

NEWSLETTER OF THE
AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

NADS
18.2

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NADS is sent in January, May and September to all ADS members and subscribers. Send ADS dues (\$20 per year), queries and news to the editor and executive secretary, Allan Metcalf, English Department, MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois 62650-2590.

From: American Dialect Society

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FIRST CLASS

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ADS ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER: LSA, MLA, NATURAL HISTORY

New York City will host a confluence of the Linguistic Society and the Modern Language Association, along with the American Dialect Society, for Annual Meetings this Dec. 27-30. Accordingly, ADS will sponsor sessions both at LSA and at MLA. Our Annual Meeting will culminate with an independent day at the Museum of Natural History, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

LSA SESSION, Dec. 27-29, New York Hilton (room and time not yet determined):

□ "The Double Construction in English." NANCY L. DRAY, Univ. of Chicago.

□ "Pronoun Case in Coordinate Constructions: Syntactic and Pragmatic Explanations." FRANK PARKER, Louisiana State Univ., and KATHRYN RILEY, Univ. of Tennessee.

□ "The /hæ:f/-/ha:f/ Isogloss in New England and the History of English." HERBERT PENZL, Univ. of California, Berkeley.

MLA SESSION, Dec. 27-29, Marriott Marquis (room and time not yet determined): "Suffix, Word, Genre: Studies in Language Variation."

Presiding: Thomas L. Clark, ADS president.

□ "Linguistic Divergence or Linguistic Innovation: A Review of Suffix /-s/ Variation in Vernacular Black English." JOHN BAUGH, Univ. of Texas, Austin.

□ "All the New That's Fit to Print: Current Slangage and Problems of Lexicography." LEONARD R.N. ASHLEY, Brooklyn College, CUNY.

□ "Genre as Textual Variable." AMY J. DEWITT, Univ. of Kansas.

INDEPENDENT MEETING, Tuesday, Dec. 30, Museum of Natural History.

● 10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

□ "Unstressed Vowels in the Tangier Dialect." DAVID L. SHORES, Old Dominion Univ.

□ "New and Old-Fashioned Words: Informant Awareness of Chronological Status." HAROLD B. ALLEN, Univ. of Minnesota.

□ "On the Diachronic Approach to Reconstructing Colonial English." JACOB BENNETT, Univ. of Maine, Orono.

□ "The Folk-Derivation of Abbreviations and Acronyms: A New Form of Linguistic Riddle?" NICHOLAS HOWE, Univ. of Oklahoma.

● 12:30-2:30 p.m. *Annual Luncheon.*

At a nearby restaurant, to be announced.

Speaker: CLARENCE L. BARNHART.

Presentation of Distinguished Scholar Awards.

● 2:30-4:30 p.m.

□ "The Evidence on the Emergence of the Word 'Blizzard.'" ALLEN WALKER READ, Columbia Univ.

□ "Lexicological Applications of Full-Text Online Databases: The State of the Art." FRED R. SHAPIRO, New York Law School.

□ "Regional Differences in Syntactic Choice." GAELAN DODDS DE WOLF, Univ. of Victoria.

□ "Stereotypes of Language in Vancouver English." ERIKA HASEBE-LUDT, Freie Univ., West Berlin.

□ "The Peter Tamony Research Collection at the University of Missouri, Columbia." DONALD M. LANCE, Univ. of Missouri, Columbia.

● 4:30-5:30 p.m. *Annual Business Meeting.*

TAMONY FILES GO TO MO.

When Peter Tamony of San Francisco died last July (see *NADS* 17.3, p. 10), he left an immense collection of primary materials—newspaper and magazine clippings, paperback books, recordings, personal correspondence—on colloquial American English, especially slang. The 750 linear feet of files in his collection, arranged alphabetically, are now housed at the University of Missouri, Columbia, thanks to the efforts of ADS members Archie Green, Gerald Cohen and Donald Lance, and to Tamony's sister Kathleen Tamony and cousin William Kearney.

Tamony was a San Francisco realtor interested in sports, jazz, politics and language. He became known to lexicographers and other scholars through an informal newsletter which he published for a number of years. He was a contributor to the *Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary* and to the files of the *Dictionary of American Regional English*.

The University of Missouri commemorated the arrival of the Peter Tamony Research Collection with speeches and an open house April 23. Cohen came from the Rolla campus of the university to explain "How the Tamony Collection Came to Missouri"; Green, a retired professor of folklore from the University of Texas (Austin) and a friend of Tamony's, came from San Francisco to tell about "Peter Tamony: Celtic Bard, Independent Scholar"; and Frederic G. Cassidy of *DARE* came from Madison to give the first annual Peter Tamony Memorial Lecture on American Language, "The Way We Say It."

ADS members will get a chance to hear about the Tamony Collection at this year's Annual Meeting (see above). Meanwhile, those interested in using the collection should address: Ms. Nancy Lankford, Associate Director, Western Historical Manuscript Collection, 23 Ellis Library, Univ. of Missouri, Columbia MO 65201; phone (314) 882-6028.

AUGUST 27-30: SUMMER MEETING ST. AUGUSTINE, TRINIDAD WITH THE SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN LINGUISTICS

The Sixth Biennial Conference of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, to be held at the University of the West Indies in St. Augustine, Trinidad, Aug. 27-30, is also the 1986 Summer Meeting of the American Dialect Society. Forty speakers will present papers.

Conference theme: Approaches to syntactic and semantic description in Caribbean languages—and in situations which share something with those in the Caribbean.

Conference secretary: Donald Winford, Dept. of Language and Linguistics, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad, W.I.

Registration fee: \$30 (U.S.); TT\$75 for CARICOM residents. The fee includes a bound collection of the text of all papers, available to registrants at the start of the conference.

Accommodation: Prospective participants are requested to write the conference secretary immediately indicating which type of accommodation they prefer:

—Fifty single rooms, with communal bathrooms, will be available at Milner Hall on campus. The provisional rate is \$14 (TT\$50) per night; it is likely to increase somewhat.

—Three Senior Common Rooms, singles, with breakfast, will also be available on campus.

—Bernard's Apartments, near campus, have singles with private bathroom at \$24 per night, singles with shared bathroom at \$17. Meals by arrangement. (All prices in U.S. dollars.)

—Mt. St. Benedict's Guest House has singles with shared bathroom at \$23 per night, doubles with shared bathroom at \$40, both including breakfast and dinner.

—In Port of Spain, half an hour's drive from campus, special rates (based on a minimum of 15 persons) are available at the Normandie Hotel: singles \$35 (regularly \$57), doubles \$45 (regularly \$68).

—Regular rates at other hotels: Trinidad Hilton, singles or doubles approximately \$113; Kapok Hotel, singles \$60, doubles \$70; Holiday Inn, singles \$80, doubles \$90.

Excursions: Day tour to the sister island Tobago on Sunday, Aug. 31. Rates of \$50 with airfare, \$30 without airfare include transportation to and from the airports, visits to the beautiful beach at Pigeon Point and the delightful

coral gardens of Buccoo Reef, and lunch.

Those wishing to go on this tour are advised to have their airline tickets routed through to Crown Point Airport, Tobago, via Port of Spain. This will save the cost of return air fare to Tobago.

If enough people are interested, a half-day beach excursion may be arranged on the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 30 for those unable to make the Sunday tour.

Transportation to Trinidad: Airlines from the United States and Canada—Air Canada, B.W.I.A., American, Eastern, Pan Am, ALM. From Europe—B.W.I.A., British Airways, KLM. Notify the conference secretary well in advance of the date, time and flight number of your arrival.

Special air rates from New York: If a group of 15 individuals can be formed by June, a special

CUSTOMS INFORMATION SCL-ADS Conference 1986 Trinidad and Tobago

A valid passport is required of all persons 16 or over. Its validity must exceed by at least 6 months the date of your entry to Trinidad & Tobago. (This restriction does not apply to U.S. citizens.)

Visas are not necessary for citizens of Trinidad & Tobago, the Commonwealth, the United States (for tourism no longer than 2 months), Venezuela (for tourism no longer than 14 days). Nationals of other countries should consult their travel agent, a local representative of Trinidad & Tobago, or a British consulate.

Transit visas are issued on arrival against the payment of TT\$50 to tourists and short-term visitors (not exceeding 14 days).

If you enter Trinidad & Tobago within 6 days of going through a country infected by yellow fever, you should have a vaccination certificate.

Change foreign currency only in a bank and keep the receipt so that you can reconvert on departure.

Before departure, you are required to pay an airport departure tax of TT\$20 in local currency only.

rate of \$349 per person, round trip New York–Port of Spain, would be available on British West Indian Airways (the Trinidadian flag carrier), as arranged by ADS member John Holm. A block of 15 reservations has been set aside for SCL and ADS members, leaving Tuesday, Aug. 26 and returning Sunday, Aug. 31. If fewer than 15 sign up, tickets will cost \$399 each. Contact Ms. Marva Duke at CARIFTA Travel, 1380 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11226, phone (718) 693-1200—right away.

SUMMER MEETING PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, 27 AUGUST

● 9:00 a.m. Registration.

● 10:30 a.m. Formal opening.

● 12:30 p.m. Lunch.

● 2:00 p.m. SCL Session:

□ "Internal and External Factors in the Development of the Sranan Comparative." JACQUES ARENDS.

□ "The Copula in Sranan." PIETER SEUREN.

□ "Rhetorical Questions in Sranan Tongo." JOHN WILNER.

Refreshments.

□ "Predicate Structures in Saramaccan." MERVYN ALLEYNE.

□ "Epenthetic *-mi* in Ndjuka: A Transitive Marker?" GEORGE HUTTAR.

□ "An Examination of Copula in Negerholands." ROBIN SABINO.

● 5:00 p.m. Session ends.

● 6:30 p.m. Cocktails.

THURSDAY, 28 AUGUST

● 9:00 a.m. SCL Session:

□ "Thematization in Jamaican Speech." PAULINE CHRISTIE.

□ "Deictic Markers in Jamaican Creole NPs: An Analysis of *a da* and *dem*." HUBERT DEVONISH and J. POCHARD.

□ "A Description of Jamaican Pronouns with Reference to Guyanese." KEAN GIBSON.

● 10:30 a.m. Refreshments.

● 10:45 a.m. SCL Session A:

□ "Past Forms and Their Function in Bahamian English." ANNE ALBURY.

□ "Tense and Aspect in Samana English." S. POPLACK and S. TAGLIAMONTE.

□ "The Creole Basis for Panamanian Congo Speech: Verbal Constructions." JOHN LIPSKI.

● 10:45 a.m. SCL Session B:

□ "Recall and Verbalisation in the Jamaican Speech Situation." VELMA POLLARD.

□ "Syntactic Description and Tone in Jamaican Creole." DAVID SUTCLIFFE.

□ "The Intelligibility Criterion in Written Jamaican English." DAVID LAWTON.

● 12:15 p.m. Lunch.

● 2:00 p.m. ADS Session:

□ "The Sources of Durative/Habitual *be* in the Present-Day Black English Vernacular." GUY BAILEY, Texas A&M Univ., and NATALIE MAYNOR, Mississippi State Univ.

Theories of the origins of the black English durative/habitual *be* (= *be*₂) all assume that *be*₂ is a relic, merely a preservation of a form in some earlier variety. Our research in Texas and Mississippi, however, has shown that this assumption is incorrect. While invariant *be* was occasionally used in earlier varieties of black English, the form simply alternated with the conjugated forms. The systematic contrast between *be* and other present tense forms occurs only in the speech of younger blacks. Our work suggests that *be*₂ is the consequence of an independent syntactic reanalysis of the earlier invariant *be*, motivated by the lack of transparency in the present tense forms, the anomalous nature of the English progressive, and the social insularity of blacks that resulted from the Great Migration.

This paper offers a principled explanation of why *be*, rather than some other present-tense form, was reanalyzed as a durative/habitual marker. First, we suggest that invariant *be*, unlike either the conjugated forms or the zero copula, had no syntactic constraints on its occurrence and was thus available to carry a new semantic and syntactic load. Second, the invariant *be* used as an alternate for the conjugated forms in early black English was a homophone of another type of invariant *be*—one resulting from the deletion of an underlying *would*. This second type of invariant *be*, along with *would be*, served as a past habitual marker. That invariant *be* apparently served as a stimulus for the reanalysis.

Compelling evidence for our hypothesis comes from patterns of adverb cooccurrence. As Fasold (1972) has shown, in present-day black English, frequency-of-occurrence adverbs are used far more often with durative/habitual *be* than with other present-tense forms. Our analysis of adverb cooccurrence both with invariant *be* resulting from *would* deletion and with *would be* in earlier black English shows a similar pattern. Frequency-of-occurrence adverbials are used almost exactly as often with these forms as with *be*₂ in the speech of younger blacks.

□ "Tidewater Pidgin." MARY R. MILLER, Univ. of Maryland.

Historical documents establish the existence of a pidgin language in the Virginia area in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. This pidgin has not been described in the linguistic literature, although contemporary historical documents compared its function to Latin and the lingua franca of the

Levant. Apparently exclusively Amerind in its origins, the pidgin at this point had not mixed with English, and hence cannot be considered a form of American Indian Pidgin English, although it must have been partially relexified prior to the extinction of the Powhatan language in the second half of the 18th century. This paper summarizes all available information on this tidewater pidgin, with a view to establishing its linguistic origins, its geographic distribution, and its relationship to other East Coast trade languages, American Indian Pidgin English, and Black pidgins and creoles in the area.

□ "The Evolution of the Present Tense of the Verb *to be*: Evidence from Literary Dialects." PATRICIA L. REPKA and RICK EVANS, Texas A&M Univ.

This study traces the evolution of the present tense of *to be* in Black English by surveying the literary dialects of American writers from 1767 to 1982. In the first part of our study, we examine 18th- and 19th-century American dramas, short stories and novels that represent the speech of black characters. In the second part we examine the works of six major black novelists: Charles W. Chestnutt, Jean Toomer, Langston Hughes, Richard Wright, Ralph Ellison and Alice Walker. The resulting data suggests that the development of this paradigm is somewhat different than what some sociolinguists believe. For example, if literary sources are an accurate reflection of the speech, distributive-habitual *be* seems to be a later development, not part of the earliest black dialect. However, other features, such as the zero copula, are clearly integral aspects of the earliest present tense paradigm.

● 3:30 p.m. Refreshments.

● 3:45 p.m. SCL-ADS Session A:

□ "Morphological Processes in Haitian Creole: Evidence for Substratum Influence." A. BROUSSEAU, S. FILIPOVICH and C. LEFEBVRE.

□ "The African Substratum in American English: Evidence from Plural Formation in Upcountry Lower Southern." MICHAEL I. MILLER, Chicago State Univ.

In addition to loan words, African languages have influenced American phonology and grammar in the replacement of final consonants with vowel nasality, simplification of final consonant clusters, assimilation of /l/ following back vowels, and the pervasive deletion of articles, copulas, prepositions and other function words (Pederson 1983). This paper explores one detail of this influence, formation of plurals in the speech of Augusta, Georgia—the initial point of entry for African slaves in the colony of Georgia. Languages and dialects in contact at this locality included at least Creek, Cherokee, Yoruba, Ewe, Fante, Bambara, Malinke, German, London English, East Anglian English, Southwestern English, Lowland and Ulster Scots English, and Irish English.

Current synchronic field results show loss of final -s in running text. In addition, a variety of forms for plurals of nouns ending in -sp, -st and -sk, plurals of *foot*, *mouse*, *tooth* and *ox*, and plurals of nouns of measure appear in both black and white speech. The underlying 18th century British system included (1) voiced, voiceless and disyllabic -s forms, (2) -n forms, (3) mutation forms, (4) zero forms, (5) periphrastic forms, and (6) a unique suppletive form. However, the stems to which the morphological processes apply vary in both 18th century and contemporary usage. Judging from current West African languages and creoles derived from them, generalized 18th century African systems included (1) zero forms, (2) periphrastic forms, (3) reduplicative forms, sometimes accompanied by tonal modification, and (4) suppletives.

Though lack of a suffix cannot by itself establish origins, suffixation always positively proves modeling on English. Furthermore, the spread of -s to stems like *foot* and *ox* attest formation of a second-stage caste dialect, probably after 1865 (cf. Schneider 1983). Among zero forms, measure nouns also seem to be unlikely sources of African influence, since measure nouns were much more frequently uninflected in 18th century use than today. However, words ending in -sp, -st and -sk, when formed as plurals without final -s, probably attest African influence due to the interaction of phonotactic and word-forming rules. Moreover, geographical evidence demonstrates that these forms occur only in areas of intensive English-African contact. Though phonologically incidental, therefore, final \emptyset in these contexts is grammatically structural and attests structural borrowing.

□ "Habitual Aspect Markers in White West Indian English: English, African or Other?" JEFFREY WILLIAMS.

● 3:45 p.m. SCL-ADS Session B:

□ "Phonological Reduction of Auxiliaries: Liberian Evidence and a Pan-Creole Rule." JOHN SINGLER.

□ "Intelligibility of Non-native English in the Caribbean." JOAN FAYER.

□ "Cultural Schemata and Linguistic Short Circuit in the Comprehension of Reggae Lyrics." LISE WINER, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale.

Reggae is an important cultural, social and political form of expression in Jamaica, as well as for Blacks and others elsewhere in the Caribbean, Africa, England, the United States and Canada. Drawing on recent research in psycholinguistics and reading, two models—schema theory and the linguistic short circuit—were applied to the question: How intelligible are reggae lyrics to native speakers of English?

Two hypotheses were developed: first, that the more developed the subjects' prior knowledge and cultural schema, the more intelligible they would find the lyrics; second, that the closer the lyrics to

standard English, the more intelligible they would be to English speakers.

An observational study was carried out using as subjects native speakers of standard Canadian or American English, Black American English, Jamaican Creole, and other West Indian creoles. A pre-test on cultural knowledge was given, followed by tests for main idea and transcribing selected verses from three reggae songs with lyrics in English, Creole and mixed. This paper will discuss test scores, strategies used by the subjects, and implications for further studies.

- 5:00 p.m. Sessions end.
- 8:00 p.m. Entertainment.

FRIDAY, 29 AUGUST

- 9:00 a.m. SCL Session:

□ "The Typology of Dictionaries of English-based Pidgins and Creoles." MANFRED GÖRLACH.

□ "A 19th-century Report on the Creole English of Tobago: The Utz-Schuchardt Correspondence." LISE WINER and GLENN G. GILBERT, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale.

□ "Documenting Syntactic Change in Jamaican Creole." BARBARA LALLA.

- 10:30 a.m. Refreshments.

- 10:45 a.m. SCL Session A:

□ "A Morpho-syntactic and a Semantic Challenge to the Creole Continuum." KATHRYN SHIELDS.

□ "Morpho-syntactic Acculturation at the Rural/urban Interface in Guyana." WALTER EDWARDS.

□ "The Structural Organisation of St. Lucian Creole Narrative Discourse." DAVID FRANK.

- 10:45 a.m. SCL Session B:

□ "A Comparison Across Lexical Bases of the Lexical and Semantic Sources of the Atlantic Creoles." JOHN HOLM, Hunter Coll., CUNY.

□ "Description and Suggested Application of a Dictionary and Data Base Covering Lexical Borrowings in Brazil from Sub-Saharan Africa." JOHN SCHNEIDER.

□ "The Vocabulary of Sarnami." TH. DAMSTEGT.

- 12:15 p.m. Lunch.

- 2:00 p.m. ADS Session:

□ "Camouflaged Forms in Early Black English: Evidence from the WPA Ex-Slave Narratives." JEUTONNE P. BREWER, Univ. of North Carolina, Greensboro.

Studies of Black English have discussed a significant number of verbal forms that are part of standard or nonstandard Black English but have syntactic-semantic functions different from their counterparts in white English. These *camouflaged forms*—a useful term suggested by Spears (1982)—

include distributive *be* (Fasold 1972), non-concord *am* as a continuative marker related to invariant *be* (Brewer 1974, 1979), verbal *-s* suffix (3rd person singular present tense) as a durative marker (Brewer 1986), *come* as a semi-auxiliary verb that expresses indignation (Spears 1982), and *steady* as a pro-verb that marks intensive action (Baugh 1983). Camouflaged forms provide speakers with a means of preserving significant syntactic and semantic functions while adapting their language to the target or base language.

During the 1930s the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Project Administration collected reminiscences from ex-slaves in 26 states. This paper will present the analysis of the ex-slaves' use of camouflaged forms in the WPA interviews from Texas, one of the largest and most useful collections (Rawick 1979); the sample of 130 represents one-fifth of the Texas interviews. The data will be discussed in relation to social factors that can influence the use of camouflaged forms: sex, age and occupation (during slavery) of the ex-slaves as well as the WPA interviewers.

□ "The Discovery of Black English: 'Here We Go Again!'" DAVID L. SHORES, Old Dominion Univ.

A January 1986 newspaper story on Black English, made available nationwide through the Los Angeles Times News Service, tells of how linguists and educators have come to agree that "a separate black vernacular exists," that it is "as sound as standard English," that it "arose from a common West African pidgin," and that understanding all this has promise for black children in learning standard English. It reads as if these findings are brand new, as if the scholarly and education communities have had no experience at all with the language of ethnic minorities.

In the 1960s and early 1970s a great deal of attention was placed on the language of blacks by scholars and educators—and by Washington. Scholars produced a heap of uneven and controversial scholarship; educators were well-meaning but failed; and Washington, as it often does, wasted a lot of money. All of this took place in an effort to solve ghetto educational problems. The best-known thing that came out of this was the Conference on College Composition and Communication's resolution "Students' Right to Their Own Language," a document little cited today and for good reasons. The best thing that came out of this was, eventually, some solid scholarship. The most damage was to the children and teachers, especially the minorities.

Black English became an enterprise, but one that later took a nose-dive; whether it was due to political or pedagogical failure, it is hard to say. But the intriguing thing is that Black English has now popped up again with all the same trappings, problems, concerns, solutions. My concern is to evaluate this "new" discovery and to suggest how linguists should behave in dealing with such matters.

"In Need of More Evidence on Black English: The Ex-Slave Narratives Revisited." WOLFGANG VIERECK, Univ. Bamberg.

The few studies using the Ex-Slave Narratives as a source have shown that regional variation existed in Early Black English. This result should lead to further investigations. As is known, South Carolina was the state with the highest Negro population. Thus one should expect linguistic differences between that state and the surrounding regions. Most revealing would be if such differences existed with features for which no or no exact regional dialectal British English parallels have as yet been found. The following features appear especially promising in this connection: third person singular pronouns, *been V*, and *no V*. Their regional distribution in the Ex-Slave Narratives will be discussed and compared with the situation in Caribbean creoles, British English dialects, and present-day Black English.

- 3:30 p.m. Refreshments.

CALENDAR OF ADS REGIONAL MEETINGS 1986

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL MEETING in association with RMMLA, Saturday, Oct. 18; Denver, Hotel Radisson.

Membership in RMMLA is \$12 for individuals, \$8 for students. Write RMMLA Executive Director Charles G. Davis, Boise State Univ., Boise ID 83725.

ADS Chair: Gary Underwood, Dept. of English, Univ. of Texas, Austin TX 78712. Regional secretary: Grant W. Smith, English Dept., Eastern Washington Univ., Cheney WA 99004.

- 1:45-3:15 p.m., *Century Room*.

"Variation in Negative Concord in Late Middle English." CAROLYN O'HEARN, Univ. of Texas, El Paso.

"High and Mid Vowels in Salt Lake Valley Speech." MARIANNA DI PAOLO, Univ. of Utah.

"Professors Who Speak Like Children." ROBERT HAUSMANN, Univ. of Montana.

SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL MEETING in association with SCMLA, Saturday, Nov. 1; New Orleans, Clarion Hotel.

The Clarion, at 1500 Canal St., is a renovation of the old Jung Hotel. Convention rates will be \$55 for singles, \$65 for doubles. SCMLA membership is \$8 for individuals, \$4 for students. Write SCMLA, English Dept., Texas A&M Univ., College Station TX 77843-4238.

ADS Chair: Kate Meyers, Faculty of English Language and Literature, Univ. of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK 74104. Regional secretary: Scott Baird, English Dept., Trinity Univ., Box 105, 715 Stadium Dr., San Antonio TX 78284.

- 10:45 a.m.-12:15 p.m., *Oak Room*.

"How is the American Language 'Going'?"

- 3:45 p.m. SCL Session:

Paper by DONALD WINFORD, Univ. of the West Indies.

Paper by PETER ROBERTS.

"The St. Kitts-Nevis Creole Verb Phrase." VINCENT COOPER.

"Notes on the So-called Infinitive in Creole." SALIKOKO S. MUFWENE, Univ. of Georgia, and M. DIJKHOFF.

- 5:00 p.m. Session ends.

SATURDAY, 30 AUGUST

- 9:00 a.m. SCL Session:

"What Can 'Dialect' Mean in Relation to Caribbean Creole English?" ROBERT LEPAGE.

"Some Barbadian Etymologies." FREDERIC G. CASSIDY, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison.

"The Concept *do* in English and English-Lexicon Creole." DENNIS CRAIG.

- 11:00 a.m. General Meeting of the SCL.

One Sign: The Use of *going*." LEONARD R.N. ASHLEY, Brooklyn College, CUNY.

"When English Isn't English: Yet Another Foray into George Washington Cable's Linguistic Variations in Literature." WILLIAM W. EVANS, Louisiana State Univ.

Business session. Election of officers.

"The Politics of Dialect: Edgeworth, Scott, and Gaskell." LYNN M. ALEXANDER, Univ. of Tulsa.

"Skyte, Skate, Skeet: The Long Road to High Garrett." MERRELL KNIGHTEN, Louisiana State Univ., Shreveport.

MIDWEST REGIONAL MEETING in association with MMLA, Thursday, Nov. 6; Chicago Hilton and Towers.

MMLA membership is \$12 for full and associate professors and administrators, \$9 for other faculty, \$5 student and unemployed. Write MMLA, 423 English/Philosophy Bldg., Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

ADS Chair: Michael I. Miller, Dept. of English, Chicago State Univ., 95th and Martin Luther King Drive, Chicago IL 60628. Regional secretary: Donald W. Larmouth, Communication Processes, Univ. of Wisconsin, Green Bay WI 54302.

- 1:30-3:00 p.m.

"Statistical Methods in Dialectology: Review and Critique." DENNIS GIRARD, Univ. of Wisconsin-Green Bay.

"Multidimensional Scaling as a Statistical Analytical Procedure in a Traditional Dialect Study." CHARLES L. HOUCK, Ball State Univ.

"An Investigation into the Use of Inverse

Factor Analysis for Forming Clusters of Informants Based on Linguistic Variables." ROBERT S. WACHAL, Univ. of Iowa.

● 3:00-3:15 p.m. Break.

● 3:15-4:55 p.m.

"A Statistical Analysis of Verb Forms in the Linguistic Atlas of the North-Central States." MICHAEL LINN, Univ. of Minnesota, Duluth, and VIRGINIA MCDAVID, Chicago State Univ., emer.

"Occlusion of /θ/ in American English." JAMES D. ALEXANDER, Univ. of Wisconsin Center, Marshfield.

"A Comparative Description of Guyanese Creole and Black English Pre-Verbal Aspect Marker *don*." WALTER F. EDWARDS, Wayne State Univ.

"Functional Load, Probability, and Selected Consonants of Black English: An Explanation of Sound Change." DANIEL KIES, Governors State Univ.

● 4:55-5:15 p.m. Business Meeting.

SOUTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL MEETING in association with SAMLA, Saturday, Nov. 15; Atlanta, Westin Peachtree Plaza Hotel.

ADS Chair: Ann H. Pitts, Dept. of English,

ADS-SPONSORED SESSION AT NCTE, NOVEMBER 23

ADS SESSION at the 75th Anniversary Convention of the National Council of Teachers of English, Sunday, Nov. 23; San Antonio, Convention Center.

The Hyatt Regency San Antonio will be headquarters hotel. Convention rates at eight hotels will be \$60-\$75 for singles, \$75-\$90 for doubles. For membership information write NCTE, 1111 Kenyon Rd., Urbana, IL 61801.

● 10:30-11:45 a.m. Session D-26.

Chair: Lurline H. Coltharp, 4263 Ridgecrest, El Paso TX 79902 (Univ. of Texas, El Paso). Associate Chair: Scott Baird, Trinity Univ. Recorder-Reactor: Allan Metcalf, MacMurray Coll.

Topic: A New Resource: The *Dictionary of American Regional English*.

● Program:

"DARE and the American Vocabulary." VIRGINIA G. MCDAVID, Chicago State Univ.

"DARE and the Texan Vocabulary." FRED A. TARPLEY, East Texas State Univ.

Note for 1987: Next year the NCTE will meet in Los Angeles. Any member wishing to organize an ADS session for that meeting should contact the ADS executive secretary by September 1986.

PRESENT-DAY ENGLISH DISCUSSION GROUP MLA ANNUAL MEETING 1986

New York City

Theme: English World Wide

Presiding: Patricia C. Nichols, English Dept., San Jose State Univ., San Jose CA 95192.

"Chinese Borrowings in English and Their Distribution." GARLAND CANNON, Texas A&M Univ.

"Toward a Description of Non-Native Varieties of Standard English." PETER H. LOWENBURG, Georgetown Univ.

"British and American Syntax." JOHN ALGEO, Univ. of Georgia.

"English and Gender: the Status of the Sexes in Native and Non-Native Varieties." TAMARA VALENTINE, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana.

9030 Haley Center, Auburn University, AL 36849-3501. Regional secretary: Jeutonne P. Brewer, English Dept., Univ. of North Carolina, Greensboro NC 27412.

● Program:

"Vowel Changes in Columbus, Ohio." ERIK R. THOMAS, Duke Univ.

"Talking Through a Smile: High School Cheerleader Talk in Middle Georgia." WAYNE GLOWKA, Georgia Coll., and ELLEN GLOWKA, Georgia Military Coll. Prep School.

"A Variant of the 'Invariant' *be*." CYNTHIA BERNSTEIN, Texas A&M Univ.

"Phonetic Constraints on the Restoration of Postvocalic /r/: Evidence from LAGS." GUY BAILEY, Texas A&M Univ.

"Micromapping." LEE PEDERSON, Emory Univ.

VERBATIM, The Language Quarterly of fun and games, again offers a \$1000 first prize, \$500 second prize, and \$250 third through sixth prizes in a contest for original articles, not to exceed 2000 words, on any topic pertaining to language—how to speak it, write it, play with it, mutilate it, criticize it, or enliven it. *July 31* is the deadline for entries; before then, send a SASE for contest rules (which must be observed) to *Verbatim*, Box 668, Essex CT 06426.

ADS Life Member Barbara Hunt Lazerson was second-prize winner in 1985 for "Patterned Words and Phrases," published in the January 1986 issue. She won first prize the previous year.

HOW DO YOU CALL THE CATTLE? A REQUEST FOR HELP

(Letter to the ADS from Dane Leathers, P.O. Box 3291, San Francisco, CA 94119. He would welcome replies.)

I am organizing a computer service for individuals and groups involved in Bovine research. In preparing the texts for this project one problem keeps arising. There is no specific word in Modern English for the animals we commonly call cattle.

"Cattle" is a generic term that refers to a fairly large family of mammals. Since only two types of cattle have, up till now, been kept commercially in this country (European common cattle and the humped Zebu of India), no specific term was needed. Now breeders are beginning to experiment with entirely separate species of cattle, and there is no practical way to differentiate our more familiar bovines from the new arrivals.

Perhaps listing the species and types involved will illustrate the problem more precisely:

AUROCHS (*Bos primigenius primigenius*)—Extinct ancestor of humpless (and at present nameless) domestic cattle of species *Bos taurus*.

—?— (*Bos taurus*)—Non-humped common cattle. This is the animal most Americans would associate with the word "cattle."

ZEBU (*Bos indicus*)—Humped domestic cattle of India. Sometimes called "Brahman" by Americans.

GAUR (*Bos gaurus*)—Large wild cattle of India and Southeast Asia.

MITHUN (*Bos frontalis*)—Domestic form of the Gaur.

BANTENG (*Bos banteng*)—Wild cattle of Southeast Asia and Indonesia.

BALI CATTLE (*Bos banteng domesticus*)—Domestic form of the Banteng.

If you add to this list Water Buffalo, Yak, and Bison, which are also technically cattle, you get a potentially confusing situation. Several of these species are already being developed for commercial usage in this country and more will almost certainly be introduced in the near future. A precise noun that clearly refers to our common cattle is necessary now that it is no longer the only bovine in the barnyard.

As late as Chaucerian times a specific word for common cattle did exist in English. "Cattle" at that time referred to all hoofed livestock. Neat Cattle (from the Icelandic word for ox, Naut) meant bovines. Unfortunately the slang word "neat" (as in groovy or delightful) is already currently in use.

Any suggestions that you or your colleagues could make on developing a word from Latin,

Greek, or other sources to fill this philological gap would be deeply and widely appreciated. The most important domestic animal in America is by far the least understood. We have never even bothered to name it.

COMMITTEES FOR 1986

Much of the work of the Society takes place in its committees. Additional hard-working members are generally welcome; if you are interested, write the appropriate chair or the Executive Secretary.

These are the committees for 1986, appointed at the 1985 Annual Meeting by President Clark:

Committee on New Words: Chair, Mary Gray Porter, Box 4904, University, AL 35486. Members: William W. Evans, Michael Montgomery, Thomas M. Paikeday, Richard E. Ray.

Committee on Non-English Dialects: Chair, Juergen Eichhoff, Dept. of German, Univ. of Wisconsin, 838 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706. Vice chair: Anthony B. House. Members: Scott Baird, C. Richard Beam, Robert H. Buchheit, Werner Enninger, Marion Lois Huffines, Alan S. Kaye, Nolan P. LeCompte, Dorothy M. Lee, Norman F. Roberts.

Committee on Proverbs and Proverbial Sayings: Chair, Kelsie B. Harder, English Dept., State Univ. College, Potsdam, NY 13676. Members: Shirley L. Arora, Dan Ben-Amos, Charles Clay Doyle, J.W. Hassell Jr., Stewart A. Kingsbury, Wolfgang Mieder. (See NADS 18.1, p. 13.)

Committee on Regionalisms and Linguistic Geography: Chair, Edward Callary, English Dept., Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb, IL 60115. Vice chair: Bruce Southard. Members: Michael R. Dressman, Martha C. Howard, A. Murray Kinloch, Michael I. Miller, Terry K. Pratt, Laurence Seits.

Committee on Usage: Chair, Edward Finegan, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089. Vice chair: Virginia G. McDavid. Members: John Algeo, Dennis Baron, Thomas Creswell, Boyd Davis, Andrew F. Downey Jr., William Evans, Kelsie Harder, Michael Linn, Charles F. Meyer, Michael Montgomery, Avis K. Payne, Richard K. Redfern, Ethel Grodzins Romm, Laurence E. Seits, Alan Slotkin.

Committee on Teaching: Chair, Donald M. Lance, Dept. of English, 231 Arts & Sciences Bldg., Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211. Vice chair: Crawford Feagin. Members: Lynn Beene, Lawrence M. Davis, Arthur W. Glowka, Virginia G. McDavid, Rose Nash, John Tinkler.

COUNSELING WITH THE LEARNED SOCIETIES

By John Algeo

The American Council of Learned Societies held its annual meeting in New York City on 10-11 April 1986. The ACLS is an organization of 45 organizations devoted to humanistic scholarship, with a membership ranging, alphabetically, from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to the Society of Biblical Literature and including, in addition to the American Dialect Society, the MLA and the LSA. Representing the ADS at this meeting were our executive secretary, Allan Metcalf; an honored guest of the ADS and ACLS, Allen Walker Read; and me as delegate.

The annual meeting provides an opportunity for the secretaries of the various constituent organizations to get together to compare notes about how societies operate and for delegates to share common concerns, as well as for the ACLS to transact its official business. This year we also had the opportunity to meet the new president-elect of the ACLS, Stanley N. Katz, who comes to the Council from Princeton, where he has been Professor of the History of American Law and Liberty and of Public and International Affairs. (He grew up in Chicago and is a Cubs fan—ed.) Mr. Katz's most recent work has been in the history, policy, and laws of charitable trusts and foundations—a very useful background for the chief executive of the ACLS.

During the meeting we heard an address by John Agresto, the acting chairman of the NEH, on the endangered status of the study of great books in the Western Tradition. We heard one panel on the American Studies Program, consisting of present or past fellows from East Germany, Denmark, and Japan, and another on Chinese studies, consisting of three American sinologists. The Haskins Lecture on "The Life of Learning" was delivered by Milton V. Anastos, UCLA Professor Emeritus of Byzantine Greek.

A report by Deanna Marcum, vice-president of the Council on Library Resources, emphasized the problems libraries are having with books printed on paper whose acid content disintegrates the paper itself. At the Library of Congress, 25 percent of the books published after 1850 can no longer be used. The life expectancy of a book published on ordinary, non-acid-free paper is only 50 to 60 years, after which it ceases to be a book and becomes "brown snow." A program for the preservation of brittle materials now exists, and guidelines for the work of preservation and for sharing the results are being prepared. It is

estimated that over 3 million titles now need to be preserved.

The ACLS is known best to most of us as a source of fellowships, grants-in-aid, and travel grants for participation in conferences abroad (like the Methods VI conference in Wales next summer—ed.). It also sponsors a variety of other activities and good works, however, of which those cited above are only a sample. Next year's meeting will be held in Washington, D.C., in celebration of the bicentennial of the Constitution.

NOTES ON SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

(A new venture of the ACLS, the Office of Scholarly Communication, mentions the following items in its newsletter. For the complete story on any item, write the friendly editors, Herbert C. Morton and Anne J. Price, Office of Scholarly Communication and Technology, 1717 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036; phone 202-328-2431.)

GOOD FOR THE BOOK—Prof. Hugh Kenner of Johns Hopkins, in a talk on new technology, offered a reassuring lesson from the past: "every new technology, when it applies for admission to a citadel of the intellect, has invariably received its first welcome from the librarian." Electric lights, air conditioning, copying machines, and now the computer. By analogy, the computer "may be somehow good for the book."

SIMPLE SOFTWARE—Confirming "the widely held view that a more expensive program is not necessarily a better program," the OSCT sings praises of a \$65 general-purpose data management program, PC-FILE III, for use with an IBM PC. In turn, PC-FILE can be used with PC-DBDB, a \$23 on-disk guide to 400 specialized programs that manage textual data.

OPTICAL SCANNERS are becoming more capable and affordable (\$6,000-\$35,000).

THE ASSOCIATION FOR COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS holds its 24th annual meeting at Columbia Univ. June 10-13, with tutorial sessions as well as paper presentations. ACL's research areas include phonetics, phonology, lexicology, syntax, semantics, dialectology and language change. Membership at \$15 a year includes the quarterly *Computational Linguistics*. Write Donald E. Walker, ACL, Bell Communications Research, 445 South St. MRE 2A379, Morristown NJ 07960; phone (201) 829-4312.

COMING IN AMERICAN SPEECH

61.2: Summer 1986

ARTICLES: "English Constructions of the Type *French-built [widgets]*," Ian B.G. Mackenzie and Igor Mel'čuk; "The Language of Naval Fighter Pilots," Thomas E. Murray; "Flip-Flop Prestige in American *tune, duke, news*," Ann Pitts; "Yuppies, Yumpies, Yaps, and Computer-Assisted Lexicology," Fred Shapiro; "*Porchmouth for Portsmouth*," David L. Shores.

REVIEWS: by Jeutonne P. Brewer of Edgar W. Schneider, *Morphologische und syntaktische Variablen im amerikanischen Early Black English*; by Barbara Hunt Lazerson of Francine Frank and Frank Anshen, *Language and the Sexes*; by Walter F. Edwards of John Baugh and Joel Sherzer, eds., *Language in Use: Readings in Sociolinguistics*; by Amy J. Devitt of W.N. Francis, *Dialectology: An Introduction*; by Jerrie C. Scott of Irving Lewis Allen, *The Language of Ethnic Conflict: Social Organization and Lexical Culture*; by W. Kruck of Morton S. Freeman, *A Treasury for Word Lovers*; by W.F.H. Nicolaisen of William A. Read, rev. James B. McMillan, *Indian Place Names in Alabama*. MISCELLANY.

61.3: Fall 1986

ARTICLES: "Barbadian Creole—Possibility and Probability," Frederic G. Cassidy; "The Cryptolectal Speech of the American Roads: Traveler Cant and American Angloromani," Ian Hancock; "A Synchronic Semantic Analysis of *de-* and *un-* in American English," Edna Andrews; "Factors Affecting the Formation of Citizen Names in the United States." Philip Shaw; "The Influence of the Mississippi River on Northern Dialect Boundaries," Craig Carver.

REVIEWS: by Phyllis R. Randall of Deborah Tannen, *Conversational Style: Analyzing Talk Among Friends*; by Mark Baggett of Judith S. Neaman and Carole G. Silver, *Kind Words: A Thesaurus of Euphemisms*; by Sarah Lawson of D.J. Enright, ed., *Fair of Speech: The Uses of Euphemism*; by Richard A. Spears of Guy L. Steele, Jr. et al., *The Hacker's Dictionary*, and Ernest L. Abel, *A Marijuana Dictionary: Words, Terms, Events, and Persons Related to Cannabis*; by William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. of Candace West, *Routine Complications: Troubles with Talk Between Doctors and Patients*. MISCELLANY.

INAUGURAL REPRESENTATIONS

Last year three members officially represented the ADS at inaugurations:

DAVID K. BARNHART at the inauguration of Michael J. Adanti as president of Southern Connecticut State University, May 9.

H.B. WOOLF: "On 3 March 1983 I represented the ADS at the creation of the Connecticut State University. On 1 October 1985 I returned to New Britain for the inauguration of the university's second president, Dallas K. Beal. More than 80 delegates from colleges and universities in New England and the Middle Atlantic states, and from learned societies, marched in the academic procession.

"There was much speechmaking during the two-hour ceremony, those holding forth including the Governor and representatives of the students, alumni, faculty, and presidents of the four institutions that constitute the University. The inaugural address was preceded by singing of the Gloria from a Mozart mass—a highly appropriate selection in view of the visit of the hurricane Gloria to Connecticut five days before the inauguration."

DAVID L. SHORES: "It was very easy for me to represent the American Dialect Society at the inauguration of Robert Marchant O'Neil as sixth president of the University of Virginia. The plan was to have the ceremony 'on the lawn,' but difficulties arose in carrying it out, for light did not break on yonder stage. Charlottesville, 'tis a shame, was not at its best, whereupon the multicolored entourage was shuttled to and from University Hall, a structure not graced by Jefferson's deft hand but one brought to life by another Virginian who stood tall, Ralph Sampson.

"I was among 14 other delegates of learned societies and scores of others of universities near and far, not to mention a horde of dignitaries of the Commonwealth, former governors, and the current one who, like other platform speakers, thoroughly Jeffersonianized the company. O'Neil's address had wit, learning, praise for UVA's past, and wider implications for new paths. Jeffersonianisms became a bit cumbersome, but they, all in all, proved a good fit for the thoughts and feelings of the occasion. . . .

"In sum, in a pastiche of an old friend: Greet was the feeste in Charlottesville that day (Oct. 2), and wel we were esed atte beste (Radisson Hotel Charlottesville). In al the route nas ther yong ne old that he ne seyde it was a nobel feeste. There saugh we many another wonder storie, the which me list nat drawn to memorie . . . there is namoore to seye."

FROM THE REPORTS OF 1985 REGIONAL MEETINGS

ROCKY MOUNTAIN MEETING

There was very good attendance at our meeting in Provo, Utah, this past October 18. Twenty-three people filed through the room for at least part of the session, and 18 stayed long enough to sign a sheet indicating their interest (or not) in presenting a paper at next year's conference.

The presentations went well, especially those of Marianna Di Paolo and Gary Underwood. Ms. Di Paolo has made considerable progress in a study of dialect in the Salt Lake valley. Her data show contrasts between natives and non-natives as well as between areas of the valley, between Mormons and non-Mormons, and the relative conservatism of boys and girls. Significant features include the use of double modals and *+anymore* ("Oh, isn't that disgusting there's just so much of it in the news anymore!"), and seven phonetic variations (e.g. the neutralization of back vowels before /r/ as in *pour-poor* or perhaps *barn-born*). When her study is complete Ms. Di Paolo hopes to compare her results with studies of nearby Rocky Mountain regions.

Mr. Underwood's presentation was a very entertaining survey of attitudes toward as well as differences and patterns within Texas dialects. His paper was voted best of the conference, and so he will serve as chair of our meeting next October in Denver.

Jeanette Campbell was unable to attend. However, her research was summarized by Fred Tarpley, her mentor and our presiding officer for this year's conference.

Our thanks go also to Darwin Hayes of BYU, who arranged for our luncheon afterward. Only 12 attended, but it was a good chance to talk more about the topics and to exchange a few

horror stories about campus politics.

Attendance has increased steadily over the last four years, and, of course, we look forward to seeing even more of our colleagues in Denver.

—Grant Smith

SOUTH ATLANTIC MEETING

I estimate that 55-60 persons attended the Nov. 2 meeting; 44 signed the sheets circulated during the meeting.

George T. Dorrill (Univ. of South Carolina) organized the program, which received much favorable comment. Papers were presented by William G. Pickens, Michael B. Montgomery, Ann H. Pitts, Michael I. Miller and Virginia Geraty (see NADS 17.3, p. 7).

—Jeutonne P. Brewer

SOUTH CENTRAL MEETING

Mackie Blanton had two papers lined up for the Nov. 8 meeting: one by Kate Meyers and one by Paul Gilmer. (Mackie turned down four others.) He also had two respondents prepared to discuss both papers. Unfortunately Gilmer had to cancel and we were down to one paper and one respondent. Fortunately, Meyers' paper on the pronunciation of /t/ and /e/ in Tulsa was excellently written and professionally delivered and Bruce Southard had read her paper before coming, so he was well prepared. And the 12 people in attendance became excited enough that we talked dialectology until we were pushed out at the end of our allotted hour and a half.

—Scott Baird

MEETINGS IN 1987

1987 ADS Summer Meeting, first week of August: Methods VI, Sixth International Conference on Methods in Dialectology, Univ. College of North Wales. Organizer: Alan R. Thomas, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. College of North Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG, Wales, U.K.

Travel grants for U.S. residents will be available on a competitive basis from the American Council of Learned Societies. Deadline for applications is March 1, 1987. Further information in future issues of NADS.

1987 NCTE Meeting, Nov. 21-22, Los Angeles.

1987 ADS Annual Meeting, Dec. 27-30, with MLA and LSA, San Francisco.

THE JOURNAL OF PIDGIN AND CREOLE LANGUAGES begins publication this spring. Editor is ADS member Glenn Gilbert, Dept. of Linguistics, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale IL 62901; phone (618) 536-3385. An associated monograph series, the *Creole Language Library*, is edited by Pieter Muysken, Dept. of General Linguistics, Univ. of Amsterdam, Spuistraat 210, P.O. Box 19188, 1010 Vt Amsterdam, Netherlands.

The journal will publish approximately 225 pages a year in two issues. Subscriptions for 1986 are \$25 for individuals, \$35 for institutions from the publisher, John Benjamins, One Buttonwood Square, Philadelphia PA 19130.

THE SOUTHERN ENGLISH NEWSLETTER appeared in its third issue last fall, with a long article by editor Michael Montgomery on "Updating the Annotated Bibliography of Southern American English." Copies are free from Montgomery at Dept. of English, Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia SC 29208.

NEW BOOKS BY ADS MEMBERS

If you have recently published a book, send pertinent information to Executive Secretary Allan Metcalf (address on cover), and we'll mention it here.

CHARLES-JAMES N. BAILEY. *English Phonetic Transcription*. SIL Pubs. in Linguistics 74, Catalog No. 10750. Summer Institute of Linguistics (Bookstore, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236), 1984. 291 pp. Paper \$18. The chief purpose of this writing is transcription. Originally based on the pronunciation of the South of England, it has now been revised to give equal time to Southern States English and also discusses the transcriptional details of Welsh, Scottish, Irish, Australian, New Zealand, Canadian and South African English, as well as Vernacular Black English in America and several creole varieties. The book also treats social and other demographic trends affecting these varieties in recent years. Attention is given to avoiding the many misconceptions that prevail concerning descriptions of the sounds; to length and other prosodic matters; and to lectal diversity. ISBN 0-88312-000-3.

DENNIS BARON. *Grammar and Gender*. New Haven: Yale U. Press, 1986. ix + 249 pp. \$23.50. Surveying dictionaries, etymologies, grammars and general linguistic treatises from the Renaissance to the present, this book looks at the ways in which preconceptions about sex and sex roles have influenced ideas about language, and tells of past and present efforts to correct sex biases in usage and vocabulary. *Publishers Weekly* says that while Baron is sometimes maddeningly noncommittal, "this scholarly book is fun to read."

GERALD LEONARD COHEN. *Studies in Slang, Part I*. Forum Anglicum 14.1. Peter Lang Publishing (34 East 39th St., New York, NY 10016), 1985. 162 pp. Paper \$19. Detailed discussion of *skedaddle*, *ker-* (e.g. *kerflop*), *smart Aleck*, *shlemiel*, *posh*, *jim-dandy*, *the real McCoy*, *rileyed 'drunk'*, *hunky-dory*, *My name is Hanes*, *like Kelsey's nuts* and related expressions, Cajun nicknames. ISBN 3-8204-8930-4.

Joyce Penfield and JACK ORNSTEIN-GALICIA. *Chicano English*. Varieties of English Around the World, G7. John Benjamins (One Buttonwood Square, Philadelphia, PA 19130), 1985. viii + 112 pp. Paper \$17. A comprehensive examination of the most widespread ethnic dialect of U.S. English, spoken by large sections of the population in the American Southwest. Special attention is given to the question of homogeneity as

against ordered variation within Chicano English, to features of pronunciation and grammar, to its communicative functions, to the evaluative attitudes of its speakers and others, and to its uses in literature and the media. ISBN 90-272-4865-6.

HERBERT PENZL. *Frühneuhochdeutsch*. Germanistische Lehrbuchsammlung, ed. H.-G. Rolloff, 9. Peter Lang Publishing (34 East 39th St., New York, NY 10016), 1984. 203 pp. Early New High German is the German language between 1350 and 1700. This book describes the development of phonology, morphology, syntax and lexicon primarily through analysis of textual selections: excerpts from S. Brant, M. Luther, Hans Sachs, J. Fischart, M. Opitz and others.

RICHARD A. SPEARS, chief ed. *Diccionario Básico Norteamericano: Diccionario Fundamental Para Estudio del Inglés*. Barcelona, Spain: Alhambra, 1985.

RICHARD A. SPEARS. *The Slang and Jargon of Drugs and Drink*. Scarecrow Press (Box 4167, Metuchen, NJ 08840), 1986. 601 pp. \$42.50. Definitions, sources, dates and etymologies or origins for 8,000 terms, many of them Spanish. The 258 cited sources include addicts as well as glossaries and dictionaries. Many terms are cross-referenced to lists of synonyms, including 624 terms for marijuana, 167 for powdered cocaine, 151 for PCP (angel dust). ISBN 0-8108-1864-7.

LAURENCE URDANG and Frederick G. Ruffner, Jr., eds. *Allusions—Cultural, Literary, Biblical, and Historical: A Thematic Dictionary*. 2nd ed. Gale Research Co. (Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226), June 1986. 634 pp. \$68. More than 8700 allusions (Horatio Alger story, Midas touch, Edsel, Scrooge, Superman, Hercules) arranged under more than 700 categories such as Abduction, Adolescence, Age, Ambiguity, Boredom. Enlarged 25 percent over first edition. Index and bibliography. ISBN 0-8103-1828-8.

H.J. WARKENTYNE, ed. *Papers from the Fifth International Conference on Methods in Dialectology: Articles de la cinquième conférence internationale sur les méthodes de recherche en dialectologie*. U. of Victoria, 1985 [1986]. 494 pp. \$32 (Cdn) from H.J. Warkentyne, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Victoria, P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2, Canada. 36 papers, including the keynote address, "American Dialectology: A Historical Overview" by Raven I. McDavid, Jr., to whose memory the volume is dedicated.

FREDERIC GOMES CASSIDY, LITT.D. (MICHIGAN)

From the citation read at the University of Michigan's May 3 commencement:

Frederic G. Cassidy has illuminated our understanding of English in America, and his work will continue to stimulate the curiosity of future generations who delight in the varieties of English in our diverse land. "The lexicographer," Professor Cassidy has written, "is the encyclopedist and the bondsman of words." In feudal times, a *bondsman*, willingly or not, was bound for a lifetime to the manor and its lord. Likewise, Professor Cassidy has spent more than a half century in the service of the English language, an attachment that he willingly formed soon after his arrival for his doctoral studies at the University of Michigan in 1931. Engaged here as an editorial assistant for the *Early Modern English Dictionary* and for the *Middle English Dictionary*, his apprenticeship led to journeyman work and eventually to his present mastery of his craft.

The first of the five volumes of his *Dictionary of American Regional English* appeared in 1985, the culmination of 20 years of research across the 50 states and deep into the archives of letters, diaries, and other personal documents that reveal regional usage from the American past. Justly celebrated for its learning and as a source of fun, the *Dictionary* takes its readers into churches and tent meetings to the *anxious bench*, into dancehalls for the *cakewalk*, into houses with *breezeways* and *closepresses*, and into forests, fields, lakes and cites across the land. Through this marvelous dictionary, we encounter the folk and find that the folk are us. As James Fenimore Cooper wrote in describing the *Oak Openings* of frontier Michigan, a quotation Professor Cassidy extracted to illustrate the word *America*: "When a body comes to reckon up all the good things of Ameriky, she don't know where to begin, or where to stop."

Born in Jamaica in 1907, Frederic G. Cassidy has never lost his attachment to that nation, its people, and their English. Author of *Jamaica Talk* and co-editor of the *Dictionary of Jamaican English*, he was named the first Fellow of the University of the West Indies and awarded the Silver Musgrave Medal from the Institute of Jamaica. His undergraduate and master's degrees from Oberlin College were complemented by an honorary doctorate in 1983. A professor of English at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, since 1939, he has not neglected his adopted state, and his scholarship explains the place names of Wisconsin while his

early field work there contributed valuable information to the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada. As president of the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, the American Dialect Society, and the American Name Society, he inspired others to join him in research that must inevitably be collaborative if we are to understand the great diversity of the English-speaking world.

For his leadership in his chosen field, his meticulous scholarship, and his contributions to documenting the English language, the University of Michigan takes pride in conferring upon Frederic Gomes Cassidy the honorary degree, Doctor of Letters.

THE FIRST DARE DAY, 1985

A proclamation by the Governor of Wisconsin, Anthony S. Earl:

WHEREAS, words are one of the few things which are distinctly human; and

WHEREAS, the words which comprise American English form a rich, immensely colorful and creative tapestry, illustrating our history, our ethnic diversity, our humor, our values, virtues, and vices; and

WHEREAS, the idea of compiling a comprehensive dictionary of American dialect was first envisioned nearly 100 years ago; and

WHEREAS, in 1962 Frederic G. Cassidy, Professor of English at the University of Wisconsin, a word man since Adam was a pup, was appointed editor of the *Dictionary of American Regional English*, sponsored by the American Dialect Society; and

WHEREAS, Professor Cassidy has since then been the guiding spirit and organizing force, the chief cook and bottle washer, of the project, securing funds, recruiting and training a team of more than a hundred fieldworkers and editors to assist him; and

WHEREAS, armed with questionnaires and tape recorders, Professor Cassidy's linguistic legions crisscrossed the fifty states for five years, harvesting a rich bounty of folk poetry and slang words and phrases and priceless idioms which might otherwise have been lost — *bobbasheely*, *Adam's off-ox*, and *manniporchia* have been rescued; and

WHEREAS, Professor Cassidy and his able assistants have realized that language is always growing and changing and that American English, spoken by people when they're at home, relaxed, not being "airish," should be preserved

(Continued on next page)

DARE AND ADS: INHERITANCE AND LEGACY

Thanks to a week's worth of work by DARE staff member and ADS life member Luanne von Schneidmesser, and her husband, we now have a preliminary statistical picture of the sources used for the quotations in Vol. I of DARE.

The 10,103 headwords use 40,452 citations. Of them, 5770 come from the DARE Questionnaire, 632 from fieldworkers' additional notes, 816 from the DARE tapes, and 107 from the special wildflower questionnaire.

That amounts to 7325 citations from DARE sources, or 18 percent of the total.

From ADS publications comes almost as much. Our first journal, *Dialect Notes*, was the source of 3719 quotations in DARE. Our quarterly *American Speech*, which became an ADS publication in the early 1970s but was founded in 1926, contributed 1791 citations. The successor to *Dialect Notes*, our series PADS, provided 1002 citations for DARE Vol. I.

In all, ADS publications provided 6512 citations used by DARE, or 16 percent of the total.

"These two sources," von Schneidmesser reports, "were far and away the most frequently used ones." There are several thousand others.

In descending order of frequency, these are the next most cited sources:

- 617 Cassidy and Duckert, *Wisconsin English Language Survey* 1950 and supplements.
- 615 Wilson collection 1960, 1966.
- 490 Green, *Virginia Folk-Speech* 1899 (1912).
- 396 Federal Writers Project guides.
- 383 Adams, *Western Words* 1944, 1968.
- 368 *Linguistic Atlas of New England* 1939, 1941, 1943.
- 318 Lyons, *Plant Names* 1900.
- 307 Harder collection, 1954.
- 307 *Journal of American Folklore*.
- 229 Allen, *Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest* 1973, 1975, 1976.
- 218 McCulloch, *Woods Words* 1958.
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These figures are based on a preliminary computer search, so the list is not definitive. It also includes 96 citations of the prolific author *ibid.*

(Continued from Page 14)

and glorified as a vital part of our cultural heritage, especially necessary in this age of stilted jargon and mushy euphemisms; and

WHEREAS, more than 20 years of work have been rewarded with the publication by Belknap/Harvard University Press of the first of five volumes of DARE, the *Dictionary of American Regional English*, a triumph of scholarship and a joy to word mavens everywhere;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ANTHONY S. EARL, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, with a grin like a wave in a chamberpot, do hereby proclaim November 16, 1985 DARE DAY in Wisconsin, to honor the accomplishment of Professor Frederic G. Cassidy and his fellow scholars.

DITZY QUESTIONS FOR DARE VOLUME II

DARE is pushing on with Volume II, which will contain the letters D through (probably) J. (We are also filing anything that comes in for the rest of the alphabet, of course, and even additions to Volume I.) We thank you in advance for whatever light you can cast on the following questions. Please write to Prof. F.G. Cassidy, *Dictionary of American Regional English*, 6125 Helen White Hall, 600 North Park St., Madison, WI 53706.

dime-a-dip dinner — Two quotes from California newspapers (Mendocino and Needles). Is this some kind of fund-raiser? How long has the term been in use? Is it used in other areas?

ditz, ditz — Noun and adjective showing strong approval: One boy to another, looking at a pocketknife — "Boy, that's a ditz! I wish I had a ditz knife like that." Heard frequently in Akron, Ohio, in the early 1920s. Is it known elsewhere? What might its origin be?

dive and six — From one elderly male informant, Aroostook County, Maine: an old dance or dance figure. Since this was an oral response, *dive* is probably not a mistake for *five*. It is also unlikely to be an individualism.

dock — "The place where bees live and store their honey": so said the lone informant (MO5). Is *dock* a type of beehive, or had some bees taken up residence in this man's dock?

do-for (or possibly *do-fort*) — Answering the question, "A piece of upholstered furniture that you can stretch out on to rest." Reported by one informant each from Missouri, District of Columbia, and Louisiana. It does not look like a manufacturer's name. Can anyone identify it?

dog-eye — As noted in *American Speech* 19.106: "The reproachful or supplicatory stare is the *dog-eye* or the *moose-eye*: 'And here is this big Korean dog-eyeing me all the time.'" This looks like an established term, not a literary flourish. Does anyone know it?

dog latin — The long-standing sense, of course, is "bad Latin." But does anyone know certainly of its use as an equivalent of *pig latin*, in which words are distorted systematically in various patterns as a sort of game?

doogler — Also known as a *stonecat* (*Noturus flavus*). Is this fish named for some distinctive activity? We can find nothing in the dictionaries. What is *doogling*? Fishermen and etymologists, this is your chance.

down-hill-of-life — Another name for moneywort (*Lysimachia nummularia*), reported from Lincolnton, N.C. Can the existence of the name be confirmed? What property of moneywort could be responsible for the name?

hand fiddle — Reported from northern Indiana as an implement for sowing grass seed. What is the basis of *fiddle* — its shape, its operating action, or something else?

frick and frack — We have been asked recently about this but have no sure clue. It apparently refers to inseparables. Is it recent? Familiar? At present we are baffled.

hoist the sail — With variants *hoist the green sail* and *hoist the green flag*: a children's game. With *hoist* as a regular element, this game should be fairly old, and *sail* implies sea associations. We'd like to know where and how it was (or is) played; the rules; and where the hoisting came in.

A MELLON OF A GRANT

The Mellon Foundation recently announced an award of \$600,000 to *DARE* for the next three years. "If NEH matches that," writes Fred Cassidy, "we can feel pretty sure that Volume II will be out and Volume III well on the way."

HELP WANTED: LEXICOGRAPHER

The *Dictionary of American Regional English* has one position open for an assistant editor. The work consists of writing entries for the Dictionary, and involves researching each word's etymology, history of use, variations in pronunciation, differentiations in meaning, and times and regions of use. The work also involves selection of appropriate illustrative quotations and interpretation of computer-generated maps and tables. The need for precision and accuracy is acute.

Requirements include knowledge of the history of the English language and of American English, historical linguistics, linguistic geography, and phonetics; acquaintance with lexicography is desirable. The doctorate (in English language, linguistic geography, or a related field) is required unless the applicant has had experience in lexicographic work.

The position begins Sept. 15, with a salary range of \$17,500—\$18,500. Applications must be received by *July 15*. Send letter of application with resumé and references to Frederic G. Cassidy, Chief Editor, *Dictionary of American Regional English*, 6125 Helen C. White Hall, 600 North Park St., Madison, WI 53706.