone, Frederic Cassidy, W. Bruce Finnie, Eugene Green, W. F. H. Nicholaisen, Donald Orth, Allen Walker Read, F. L. Utley, and (ex officio) Elsdon C. Smith and Kelsie B. Harder. Idaho, with Lalia Boone as chairman, has also been selected for one of the pilot surveys. Ronald Baker has accepted the chairmanship for a survey of Indiana place names. Dr. Granger has published a Handbook for Establishing a State Center for a Survey of Place Names, a booklet of 25 pages covering some 55 topics, a few samples of which are: Administrative Procedure, Bibliography, Budget, Campus Cooperation, Computer Data, Data Collection File Cards (8 kinds), Government Cooperation, Informants, Interviews, Maps, National Center, Pronunciation, State Center,

Training Researchers, and Tape Transcription. This booklet was originally made available at no cost, but by this time there may be a charge to cover production costs. This whole project is one in which all place-name workers should rejoice and with which they should cooperate wholeheartedly.

Marvin Carmony (Indiana State University, Terre Haute), together with colleagues Ronald Baker and Charles D. Blaney, has put Indiana among the leaders in current place-name research. These scholars are working on an Indiana Place-Name Survey; they have organized an Indiana Place-Name Society; they have started a journal, Indiana Names, of which one number appeared last spring, and another number is now in the press; they have organized two Name Institutes, one in 1969, and the other last May. The appearance of Fred Cassidy as the featured outside speaker at last May's Institute rounded out the participation of all three members of the National Liaison Place-Name Committee in these Institutes. Mr. Carmony discussed the Indiana Place-Name Survey, and the following papers were read: Linda Degh, "Collecting Place-Name Legends"; E. Edson Richmond, "Important Library Resources in Place-Name Research"; Robert W. Rennick, "Problems in Evaluating Place-Name Histories"; and Laurence Seits, "Using Maps in Place-Name Research." Although on September 1, 1970, Mr. Carmony became Dean of Arts and Sciences at ISU, he is continuing his interest in place names. We hope the duties of his new office will not pull him away from the place-name work he has so admirably initiated.

Jerome Hixon (DePauw University) has two students making place-name surveys of two Indiana counties.

E. Wallace McMullen (Fairleigh Dickinson University) reports that his projects, with one important exception, deal with New Jersey names. He is working on the following place-name projects: (1) Place Names in New Jersey, (2) Place Names in Morris County, (3) Place Names of Lake Hopatcong, (4) Street Names in Morristown and Its Environs. The exception is a study of English Field Names, a vast undertaking which consists at the moment of raw data in the county of Surrey collected during his sabbatical leave of 1967. As has been his custom for many years, Mr. McMullen was director of the Ninth Annual Names Institute held on May 2, 1970, in the New York Cultural Center, Columbus Circle, New York City. Arthur F. Beringause was program chairman. These Institutes have become almost as important as the annual meetings. The programs have been excellent and the enthusiasm has been admirable.

Mary Rita Miller (University of Maryland) reports that her study of place-names in the Northern Neck of Virginia is indeed progressing. As of October 1 of this year she had collected 1,310 names and had information on approximately half of them. She has greatly appreciated the encouragement and assistance of the Virginia Historical Society, the Geological Survey (Donald Orth), and various individuals. She writes: "I thought I knew a lot about the Northern Neck when I began, but it is almost unbelievable how much more I have learned. Local variety and local names are very deeply rooted; some places have as many as four distinct names. There are also a great many names which never occur in print." Her project will require all of next summer and possibly longer.

Allan Metcalf (University of California at Riverside) reports that during Riverside's centennial year, 1969-70, Mr. Tom Patterson, a veteran reporter for the Daily Enterprise (a morning paper) and the Riverside Press (an afternoon paper), wrote many articles on the history of Riverside County place names, the same articles appearing in both papers. These articles are to be revised and combined in book form.

L. G. Whitbread (Louisiana State University) reports slow but steady progress on his "Dictionary of Louisiana Place Names."

Eric P. Hamp (Chicago) is trying desperately to get place-name work moving in Illinois. He reports that progress during the past year has been "absolutely zero." A committee appointed several years ago is not functioning. He proposes to unite members of this committee and others who have expressed an interest in a survey, and on the basis of replies to constitute a fresh committee that will be prepared to proceed with minimal operation for the time being in order to get some forward motion under way. He hoped to call an informal meeting at some mutually acceptable location at the beginning of December 1970. We certainly wish him the best of luck in his efforts. It seems strange that so little place-name research has been done in a state like Illinois.

Eugene Greene and Celia Millward (both of Boston University) continue to work on a series of projects listed in our report of last year. Progress has been considerably slower than they had hoped because a proposal which they submitted to the National Science Foundation received a complimentary review but was not funded. Two papers by these scholars reported last year have been accepted by Names: Millward's "Generics of Place Names in Providence, R.I., 1636-1736" and Mr. and Mrs. Greene's paper entitled "Place Names

and Dialects in Massachusetts: Some Contemporary Patterns." In collaboration these two scholars have submitted their first study of Algonquian generics, "Generics for Water and Water Ways in the Algonquian," to IJAL. Celia Millward is continuing her studies in the etymons of generics and is currently trying to trace the history of tom, as in Mt. Tom, which she suspects may have a Celtic origin. Eugene Greene has completed cataloguing names from the early Records of the Massachusetts General Court and is now working on the Plymouth Colony Records.

Z. J. Farkas (Georgia Southern College at Statesboro 30458) wants to know about any work published or in progress about the place names in the state of Georgia. Write him at the address given above.

A. R. Dunlap (Delaware) and C. A. Weslager (see item under his name) are preparing a revised edition of Indian Place Names in Delaware.

C. A. Weslager (Hockessin, Delaware) is continuing his work on a history of the Delaware Indians. Although this is essentially ethno-history, he has attempted to translate the numerous Indian place-names that are an integral part of the story. He has also been writing a separate paper entitled "Name-Giving among the Delaware Indians." He has been fortunate enough to locate a Delaware speaker, who is one of the last of the name-givers, and from her he has been able to reconstruct the process of name-giving. This subject has not heretofore been treated in the name literature. The paper will be submitted to Names when completed. Another project of his has been some place-name research on Tangier Island, Virginia. Finally, he makes a disturbing, if not pathetic, comment about American Speech. On April 8, 1968, he submitted to this journal a paper entitled "Some Names on St. David's Island in the Bermudas." Receipt of the paper was acknowledged, but he has heard nothing since, despite several letters from him. "In fact, he says, "I am unable to learn anything about the status of the publication since nobody answers my letters!!" Can anyone help Mr. Weslager?

Margaret M. Bryant (Brooklyn College) is still supervising master's essays on names in Brooklyn. One was finished last June, and two others are supposed to be completed by February. Although Mrs. Bryant is retiring this year, we hope she will continue her interest in place-name research and in the activities of both the Dialect and Name Societies.

Edwin H. Bryan, Jr. (Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii) reports that publication of a revision of the Micronesian portion of his guide to Pacific Island place names is in sight. Mr. Bryan has been gathering, correlating, and tabulating the place names on Pacific islands since the 1930s. During World War II he prepared a "Guide to Pacific Islands," which listed some 28,000 names and was mimeographed by the military on about 400 pages, copies of which are now practically impossible to get. In 1946 he tabulated all available place names in Micronesia as part of a report of the U.S. Commercial Company's Economic Survey of Micronesia, but this report was never published. He has kept right on collecting and correlating Pacific place names to the number now of an estimated 100,000 to 150,000 for the entire Pacific, counting all the variant spellings. He hopes his "Guide to Micronesian Place Names" will be in print by the end of 1971. Recently the Department of Lands of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, with headquarters on Saipan Island, has become interested in place names in Micronesian and has commissioned him to furnish them with copies of a revised listing of all he has. With about 100 maps, this listing will fill between 300 and 400 pages.

Bertha E. Bloodworth (Gainesville, Florida), who, like many of us, laments the fact that other duties have kept her from making much progress on her book about Florida place names, has recently accepted with great joy a collaborator--Alton C. Morris, author of Folk Songs of Florida. She hopes now to see real progress on her book. It might be a good idea if others who are not satisfied with progress on a big project would look for collaborators. Many place-name projects are too big for one person to complete during his lifetime.

Richard Beam (Millersville State College, Pennsylvania) is hoping to do an article on place names of Pennsylvania German origin. Next year he will be on a 15-month sabbatical, working on his Pennsylvania German dictionary in which some place names will be included.

D. G. Baker (Collegeville, Pennsylvania) reports that his work on New Hampshire place names is progressing slowly. He would welcome assistance from anyone who is interested.

L. R. N. Ashley (Brooklyn College, CUNY) is working on many aspects of names but not necessarily place names. One of his articles scheduled to appear in Names in 1971 has a title which place-name

workers can appreciate, "Changing Times and Changing Names." When we think we have just about completed a place-name survey, we have to start all over again because the names of many places have been changed. Mr. Ashley is to be the editor of an upcoming ANS Bulletin and would appreciate receiving contributions.

Clare D'Artois Leeper (Baton Rouge, Louisiana) continues to write her weekly column on Louisiana place names for the Baton Rouge Morning Advocate. Her first column appeared on February 7, 1970, and has not failed to appear every week since then. She has sent a list of all the names taken up over this long period of time together with the dates when each name has been discussed. Meanwhile she has been working on a manuscript of 757 pages on Louisiana Place Names which she has submitted for consideration to the Louisiana State University Press.

Claude H. Neuffer (University of South Carolina) for the seventeenth scheduled time has issued his annual place-name journal, Names in South Carolina, now received by over 1,000 libraries and individuals in 47 states. In addition to the regular and variegated "Notes on Names" column, Volume 17 (November 1970) contains 14 articles, from "Nineteenth-Century Academies" to "Islands of the Littoral." Neuffer's "Lord Proprietors and Their Influence on South Carolina Place Names," which was prepared for the Palmetto State's tricentennial celebration, is reprinted in this issue. This first state place-name journal in the United States is unique among specialized journals in that it is self-supporting--probably because its appeal is to both scholars and laymen.

Kelsey B. Harder (State University College, Potsdam, New York), Secretary-Treasurer of the American Name Society, Associate Editor of Names, and expert extraordinary on any subject connected with names, is continuing to edit ANS Bulletins. The number for last February (No. 18, 20 closely packed pages) is entitled "Attrition Issue." The April number (No. 19, 31 pages) is called "Witches' Brew Issue." Bulletin No. 19, September 1970 (18 pages) has a guest editor, Robert M. Rennick. In introducing the guest editor, Harder refers to the fact that Rennick has moved from Indiana to Kentucky and then, in his usual witty style, adds: "He [Rennick] has tried to accommodate the widest variety of interests, especially his own, and sincerely hopes he has not displeased too many contributors. Anyone with legitimate complaints about errors or omissions should feel free to send them to Prof. Rennick at his old address where he has given instructions that they should not be forwarded to his new location." The December number (No. 20.

20 pages) edited again by Mr. Harder, is called "Darkling Thrush Issue." Says Mr. Harder: "Plans are now being made for Karl Rosen, Leonard Ashley, Edward Alfonsin, and others who do not know it yet to edit future issues." Mr. Harder is presiding over a Names section meeting at the convention of the National Council of Teachers of English at Atlanta, Georgia, on November 27.

T. M. Pearce, New Mexico, writes: "Place-name projects may get published but are rarely (if ever) completed." His New Mexico Place Names, published in 1965, is going through constant revision via letters from readers and a column in the morning paper called "Action Line." He is reviewing George R. Stewart's American Names, which he regards very highly, for the Albuquerque Journal.

John Rydjord (Wichita State University) reports that his massive manuscript on Kansas place names is completed, but he is still checking sins of omission and commission. He concludes characteristically: "Is there ever an end to this?" We are looking forward to seeing this big work in print.

John L. Oldoni (Southern Illinois University) writes that an automobile accident last fall (1970) slowed up to some degree his progress on his Iowa place-name project, but that work is now proceeding normally. Since our last report he has made two field trips to Iowa to confirm some findings, and he is still attempting to discover origins for some forty "difficult" names. Referring to our letter of inquiry about his project, he writes: "Not only did it remind me of all the work I have yet to do but it served as a necessary prod." In compiling a report like this, we do not want to be unduly inquisitive nor are we trying to make workers feel uncomfortable, but we do want individual researchers to know that there are many who are interested in the progress of their research as a portion of the enormous job of the place-name survey of the whole country.

Frank Wuttge, Jr. (Bronx, New York) who, like John B. McNamara and Arthur Berlinger, has been working for years on the nomenclature of Bronx streets, always sends an enthusiastic reply to our letters of inquiry, even though he has not found a publisher for his own materials. He is well informed on many phases of place-name research all over the country and is especially interested in the Name Society's Place-Name Survey. He senses the difficulties to be faced and the decisions to be made in such a momentous job.

F. L. Utley (Ohio State University) reports that articles of his

on mountain and on Sierra Nevada names are still awaiting publication. He says that Raven McDavid is planning a section on onomastics for Tom Sebeck's latest volume on current trends in linguistics.

Donald B. Sands (University of Michigan) is spending his sabbatical (January-June 1971) in Orono, Maine, where he hopes he can complete (1) "Archaic English Dialect in Maine Place Names" and (2) "The Lexical Body of Maine Dialect." We wish him luck.

J. F. Caldwell (Worthing, Sussex, England) has written to inquire whether there is any connection between certain place names in South Dakota and Nebraska and places with the same names in England. He mentions particularly Worthing and Lennox, South Dakota, and Broadwater, Nebraska. Apparently there is no connection whatsoever, as the places mentioned received their names from individuals and not from places abroad or in other parts of this country. This incident confirms what R. M. Rennick says in an article entitled "Place-Name Derivations Are Not Always What They Seem," which is scheduled to appear shortly in Indiana Place Names.

Frank H. Trolle-Steenstrup (South Orleans, Mass.) has retired from U.S. Army Topographic Command and is now living on Cape Cod for six months of the year and in Florida for the other six months. Two of his projects in progress for some time now stand a better chance of coming to completion: (1) Place Names in Jan Mayen" and (2) "Anonyms" (Names of Winds). He is also interested in names in jazz but is not sure there will be any place-name material in this project.

D. J. Georgacas (North Dakota) reports that the International Committee for Outer Space Onomastics, of which he is chairman, has been invited as a non-governmental organization to be represented in the United Nations. Two place-name projects reported last year will probably be published in 1971: (1) A monograph "The Names for Asia Minor and a Register of Surviving Ancient Pre-Turkish Place Names in Anatolia" to appear as a supplement to Beitrag zur Namenforschung and (2) "The Names of the Santorini Island Group," to appear in another issue of the same periodical. Another publication scheduled for 1971 is "The Seaway between the Aegean and the Black Sea and the Origin of the Names Hellespontos, Bosporos, etc.," which is dedicated to Henry and Renee Kahane. Mr. Georgacas read a paper on this subject at a meeting of the Linguistics Circle of Manitoba and North Dakota in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in October 1970. Finally, he has been invited to participate in a team collecting

the place names of an area in the Argolis, Peloponnesus, Greece.

R. H. Noll (South Dakota), research associate in the State-Wide Educational Services Division of the University of South Dakota, has published a small booklet entitled Early History of South Dakota Counties. The place-name material in the booklet is taken almost verbatim from Ehrensperger's South Dakota Place Names.

Robert S. Rudolph (University of Toledo) whose Place Names of Wood County, Wisconsin has appeared in print since our last report, is now planning a study of place names in Lucas County, Ohio, in which Toledo is located.

Robert M. Rennick (Prestonsburg Community College, Kentucky), although busy with new responsibilities since moving from DePauw University in Indiana, is nevertheless carrying on many place-name activities. In the fall (1970) issue of Indiana Folklore (not out at time of writing) will appear his article on "The Folklore of Name-Giving in Indiana Communities." Another article, "Place Names Are Not Always What They Seem," is scheduled to appear next spring (1971) in Indiana Names. He is currently working on an article on place-name-changing as a part of a series of articles which he hopes will serve as the basis for a handbook for the collecting and analysis of Indiana place names. He is trying not to neglect his four-year-old study of feminine-sounding place names in eastern Kentucky. Finally, he was recently asked by the president of the Big Sandy Valley Historical Society to help establish a "task force" for the study of place names in that region.

Louise W. Hanley (Napa, California) is retiring, so she says, for a second time. Since she is moving to California, she will not be able to continue her study of Kentucky place-names, in which she has long been interested. She is willing to turn over what information she has and also to help in any way she can (from a distance) in the study of Kentucky place-names. Perhaps Mr. Rennick would be the one to carry on where Mrs. Hanley is leaving off.

Donald J. Orth (Geological Survey, United States Department of Interior) reports that compilation of material for a place-name dictionary of Massachusetts has been completed and is now ready for editing and the computer. Just when this work will appear in print is not certain. He is now turning his attention to the place names of Rhode Island, a state in which little work of this kind

has been done. He is also thinking of work on the place names of some other state--possibly Connecticut, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, or Mississippi. He has published two papers during the past year, one on the relationship of geographic and geologic names for a geological seminar on the North Slope of Alaska, and the other titled Geographic Names and the Public Interest. His Washington, D.C., area dictionary and Wisconsin projects are still incomplete. A paper entitled "Computer and Place Names: A New Challenge" will be finished soon. In a joint effort with Pete Burrill, he plans to present a program involving "names given by explorers" at a January meeting of the Explorers' Club in Washington, D.C. This may be published some day in the Explorers' Journal. During the coming year he hopes to do a paper on the problem of the written form of geographic names, especially with regard to diacritical marks. Before too long he hopes to publish a supplement to his excellent Dictionary of Alaska Place Names (1967). He has collected some 5,000 additions and corrections for such a supplement.

Lester F. Dingman (U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.) has written an article entitled "Selenographic Names" on naming the moon's features.

Arthur H. Hughes (Trinity College, Connecticut), who with his colleague Morse Allen has long been looking for a publisher for a huge collection of Connecticut place names, last April published in the Bulletin of the Connecticut Historical Society (Vol. 35, No. 2) a small portion of this material under the title "Connecticut Place Names Ending in -ville." This article of 24 pages, with fascinating old illustrations, contains information about 203 places with names ending in -ville. This sample of Hughes and Allen's material makes us eager to see the whole body in print.

William E. Ashton (Montana) reports that a book on Montana Place Names by Roberta Carkeek Cheney was scheduled for publication by the University of Montana Press in 1970, but he has not yet seen any announcement of publication. Such a book should supply very valuable information about the place names of a state in which very little work of this kind has been done.

Jan Harold Brunvand (University of Utah) writes that although his place-name activities have been suspended for one year while he is doing other research under a Fulbright grant in Bucharest, Romania, place names nevertheless got a mention, at least, in his forthcoming folklore collectors' guide for Utah to be published soon

by the Utah Heritage Foundation.

Fred Tarplay (East Texas State University) is a very active place-name worker. He is busy on a six-volume study of Texas place-names, each volume covering a section of the state. Volume I, Place Names of Northeast Texas (East Texas State University Press at Commerce), was published in 1969. Research has been completed on the following: Vol. 2, Place Names of North Central Texas; Vol. 3, Place Names of Southeast Texas; Vol. 4, in collaboration with Donald A. Gill, Place Names of the Texas Panhandle. Preliminary research has been completed on Vol. 5, Place Names of West Texas; and Vol. 6, Place Names of South Texas. Mr. Tarplay also sent the titles of five unpublished M.A. theses on place names completed at East Texas State University: (1) Jo Anne Gray, "Place Names of the Texas Coastal Bend," 1962; (2) Phillip R. Rutherford, "Place Names Study of Five East-Central Texas Counties," 1964; (3) Olga Murley, "Texas Place Names: Voices from the Historic Past in a Goodly Land," 1966; (4) Nancy Jones, "Pronunciation Patterns of Place Names in Northeast Texas," 1967; (5) Lois Hayes, "Place Names of Concholand," 1969 (Concholand is the eight-county area of Texas touching the Concho River). In 1970 an unpublished Ph.D. dissertation was completed at this same university: Donald A. Gill, "A Linguistic Analysis of the Place Names of the Texas Panhandle."

Phillip R. Rutherford (Gorham State College, Maine) has written a dictionary of Maine place names, publication of which is expected within the next few months.

Audrey R. Duckert (University of Massachusetts) reports that two of her senior students have completed place-name studies. Mary Cramer did the names of Pelham, and Carlene Riccelli did Shutesbury, both towns in Massachusetts.

Arthur Beringause (Bronx Community College) is interested in all kinds of Hebrew names. Next summer he plans to search out Jewish place names in England, Spain, and France.

J. B. Rudnyckyj (University of Manitoba), who is in Europe on sabbatical leave this year, published during the past year a book entitled Manitoba Mosaic of Place Names as a part of the observance of the centennial year of the province of Manitoba. This book of 220 pages including some 1,400 names (mostly of settled areas) is distributed by Trident Press Ltd. of Winnipeg. Soft-cover copies retail at \$3.00, hard-cover cloth, at \$4.50. Mr. Rudnyckyj is working on an enlarged second edition which will contain a great

number of names of lakes and rivers which, due to certain circumstances, mostly the time factor, could not be included in the first edition. Those of our group interested in Canadian place names would certainly hail the appearance of this material.

W. F. H. Nicolaisen (State University of New York at Binghamton) has contracted to write a book on Scottish place names for publication in London. He is also still working on a Dictionary of Scottish Place Names. He is compiling an anthology, "The Study of Names." He has begun collecting material for a place-name survey of New York State, while at the same time urging competent people in other adjacent states to initiate similar surveys.

Hamill Kenny (Annapolis, Maryland), whose West Virginia Place Names (1945) is a landmark in American place-name research, writes from Italy that he now has a rather full collection of information on Maryland's diverse place names, filed alphabetically on cards and slips, which are handwritten and represent field investigation, library research, and data and clues from correspondents and newspapers. He has begun reducing this material to the form of a rough, tentative typescript. His comment on the use of computers in place-name research is worth quoting: "Though I recognize the usefulness of the computer in any endeavor involving the collection, storage, and retrieval of data, I do not think that the study of place names will benefit from its use. In my estimation only stereotyped and superficial work will result. The efficiency and quantity made possible by the machine are no substitute for quality. Rather a few place names well done than a hundred skimped." Mr. Kenny will probably be home before the New Year (1971).

Douglas P. Hinkle (Ohio University) writes from Madrid, Spain, that at present he is working on Spanish place names but that, when he returns next summer, he plans to devote some time to investigation of place names of French origin in Maine.

We are sorry to have to report the deaths of three persons whose names have been on our list: Karl W. Dykema, Youngstown University, Ohio; John Wylie, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville; and Col. Calvin I. Kephart, Tampa, Florida.

As always, the committee asks indulgence for errors and omissions in this report. Tell us wherein we are wrong and what we have left out. It is often not easy to pry information out of workers, who are usually very busy people for whom (for economic reasons)

place-name research is not a principal occupation even though a most fascinating avocation. Some workers, thoroughly absorbed in their own projects, do not realize that work in some small section of a state may be of interest not only to people all over this country but even to workers in foreign lands. Place-name projects are usually so vast that cooperation is necessary if work is to be carried out most effectively. We can all cooperate with the important Place-Name Survey of the United States now being initiated and directed by Byrd Granger at the University of Arizona. There is not a state in the Union where many place-name jobs are not waiting to be done.

The Committee on New Words, chairman, I. Willis Russell, had no report.

Margaret M. Bryant, chairman of the Committee on Proverbial Sayings, read the report of her committee. The report follows:

The collecting and editing of proverbial sayings continues. Professor Byrd Granger (University of Arizona) and Professor Lalia P. Boone (University of Idaho) are collecting in their states. Professor James Penrod (Eastern New Mexico University) is also making a collection of proverbial sayings. Professor G. M. Story (Memorial University of Newfoundland) writes that the collection of Newfoundland proverbs and proverbial sayings is going ahead steadily by means of collecting being done by students in the Department of Folklore and by printed citations from books being excerpted for the Dictionary of Newfoundland English.

Professor Joseph S. Hall (Pasadena City College) has found a publisher for his Sayings from Old Smokey and looks forward to its publication in 1971.

The Committee consists of Harold B. Allen (Minnesota), Frances Barbour (Southern Illinois, emerita), Francis W. Bradley, (South Carolina, emeritus), Jan Harold Brunvand (Utah), Ernest R. Cox (Florida), Herbert Halpert (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's), Wayland D. Hand (California, Los Angeles), Muriel J. Hughes (Vermont, emerita), Thelma G. James (Wayne State, emerita), Lorena E. Kemp (West Virginia State), William E. Koch (Kansas State), Maria Leach (Barrington, Nova Scotia), James B. McMillan (Alabama), Alton C. Morris (Florida), Francis W. Palmer (Eastern Illinois), T. M. Pearce (New Mexico, emeritus), Henry A. Person

(Washington), W. Edson Richmond (Indiana), G. M. Story (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's), Archer Taylor (California, Berkeley), Roy McKeen Wiles (McMaster), George F. Wilson (North Carolina at Greensboro, emeritus), and Margaret M. Bryant (Brooklyn College of the City University of New York), chairman.

Frederic G. Cassidy gave his report as Custodian of Collections and also as editor of the Dictionary of American Regional English.

Harold B. Allen reported on discussions being held with Columbia University Press regarding American Speech.

The secretary read a letter submitted by Atcheson Hench. The letter read as follows:

For nearly twenty years now the Second Supplement to the Oxford New English Dictionary has been in the process of being edited, primarily under the leadership of Professor Robert W. Burchfield. Whether active or quiescent, the Oxford NED office on Walton Crescent had been, since the publishing of the First Supplement, the gathering place of material on British and World English.

Nowhere in America is there at present a similar gathering place or repository for American English. For a while in the 1930s and 1940s it looked as if the University of Chicago was going to be such a place. But after Sir William Craigie and Mitford M. Mathews published their great volumes, the archive of word-slips was sold. With grief we learned that in lexical matters the University of Chicago had shut up shop.

Sometime in the 1970s, some learned spot, preferably a university, is going to become our repository. The emergence of this place is inevitable. Where will it be?

Possibilities occur to me. At the University of Wisconsin there has been lexical activity for at least 50 years. I recall Miles Hanley way back, and now comes Frederic Cassidy. At the University of Alabama there exists the growing archive of the American Dialect Society in the care at present of its editor and custodian, I. Willis Russell. The Chicago area has a cluster of institutions where there are lexical folk. For instance, the Illinois Institute of Technology has a Center for the Study of American English.

To a person like me, away from Chicago, the area appears to be crawling with creatures of the lexical breed.

There are here and there around the country, word files, usually made by or under the supervision of one person, which sometime should be merged. Mitford M. Mathews has for some years been working, I believe, on a file of his own in his office at the University of Chicago. Mamie Meredith had a large file of words at the University of Nebraska when she died. Peter Tamony, word-stalker of San Francisco, must have a big personal file. I have already mentioned the American Dialect Society file at the University of Alabama. I myself have a file of some fifty or sixty thousand word slips waiting to go into the pot.

It is inevitable that, in the next decade, some place will offer itself as a repository for all this. If necessary the place need only serve as a storage room--naturally a reputable and reliable storage room. Better would be a place where the material could not only be stored safely but could be put in order and studied and added to. There it would await the editing and publishing that some day has to come.

Who will be our leaders in solving these problems? It is time for us to begin putting our heads together.

Vice President Allen discussed the necessity for raising dues.

The Vice President then called for the report of the nominating committee (Albert H. Marckwardt, Raven McDavid, Allan F. Hubbell, and Einar Haugen). On behalf of the committee, Raven McDavid proposed the following slate for 1971-- President: Harold B. Allen; Vice President: I. Willis Russell; Secretary-Treasurer: A. Hood Roberts; Executive Council (1970-74): Lee Pedersen. A unanimous ballot was cast for the nominees.

A resolution was passed extending the best wishes of the members of the Society to David Maurer and their hopes for his speedy recovery.

Membership

As of December 23, 1970, our membership stands as follows: individuals, 326, including 16 life, complimentary, and honorary members; institutions, 183; a total of 509, although this number

is not complete at the time of this meeting.

Finances

The financial report was given by the Secretary-Treasurer, A. Hood Roberts.

FINANCIAL REPORT

December 1, 1969 - November 30, 1970

Balance as of November 30, 1969 \$11,586.36

ADD: Receipts

Individual Dues	\$1,267.35
Institution Dues	1,457.70
Royalties	87.67
Interest Dividends	384.06
Miscellaneous	<u>15.00</u>

3,211.78
\$14,798.14

LESS: Disbursements

<u>PADS</u> Printing Costs	\$3,388.93
Membership Refunds	25.00
Newsletter Costs	973.92
ACLS Dues	300.00
Office Supplies & Expenses	734.46
Promotional Mailing	840.15
Miscellaneous	<u>197.16</u>

6,459.62

Balance as of November 30, 1970

\$ 8,338.52

Distribution of Funds:

Tuscaloosa Federal Savings and Loan Association, Account No. 1657	\$ 1,368.22
Account No. EB-319 (Proceeds of Inventory on DN and <u>PADS</u>)	5,231.85
Checking Account	<u>1,738.45</u>
	<u>\$ 8,338.52</u>

Deaths

I regretfully report the deaths of the following persons, with the hope that this is a complete report:

Elliott V. Dobbie, Professor, Columbia University; Karl W. Dykema, Professor, Youngstown University; Alfred P. Kehlenbeck, Professor, Iowa State University.

A. Hood Roberts
Secretary-Treasurer

PROGRAM FOR ADS SOUTH-CENTRAL MEETING

The South-Central meeting of the American Dialect Society will be held in conjunction with the annual convention of the South-Central Modern Language Association in New Orleans, Louisiana. The ADS session is scheduled for October 30 from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. For the benefit of those interested in attending the meeting the program is here reproduced in full.

Chairman (acting): Gary N. Underwood, University of Arkansas.

Secretary: Gary N. Underwood, University of Arkansas

1. "The Sociolinguistic Studies on Southwest Bilingualism at the University of Texas - El Paso," Jacob Ornstein, University of Texas - El Paso. (20 minutes)

The Project has been functioning since 1968 on the basis of extremely limited "seed-money grants," and has been mainly concerned with Spanish-English linguistic output of Mexican-American bilinguals enrolled as students. A Sociolinguistic Background Questionnaire has been devised and copyrighted by an interdisciplinary research "team," and a considerable corpus of taped interviews and compositions (written) in both languages has been amassed. Research design is eclectic, borrowing from both American sociolinguistic models (in the oral phases) and British ones (in the written).

2. "Psycholinguistic Abilities of Children from Four Socioeconomic

Status Levels," Bobby L. Stephenson, Northeast Louisiana University. (20 minutes)

The Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities (Revised Edition) was administered to 160 children from four socioeconomic status levels. The children who were included in the study were between 83 and 89 months old, were of average intellectual ability, and were in the appropriate socioeconomic status level as determined by the McGuire White Index of Socioeconomic Status.

Analysis of the data indicated: (1) socioeconomic status is significantly related to psycholinguistic abilities; (2) lower socioeconomic status children show more variability than middle socioeconomic status children; and (3) socioeconomic status had a significant influence on auditory reception, visual reception, grammatic closure, and visual closure.

3. "Lexical Usage of Black Children: The White Teachers' Dilemma," Melvin A. Butler, Southern University. (20 minutes)

Because of the Supreme Court's 1969 Alexander vs. Holmes decision, thousands of black children were assigned to classes with white teachers. Perhaps the most serious problem encountered by white teachers was the cultural difference between the black students and the white students with whom these teachers were familiar. This unfamiliarity on the part of the teachers seriously vitiated their pedagogical success with children of an ethnic group different from their own. One of the most widely discussed (and least understood) problems was the lexical usage of black children.

This paper purports to discuss some of the most significant ethnically determined lexical items that have increased the frustrations of teachers and decreased the learning of students. These lexical items will be divided into two categories-- items that are not used in the white community, and shared lexical items used by blacks and whites with dissimilar meanings.

4. Business session. Election of chairman for 1972 meeting.
5. "Dialect Features and Grammatical Depth," William R. Van Riper, Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. (20 minutes)

Some of the most striking dialect features lie near the grammatical surface, although there are also markers located in the deep structure.

Such features as pail/bucket, the pronunciation of greasy with /s/ or /z/, seen as a past tense form, the progressive in I have been knowing him for two years, and perhaps also the homophony of pin and pen are not on the same grammatical level as I done told him yesterday.

6. "On the Phonology of the Verb Forms in the Literary Dialects in the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," Curt M. Rulon, North Texas State University. (20 minutes)

Although Mark Twain never succeeds in rigorously differentiating basically more than two dialects or "speech styles" in this novel, nonetheless there is an interesting set of competing verb forms peculiar to a restricted number of characters which merits the attention of the dialectologist and the literary devotee. The descriptive account of these verb forms proceeds from the two assumptions that conventional orthography is an optimal system of representation for all dialects of a language, and that mutually intelligible dialects of a language share common underlying forms whose phonetic reflexes can be related to one another by general phonological rules of the type posited by Chomsky and Halle in the Sound Pattern of English.

7. "Cable, Poquelin, and Miss Burt: The Difficulties of a Dialect Writer," William Evans, Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. (20 minutes)

George Washington Cable's intense interest in the language of his literary characters is evident very early--for example, in the French-English in "Jean-ah Poquelin" (1875). By departing from conventional English in ways that are apparently explainable largely in terms of French, Cable presents here a flexible French-English dialect that is not without weaknesses, but that generally succeeds, nevertheless, in emphasizing significant character differences. The changes Cable made in subsequent versions of "Jean-ah Poquelin"--particularly in a collaborative school edition with Mary Burt (1899)--shed light on his difficulties as a dialect writer, both those he surmounted and those he succumbed to.

GENERAL NEWS

An international conference on dialect methodology is being contemplated for the summer of 1972 at the University of Prince Edward Island. In order to help formulate the scope and format of such a conference, would interested scholars please suggest desirable dates, possible topics of papers which they might present, and the desirable size of such a conference. Please send all communications to H. R. Wilson, Department of English, University of Western Ontario, London 72, Canada.

NEWS OF ADS MEMBERS

Earl F. Schrock, Jr., East Tennessee State University, was awarded, in the spring of 1969, a grant by the Research Advisory Council of his university to study the dialect of western North Carolina, east Tennessee, and southwestern Virginia. In addition to using the standard materials, i.e., the Linguistic Atlas questionnaire and the A. L. Davis questionnaire, he has also devised his own verb questionnaire to elicit verb forms used in this area.

BOOK NOTICES

E. R. Seary, Place Names of the Avalon Peninsula of the Island of Newfoundland.

Available from: University of Toronto Press
Front Campus, University of Toronto
Toronto 181, Canada (\$15.00)

This book looks at history through a broad, systematic study of the place names of one of the first European settlements in North America. It is rich in quotations from old literature, and it delves into the origins of such evocative names as Butter Pot, Burst Heart Hill, and Mistaken Point.

The first nine chapters form an historical and analytical introduction. This section is followed by two bibliographies--one of maps, the other of texts-- and a gazetteer and index which lists

the situation, description, chronological citations, and other relevant data for each place name. This construction enables Dr. Seary to evaluate the source materials, cartographic and textual; to relate them to phases of discovery, settlement, and social history; and to examine in detail the more significant names and name-groups within the historical context, without loss of simplicity or speed in the mechanics of lexicographic reference.

This work lays a methodological foundation not only for the study of Newfoundland toponymy but for that of other parts of North America as well. It is not confined to the narrow field of toponymy, but is a useful contribution to the human geography and local history of Newfoundland, and to the history of the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century cartography of the province.

The text is enhanced by distribution maps showing place names of different linguistic or ethnic origin and by facsimile reproductions of two seventeenth-century maps.

E. R. Seary received his Ph.D. from the University of Sheffield, and was Professor and Head of the Department of English Language and Literature at Memorial University in Newfoundland from 1953 to 1970. He is now Henrietta Harvey Professor of English at Memorial. His published works include The Avalon Peninsula of Newfoundland: An Ethnolinguistic Study.

--from the publisher's
announcement

PUBLICATIONS

Liliana Ionescu. "Transformational Grammar and Dialect Typology," Language Sciences, No. 15 (April 1971), 15-19.

Raven I. McDavid, Jr. "On a Hierarchy of Values: the Clinician and the Dialectologist," offprint from Language Behavior, Mouton & Co., 250-55.

Board of Education of the City of New York. "Nonstandard Dialect," ix + 38 pp.

Available from: National Council of Teachers of English

508 South Sixth Street
Champaign, Illinois 61820 (\$1.00)

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES (ACLS) AWARDS

Fellowships

George P. Lakoff, Department of Linguistics, University of Michigan: Research on linguistics and logic.

Sandra L. Peterson, Department of Philosophy, University of California, Los Angeles: A study of Aristotle's philosophy of language.

Richard N. Ringler, Department of English, University of Wisconsin: A study of Old English manuscripts and their production.

Study Fellowships

Paul G. Chapin, Department of Linguistics, University of California, San Diego: Study in the history, geography, and ethnography of the central Pacific islands.

James H. Leshner, Department of Philosophy, University of Maryland: Study of the influence of linguistic factors on the development of Aristotle's philosophy.

Ann T. Matonis, Department of English, Temple University: Study of old Irish and medieval Welsh philology.

Michael N. Nagler, Department of Classics and Comparative Literature, University of California, Berkeley: Study of Sanskrit language and literature.

Howard I. Needler, Department of Letters, Wesleyan University: Study of medieval Judaic and Islamic history and the Arabic language.

Grants-in-Aid

Richard W. Bailey, Department of English, University of Michigan: Linguistic theory and literary style.

Glanville Downey, Department of History and Classical Studies,

Indiana University: A study of the media and vocabulary of imperial propaganda in the early Roman Empire.

Carleton T. Hodge, Department of Linguistics, Indiana University, Study of Egyptian and the interchange of syntax and morphology.

Karl H. Menges, Department of Middle East Languages and Cultures, Columbia University: Research on the comparative grammar of the Tungus languages.

Leonard Newmark, Department of Linguistics, University of California, San Diego: An Albanian-English dictionary for readers.

Grant for Computer Research

Ellen Spolsky, Department of English, University of New Mexico: Computer-assisted semantic analysis of poetic texts.

Grants for Study of East European Languages

Gary L. Bevington, Department of Linguistics, University of Massachusetts: Albanian.

Martha D. Desch, Department of Geography, University of California, Los Angeles: Modern Greek.

Margaret F. Drucker, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures University of Colorado: Serbo-Croatian.

Philip Eidelberg, Department of History, Montclair State College: Hungarian.

Patrick F. Flannery, Department of History, Stanford University: Serbo-Croatian.

David B. Funderburk, Department of History, University of South Carolina: Romanian.

Harvey Goldblatt, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Yale University: Czech.

Janet L. Hoffman, Department of Slavic Linguistics, New York University: Serbo-Croatian.

Robert J. Karriker, Department of Slavic Linguistics, Stanford University: Bulgarian.

Andrew P. Kubricht, Department of History, Ohio State University: Czech.

Alice C. LeMaistre, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Stanford University: Serbo-Croatian.

Anny Newman, Department of Russian, University of Massachusetts: Slovenian.

Carl Parker, Department of Geography, University of California, Los Angeles: Serbo-Croatian.

David W. Paul, Department of Politics, Princeton University: Czech.

Max E. Riedlsperger, Department of History, California State Polytechnic: Czech.

Robert A. Rothstein, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Harvard University: Slovak.

Peter J. Stein, Department of Sociology, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey: Serbo-Croatian.

Robert H. Streit, Department of Russian Studies, University of Chicago: Czech.

Shirley H. Tabata, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of California, Los Angeles: Serbo-Croatian.

Joseph F. Zacek, Department of History State University of New York, Albany: Hungarian.

New Grants Available

See page 47 for announcement of new grants for research relating to Eastern Europe.

ORDERING PROCEDURES FOR DOCUMENTS ENTERED IN THE ERIC SYSTEM

Where indicated, hard copies (HC) and microfiche (MF) are available from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P. O. Drawer O, Bethesda, Maryland 20014. Where no MF or HC price is given, inquiries concerning the document's availability should be directed to the author or publisher.

When ordering, please list the ED numbers of desired documents, type of reproduction (MF or HC) and the number of copies.

Payments must accompany all orders below \$10.00. All orders must be in writing.

DOCUMENTS ON DIALECT STUDIES ENTERED IN THE ERIC SYSTEM

ED 042 136

Pederson, Lee A.

An Annotated Bibliography of Southern Speech

Pub date November 1968

47 pp.

Available from: Southern Education Laboratory
3450 International Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia 30354

Descriptors: American English, Annotated Bibliographies, Cultural Background, Morphology (Languages), Phonology, Regional Dialects, Social Dialects, Syntax

The 190 titles described here have been selected to provide a convenient reference guide for students of language who are concerned with regional and social variations in Southern speech. The area covered is not only that of the eleven states of the historical South, but Kentucky, Oklahoma, and West Virginia as well. The only specific aim of the bibliography is to serve educators concerned with non-pathological problems of linguistic deviation in the South, and therefore only those items are included which might be useful to the classroom teacher or the researcher concerned with regional and social dialect problems. The bibliography is in three parts: (1) Bibliographies, including current and completed indices; (2) Structural Descriptions, including overviews, regions, subregions, individual states, and structural features of phonology, morphology, and syntax;

and (3) Cultural Interpretations, including sociological and literary manipulations of data. (Author/FWB)

ED 042 137

Cardenas, Daniel N.

Dominant Spanish Dialects Spoken in the United States

Pub date June 1970

49 pp.

MF-\$0.25; HC-\$2.55

Descriptors: Bilingualism, Contrastive Linguistics, Demography, Dialect Studies, Interference (Language Learning), Intonation, Language Rhythm, Morphology (Languages), Nonstandard Dialects, Phonology, Spanish, Standard Spoken Usage, Vocabulary

The introductory section of this study of Spanish dialects in the United States, commissioned by the ERIC Clearinghouse for Linguistics, presents the plan and the ethnic distribution of Spanish speakers in the U.S. (The 1960 census shows the preponderance of population contribution to be from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Spain.) A description of standard Spanish is followed by descriptions of the major varieties of Spanish in the U.S.: (1) Mexican (and Texan, New Mexican and Southern Coloradan, Arizonan, Californian, and other U.S. urban area sub-varieties); (2) Puerto Rico; (3) Cuban; and (4) Peninsular. The third section of this study presents a contrastive analysis of intonation in terms of pitch, terminal junctures, stress, and rhythm. The final section, on vocabulary, deals briefly with certain lexical items and innovations brought about by current bilingualism. A bibliography concludes the study. (AMM)

ED 042 140

Bailey, Charles-James N.

The Integration of Linguistic Theory: Internal Reconstruction and the Comparative Method in Descriptive Linguistics

Pub date March 1969

39 pp.; Reprint from "Working Papers in Linguistics," vol. 1, no. 2, March 1969, Dept. of Linguistics, University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

MF-\$0.25; HC-\$2.05

Descriptors: Child Language, Comparative Analysis, Deep Structure, Descriptive Linguistics, Diachronic Linguistics, Dialect Studies, English, Linguistic Theory, Phonology, Surface Structure, Transformation Generative Grammar, Transformation Theory (Language)
Identifiers: Pandialectal Phonology

The author aims: (1) to show that generative phonology uses essentially the method of internal reconstruction which has previously been employed only in diachronic studies in setting up synchronic underlying phonological representations: (2) to show why synchronic analysis should add the comparative method to its arsenal, together with whatever adjustments in theory are required to make this accommodation; and (3) to present some empirical results of a first approximation to a pandialectal phonology which has been worked out by the author. This paper represents a revision of a paper read at the Conference on Historical Linguistics in the Perspective of Transformational Theory held at the University of California, February 1, 1969. A shorter and more revised version will appear in the Conference papers to be published by the Indiana University Press. (AMM)

ED 042 177

Langendoen, D. Terence

The Study of Syntax: The Generative-Transformational Approach to the Structure of American English. Transatlantic Series in Linguistics.

Pub date 1969

174 pp.

Available from: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.

383 Madison Avenue

New York, New York 10017 (\$3.95)

Descriptors: American English, Bibliographies, Deep Structure, Linguistic Competence, Morphology (Languages), Semantics, Sentences, Surface Structure, Syntax, Transformation Generative Grammar, Transformations (Language), Transformation Theory (Language)

This book is a transformational generative discussion of American English designed for use at the undergraduate as well as the graduate level. Chapter 1 deals with the definition of language and questions of dialect and standard language. Chapter 2, "The Nature of Linguistic Data," considers the speaker's knowledge of his language and the approaches which the linguist can use in

describing this knowledge. Chapter 3, "Towards A Syntactic Description of English," discusses the characteristics requisite to an adequate theory of language and presents a rudimentary theory which is then used to represent some English sentences. Chapter 4 discusses "The Nature of Semantics," and Chapter 5, "Some Transformations in English," deals with the relationship between deep and surface structure, showing how sentences with like meaning can have different surface manifestations and vice versa. Chapter 6 then presents a discussion of "English Sentence Types," while Chapter 7, "Morphology," deals "with the way in which the categories and feature specifications underlying the sentences of a natural language are realized as elements which ultimately are to be spoken or written." Finally, Chapter 8 raises the question "Why Deep and Surface Structure?" A bibliography, a glossary, and a set of problems corresponding to each chapter complete the book. (FWB)

ED 042 792

McDavid, Raven I., Jr.
American Social Dialects
Pub date January 1965
7 pp.
MF-\$0.25; HC-\$0.45

Descriptors: American Culture, Cultural Interrelationships, Dialect Studies, Instructional Materials, Language Instruction, Language Planning, Language Role, Language Standardization, Linguistic Theory, Nonstandard Dialects, Social Isolation, Sociocultural Patterns, Sociolinguistics, Sociology

Societal differences among ethnic groups and other geographically remote bodies of peoples within a culture are often caused by dialectal variation. The social and educational implications of societal division by such linguistic differentiation are discussed in this article. The author touches on concepts relating to dialectology, paralinguistics, kinesics, and bi-dialectalism. Concluding remarks point out the potential contribution of dialectology and linguistics, particularly in the area of instructional materials development. (RL)

ED 042 830

Williams, Frederick, Ed.
Language and Poverty: Perspectives on a Theme. Institute for

Research on Poverty Monograph Series

Pub date 1970

459 pp.

Available from: Markham Publishing Co
Chicago, Illinois (\$8.95)

Descriptors: Bilingualism, Child Language, Cognitive Development, Disadvantaged Youth, Economic Disadvantage, Language, Language Development, Language Handicaps, Language Programs, Negro Dialects, Nonstandard Dialects, Reading Instruction, Social Dialects, Socialization, Socioeconomic Status, Sociolinguistics, Spanish Speaking, Urban Language

The collection of papers bearing on language and poverty comprising this book includes: "Some Preliminaries and Prospects" (F. Williams); "Teaching Reading in an Urban Negro School System" (J. Baratz); "A Sociolinguistic Approach to Socialization" (B. Bernstein); "Some Philosophical Influences Underlying Preschool Intervention for Disadvantaged Children" (M. Blank); "The Neglected Situation in Child Language Research and Education" (C. Cazden); "How to Construct Effective Language Programs for the Poverty Child" (S. Engelmann); "Bilingualism and the Spanish-Speaking Child" (V. John and V. Horner); "The Logic of Non-standard English" (W. Labov); "Language Theories and Educational Practices" (P. Menyuk); "Maternal Language Styles and Cognitive Development of Children" (E. Olim); "Language, Poverty and the North American Indian" (L. Osborn); "Biological and Social Factors in Language Development" (H. Osser); "Towards the Standardized Assessment of the Language of the Disadvantaged Children" (R. Severson and K. Guest); "The Sociolinguist and Urban Language Problems" (R. Shuy); "Toward a History of American Negro Dialect" (W. Steward); "Language, Attitude and Social Change" (F. Williams); and, "Some Viewpoints of the Speech, Hearing, and Language Clinician", (D. Yoder). (JM)

ED 042 849

Anderson, Edmund A.

A Grammatical Overview of Baltimore Non-standard Negro English

Pub date May 1970

108 pp.

MF-\$0.50; HC-\$5.50

Descriptors: Disadvantaged Youth, Elementary School Students, Grammar, Mathematical Linguistics, Negro Dialects, Negro Students,

Negro Youth, Nonstandard Dialects, Sentence Structure, Socio-economic Status, Speech, Structural Grammar, Syntax
Identifiers: Baltimore, Maryland

This report is an overview of the most frequently recurring grammatical structures in the speech of ten-year-old to twelve-year-old black children from lower socioeconomic neighborhoods in Baltimore. The speech sample consists of three types of speech situations: playing games with peers, talking with an older white interviewer, and telling stories. This report presents the similarities between Baltimore Non-standard Negro English (BNNE) and Standard English (SE) as well as the differences, using a structural approach. Several important grammatical variables were chosen on which to perform some statistical counts. The results of these counts are presented in the appendix. They deal with the following features of BNNE: noun plural formation, possessive markers, past tense formation, presence versus absence of present tense auxiliary "be/copula," auxiliary "be/copula" past tense (i.e., "was" versus "were"), and the various forms of "have." (Author)

ED 043 019

Boiarsky, Carolyn

Improving Oral Communication of Appalachian Youth Through Rhyme
23 pp.

MF-\$0.25; HC-\$1.25

Descriptors: American English, Audiolingual Methods, Instructional Materials, Nonstandard Dialects, Pronunciation Instruction, Regional Dialects, Spelling, Standard Spoken Usage, Teaching Techniques, TENL, Vowels
Identifiers: Appalachia, Rhyme

The object of this study was to develop a model from which Appalachian students can learn to differentiate between their dialectal pronunciation of certain vowels and the pronunciation of those vowels in Standard American English. A secondary objective of the model is to enable students to imitate Standard American pronunciation. The first phase of the study was concerned with identifying those vowels in which dialectal deviations occurred and in identifying the form in which these deviations manifested themselves. Four major deviations were identified. The study was also concerned with analyzing the consistency between students' pronunciation of these specific vowels and their spelling of words

containing these vowels. Results indicated that a positive relationship between students' pronunciation and their spelling of these vowels existed. The second phase of the study was concerned with developing a method by which Appalachian students could learn to recognize those dialectal deviations identified in Phase One. An aural-oral approach using rhyme was developed. Results indicated that such a method was effective in helping students recognize the difference between their pronunciation of specific vowels and the pronunciation given these vowels in Standard American English. The appendix includes a prototype lesson. (Author/FWB)

ED 043 464

Price, Uberto and Raetsch, Fred
Breaking the Communication Barrier

Pub date May 1970

12 pp.; Paper presented at the International Reading Association conference, Anaheim, California, May 6-9, 1970

MF-\$0.25; HC-\$0.70

Descriptors: American English, Communication Problems, Cultural Differences, Disadvantaged Youth, Educational Problems, Language Standardization, Middle Class Culture, Nonstandard Dialects, Oral English, Standard Spoken Usage, TENL, Verbal Communication

The communications barrier confronting the ghetto child, the child from Appalachia, or the reservation Indian is the standard middle-class English taught in most schools. Ways of dissolving this barrier are suggested. Speaking habits as well as thinking patterns of teachers must frequently alter. A child should be encouraged to verbalize and to share his feelings and experiences with others and to be made aware that reading is the sharing of the knowledge or experience of the author with the reader. It is the educator's duty, responsibility, and privilege to provide every student with the opportunity to advance as far as his capabilities allow by teaching him the skills needed to break the communication barrier. References are included. (NH)

ED 043 471

Sciara, Frank J.

The Language of the Disadvantaged: Etiology, Characteristics, and Suggested Intervention Techniques

Pub date May 1970

13 pp.; Paper presented at the conference of the International Reading Association, Anaheim, California, May 6-9, 1970
MF-\$0.25; HC-\$0.75

Descriptors: Beginning Reading, Disadvantaged Youth, Nonstandard Dialects, Oral English, Reading Instruction, Standard Spoken Usage, Teaching Methods, TENL

Variations between standard and nonstandard dialects are described as they relate to teaching reading. Children, when they enter school, have developed patterns of oral language which affect their abilities to learn to read in proportion to the degree to which their language patterns vary from standard English. Studies have shown that while disadvantaged children have more poorly developed language skills than their middle-class counterparts, they can be given instruction which will raise these skills. Speech should be encouraged without correction of dialectal differences as mistakes by providing stimulating experiences such as field trips, book sharing, films, pictures, etc. Teaching methods such as those used in English-as-a-second-language programs may be used profitably in direct language skills instruction. (MS)

ED 043 608

Kreis, Clara And Others

Exploring and Using Dialects, Junior and Senior High School Levels

Pub date June 1969

84 pp.

Available from: Project IMPACT
207 Scott Street
Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501 (\$1.00)

Descriptors: American English, Curriculum Guides, Dialects, Indo European Languages, Instructional Materials, Language Styles, Language Usage, Literature, Regional Dialects, Secondary Education, Social Dialects, Teaching Techniques

To clarify the role of dialect in the ever-changing English language and to demonstrate its relationship to efficient communication, this curriculum guide has been organized around an outline which includes the examination of such topics as exploration of regional dialects, geography of pronunciation differences, geographic and regional assessment of differences in expression, assessment of student bias through word association and written expressions of feeling, the prestige factors in certain dialects, occupational

jargon, and teenage dialect and an interpretation of its terms. Using illustrative examples from "Discovering American Dialects" by Roger Shuy and "Dialects USA" by Jean Malmstrom and Annabel Ashley, such topics as linguistic geography, language history, levels of usage, and dialect literature are presented. Materials include definitions of linguistic terms; a personal data sheet used in linguistic field work; lists of regional expressions; and graphs, diagrams, and maps containing language and dialect information. (JM)

ED 043 853

Tarone, Elaine

A Selected Annotated Bibliography on Social Dialects, for Teachers of Speech and English

Pub date 1970

41 pp.

MF-\$0.25; HC-\$2.15

Descriptors: Annotated Bibliographies, College Instruction, Cultural Differences, Cultural Factors, Disadvantaged Youth, Instructional Materials, Negro Dialects, Nonstandard Dialects, Secondary Education, Social Dialects, Sociolinguistics, Speech Instruction, TENL

This bibliography is designed to be used by teachers who need some background in the nature of "social dialects," who wish to keep abreast of the results of recent research in sociolinguistics, and who are looking for materials for use in the classroom. The emphasis of this bibliography is on Black English (BE) as compared with "Standard American" English (SE), but is not wholly restricted to that subject. In choosing items for inclusion, priority was given to those dealing most directly with the teaching of high school and college students, basic sociolinguistic research, analyses of BE and SE systems, and other data which might be useful to the secondary or college-level teacher in compiling teaching materials. Priority is also given to more recent work, particularly in terms of reporting of recent research in the area. Book reviews have not been included. (Author/AMM)

ED 043 857

Bailey, Charles-James N.

Black English

Pub date 1970

22 pp.; Appeared in "Working Papers in Linguistics," vol. 2, no. 6, July 1970
MF-\$0.25; HC-\$1.20

Descriptors: Child Language, Dialect Studies, Grammar, Gullah, Language Styles, Negro Dialects, Phonology, Social Attitudes, Sociolinguistics, TENL

This paper, presented as part of a military lecture series given by the Division of Continuing Education and Community Service Speakers' Bureau of the University of Hawaii to military personnel at Schofield Barracks and Fort Shafter, investigates the origins and present status of Black English. A discussion of early studies in the Gullah dialect (spoken chiefly in Georgia and South Carolina) is used to point out that Gullah, or any other speech, does not have a "mutilated grammar," does not "violate the rules of logic," and does have rules other than following the "line of least resistance." Linguists accept without question the equality of linguistic talents among children of all races. Techniques for obtaining samples of natural speech and for testing the language ability of black ghetto children have been based on misconceptions of language and language usage. The author argues against Bereiter's assumptions concerning the "underdeveloped" language of culturally deprived children and contrasts these assumptions with those of Labov, Stewart, Fasold, and others. He examines attitudes toward language and states that schools could help human relations greatly by making students aware of such linguistic phenomena as different levels of speech usage, which do not necessarily coincide or have the same implications among speakers of different backgrounds. (AMM)

ED 044 248

Davino, Antoinette C.

The Reading Program for the Afro-American

Pub date March 1970

12 pp.; Paper presented at the International Reading Association conference, Anaheim, California, May 6-9, 1970

MF-\$0.25; HC-\$0.70

Descriptors: American English, Disadvantaged Youth, Negro Attitudes, Negro Dialects, Negro Students, Reading Improvement, Reading Materials, Reading Material Selection, Reading Programs, Standard Spoken Usage, Teacher Attitudes, Teacher Role

The rationale for a reading program for the Afro-American is discussed. The school-age child is identified as the individual most affected by the problems of a dual culture. The following points are emphasized: (1) While the school is severely limited in any attempt to directly influence factors causing the disadvantaged environment, learning can be adjusted to take background and environment into account; (2) Nothing in the child's background automatically precludes his learning to read; (3) Practical solutions include the use of a variety of materials, instruction by a well-informed teacher with a knowledge of the developmental and sequential nature of the reading process, and provisions for adequate practice. (4) To be successful, the teacher must be aware of how ethnic group membership shapes the child's world. (5) Two key concepts of language to be developed in the child are an acceptance of the facts that there are a variety of language systems in our society and that standard English is the universal dialect in the child; (6) The successful reading program is dependent upon the interaction between the teacher, student, and materials. References are included. (WB)

ED 044 653

Davis, Alva L., Ed. And Others

A Compilation of the Work Sheets of the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada and Associated Projects

Pub date 1969

105 pp.; 2d edition

Available from: The University of Chicago Press
5750 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Descriptors: Dialect Studies, English, Grammar, Pronunciation, Questionnaires, Regional Dialects, Social Dialects, Vocabulary, Worksheets

Identifiers: Canada, Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada, United States

The first version of this Compilation was prepared in 1951 as a convenience to American scholars and others planning surveys of dialects of English who wished to know the kinds of questions that had proved useful for providing comparable data on pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, and meanings. It was also intended to be a reference work to indicate to the general linguist the scope of Linguistic Atlas investigations, the types of data sought, and the kinds of items used to provide such data. For the present edition,

the editors (Alva L. Davis, Raven I. McDavid, Jr., and Virginia G. McDavid) have examined not only the regional questionnaires which were included in the 1951 version but all others based on Linguistic Atlas techniques that have been used to survey English dialects in the New World. The contents of all these questionnaires have been included in the new version, except for the Linguistic Atlas of Jamaica. The most important change from the earlier version is in the recognition of dialect differences in urban speech, and in the suggestion of kinds of questions that will provide information about those differences. (AMM)

ED 044 660

Greenbaum, Sidney Quirk, Randolph

Elicitation Experiments in English: Linguistic Studies in Use and Attitude

Pub date 1970

152 pp.

Available from: University of Miami Press

Coral Gables, Florida 33124 (\$8.50)

Descriptors: Attitude Tests, Language Usage, Linguistic Theory, Psycholinguistics, Semantics, Statistical Analysis, Syntax, Testing

The central concern of this book is the pursuit of experimental methods whereby grammatical and semantic inquiry can be put on a satisfying objective basis. (To state that the aim is to find out whether a given linguistic form is "acceptable" is true, but an oversimplification which is misleading because it implies a "yes or no" decision and because it implies that "acceptability" is a simple, unified phenomenon.) The techniques explored in this monograph are designed to cope with a multifaceted acceptability within which it is essential as a minimum to make such distinctions as "potential or habitual use" vs. "attitude reflecting"; "relatively unconditioned" vs. "relatively conditioned"; "relatively uniform" vs. "relatively diverse"; "varying in the individual" and/or "varying in the society." The authors discuss the experimental design and its testing, the relevant aspects of responses, comparability and consistency, the experimental environment, linguistic problems, and test results. They conclude that if elicitation procedures are to provide the "operational connexion between the linguist's 'raw material' and its ultimate source of control in the reactions of native speakers" (Lyons 1968), much fundamental work must be done on the relations between syntax and semantics. Their test batteries are producing data "directly

assimilable into the description of English." (AMM)

ED 044 692

Gilbert, Glenn G., Ed.

Texas Studies in Bilingualism. Spanish, French, German, Czech, Polish, Sorbian, and Norwegian in the Southwest. (With a Concluding Chapter on Code-Switching and Modes of Speaking in American Swedish.) Studia Linguistica Germanica.

Pub date 1970

223 pp.

Available from: Walter de Gruyter & Co.
Genthinerstrasse 13, 1000
Berlin 30, Germany

Descriptors: Bilingualism, Cultural Background, Czech, Dialect Studies, Discourse Analysis, Field Interviews, French, German, Immigrants, Interference (Language Learning), Language Styles, Morphology (Languages), Norwegian, Phonology, Polish, Regional Dialects, Slavic Languages, Spanish

This book contains studies of seven non-English languages spoken in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, as well as a final chapter based on data obtained from Swedish, English bilinguals in Massachusetts, Illinois, and Minnesota. The individual studies are: Lurline H. Coltharp, "Invitation to the Dance: Spanish in the El Paso Underworld"; Janet B. Sawyer, "Spanish-English Bilingualism in San Antonio, Texas"; Virgil L. Poulter, "A Comparison of Voiceless Stops in the English and Spanish of Bilingual Natives of Fort Worth-Dallas"; Raleigh Morgan, Jr., "Dialect Leveling in Non-English Speech of Southwest Louisiana"; Glenn G. Gilbert, "The Phonology, Morphology, and Lexicon of a German Text from Fredericksburg, Texas"; William Pulte, Jr., "An Analysis of Selected German Dialects of North Texas and Oklahoma"; Joseph B. Wilson, "Unusual German Lexical Items from the Lee-Fayette County Area of Texas"; Reinhold Olesch, "The West Slavic Languages in Texas with Special Regard to Sorbian in Serbin, Lee County"; Jan L. Perkowski, "A Survey of the West Slavic Immigrant Languages in Texas"; Kjell Johansen, "Some Observations on Norwegian in Bosque County, Texas"; Nils Hasselmo, "Code-Switching and Modes of Speaking." The editor feels that the present collection is valuable in demonstrating the great linguistic diversity of an area reputed to speak only Spanish or English. (FWB)

ED 044 698

Underwood, Gary N.

Problems in the Study of Arkansas Dialects

Pub date 30 October 1970

12 pp.; Paper given at the South Central Modern Language Association, Memphis, Tennessee, October 30, 1970

MF-\$0.25; HC-\$0.70

Descriptors: Cultural Background, Demography, Dialect Studies, Field Interviews, Project Training Methods, Questionnaires, Regional Dialects, Social Dialects, Socioeconomic Background
Identifiers: Arkansas

The following description sets forth the aims and methodology of a project in Arkansas dialect studies; summarizes the preliminary work being carried on; and outlines the future course of the study. The urgency of the need for such research is pointed out by Moreland: The South is a "formerly distinctive region that is fast losing its distinctiveness." Although the population of Arkansas is still predominantly rural, it is becoming more urbanized. Alterations in cultural patterns are being accompanied by changes in language patterns. The distinctive dialect characteristics must be recorded before they are obliterated, and the dynamics of this transition must also be observed and studied. A further reason for research is pointed out by McDavid: "Developing an understanding of Arkansas language patterns is an indispensable part of learning what it means to be an Arkansan." The author hopes that ultimately the Arkansas dialect project, as yet unnamed, will be but one part of "an exciting program" concerned with all aspects of Arkansas and its people. (AMM)

ED 044 932

Model Programs: Childhood Education. A Computer-Assisted Language Experience Which Allows Children to Create Their Own Reading Lessons
Pub date 1970

24 pp.; One of a series of 34 on Childhood Education Programs prepared for the White House Conference on Children, December 1970
MF-\$0.25; HC-\$1.30

Descriptors: Beginning Reading, Computer Assisted Instruction, Disadvantaged Groups, Elementary Education, English (Second Language), Learning Disabilities, Negro Dialects, Negro Education, Negro Teachers, Parental Aspiration, Reading, Reading Achievement
Identifiers: Differentiated Oral Visual Aural Computerized Kine,

DOVACK, Elementary Secondary Education Act Title III, ESEA Title III, Way (Florine)

One hundred black children in two all-black elementary schools in rural Florida were taught reading by a method described as Differentiated, Oral, Visual, Aural, Computerized, Kinesthetic (DOVACK). The children dictated their own stories in their own Afro-American dialect on dictaphone belts. A computer furnished printouts of the stories for the children to read. They could also hear their own words played back on recordings made by the teacher. Each new word a student used was recorded by the computer; thus a running record of a child's vocabulary development was created. Reading progress was achieved by introducing students to standard English usage through composite stories. These were standard English versions of the pupil's own dictation and gave him a chance to recognize his own words and thoughts in a different context. Periodic tests were given to evaluate the students progress and needs. The computer printed out a weekly progress report which the teacher used to prescribe corrective steps. Present cost per student for the DOVACK approach is \$770 above the regular district expenditure of \$658. Parent support for the program is very good; and parents of children not in the program are asking for an expansion of the program to include all the children. (MF)

DISSERTATIONS OF INTEREST TO ADS MEMBERS

Finegan, Edward J. The Development of Attitudes toward English Usage in America. Ohio University, 1968.

Weaver, Constance. Analyzing Literary Representations of Recent Northern Urban Negro Speech: A Technique, with Application to Three Books. Michigan State University, 1970.

ACLS ANNOUNCEMENT OF GRANT PROGRAMS

The Joint Committee on Eastern Europe of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council wishes to draw attention to three of its grant programs:

1. Grants for Post-Doctoral Research

These are offered to mature scholars for research in the humanities or social sciences relating to Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, East Germany since 1945, and post-Byzantine Greece. Small grants are awarded for research-related travel, research assistance, and maintenance for short periods of time. Grants to a maximum of \$8,500 are also awarded for more extended periods. Deadline for receipt of applications: December 31, 1971.

2. Grants for Study of East European Languages

These are offered for study of the languages of the above countries, with the exception of East Germany (for Greece, modern Greek only). Grants are for summer study abroad or for enrollment in intensive language courses in this country. They are offered to scholars who are East European specialists and to the non-East European specialist who intends to apply his discipline to the area. Students who have completed at least one year of graduate study and for whom an East European language is essential for his doctoral research may also apply. Maximum award: \$1,000. Deadline for receipt of applications: February 1, 1972.

3. Grants in Support of Conferences

These are made to meet part of the costs of conferences held in the United States for the advancement of research in the East European field, exclusive of Russian/Soviet studies. Normally a year's lead time for preparation of papers is considered desirable. Applications should be submitted by February 15, 1972; those received later run the risk of depleted funds.

For details of eligibility and information which must be supplied in requesting application forms, request an announcement brochure from:

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American Council of Learned Societies
345 East 46 Street
New York, New York 10017

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