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NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT
SOCIETY

Volume 6 Numbers 1 and 2

February, June 1974

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GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The Joint Committee on Soviet Studies and the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council offer the following grant programs:

Soviet Studies - Grants for Post-Doctoral Research

For research in the social sciences or humanities relating to Revolutionary Russia and the U.S.S.R. Weighted preference will be given to applications which bring to Soviet studies the insights of sociology, social psychology, cultural anthropology, economics, geography, and law. Special attention will also be given to problems in Soviet studies which cross disciplinary boundaries or which can profit from methodological advances in the social sciences. [Specialists on pre-1917 Russia are referred to the ACLS's non-area programs of fellowships and grants-in-aid.] Grants may range from small sums for domestic travel or research expenses for short periods of time, to a maximum of \$8,500 for maintenance in lieu of salary for six uninterrupted months of research.

Deadline for receipt of application forms: December 31, 1974

East European Studies

1. Grants for Post-Doctoral Research

For research in the humanities or social sciences relating to Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, East Germany since 1945, and modern Greece. The program supports research on East European cultures and populations regardless of their geographical locus. Such research should be problem-oriented and of theoretical relevance in the substantive scholarly disciplines and may be comparative in nature. The program particularly invites such comparative research on social institutions and processes. The program also supports research of conceptual and theoretical focus and manifest disciplinary relevance, empirically based on immigrant groups or communities from Eastern Europe. Small grants are awarded for research-related travel, research assistance, and maintenance for short periods of time. Grants to a maximum of \$10,000 are also awarded for at least six months of uninterrupted research.

Deadline for receipt of application forms: December 31, 1974

2. Grants for Study of East European Languages

For study of the languages of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece (modern Greek), Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia. Grants are for summer study abroad or for enrollment in intensive language courses in this country. Applicants are expected to take advantage of local facilities before applying for study abroad. Grants are offered (a) to scholars who are East European specialists and to non-East European specialists who intend to apply their discipline to the area, and (b) to graduate students who have completed at least one year of graduate study and for whom an East European language is essential for his doctoral dissertation. Grants range from \$300 to a maximum of \$1,000 and are intended for use only by the recipient.

Deadline for receipt of application forms: February 3, 1975

3. Grants in Support of Conferences

Grants ranging between \$2,000 and \$5,000 are made to meet part of the costs of conferences held in the United States and Canada for the advancement of research in the East European field, exclusive of Russian/Soviet studies. Normally, consideration is given only to small, working conferences designed to elicit research papers written with a view to publication in a conference volume. A year's lead time for preparation of papers is considered desirable. Costs requested may include administrative expenses as well as travel and maintenance of participants, although it is normally anticipated that the host institution will defray all or part of the local expenses. These grants cannot defray publication costs and only in exceptional cases do they support payment of honoraria. Applications should be submitted by February 15, 1975; those received later run the risk of depleted funds.

4. Travel Grants to International Conferences Abroad

Offered to social scientists who are specialists in East European studies to attend international meetings outside the United States, Canada, or Mexico which focus on East-Central Europe and the Balkan states. [Humanists (including historians) should apply to the regular ACLS travel grant program.] Applicants are required to have the doctorate or its equivalent as of the program deadline. Only persons who are to read papers or take some active, official part in the meeting are eligible. Awards do not exceed round-trip air fare; no allowance can be made for living or other expenses.

Application forms should be submitted prior to February 15, 1975 (in requesting forms, state the name, place, and dates of the

meeting). Requests received after February 15 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:

Office of Fellowships and Grants
American Council of Learned Societies
345 East 46 Street
New York, New York 10017

THE ACLS ANNOUNCES THE FOLLOWING POST-DOCTORAL AWARDS

David R. Dowty, Assistant Professor of Linguistics, Ohio State University: "Montague grammar and its relation to generative semantics"

Charles N. Li, Assistant Professor Linguistics, University of California, Santa Barbara: "A neurological study of human communication"

Charles E. Marks, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, University of Washington: "Study in artificial intelligence and cognitive psychology"

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, 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

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.

NECROLOGY

September 14, 1973, at the age of 89, Raven Ioor McDavid. In addition to being the father of our past president, he contributed materially to the success of the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States in several ways: he instructed Raven, Jr. in the oral traditions of both urban and rural South Carolina; he served as an excellent informant for the LAMSAS; he provided---through his active political life as a Greenville, S.C. alderman, a member of the S.C. House of Representatives, a Gubernatorial staff member, and lobbyist for the Portland Cement Association---a network of contacts who led to the excellent local representatives of South Carolina speech at the several levels sampled for the Linguistic Atlas.

1974 ANNUAL MEETING --- December 27-28 in New York

This year, the ADS will again meet in conjunction with the Modern Language Association of America. The meeting will be held in New York on December 27 (8:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.) and December 28 (2:00 - 6:00 p.m.). The ADS Nominating Committee presents the following candidates for office to be elected at this meeting:

Vice-President - H. Rex Wilson
University of Western Ontario

Executive Council - Member-at-Large - Mary Ritchie Key
University of California
at Irvine

Nominating Committee Member - Lurline Coltharp
University of Texas at El Paso

* * *

The American Name Society will also be meeting in conjunction with the MLA and ADS meetings, on December 28-29.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING---1973

The Annual Meeting of the American Dialect Society was held in the Crystal Room of the Palmer House in Chicago, Wednesday, December 26, and Thursday, December 27, in conjunction with the meeting of the Modern Language Association.

During Session I, held from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., on December 26, six papers were presented; during Session II, held from 8:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight, on December 27, five papers were presented. The topics and speakers were published previously in the November 1973 NADS. The Business Meeting was held during Session II.

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting

The meeting was called to order by the President, I. Willis Russell.

The Past President, Prof. Harold B. Allen, moved that the President appoint a committee of two to consult with Prof. Bronstein to look at the materials already collected for the Biographical Dictionary, and then to report to the Executive Committee whether or not it recommends ADS's co-sponsoring of this dictionary. The motion passed. (Subsequently appointed were David Barnhart and Patricia Moody.)

The Executive Secretary's report was given by A. Hood Roberts. This report will be found at the end of the minutes.

Harold B. Allen gave the report of the Nominating Committee. The nominees were voted in unanimously. They were as follows:

Vice President:	Lee Pederson Emory University
Executive Council Member:	Gary N. Underwood University of Texas
Nominating Committee Member:	Edward Ehrensperger Yankton College

Harold B. Allen gave the Past President's report of regional activities. A summary of this report appears at the end of the minutes. He then moved amendment of the Bylaws to clarify certain of the problems which had come up. The motion passed. The text of the amendment follows:

Amendment to the Bylaws Adopted at the Business Meeting:

Article III. Sec. 2

a. He shall have the responsibility of providing liaison with the Canadian Linguistic Association, the regional Modern Language Association affiliate, or any other appropriate organization in his region. He shall plan the program for the regional meeting with the assistance and counsel of the regional chairman or he may initiate, or cooperate in, such arrangements for a cosponsored meeting as regional circumstances may require.

b. A regional meeting is a meeting with attendance open to members and non-members of the Society but with program participation limited to members. It may be held independently or in conjunction with the meeting of another organization. In either case, it shall be designated a regional meeting of the American Dialect Society.

c. A cosponsored meeting is one held in conjunction with the meeting of another organization but with either attendance or program participation, or both attendance and program participation, limited to members of the organization. Program participants in a cosponsored meeting shall also be members of the Society. Such a meeting may occur as a related meeting or as a meeting of a regular section of that organization. In either case, it shall be designated a meeting cosponsored by the organization and the American Dialect Society.

The following reports were then given by the persons indicated. The reports will be found at the end of the minutes.

PADS - Virginia McDavid

NADS - A. Hood Roberts

American Speech - John Algeo

New Words Committee - I. Willis Russell

Proverbial Sayings Committee - A. Hood Roberts read the report for
Margaret Bryant

Regionalisms and Linguistic Geography Committee - William Van Riper

DARE - Fred G. Cassidy

Raven I. McDavid suggested the Executive Council consider a census of dialect archives (citation slips, tapes, etc.).

I. Willis Russell read the Executive Council resolution concerning the death of Kemp Malone. A copy of this will be sent to Mrs. Malone. The text appears in the Summary of Actions of the Executive Council at the end of the minutes.

The meeting was adjourned.

* * *

Summary of Actions of the Executive Council
of the American Dialect Society
December 27, 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon
Parlor D, Palmer House

1. The meeting was called to order by the president, I. Willis Russell.
2. Present were: Harold B. Allen, I. Willis Russell, Audrey Duckert, A. Hood Roberts, Juanita Williamson, Carroll E. Reed, Frederic G. Cassidy, John Algeo, Virginia McDavid, Mary R. Key, Stewart A. Kingsbury, Gary N. Underwood, Thomas L. Clark, H. Rex Wilson, William Van Riper, and Arthur J. Bronstein.
3. President I. Willis Russell reported on his activities during 1973. He spoke about the ADS-sponsored session at the NCTE meeting arranged by Harold B. Allen. He mentioned that the joint conference sponsored by the Society for Caribbean Linguistics and the ADS had failed owing to a lack of funds. He also referred to the desirability of having another conference on Needed Research on Dialectology.
4. Vice-President Duckert, who also had the responsibility for arranging the program for the Annual Meeting, reported that eleven papers had been accepted, five papers rejected, and two papers had arrived too late for inclusion in the program. In the discussion following her report, it was agreed that in the next Call for Papers, authors would be given to understand that the ADS will be given the right of first refusal on papers presented at the Annual Meeting and furthermore, that the authors would not submit for presentation at the Annual Meeting papers which had been previously presented elsewhere.

5. Virginia McDavid, the editor of PADS, gave her report which appears at the end of the minutes.
6. John Algeo, editor of American Speech, gave his report which appears at the end of the minutes.
7. A. Hood Roberts, editor of NADS, gave his report which appears at the end of the minutes.
8. Harold B. Allen gave the report of the Past President. Since the Past President is responsible for regional activities of the Society, Prof. Allen brought up a matter of the regional groups and their relations with other primarily regional groups. These discussions resulted in a change to the Bylaws which were adopted subsequently at the Business Meeting.
9. Prof. Bronstein reported on the activities of the Biographical Dictionary in the phonetic sciences. Action on this topic was referred to the Business Meeting.
10. The Executive Council passed the following resolution:

Kemp Malone, 1889-1971

Since Kemp Malone has already been memorialized in obituaries that have detailed his remarkable scholarly achievements, there is no need to repeat those details here. But we would be sadly remiss if we failed to honor a distinguished past president and one of our very few life members by recording at least a brief minute in his memory.

I move, therefore, that the American Dialect Society record its deep sense of loss at the death of Kemp Malone, scholar, teacher, friend, that this motion be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to Mrs. Malone.

I. Willis Russell

11. The meeting was adjourned.

Executive Secretary's Report

REPORT OF MAIL VOTES

Joint Meeting of ADS and Society for Caribbean Linguistics

1973:1 The Executive Council of the American Dialect Society approves the participation of the Society with the Society for Caribbean Linguistics in holding a joint meeting in July 1973.

Vote: 7 yes, 0 no. Passed unanimously.

American Council for Applied Linguistics

1973:2 The Executive Council of the American Dialect Society approves the formation of an American Council for Applied Linguistics as outlined in Rudolph Troike's memorandum of 14 February 1973 and further authorizes the American Dialect Society to become a member of the Council.

Vote: 7 yes, 0 no. Passed unanimously.

Midwest Section Bylaws

1973:3 The Executive Council of the American Dialect Society approves the proposed by-laws of the Midwest Section of the American Dialect Society.

Vote: 7 yes, 0 no. Passed unanimously. (with comments)

Student Assistant for Secretariat

1973:4 The Executive Council approves the request of the Executive Secretary to hire a student assistant to work on ADS matters and authorizes the expenditure during the next 12 months of \$1,000 for this activity.

Vote: 6 yes, 0 no. One did not respond.

Transfer of Funds to New Bank

1973:5 The Executive Council approves the transfer of the funds in the ADS checking account currently maintained in the City National Bank, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to the First Virginia Bank, Arlington, Virginia.

Vote: 6 yes, 0 no. One did not respond.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Harold B. Allen has won the David H. Russell Award.

ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN FUNDING

1. In an attempt to obtain funding for publication of Dennis R. Preston's "Bituminous Coal Mining Vocabulary of the Eastern United States: A Pilot Study in the Collecting of Geographically Distributed Occupational Vocabulary", the following three organizations were contacted:

National Coal Association, Washington, D.C.
Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, Washington, D.C.
United Mine Workers of America, Washington, D.C.

All three were unable to offer support.

2. In an attempt to obtain funding for publication of Virginia O. Foscue's "A Preliminary Survey of the Vocabulary of White Alabamians", and Lawrence M. Foley's "A Phonological and Lexical Study of the Speech of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama", the following organizations were contacted:

The Ingalls Foundation, Inc., Birmingham, Alabama
Robert R. Meyer Foundation, Birmingham, Alabama
The Mitchell Foundation, Mobile, Alabama
The Stockham Foundation, Inc., Birmingham, Alabama

We are very grateful to The Mitchell Foundation, of Mobile, for providing \$4800 for the publication of these monographs.

MEMBERSHIP

As of December 13, 1973, our membership stands as follows: individuals in the U.S., 549 (includes 2 complimentary, 2 honorary, and 8 life members); foreign individuals, 50; institutions in the U.S., 271; foreign institutions, 66; exchange agreements, 12; total, 948. This includes 116 new members for publication year 1971, and 18 cancellations. There are a number of members who have not paid for publication year 1970 (had not communicated with us for two years) whose records were moved to the inactive file.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Fiscal Year: December 1, 1972 - November 30, 1973

Balance as of November 30, 1972 \$ 9,510.86

Receipts

Membership dues	\$8,186.96	
Interest Dividends	360.15	
Donations	282.50	
Miscellaneous	<u>3.49</u>	
		8,833.10
		<u>18,343.96</u>

Disbursements

American Speech Costs	3,667.68	
PADS Costs	1,940.50	
Newsletter Costs	1,937.37	
ACLS Dues	300.00	
Office Supplies & Expenses	808.03	
Travel	30.72	
Clerical Help	<u>129.94</u>	
		8,814.24

Balance as of November 30, 1973 \$ 9,529.72

Distribution of Funds:

Tuscaloosa Federal Savings and Loan Association Account #1657	1,578.42
Account #EB-319 (Proceeds of Inventory on DN and PADS)	6,035.53
Checking Account	<u>1,915.77</u>
	<u><u>\$ 9,529.72</u></u>

A. Hood Roberts
Secretary-Treasurer

Summary of
Past President's Report

This report is in two parts, the first dealing with regional activities, and the second dealing with the problem of the status of regional groups. It is largely a composite of the various reports from the regional secretaries.

Nothing but high gratification can be expressed over the lively regional activity this past year. It is encouraging not only because of the geographical breadth of this expanding interest in dialect study, but also because this expansion has been produced in large measure by the addition of new and younger scholars to the hitherto scanty ranks of American dialectologists. This expansion and this addition have, in turn, resulted in large part from the productive leadership of the regional secretaries, to whose reports I now turn. Their full reports, of course, will be published later in the Newsletter.

Audrey Duckert, secretary for the newest region, that of the Northeastern area of the country, reports a meeting held in conjunction with the Northeast Modern Language Association in Boston, April 7. Patrick Kilburn of Union College, the chairman, introduced the two speakers: Paul Eschholz of the University of Vermont, who discussed the vocabulary of Vermont's sugar-makers; and Allen Walker Read of Columbia University, who spoke on the importation of Americanisms by England. Professor Eschholz was elected chairman for the meeting next April at Pennsylvania State University.

Stewart Kingsbury of Northern Michigan University, reports for the Midwest region the most vigorous and comprehensive activity manifested in the country. It is the only region ever to hold two meetings in one year, I believe. The first occurred in Ann Arbor, August 7, in conjunction with the summer meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. The enterprise resulting in this meeting brought together an outstanding group of speakers. The second Midwest meeting occurred in November in association with the meeting of the Midwest Modern Language Association in Chicago. The Midwest region further distinguished itself this year by plans to distribute abstracts of next year's papers in advance of the meeting and by a proposal for the preparation of a newsletter to contain both news and short items not appropriate to other ADS publications.

In the Rocky Mountain region, the efforts of the secretary, Thomas Clark of the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, to develop a program in cooperation with the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association bore fruit in October with the first regional meeting. This year I had intended to initiate a past president responsibility, that of visiting at least one region during the year; and Tom had me on the program to talk about the Upper Midwest Atlas as well as to bring greetings from the Executive Council. But mechanical trouble with the airplane prevented my reaching Laramie. About twenty persons did attend the meeting, but since they were not yet Society members, no election was held. Tom Clark will hence serve as next year's chairman as well as regional secretary. He's optimistic about the growth of dialect interest in the Rocky Mountain region.

The new regional secretary of the Pacific Coast region, Mary Ritchie Key, has written that various difficulties with the MLA affiliate, the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, led to a cooperation rather with the California Linguistic Association. The resulting meeting at Stanford University was so successful that a similar arrangement will hold for next spring. A number of attendants were delighted with the opportunity to alternate between the dialect and the linguistic meetings. The 1974 meeting at the University of Southern California will be chaired by Edward Finegan. In the meantime, Professor Key says, an ongoing survey of Pacific Coast bilingual situations will continue, and she intends to arouse regional support in the Pacific Northwest and in Canada.

Oldest of the regional arrangements is that with the South Atlantic Modern Language Association. David Shores of Old Dominion University, the secretary, reports that 69 persons attended the meeting held as a section of that Association in Atlanta in November, under the chairmanship of Lee Pederson of Emory University. Shores hopes that it soon will be possible to publish a collection of papers read at the South Atlantic meetings.

No reports were received from the regional secretaries for the South Central region and Canada.

One additional co-sponsored meeting took place with the National Council of Teachers of English in Philadelphia at Thanksgiving. I had the privilege of chairing the meeting there, with our president, Willis Russell, as associate chairman. First of three papers was by William Labov of the University of Pennsylvania, who reported upon his current significant research in the behavior of regional speech features when the speaker, a school child, moves

to a community with different features. Audrey Duckert, our new president, followed with suggestions as to how a dialect re-study, e.g., that of the New England Atlas, can be used in the classroom. The third speaker, Mackie Blanton of the Illinois Institute of Technology, offered several ways for the teacher to deal with dialect variation in the classroom.

You will not find it hard, I think, to agree that all of these activities I have described justify our experiencing some degree of euphoria over the sturdy growth of the Society and the increasing attention to dialect studies.

It is, indeed, the development of regional activity that leads to the second, much briefer, portion of this report.

For years the only regional activity was that promoted by Society members who also were members of the South Atlantic Modern Language Association. They encouraged the reading of dialect papers in a section of the MLA affiliate, without an official connection with the Dialect Society as a whole. Their inspiring example of regional concern helped to set the stage for the recent rapid development of a national regional structure, with regional secretaries obviously possessed of considerable initiative and imagination. But this development has created certain problems with respect to the precise nature of the relationship with other regional organizations. Essentially, these problems center upon the question whether a regional meeting is actually a meeting of the Dialect Society, with customary membership privileges, or whether it is a co-sponsored meeting, with membership requirements set by the host organization. Correspondence this past summer with regional secretaries and members of the Executive Council was followed by a full discussion at this annual meeting. [See amendment to the Bylaws in the minutes.] Certainly, we all wish to take only such action as will clarify the situation and at the same time provide the greatest flexibility in providing for the continuation of the splendid progress of this past year.

PADS

Virginia McDavid, Editor

In 1973, the American Dialect Society published W. Bruce Finnie's: Topographic Terms in the Ohio Valley, 1748-1800, Number 53, April 1970. This issue was edited by I. Willis Russell, former editor of PADS and present president.

PADS 54, Hans Kurath's: The Dialectal Structure of Southern England, November 1970, should be distributed soon. PADS 55, William Foster's: Dialect in the Novels of Charles Chesnut, is in galley. PADS 56, Virginia Foscue's: A Preliminary Survey of the Vocabulary of White Alabamians, is edited and copy-edited. It is 86 pages typescript plus maps.

The following manuscripts have been received: Thomas L. Clark: Erosion of a Speech Island--Marietta, Ohio. 79 pages, 1970; Dennis Preston: Bituminous Coal Mining Vocabulary of the Eastern United States. 182 pages, 1970; Lawrence Foley: A Phonological and Lexical Study of the Speech of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. 88 pages, 1971; and Hilda Jaffee: The Speech of the Central Coast of North Carolina. 106 pages, 1971. Received and currently being revised are Harold Paddock's: A Dialect Survey of Carbonear, Newfoundland, 1969, and Gary Underwood's: The Dialect of the Mesabi Iron Range in Its Historical and Social Context, 1971. Two manuscripts are being circulated among the Editorial Committee, and a number of articles originally sent to PADS have been referred to American Speech.

The editor is most grateful to the help and encouragement of many persons during the past year, outstanding among them I. Willis Russell and James McMillan, who, much more than I, are responsible for the progress of PADS and my education as an editor. And much gratitude is also owing to the Editorial Committee, and, indeed, to all those members of the Society to whom I have turned for advice.

NADS

A. Hood Roberts, Editor

Three issues of NADS were published this year, with a total of 121 pages. This was Volume 5 (Numbers 1,2,3).

American Speech

John Algeo, Editor

During the past year, American Speech has come a long way toward getting caught up. The status of issues is now as follows:

Fall 1969: Published in October 1973

Winter 1969: Page proofs read in April 1973; publication imminent

Spring-Summer 1970: First page proofs read in May 1973; revised proofs read in August 1973; publication due early in 1974

Fall-Winter 1970: Page proofs read in November 1973; annual index completed in December 1973

Spring-Summer 1971: Page proofs now being read

Fall-Winter 1971: Manuscript sent to the Press in September 1973

Spring-Summer 1972: Manuscript has been assembled and will be sent to the Press in January 1974

Fall-Winter 1972: Manuscript now being assembled, about 2/3 complete

Our aim has been to send to the Press manuscript for a double issue (about 350 manuscript pages) every three months. During the second half of this year, we have gotten behind, so that the issue that should have been sent in November will not go until January. I hope to catch up this delay and get back on our three-months schedule in 1974. Production continues slow. Seventeen months elapsed between our submission of manuscript for the Fall 1969 issue and its actual mailing out; there will be an equal lapse for the Winter 1969 issue. However, because we now have one single and four double issues in various stages of production and two other double issues in preparation, I hope that issues of American Speech will appear throughout 1974 and that members of the Dialect Society will regularly receive their copies, beginning with the Spring-Summer 1970 double issue, which is the first that goes to members of the American Dialect Society as part of their dues. Members who wish to receive the 1969 issues will need to subscribe separately to them. The subscription is \$6 for four issues and should be sent to Columbia University Press, Periodicals Department, 136 South Broadway, Irvington, New York 10533.

Although visible progress on the journal has been meager, I assure the Society that invisible progress has been considerable. During the coming year, I hope you will be able to see some of it.

As for the future: The general schedule we adopted last year has proved more or less workable, so we will continue it. Thus, during 1974, I hope to send manuscript to the Press for the issues of 1972, 1973, and the first half of 1974. In 1975, we will send in manuscript for the rest of 1974 issues, all of 1975, and the first half of 1976. By the end of 1975, we should be back on a reasonable schedule for the editorial preparation of issues. If we can reduce the present seventeen-months lag between submission of a manuscript and publication to a modester gap, we should be back on regular publication, with issue dates and calendar dates coinciding, by the bicentennial year of 1976. Much will depend on a continued adequate supply of articles.

When the Spring-Summer 1970 issue arrives in the mail, members and subscribers will notice a change in the color of the cover. We

have adopted a blue cover with brown ink. The present use of black ink on pale green goes back to 1933, when the journal moved to the Columbia University Press; earlier, a variety of color combinations had been used.

The only department that remains unactivated is the Bibliography. Several persons have expressed an interest in seeing it revived. And one has even volunteered to help with the work. If we are to carry on the Bibliography, the most feasible arrangement would be to create a Bibliography Committee, whose members would undertake each to read certain sources and to prepare bibliography cards with brief annotations (no more than a phrase, perhaps taken from a list of subject descriptors). The cards would be sent regularly to the committee's chairman, who would prepare a bibliography article from them. Anyone interested in sharing in such bibliographical work is cordially invited to let me know. If there is enough response, we will revive the Bibliography. But otherwise not.

Work on the cumulative index, mentioned in the last annual report, has been proceeding. An author and title index for all published volumes of AS since 1925 has been completed. M. Guy Forgue has also kindly sent us his own author index to the journal, which will be collated with the one we have made. Some modest work has been begun on the subject index: a list will continue during the coming year, but is dependent on the amount of time that can be spared from other duties. Several persons have volunteered to help with this activity, and I hope to call on them soon as well as on others who would like to share in this job.

It is again a pleasure to acknowledge the help and support of many persons, too many to list all of them; but special thanks are due to the following, who have made editorial work on the journal possible. James Colvert, Head of the Department of English, has generously continued to release part of the editor's time from teaching responsibilities for editing American Speech, and in many other ways the University of Georgia has supported the editing of the journal. Maria Caliandro, of the Columbia University Press, has handled the journal in New York with skill, perception, and good nature. April Maddox has served as secretary for American Speech during the past year and a half, and now leaves us to complete her degree and enter graduate school elsewhere; we will sorely miss her unique combination of efficiency and pleasantness, but are grateful to have had her help during this difficult period of the journal's history. O. C. Dean, a graduate student in

linguistics, has served and continues very ably to serve as an editorial assistant: copyediting, proofing, and otherwise checking up on the editor. Louise Hanes and Elizabeth Okachi, also graduate students in linguistics, have lent a competent hand when it was needed; and Adele Algeo has faithfully read proof on every issue. Although our revised editorial procedures have asked less of the Advisory Committee this year than last, I am grateful to the members of that committee, who have been available when they were needed and many of whom have volunteered help of several kinds. Edward A. Stephenson of the University of Georgia continues his exemplary work in editing the Miscellany section; and I. Willis Russell of the University of Alabama continues his equally exemplary editing of Among the New Words. Several persons--Frederic G. Cassidy, Clarence Barnhart, and especially James B. McMillan--have looked after Of Matters Lexicographical. My two associate editors, James Hartman of the University of Kansas and Murray Kinlock of the University of New Brunswick, have assumed a greater burden of editorial decision making this year and deserve an even greater measure of thanks for the conscientiousness and reliability with which they do their jobs. To all these persons, I owe and gladly give a hearty thank-you. If, despite all their help, the issues of American Speech that have been prepared during the past year (and I devoutly hope and expect will appear during the coming year) fail to live up to anyone's expectation, the fault must be charged to the editor and to the resistance of natural depravity to even grace abounding.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORTS

Committee on New Words---I. Willis Russell, Chairman

In his report last year, the Chairman promised to take steps to reactivate the Committee. As a first step, he prepared the following statement, which has the approval of the Executive Council.

'For about ten years the Committee on New Words has been inactive, actually since 1962, the date of the last yearly article 'Words and meanings, New' it prepared for the Britannica Book of the Year.

There was work aplenty to be done, as the chairman had outlined in 'Needed Research in American English, 1963' (PADS, 41:36-38 April 1964), but before he could address himself to it, a year of illness intervened. Several deaths among committee members also occurred. And the chairman simply has not vigorously addressed himself to the task of reactivating the Committee.

Now that the American Dialect Society is sponsoring American Speech, the time seems especially ripe for a reactivation of the Committee. With the permission of members, the chairman has always availed himself of citations contributed to the ADS file for use in 'Among the New Words' (in American Speech), which he has conducted since 1944. Under the new arrangement, however, the relation between the work of the New Words Committee and that of 'Among the New Words' (ANW) should be much closer. In a word, it seems proper for the New Words Committee to have as a primary responsibility the preparation of ANW. The editor of American Speech is in favor of this arrangement.

Not all details can be spelled out at this writing. Suffice it to say, the Committee might well function as it has in the past. Members would send to the chairman citations of new words and new meanings not recorded in Webster's Third (including the 1971 Addenda Sect.), the 1972 Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary, Webster's New Collegiate Dict. (1973), and the Barnhart Dictionary of New English since 1963 (1973). From these citations the chairman would prepare entries for ANW, do such further checking as is necessary, and frame definitions. For the preliminary remarks, the chairman would welcome suggestions from Committee members.

The question was raised at the 1972 New York meeting of the ADS how many citations a committee member should agree to send in. The answer to this question is quite iffy, of course. Though the chairman at the time suggested 300-400--many, of course, would be of the same term--it now seems better to answer 'as many as possible.' The ideal number would depend partly on the size of the committee. If, as the chairman thinks, some 3600-4000 citations a year is the minimum for the best results and the committee numbered twelve, then his original estimate would be about right.

Though it is desirable, it is not necessary to send in the citations on slips. At present the chairman has typing aid, so that he could have properly identified clippings typed up on slips, with a carbon he would return to the contributor for his file. Finally, citations or properly identified clippings are welcomed from non-members of the Committee, who will receive credit just as do committee members if a contribution is used.

The ADS new words file at present numbers around 35 4x6 card-board file boxes. The form used is as follows:

cross-age teaching

1973 Newsweek 5 Feb. 57/1

Courses: One of the most solidly established "cross-age teaching" programs is in Santa Rosa, Calif., a community of 58,000 north of San Francisco. More than 1,000 Santa Rosa students are involved in the program. "We've got third-graders teaching second-graders," says assistant school superintendent Quentin Bryan.

I. W. Russell

Notice that the quot. appears below the citation reference just as it appears in the original. The lines through the dictionary references indicate that the term is not found therein. The name of the contributor should appear in the lower right-hand corner. The space above the reference can be used for definitions.

In the handling of credits the chairman will credit any contributor, whether a member of the New Words Committee or not, with any material he uses--number of citations, definitions, etymologies. Any contributor can use as an item in his bibliography any installment in which his name appears.

The next step is to reactivate the Committee, and the chairman invites all with any interest in systematic work in lexicography to write him at Rt. 3, Box 582, Cottdale, Ala. 35453. In the past the Chairman has always recommended committee appointments to the Executive Council, a procedure that still seems proper."

A second and most important step in this reactivation is the appointment of Mary Gray Porter as co-chairman of the Committee. Associate professor of German in the University of Alabama, Miss Porter took her degree in Germanic Linguistics at the University of North Carolina under the direction of Professor George S. Lane. She served as assistant and collaborator, respectively, in the last two installments of "Among the New Words" prepared by the Chairman.

It is hoped that by next Christmas the Committee will be fully reactivated, participating in the preparation of "Among the New Words," and, as time permits, addressing itself to some of the problems outlined in "Needed Research in American English, 1963."

Committee on Proverbial Sayings---Margaret M. Bryant, Chairman

The collecting of proverbial sayings continues. The chairman continues to go through various folklore journals, putting all proverbial sayings found on slips. She is still hopeful that some means of computerizing the material will be found.

Professor Byrd Granger (University of Arizona) informs me that she now has the collection for her state completed. Miss Helen Creighton of Nova Scotia and Professor G. M. Story (Memorial University of Newfoundland) are also adding to their collections. Professor Story states that his work in collecting proverbs in Newfoundland and Labrador proceeds side by side with collecting lexical items and idioms for the Dictionary of Newfoundland English and is now very substantial.

It is with deep regret that I report the death of one of the great authorities on proverbs and a member of the Committee: Professor Archer Taylor (California, Berkeley, emeritus).

The Committee consists of: Harold B. Allen (Minnesota, emeritus), Jan Harold Brunvand (Utah), Ernest R. Cox (Florida, emeritus), Herbert Halpert (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's), Wayland D. Hand (California, Los Angeles), Muriel J. Hughes (Vermont, emeritus), Thelma G. James (Wayne State, emeritus), Lorena E. Kemp (West Virginia State College), William E. Koch (Kansas State), Maria Leach (Barrington, Nova Scotia), James B. McMillan (Alabama), Alton C. Morris (Florida, emeritus), T. M. Pearce (New Mexico, emeritus), Henry A. Person (Washington), W. Edson Richmond (Indiana), G. M. Story (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's), Roy McKeen Wiles (McMaster), and Margaret M. Bryant (Brooklyn College of The City University of New York, emeritus), chairman.

Committee on Regionalisms and Linguistic Geography---William R. Van Riper, Chairman

The first volume of the Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest (University of Minnesota Press), edited by Harold Allen, appeared this year. In addition to presenting the background and methodology necessary for an understanding of the Atlas, the volume devotes nearly three hundred pages to regional speech distribution in the area represented by over four hundred informants in the states of Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, and in contiguous parts of the Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan. With maps of representative isoglosses and of the individual distribution of separate items, the volume makes an impressive contribution to our knowledge of the speech of this region. The second volume is scheduled to go to the press next summer.

Another work, on a different scale and with different primary aims, is "The Survey of Canadian English" in The English Quarterly, by M. H. Scargill and H. J. Warkentyne. This study was designed to compare the dialect of Canadian Grade Nine students with their parents', but it also demonstrates some of the regional differences in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary across Canada. Nearly sixteen thousand response sheets of over one hundred items apiece provide data for the study.

The Hans Kurath commemorative issue of the Zeitschrift für Dialektologie und Linguistik (Beihefte N.F., Nr. 9) appeared this summer. As would be expected, the issue is oriented toward dialect studies, synchronic and diachronic, but it also reflects Professor Kurath's scholarship, interest and skill in lexicography in some of the articles. It is a pleasure to see the volume finally emerge to show our respect and esteem for the man who has made such significant contributions to our discipline.

The final volume to be mentioned in this report might be regarded from its title to be peripheral to the interests of the committee: Lexicography in English, volume 211 of the Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, edited by Audrey Duckert and Raven I. McDavid, Jr. Nonetheless, the volume deals in part with the relationship between lexicography and speech types and surveys some ground common to the two.

Progress in the editing of the Dictionary of American English has been slowed somewhat this year by a paradox---the people are ahead of the machine. Frederic Cassidy, editor-in-chief, reports

that the collections are almost too massive to be handled by the sophisticated computer which DARE uses. Nonetheless, the first print-out began emerging in September and has continued steadily. To the surprise of the editor and staff, the expected 30-50 different terms for an object is occasionally three times that. Consequently, there will be more headword entries than were foreseen and more labor. Even with the added items, DARE hopes for completion of the Data Summary in 1974.

Work on regional atlases and on related projects has continued this year as it has in the past, some rapidly, some slowly, and some hesitatingly. Progress on the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States has been slowed by lack of funds. Although the editors, Raven I. McDavid, Jr., and Al Davis, have continued their editing of the list-manuscripts and now need special typing facilities for test transcriptions of the result, the editing is still far from complete. McDavid has been awarded a senior NEH fellowship to work on the LAMASAS Handbook, which he plans to write in 1975. The Linguistic Atlas of Oklahoma this year progressed hesitatingly with the study of background materials, population and cultural history. The pace of the Arkansas Language Survey has been slowed this year, but hopefully it will accelerate next year if funds become available. However, sixty of the proposed one hundred and eight field interviews have been completed.

Several continuing projects and some new investigations have been reported this year. In Canada, work by William Kirwin, G. M. Story, and John Widdowson on the Dictionary of Newfoundland Dialect will receive new impetus from funds supplied by the Canada Council; atlas investigations proceed in New Brunswick, where Murray Kinlock completed several field interviews this summer, and elsewhere there has been emphasis on or from the Survey mentioned above, with Wilson, Gleason and Galway considering a more extensive survey for Ontario alone, Robert Gregg analyzing the existing data for British Columbia, and Constance Cullen doing the same for Prince Edward Island.

In the United States, Gordon Wood (Southern Illinois) is writing up the word count, approximately 20,000 running words, which he has collected from Southern speakers; Clyde Hankey (Youngstown State) is working on lexical listings for western Pennsylvania and Ohio; Curt Rulon (North Texas State) is experimenting with a special course for foreign students in which dialectology is part of the subject matter; he and Silas Griggs (North Texas State)

continue their investigation of dialect variation of irregular verb forms, analyzing their data and presenting their conclusions in a generative framework; with Shirley Frazer, Rulon is preparing work sheets for collecting the set of irregular verb forms in a given dialect area or sociological setting; Bethany Dumas (Trinity U., Texas) has begun a study of regional and supra-regional slang; Francis Lee Utley (U. of Ohio) is working toward the compilation of a bibliography of works on Ohio speech; J. F. Foster (U. of Cincinnati) is pursuing his investigation of case in Arkansas dialects by random collection and interview. He presented his evidence for the ergative in at least one Arkansas dialect at this year's annual meeting-of the Kentucky Academy of Science.

Six completed dissertations have been reported this year by title or content: David Carlson, The Common Speech of Boston (U. of Mass.); Timothy Frazer, Midland dialect areas in Illinois (U. of Chicago); Betty Gawthrop, The speech of the Calumet region (Purdue U.); M. Jean Jones, The speech of Cade's Cove residents (U. of Tennessee); Tracey R. Miller, An Investigation of the Regional English of Unicoi County, Tennessee (U. of Tennessee); Ann Louise Frisinger Şen, The Linguistic Geography of Eighteenth Century New Jersey Speech (Princeton U.).

Other dissertations and theses have been reported as in progress: Florine Dean, The use of dialect by the most frequently anthologized Black poets in Black anthologies (East Texas State U.); Elise Kleinschmidt, Distinctive dialect features of New Orleans' Third Ward (Louisiana State U.); Dorothy Lanier, An evaluation of the arguments for and against recognition of Black English (East Texas State U.); Ronald Noseworthy, A study of town dialect (Memorial U. of Newfoundland) (thesis); James Reese, The speech of four upper East Tennessee counties (U. of Tennessee); Nancy Terrebonne, The correlation of certain extra-linguistic features with certain linguistic features in the speech of Blacks in Cincinnati, Ohio (Louisiana State U.); and Patricia Tway, Social systems in a factory, with some attention to the dialect of western Pennsylvania (Syracuse U.).

As a final note to this year's report, I would like to thank those of you who have aided the Committee and me by sending information for these reports. May the next chairman of this committee have help as good and as willing.

DARE

Report by F. G. Cassidy

This year, 1973, the Dictionary of American Regional English has had certain delays due largely to computer problems. Our files fall into two parts, the processing of which we have come to call "Phase 1" and "Phase 2".

Phase 1 covers the material collected by means of DARE's famous 1002 Questionnaires from 50 states, each questionnaire comprising 1847 questions, to which we have received about 2,500,000 responses. We expect the Computing Center of the University of Wisconsin to compile these responses in the DARE "Data Summary", presenting each question, with all the responses made to it, enumerated, percentualized, and with columns giving the age-brackets and educational-brackets of the informants who made each response. These tabulations will be followed by a listing of the codes of these individual informants, so that each response may be traced to the specific community and informant, in his/her geographical location.

As may be imagined, the job for the computer is massive; this has caused the chief problems. Even the 1108 Univac's memory has been stretched to the uttermost. Nevertheless, we have had preliminary printouts, now pre-edited, and I can report with some consternation that there are many more variant responses than even we had anticipated. Editing consists in getting rid of trivial differences of form, as in compounds which are spelled all three possible ways---solid, open, and hyphenated. In other words, cleaning up the output.

We are promised fresh printouts on January 4 which we will "update" and check against the Questionnaire sources. When all corrections have been made---during the first half of 1974---we will be ready for final printout. I hope to see the Data Summary in print as a volume before the end of 1974. This is the goal of Phase 1, the Data Summary being a necessary tool for the editors of the Dictionary proper. But it should be of sufficient interest to the general public, so that we plan to publish it.

Phase 2 will consist in preparing the main file, which also contains about 2,500,000 items derived from non-questionnaire sources. This must be sorted first alphabetically under the headwords, second by parts of speech, and third chronologically. From the resulting printout, the editors will construct the

Dictionary. As soon as the computer program for Phase 1 is demonstrably working as it should, our programmer will begin on Phase 2, which is less complex and should take less time. Thus, there is a good fighting chance that by this time next year, DARE (Univac and the other machines being willing) will have finished all the main part of computer processing, and even have the Data Summary as a published volume. In this, the lists of responses, question after question, will furnish a very sophisticated synonymy---presenting all or nearly all the answers any native American who speaks English at home would be likely to make to each of the questions of the questionnaire---a tremendous amount of lexical and statistical information. Our only request at this point is, keep your fingers crossed for us.

REPORTS OF REGIONAL SECRETARIES

Northeast Region---Report by Audrey R. Duckert

ADS held a meeting in conjunction with the Northeast Modern Language Association at the Parker House in Boston on Saturday, April 7, 1973. The session, chaired by Patrick Kilburn of Union College, was well attended. Two papers were read: Paul A. Eschholz, University of Vermont, "The Vocabulary of Vermont's Sugar Makers: A Preliminary Report;" and Allen Walker Read, Columbia University, "The Transit of Americanisms to England."

Paul Eschholz was elected chairman for the coming year, and it was voted to continue to meet with NEMLA (despite the complications). Accordingly, Chairman Eschholz is organizing a program for a meeting with the NEMLA on April 4-6 at State College, Pennsylvania.

Presumably the matters of liaison with regional MLA groups will be discussed thoroughly when the ADS Executive Council and the Regional Secretaries meet in Chicago this December. It was the sense of the Boston meeting that the less tightly structured our regional ADS organization is, the happier we all will be.

South Atlantic Region---Report by David L. Shores

The annual meeting of the South Atlantic Section of the American Dialect Society was held in the Louisiana-Mississippi rooms of the Sheraton Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia, Saturday, November 17, 1973, from 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. in conjunction with the meeting of the South Atlantic Modern Language Association (SAMLA). The Chairman, Lee Pederson, of Emory University presided,

and David L. Shores of Old Dominion University served as secretary.

The following papers were presented: (1) "H. L. Mencken: Dialect Days" by John Algeo, University of Georgia. Toward the end of his life, H. L. Mencken came to the conclusion that his major contribution to American letters was The American Language. Mencken's early life, his literary interests, his social attitudes, and his work as a newspaperman all combined to generate the interest in language study that resulted in that book. Two world wars and the intervening depression created the opportunities that he needed to devote himself to realizing the interest. The result was the first and in many ways still the best study of the speechways of the American. Mencken biographers have been concerned chiefly with his activities as journalist, editor, critic, and comic. It is time to assess Mencken as he himself recognized he should be and to evaluate his influence on the history of the study of American English and the influence of that study on him.

(2) "Some Methodological Problems in Recent Investigations of the Ø Copula and Invariant Be," by Howard G. Dunlap of the Fulton County Public Schools. Based on 350,000 words of taped conversation with 96 native Atlanta fifth graders (half black, half white, from upper-middle to lower socio-economic backgrounds), this paper suggests that recent writers in the area of sociolinguistics (Labov, Wolfram, et al.) are incorrect in classifying *is*, *fæs* → *dæs*, *hwæs*, *juə*, *wiə* as instances of verb deletion rather than instances of contraction, and that "invariant be" cannot be accounted for solely in terms of intermittent action or the deletion of an underlying will or would (Wolfram, Fasold) but is also regularly employed to indicate a constant state, the present moment, or a past occurrence. (3) "A Diachronic View of Some Charleston Idiolects" by Raymond K. O'Cain of the University of South Carolina. Migration from inland areas without traditional Charleston features is related to linguistic innovations of Charleston natives. Progress from completely old-fashioned to fully modern speech is not random in the five allophonic matters and two matters of phonemic incidence. Partial characterization of social classes is possible in terms of both the progress of various changes and of the combinations of innovations and conservative forms. In some cases innovativeness is inverse to the geographical diffusion of features from Charleston. (4) "Naming Regional Dialects in America" by James B. McMillan of the University of Alabama. The DAE, DA, and OED have ignored, slighted, or mistreated the names applied to American regional dialects. Ample evidence can be cited to make entries for Central, Central-Western, Eastern, Middle State, Midwestern, Midland, New England, North-and-West, Northern, Southern and Western, some of them going back to

the eighteenth century. Midland was used in the 1890s and precisely defined by Kurath in the 1940s, but the historical dictionaries ignore it. The new OED supplement (1972) is the worst offender in its mistaken definition of General American.

In the business meeting, the Chairman, Lee Pederson, called for announcements and reports. Ray O'Cain called attention to the retirement of Professor David Maurer of the University of Louisville and noted that the regional secretary, David L. Shores, had already sent a telegram expressing from this group appreciation for his well-established contributions to dialectology and the American Dialect Society. The Chairman announced the availability of the second editions of the Handbook of the Linguistic Geography of New England (AMS Press) and the A Manual for Dialect Research in the Southern States (University of Alabama Press). He also noted Professor James B. McMillan's Annotated Bibliography of Southern Speech, the completion of Howard Dunlap's dissertation on Atlanta speech and the fieldwork of the Dialect Survey of Georgia, and the funding of the LAGS project by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Chairman then expressed some concern about his not having had papers submitted to him for the program and as a spur for more future participation announced that the regional secretary would explore the possibility of getting published a collection of the papers read at the South Atlantic ADS meetings.

John Algeo reported on the progress of American Speech (see full report in Newsletter). The regional secretary then reported the results of a special meeting of several members of the South Atlantic ADS on the status of the regional meeting and its relationship to SAMLA and the ADS, special concerns of Professor Harold B. Allen, past president of the ADS, and matters to be discussed at the national meeting of the ADS in Chicago in December.

The Chairman called for a report from the nominating committee (William L. Ballard of Georgia State University, Charles W. Foster of Florence State University, and Charles E. Billiard of Georgia State University, chairman). John Algeo was nominated and elected chairman for 1974.

(Supplementary Report) - From Lee Pederson (Emory University): In addition to Howard G. Dunlap's dissertation, Social Aspects of a Verb Form, completed in August, 1973, Grace S. Rueter and Joan H. Hall are writing dissertations on Georgia phonology, based on the data gathered in the Georgia Survey, concentrating on Middle Georgia and the Southeastern Georgia Low Country, respectively.

Christine Unger is at work on a dissertation based on LAGS records from Southern Mississippi. She has done most of the fieldwork herself, and her study is supported by a Ford Foundation grant in Ethnic Studies. The Dialect Survey of Rural Georgia is nearly completed. Of the 76 communities scheduled for investigation (4 informants in each place, 2 black and 2 white), 74 have been completed, and the remaining two will be finished by Barbara Rutledge in the next couple of months. Progress reports on the survey and a compilation of the work sheets have been accepted for publication in Orbis. With NEH support this year, fieldwork in the LAGS Project has been completed in East and Middle Tennessee, the Florida Panhandle, Lower Mississippi, and Upper Alabama. C. W. Foster has done the work in Alabama with an NCTE grant (as Pederson did in East Tennessee). At latest count, 280 records have been completed in Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. By 1 July, 1974, the regional sample for Louisiana and East Texas is also expected to have been finished. Barbara Rutledge and Edward W. Crist are presently working fulltime in the field. Plans now include a completion of the regional sample for the entire project between July 1974 and June 1975 (approximately 440 records). Concentration will then be placed on urban investigations in 20 communities across the entire area, probably 8 records in each place, with the atlas based finally on approximately 600 records.

Ronald Butters of Duke University is investigating linguistic variation in the spoken English of North Carolina. His study will investigate the regional and social dialects of North Carolina in light of recent advances in linguistic theory and methodology, in order to increase the knowledge of the degree of dialect variation among black and white speakers, and also to contribute to dialectological theory. He intends to record substantial samples of the speech of 135 young male informants in three geographically representative North Carolina communities, and then transcribe and analyze the data for variation with respect to race, sex, social class, and geographical distribution. Results will be compared with those of similar recent studies conducted in the urban north. He will pay particular attention to intragroup variability and its implications for linguistic change and dialect theory.

Midwest Region---Report by Stewart A. Kingsbury

In connection with the ADS (Midwest) meetings for 1973, the regional secretary thanks Richard Bailey, past Chairman of ADS (Midwest) for the outstanding job he did in organizing the summer meeting of ADS (Midwest) held at the University of Michigan on

August 2nd (in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute) and our annual meeting held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel on 1-3 November (in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Midwest Modern Language Association) at Chicago, Illinois.

At the summer meeting, the following papers were presented: Frederic G. Cassidy, University of Wisconsin, "The Dictionary of American Regional English: Scope and Limits"; Gordon R. Wood, Southern Illinois University, "Innovation in Descriptive Accounts of Variables in Regional Lexicons"; Gerald Udell, Ohio University, "The Trend Toward Touting Questionnaires as Opposed to Work Sheets: A Demurral from the Field"; Raven I. McDavid, Jr., University of Chicago, and Alva L. Davis, Illinois Institute of Technology, "Editing One Million Responses"; Ivan Lowe, Summer Institute of Linguistics, "Some Conversational Constraints in Crossing Social Barriers: An Algebraic Description"; Patrice French, University of Illinois, and Walburga von Raffler Engel, Vanderbilt University, "Kinesic Dialect? Language and Paralanguage in Black English Speakers"; Gilbert D. Schneider, Walter Milton Brasch, and Ila Wales Brasch, Ohio University, "Black English and the Mass Media"; Nancy Faires Conklin, University of Michigan, "Perspectives on the Dialects of Women"; Thomas P. Klammer, California State University at Fullerton, "On the Notion 'Standard English' in American Linguistics and Education"; and Dennis E. Baron, Eastern Illinois University, "Non-Standard English, Composition, and the Academic Establishment".

At the meeting in November, the following papers were presented: Stewart Kingsbury, Northern Michigan University, "Case Studies in Dialects in Prose Literature"; C. Arthur Brakel, Kent State University, "A Methodology for Defining Dialects and Calibrating Dialect Differences"; Virginia Glenn McDavid, Chicago State University, "Studies of English Usage"; David Lawton, Central Michigan University, "Chicano Spanish Syntax"; R. E. Callary, Northern Illinois University, "Dialectal Variation in Terms for Men and Women"; Zacharias Thundyil, Northern Michigan University, "Lexical and Grammatical Dialect Markers for Upper Peninsula Michigan, Determined by a Computerized Survey"; Gerald Udell, Ohio University, "Procuring Spokesmen in Dialect Investigations: Contributions Toward Developing a Methodology"; A. H. Marckwardt, University of Michigan, "Speech Islands in the North Central States"; and James H. Hartman, University of Kansas, "Linguistic Reality and Current Approaches to Linguistic Variation".

The business meeting held on November 3, 1973, was very brief, since the ADS (Midwest) by-laws had yet to be discussed by the Executive Committee of the American Dialect Society. Discussion

of ADS (Midwest) by-laws was postponed until the 1974 ADS (Midwest) business meeting. James Hartman, University of Kansas, was nominated and unanimously elected as Chairman of ADS (Midwest) for 1973-74.

South Central Region---Report by Gary Underwood

The third annual meeting of the American Dialect Society in the south-central region (SCADS) was held in Ft. Worth, Texas, on Thursday, November 1, 1973, at 7:30 p.m., in the Sheraton-Ft. Worth Hotel in conjunction with the meeting of the South Central Modern Language Association (SCMLA). William R. Van Riper of Louisiana State University presided, and Curt M. Rulon of North Texas State University served as secretary. For the third consecutive year, attendance was up at the meeting. Over 90 people were in attendance, reflecting a healthy interest in the south-central region in linguistic variation. Since many at the meeting are not members of the ADS, the Regional Secretary is sending all non-members who registered invitations to join the society.

The program, which was planned by the Regional Secretary in consultation with Van Riper and Rulon, consisted of the following papers: (1) "The Arkansas Language Survey: Progress, Problems, and Prognostications", Bethany K. Dumas, Trinity University. The purpose of this paper is to report on the progress of the Arkansas Language Survey, to comment on modifications in methodology that were made as the survey progressed, and to suggest implications for methods of eliciting dialect data. One important modification in methodology has been made; while the sampling procedure remains unchanged, the sample has been redefined. Experiments in eliciting data include an attempt to elicit various interrogative structures in free discourse. Hopefully, ways to elicit various syntactic structures can be suggested; these should be of value to persons planning other surveys. (2) "A Generative Analysis of Preterites and Past Participles in the North Central States and Upper Midwest", Shirley Frazer, North Texas State University. Preterites and past participles of irregular verb forms in Virginia McDavid's Verb Forms of the North Central States and Upper Midwest are described in a generative framework, following Chomsky and Halle's The Sound Pattern of English. Readjustment and phonological rules needed to produce dialect verb forms are explained. Verbs are classified according to the occurrence of certain combinations of rules that act on underlying forms. The verbs fall into five classes: mixed conjugations, weak verbs, and three classes of strong verbs. Special attention is given to pleonastic forms, invariable forms, and underlying /n/ as the past tense marker.

(3) "The Cyclical Principle and American Dialects", Peter Menzel, Florida State University. In order to explain certain processes of language, T. G. linguists generally assume the operation of a transformational cycle. Further examination of both the data and the properties of T.G. grammars leads to such refinements as first- and last-cyclical rules. In this paper, I want to consider four apparently unrelated sets of data. What makes the data in question interesting is the fact that the various surface structure realizations in the various dialects of American English can be explained in terms of a general simplicity criterion governing the first-cyclical or last-cyclical application of the rules in question.

(4) "English in Liberia", Ian F. Hancock, The University of Texas at Austin. English has been the official language of the Republic of Liberia since its establishment as a home for freed Afro-American slaves in 1816. At least five distinct varieties of English appear to exist alongside about thirty indigenous African languages. The most widespread kind of English reflects a number of features of U. S. Black English from the first half of the 19th century, and as such should be of considerable interest to students of English in this country. For most Liberians, English is the first language but not the mother tongue: sociolinguistic aspects of this fact will receive discussion. (5) "Black English to World English; or, Linguistics and Literature Again", James H. Sledd, The University of Texas at Austin. Now that the ethics and efficacy of imposed biloquialism have been successfully challenged, it is time to look at some real questions that were raised in the debate about that phony enterprise. An old but still lively question is how people evolve their own standard or take possession of an alien one. Kept linguists in English departments, pursuing the missing link between linguistics and literature, are less likely to find it by plunging for deep structures than by exploring the nature, history, and function of standard English. New material is provided by the emergence of new national and regional standards.

At the business meeting, the Regional Secretary reported on his communication with James Castañeda, the Executive Secretary of SCMLA, and Harold Allen, Past President of ADS, concerning the relationship of SCADS to SCMLA. Underwood reminded the audience of the constitutional issues raised by SCMLA regulations which had been extended to the SCADS meeting since its inception in 1971. Those issues, fortunately, have been resolved. In November, 1972, Hood Roberts, Executive Secretary of ADS, submitted to the secretaries of the regional MLA affiliates a proposed policy for regional meetings. The Executive Committee of SCMLA, acknowledging that

the ADS proposal is a workable guide, has extended to SCADS the privilege of meeting with SCMLA as an affiliate organization. The only conditions are that the SCADS meeting must not conflict with times reserved for regular sections and payment of the SCMLA registration fee by anyone at the SCADS meeting who is not a member of SCMLA. Curt Rulon was elected chairman for the 1974 meeting, which will be held in Houston.

Rocky Mountain Region---Report by Thomas L. Clark

Members of the American Dialect Society, Rocky Mountain Region, met in conjunction with the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association in Laramie, Wyoming, on Friday, October 12, 1973. In this first joint meeting, the following papers were read: Walter B. Schlager, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, "Literary Dialect and Flannery O'Connor"; Gary Underwood, University of Texas, Austin, "A Reassessment of Edward Eggleston's Literary Dialects"; and James W. Ney, Arizona State University, Tempe, "Dialect Studies and Generative Semantics".

Because of the relatively awkward time allocated for the meeting, the chairman mimeographed an announcement of the section meeting, listing time and titles of papers and distributed the notice at the general meeting the night before the section met. Attendance for the various papers ranged from 18 to 22 people. Chairman for the section was Thomas L. Clark, who agreed to chair next year's meeting at El Paso, Texas.

Pacific Coast Region---Report by Allan A. Metcalf

On Saturday, May 5, 1973, the second Pacific Coast Regional Meeting of the ADS took place at Stanford University, in connection with the Third Annual California Linguistics Conference. About 50 people attended. Mary Key (U. of Calif., Irvine) presided for the reading of six papers and a business meeting. She also distributed a two-page summary of a preliminary survey of bilingual communities in the Pacific Coast Region; copies are available from her at Program in Linguistics, U. of Calif., Irvine, Cal. 92664.

The paper by Thomas Cofer was not presented owing to author's absence. The papers by Lawrence Johnson and Robert Berdan were not presented due to length of program. Following are abstracts of all nine papers. (1) Shirley M. Rush (Woodside, Cal.), "A Yiddish-English Bilingual Community in Sonoma County, California". Husbands and wives who spoke the same Yiddish dialect in their first country continued to use Yiddish in the home in Sonoma County; they retained the heaviest amounts of Yiddish interference

in their English, and their children were fluent in Yiddish. Where couples who spoke different Yiddish dialects married, social stereotypes and phonological differences caused the people to choose English as the language of the home. Those speakers who learned English after the age of 13 had more interference than those who learned it earlier. (2) Alexander Albin (UCLA), "A Yugoslav Community in San Pedro". The Yugoslavs in San Pedro struggled to maintain their maternal language and thus their linguistic identity. A pilot study of this community by the author and Ronelle Alexander (Harvard) found various kinds of interference in the speech of the informants. (3) Robert S. Bauer (UC Berkeley), "The Chinese Language in America: A Sociolinguistic Survey". The majority of Chinese who migrated to the United States came from an area called the Pearl River Delta Region, located in the southeastern province of Guangdong. It has been estimated that 60% of the Chinese living in the United States today are from the village of Toi Shan or are descended from people who were. The author will suggest several topics for further research. (4) Edith A. Folb (UC San Diego), "Comparative Use of Black Vernacular Vocabulary by Black and White Los Angeles Youth". Male youths between the ages of 15-20, from different racial, economic and geographical backgrounds, were exposed to a current vernacular vocabulary of terms elicited from black youths living in the South Central Los Angeles ghetto. The data confirmed the existence of a well-known black vernacular vocabulary that was shared across economics and geography by black informants and generally was unknown to the whites interviewed. The vocabulary terms most well known interculturally were those associated with drugs, acts of toughness, one's car, and sex. (5) Donald Sherman (UC Berkeley), "A Computer Format for Dialect Materials". The MARC (Machine Readable Catalog) data structure will be discussed as a way of representing dialect materials in a computer format. The useful aspects of this data structure are (a) freedom to represent data strings of any length or character set; (b) explicit identification of data elements for retrieval within a four level hierarchy of file-record-field-subfield. A specific MARC structure for phonetically transcribed words will be presented. (6) Barbara P. Harris and Joseph F. Kess (U. of Victoria), "Salmon Sports Fishing Terms in Southern British Columbia". Each of the five species of salmon found in British Columbia waters has a common name as well as the biological Latin one, often differing from the one by which it is known immediately to the south in the state of Washington, or to the north in Alaska; these names are frequently of local Indian origin. As well, there are numerous names within the species that, to the devotee of the art, indicate

the age, size, or state of maturity of the fish. The sport has spawned a vast variety of specialized tackle all carefully and specifically named, and a distinctive jargon for the various methods of catching salmon. (7) Thomas M. Cofer (USC), "On the Reality of Social Dialects in American English". This study discusses the extent to which non-standard grammatical features of spoken American English co-occur as part of distinct social dialects. Analysis is based on the speech of tape-recorded interviews of Philadelphia informants drawn from the middle and working classes. Features include ain't, third-singular don't, demonstrative them, non-standard preterites, lack of number agreement between subject and verb, adverbs without -ly, and multiple negation. An implicational array showing the usage of each feature by each informant demonstrates that usage presents a continuum. But it is possible to divide the informants into "dialect" groups which show a correlation with social class. (8) Lawrence Johnson (USC), "Spelling Pronunciation of the Lower Middle Class". Fourteen freshmen at a private university were divided into two groups, upper middle class and lower middle class, according to parents' occupation. In the test of twelve words spoken in three stylistic contexts, lower middle class speakers used spelling pronunciation more than three times as often as did the other group, specifically 3.4 to 1.0. The study shows that spelling pronunciation is a form of hypercorrection and that college freshmen accurately reflect the social class of their parents. (9) Robert Berdan (SWRL Educational Research and Development), "Variation in English Inflectional Morphology: Evidence from the Speech of Black and Anglo Children". Interviews with first and sixth grade children from schools in Anglo and Black neighborhoods show that children employ different grammars of inflection. Analysis of individual use of inflectional morphology provides evidence that some children exhibit patterns across morphemes which differ from standard English. In particular, some Black children have no syllabic allomorph of the plural, possessive, or agreement morphemes. Not all children have the same voicing alternations found in standard English. Some children have different epenthesis rules, and some order the rule differently.

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DOCUMENTS ON DIALECT STUDIES ENTERED IN THE ERIC SYSTEM

ED 075 716

Stein, Annette S.

Analysis of Word Frequencies in the Spoken Language of Adult Black Illiterates. Final Report.

State University of New York, Buffalo. Department of Elementary and Remedial Education.

Spons. Agency - National Center for Educational Research and Development (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C. Regional Research Program.

Bureau No. - BR-1-B-018

Pub Date Sep 72

Grant - OEG-2-71-0018

78 pages; EDRS Price MF-\$0.65, HC-\$3.29

Descriptors--Adult Basic Education, Adult Literacy, Basic Vocabulary, Disadvantaged Groups, Functional Illiteracy, Linguistics, Negro Dialects, Oral Communication, Research Reviews (Publications), Word Lists

Efforts to substantially reduce adult illiteracy in the United States have been largely unsuccessful. The purpose of this study was to obtain a basic word list, based on oral vocabulary of adult black illiterates in two urban centers, which could subsequently be used to develop basic education reading materials, reading tests, and a readability formula. A sample of 263,727 words was obtained from interviews with 128 Negro informants enrolled in ABE classes, representing a subset of the total spoken vocabulary that can be used by the population. The resulting word list was examined for the effect of geographic area (Buffalo and Chicago), age and sex of informants, and race and sex of interviewer. A group of ten informants was also interviewed a second time to determine effect of change in stimulus questions. Chi-square tests were used on the one thousand most frequently used words; for the five variables tested, no significant differences were found (.01 level). The

effect of change in stimulus was significant, with differences occurring in words of lesser frequency. However, the vocabulary list based on 128 interviews is considered a valid list for the population sampled and can be used for production of ABE materials.
(Author)

ED 075 813

Cox, Adrienne Flore

The Receptiveness of Black Students to Dialects Sometimes Different from Their Own.

Pub Date 71

156 pages; Ed.D. Dissertation, Wayne State University; Available from--University Microfilms, A Xerox Company, Dissertation Copies, P.O. Box 1764, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 (Order No. 72-14,543), MF \$4.00, Xerography \$10.00.

Document Not Available from EDRS.

Descriptors--American English, Caucasians, Childhood Attitudes, Dialects, Elementary Grades, Ethnic Groups, Native Speakers, Negro Attitudes, Racial Differences, Racial Factors

This study sought to determine (1) what attitudes black children have at the primary level, fifth grade, and eighth grade regarding dialects sometimes different from their own, and (2) what cues children use in identifying the race or ethnic background of taped speakers. An audio tape was made of thirteen speakers retelling Aesop's Fables. The speakers were three black and four white males, and three black and three white females. After listening to these speakers of various American dialects, the children answered a questionnaire in which they identified the speaker and the speaker's race and/or ethnic background by selecting photographs of the assumed speaker. Personal interviews with six children from each grade provided reasons for some of the selections. Included among the seventeen conclusions that were drawn from the study were: that most inner and outer city black children in the fifth and eighth grades did not compare their own voices to the speaker when evaluating the voices; that inner city children identified black speakers more often than outer city children; and that outer city fifth and eighth graders perceived their voices as being different from those of white speakers.
(Author/DI)

ED 075 817

Claerbaut, David

Black Jargon in White America.

Pub Date 72

89 pages; Available from--Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 255

Jefferson Avenue, S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502 (\$1.95).

Document Not Available from EDRS.

Descriptors--African American Studies, Dictionaries, English, Negro Attitudes, Negro Culture, Negro Dialects, Negroes, Racial Discrimination, Semantics

This book discusses the special jargon used by black people in the United States. In the first two chapters the author, a white man, discusses his personal experiences with the black community in order to establish an argument for the need for more awareness of what black jargon is and how it is used. Chapter three proposes that standard English should not be the only acceptable language and suggests that if whites learned more black jargon (and spoke it respectfully), race relations might see some improvement. Chapter four discusses some of the functions and possible origins of selected examples of black jargon. The last section of the book is a dictionary providing samples of black jargon, with an emphasis on terms used nationwide by urban blacks. The dictionary is cross-referenced and provides parts of speech for most of the words and phrases.

(Author/DI)

ED 075 818

DeStefano, Johanna S.

Language, Society, and Education: A Profile of Black English.

Pub Date 73

326 pages; Available from--Charles A. Jones Publishing Company, 4 Village Green, S.E., Worthington, Ohio 43085 (\$8.95 cloth).

Document Not Available from EDRS.

Descriptors--English Instruction, Linguistic Patterns, Linguistic Theory, Negro Dialects, Reading Instruction, Sociolinguistics, Standard Spoken Usage, Teacher Attitudes, Ten1

Identifiers--Black English

The selections in this book reflect a concern for understanding urban ghetto vernacular and its implications for teachers. Chapter one provides preliminary information on Black English and an orientation to the linguistic viewpoint taken by the remaining articles. Chapter two discusses the social conditions under which Black English may be spoken; these conditions are described from anthropological and sociological viewpoints. The parts of the chapter on verbal behavior describe how and for what purposes Black English may be used by ghetto blacks. The studies in chapter three include systematic descriptions of the phonology and syntax of Black English and social variables which help determine the number of Black English forms which are actually realized in the speech of a black

person. Chapter four deals with the import of teachers' attitudes toward Black English for ghetto black children's education, and the selections in chapters five and six reflect an educational concern for the many ghetto black children who are apparently having language and literacy problems. The concern rests primarily with teaching "standard" English and reading since the teaching of spelling and writing is largely unexplored. Educational suggestions and applications based on the informed opinions of linguists are also found in chapters five and six.

ED 075 839

Variation in Language: Language Curriculum V [Grade Five]; Teacher's Guide.

Oregon Univ., Eugene. Oregon Elementary English Project. Spons Agency--Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C., Bureau of Research. Bureau No.--BR-8-0143.

Pub Date 71

Contract--OEC-0-8-080143-3701

61 pages; Available from--Accompanying reel-to-reel tapes only available on loan by written request from ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, NCTE, 1111 Kenyon Rd., Urbana, Ill. 61801, Attention Documents Coordinator.

EDRS Price MF-\$0.65, HC-\$3.29.

Descriptors--Curriculum Guides, Dialects, Elementary Education, English Curriculum, Grade 5, Language Programs, Language Styles, Oral Communication, Regional Dialects, Social Dialects, Sociolinguistics

Identifiers--Language Variety, Oregon Elementary English Project

Part of the Oregon Elementary English Project, this unit focuses on variation in language. Consisting of fourteen individual lessons, the unit begins with a series of lessons whose purpose is to develop students' ability to recognize ways in which objects belonging to the same set may differ. These lessons serve as preparation for observing the kinds of differences that exist among dialects of the same language. The next few lessons observe natural differences in people that are accepted without any value judgments attached. This material directly leads to lessons in regional dialect differences in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. The final group of lessons examine other reasons for speech differences (sex, occupation, age, and situation). The main theme for the unit is that all these factors contribute to language variety, which is natural and inevitable. Each lesson is accompanied by a statement of purpose, additional goals, content, pre-

paration for the lesson, possible procedures, and suggested activities. (Demonstration tapes accompany lessons 3,6, and 10).

ED 075 840

Variation in Language: [Language Curriculum] Level VI [Grade Six]; Teacher's Guide.

Oregon Univ., Eugene. Oregon Elementary English Project.
Spons. Agency--Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.,
Bureau of Research. Bureau No.--BR-8-0143

Pub Date 71

Contract--OEC-0-8-080143-3701

41 pages; Available from--Accompanying reel-to-reel tapes only available on loan by written request from ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, NCTE, 1111 Kenyon Rd., Urbana, Ill. 61801, Attention Documents Coordinator.

EDRS Price MF-\$0.65, HC-\$3.29

Descriptors--Curriculum Guides, Dialects, Elementary Grades, English Curriculum, Grade 6, Language Arts, Language Programs, Language Styles, Regional Dialects, Teaching Guides
Identifiers--Oregon Elementary English Project

Developed by the Oregon Elementary English Project, this curriculum unit focuses on variations in language and consists of fourteen lessons. Subjects discussed include (1) natural differences in people, including speech; (2) environmental factors causing differences in life styles; (3) differences in the English spoken by people in Australia, England, and the United States; (4) vocabulary differences according to region, sex, and age; and (5) geographical, historical, and environmental reasons for the development of dialect regions. Each lesson is accompanied by a statement of its purpose, a content description, suggested procedures for teaching the lessons, and possible extensions to the lesson. Supplementary materials include three tapes illustrating dialect differences.

ED 075 886

Kramer, Cheri

Woman's Speech: Separate but Unequal?

Pub Date Apr. 73

21 pages; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Communication Assn. (Montreal, Canada, April 25-28, 1973)

EDRS Price MF-\$0.65, HC-\$3.29

Descriptors--Females, Individual Characteristics, Information Theory, Language Patterns, Language Styles, Linguistic Competence, Linguistic Performance, Oral Communication, Research Needs, Sex Differences

This paper considers the existing evidence of systems of co-occurring, sex-linked, linguistic signals in the United States. In the first section, the type of research which has been done in linguistic sex contrasts and then the relevant material in "folk linguistics" are discussed. In addition, a number of studies about the differences among men and women in vocabulary and pronunciation, grammatical forms, retention and comprehension of oral messages, and compressed speech are examined. Overall, these research projects reveal conflicting results and inconsistent findings which are interpreted as indicating that the role of sex in communication has not been clearly enough defined. In the second section, the popular beliefs regarding what constitutes women's speech--what is believed to be women's speech and what people believe it should be--are examined. The fact that women as speakers have been largely ignored by communications researchers is stressed, and it is suggested that popular beliefs can be useful as bases for research hypotheses.

ED 076 981

Rubrecht, August Weston

Regional Phonological Variants in Louisiana Speech.

Pub Date 71

270 pages; Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Florida

Available from--University Microfilms, Dissertation Copies,
P.O. Box 1764, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 (Order No. 72-16,653,
Mfilm \$4.00, Xerography \$10.00)

Document Not Available From EDRS.

Descriptors--Area Studies, Distinctive Features, Language Patterns,
Native Speakers, Phonemes, Phonetic Analysis, Phonological Units,
Regional Dialects

Identifiers--Louisiana

Based on tape recorded conversations of 28 informants in 18 Louisiana communities, this study investigated regional phonological variants in Louisiana speech. On the basis of settlement history and previous dialect studies, four regions are defined: northern Louisiana, the Florida Parishes, French Louisiana, and New Orleans. The informants are all native English speakers and range in age from 11 to 88 years and in educational level from grammar to graduate school. Numerically the distribution was weighted toward those 60 years or older and those with relatively little formal schooling. Discussion is largely limited to those segmental phonemes which show significant variation. Maps are included for

all stressed vowel phonemes and for a few consonants. In the absence of phonological distinctions, northern Louisiana and the Florida Parishes are classed together as Anglo Louisiana. Evidence indicates that patterns of speech in French Louisiana have not spread far outside it; on the other hand, speech in French Louisiana includes many features characteristic of Anglo Louisiana. In several respects, the English of New Orleans follows the usage of French Louisiana; in others, it is more like Anglo Louisiana. Overall, phonological patterns are highly complex and subject to numerous exceptions. (Author)

ED 076 989

Shuy, Rober W., Ed. Fasold, Ralph W., Ed.

Language Attitudes: Current Trends and Prospects.

Pub Date 73

201 pages; Available from--Publications Dept., School of Languages and Linguistics, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20007 (\$3.50 paper)

Document Not Available From EDRS.

Descriptors--Attitudes, Bilingualism, Cultural Factors, Dialects, Dialect Studies, Language Role, Negro Dialects, Nonstandard Dialects, Second Language Learning, Sociolinguistics, Stereotypes, Teacher Attitudes

Subjective reactions to language (language attitudes, beliefs, values, etc.) are the focus of this monograph. Chapters include: (1) "Sociolinguistic Correlates of Speech Style in Quebec" by Alison d'Anglejan and G. Richard Tucker; (2) "Some 'Unexpected' Reactions to Various American-English Dialects" by Bruce Fraser; (3) "Attitudes and Learning a Second Language" by John Macnamara; (4) "A Preliminary Report on a Study of the Linguistic Correlates of Raters' Subjective Judgments of Non-Native English Speech" by Leslie A. Palmer; (5) "Subjective Reactions toward Accented Speech" by Ellen Bouchard Ryan; (6) "Anatomical and Cultural Determinants of Male and Female Speech" by Jacqueline Sachs, Philip Lieberman, and Donna Erickson; (7) "Stereotyped Attitudes of Selected English Dialect Communities" by Roger Shuy and Frederick Williams; (8) "Language, Speech and Ideology: A Conceptual Framework" by David M. Smith; (9) "Some Research Notes on Dialect Attitudes and Stereotypes" by Frederick Williams; (10) "Attitudes toward Spanish and Quechua in Bilingual Peru" by Wolfgang Wolck; (11) "Objective and Subjective Parameters of Language Assimilation among Second-Generation Puerto Ricans in East Harlem" by Walt Wolfram; and (12) "Teachers' Attitudes toward Black and Nonstandard English as Measured by the Llanguage Attitude Scale" by Orlando L. Taylor.

ED 076 991

McMillan, James B.

Annotated Bibliography of Southern American English.

Pub Date 71

173 pages; Available from--University of Miami Press, Drawer 9088, Coral Gables, Florida 33124 (\$7.95 cloth)

Document Not Available From EDRS.

Descriptors--American English, Bibliographies, Dictionaries, Figurative Language, Folk Culture, Language Usage, Phonetics, Phonology, Regional Dialects, Southern States, Syntax

This bibliography of Southeastern American English includes writings that have appeared in popular books, technical treatise, language journals, popular magazines, special-interest periodicals, student theses, and dissertations. The South is defined as the area south of the Mason-Dixon Line and the Ohio River westward to Arkansas and East Texas. The ten sections of the bibliography include: general studies; historical studies; lexicon; phonology and phonetics; morphology and syntax; place names; personal and miscellaneous names; figurative language, exaggerations, and word-play; literary dialect; and serial bibliographies. Writings on folklore and literary language are listed only when related to dialect study. Works on foreign languages spoken in the area are included only when they describe foreign language influence on Southern American English. Newspaper and local magazine articles and general treatments of American English which discuss Southern American are excluded. An index of authors and an index of journal reviewers of books listed are provided. (Author)

ED 077 259

Pike, Kenneth L.

The Intonation of American English.

Pub Date 45

203 pages; Twelfth Printing 1972; Available from--University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 (\$4.00)

Document Not Available From EDRS.

Descriptors--American English, Applied Linguistics, Descriptive Linguistics, English (Second Language), Intonation, Language Patterns, Language Research, Language Rhythm, Phonemics, Phonetics, Phonology, Research Methodology, Semantics, Sentence Structure, Speech, Suprasegmentals, Syllables, Tone Languages

The material in this book is the result of an investigation to determine how to teach English intonation effectively and to find

the smallest number of patterns which could be used as a basis for initial drills in the language. The book presents a statement of the structure of the English intonation system in relations to the structural systems of stress, pause, and rhythm. The first section describes the procedure of the investigation. Section two discusses the relationship between auditory and instrumental analyses, reviewing previous English and American studies and describing the use of auditory and instrumental techniques. The third section presents the general characteristics of intonation--how it is constituted by sequences of pitches and accompanied by shades of meaning. Section four deals with specific contours of American English and provides a tentative statement of their meanings. Section five discusses the utilization of intonation in teaching, with emphasis on teaching English to Latin Americans. Section six analyzes several texts and demonstrates the proportionate number of occurrences of intonation contours. The final section discusses the relationship of intonation to speech as a whole.

ED 078 383

Mathewson, Grover C.

Children's Responses to Reading and Hearing Standard English and Nonstandard Dialect Stories: A Study of Evaluation and Comprehension.

Pub Date Mar 73

11 pages; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Assn. (New Orleans, February 25-March 1, 1973)
EDRS Price MF-\$0.65, HC-\$3.29

Descriptors--Dialects, Dialect Studies, Elementary Grades, Grade 3, Listening Comprehension, Negro Dialects, Nonstandard Dialects, Reading, Reading Comprehension, Reading Interests, Reading Materials, Reading Research, Reading Skills

Two studies are discussed in this research report, which was presented at the 1973 American Educational Research Association meeting. The first study investigated whether black children would evaluate Black English selections more favorably than standard English selections and whether favorable evaluation would lead to greater comprehension of the Black English selections. The subjects, 24 black and 24 white third grade students, used a seven-point semantic differential type scale to rate the stories. The results of the experiment showed that the black children rated the Black English materials as worse, less correct, and harder to read than the Standard English materials. The second study was conducted in the same manner as the first, but an auditory dimension was added by playing the stories on a tape recorder. The stories were folk

tales, and two more dialects were added, pidgin from Hawaii and Cajun from Louisiana. The findings indicated: (1) black children think that listening to the Black English story versions is better and more beautiful than white children do; (2) black children's comprehension of the Black English versions is better than their comprehension of stories in the other dialects; and (3) there was no difference between black and white children in their comprehension of spoken Standard English stories.

ED 078 428

Ratusnik, David L. and others

Usage of Selected Phonological and Grammatical Structures by Three Preschool Groups of Different Ethnic and Socioeconomic Backgrounds.
Pub Date Feb 73

30 pages; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Assn. (New Orleans, Feb. 26-Mar. 1, 1973)
EDRS Price MF-\$0.65, HC-\$3.29

Descriptors--Dialect Studies, Language Patterns, Language Usage, Linguistic Patterns, Linguistic Performance, Negro Dialects, Non-standard Dialects, Preschool Children, Socioeconomic Status, Sociolinguistics, Speech Habits, Standard Spoken Usage

Two lower socioeconomic groups (one black and one white) from the inner city and a third group of white children from a middle socioeconomic suburban area of Chicago were studied to delineate and compare the usage of selected language structures among children of different social and ethnic backgrounds. Usage of each of the test structures was assessed on each of three speech elicitation tasks--spontaneous speech, structured open-ended responses, and sentence repetition. Phonological structures were assessed on a fourth task, single word picture naming. The findings revealed (1) the copula, single negative transpositions, and postvocalic consonant clusters were used in a similar way by both black and white low socioeconomic children that differed from the pattern of usage evidenced by the middle socioeconomic white children; (2) nonstandard performance on the postvocalic /r/, postvocalic /l/, morphological "s" markers, and certain negative constructions was found to be unique to the low socioeconomic black children; and (3) test structure usage was generally consistent across the different modes of speech elicitation for the three groups, except for a higher incidence of grammatical-syntactic transpositions by the black group on more spontaneous elicitation modes. In addition, sentence repetition procedures were found to be a more powerful tool for displaying dialect forms.

ED 078 459

Rundell, Edward E.

Studies of the Comprehension of Black English.

Pub Date May 73

255 pages; Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Texas at Austin
EDRS Price MF-\$0.65, HC-\$9.87

Descriptors--College Students, Comprehension, Dialect Studies,
Language Skills, Linguistics, Negro Dialects, Negroes, Rating
Scales, Speech, Speech Skills, Standard Spoken Usage, Suprasegmentals,
Word Recognition

Identifiers--Bidialectalism, Segmentals

The comprehension performance of Standard English (SE) and Black English (BE) speakers associated with language materials distinguished by segmental and suprasegmental features of black dialect was investigated. Also assessed was the nature of comprehension improvement on these materials by SE speakers who had been systematically exposed to black peer speech. Language materials consisted of tape-recorded narrative passages by black bidialectal speakers in four dialect conditions: SE segmentals and suprasegmentals; BE segmentals and SE suprasegmentals; SE segmentals and BE suprasegmentals; and BE segmentals and suprasegmentals. Results indicated (1) both SE and BE listener groups perceived the materials as representative of three dialect conditions; (2) BE listeners judged messages characterized by BE features significantly more comprehensible than did SE listeners; (3) the comprehension performance of SE speakers who received dialect training (SET) was approximately equal across the four dialect conditions; (4) the comprehension performance of SE speakers who listened to SE speech deteriorated in dialect conditions characterized by features of BE; and (5) SET error scores on word recognition were less than those of subjects without dialect training in dialect conditions characterized by features of BE.

(Author)

NEWSLETTER OF THE
AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

Secretariat: Room 1000
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Arlington, Virginia 22209