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NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT
SOCIETY

Volume 4 Number 3

November 1972

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ADS ANNUAL MEETING
DECEMBER 26-27, NEW YORK CITY

The annual meeting of the American Dialect Society will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, December 26 and 27, at the Americana Hotel in New York. As is customary, the meeting will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association of America.

The first session will begin at 2:00 p.m. in the Regency Room of the Americana, and will feature the following papers:

Frances Land Uskup, Illinois Institute of Technology: Word
Geography: A Reconsideration of the Methodology

Raymond K. O'Cain, University of South Carolina: Social Rank:
Objectivity or Subjectivity?

Ann Louise Şen, Princeton University: Dialect Variation in Early
American English

Julia P. Stanley, University of Georgia: The Semantic Features of
the Machismo Ethic in English

R. E. Callary, Northern Illinois University: Dialectology and
Linguistic Theory

The second session will be held in the Royal B Room and will begin at 8:00 p.m., December 27. Harold Orton, University of Tennessee, will present his Proposal for a Linguistic Atlas of Tennessee Regional English. The business meeting will follow.

Officers of the Society for 1973 will be elected during the business meeting. The Nominating Committee (Raven I. McDavid, University of Chicago, Chairman; David W. Maurer, University of Louisville; and Raymond K. O'Cain, University of South Carolina) has presented the following slate of officers:

Vice President:	Audrey R. Duckert University of Massachusetts
Member of the Executive Council (1973-76):	Daniel Cárdenas Long Beach State College
Member of the Nominating Committee:	James Hartman University of Kansas

In accordance with the Constitution of the Society, the present Vice President, I. Willis Russell, University of Alabama, will succeed to the Presidency.

PACIFIC COAST REGIONAL MEETING

The first annual Pacific Coast Regional Meeting of the American Dialect Society will be held coincident with the meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast on Friday, November 24, in San Francisco.

A luncheon at noon in Chinatown will be followed by the meeting at 1:30 at the Hotel San Franciscan. The following papers will be presented:

Carol W. Pfaff and Robert Berdan, Southwest Regional Laboratory:
Experimental Procedures for the Study of Syntactic Variation
in the Speech of Black and Anglo Kindergarten Children

Thomas E. Armbruster, Göttingen, Germany: Reducing the IPA to
Computer Code

Edgar C. Howell IV, Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung,
Cologne, Germany: A Computer-Assisted Approach to Dialect
Analysis

Elizabeth Traugott, Stanford University: Why Black English Retains
So Many Creole Forms

William G. Ewan, University of California at Berkeley: A Quanti-
tative Study of Bilingual Interference

Michel Monnot, Carleton College: Puns in Advertising: A Hierarchy

Registration in advance will help greatly with arrangements.
Please contact Allan Metcalf, ADS Regional Secretary, English
Department, University of California, Riverside, California 92502.

BACK ISSUES OF AMERICAN SPEECH NEEDED

The Dictionary of American Regional English needs a few back issues of American Speech to complete its set. This set will be an essential tool as editing of the Dictionary begins early in 1973. Any loyal members of ADS who have and will spare the following issues would render a great service. The office of the Dictionary can pay for them if necessary.

Volume I, Nos. 3 and 4
Volume II, Nos. 6 and 8
Volume III, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6
Volume IV, No. 1
Volume V, No. 6
Volume VI, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
Volume VII, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6
Volume VIII, Nos. 3 and 4
Volume IX, No. 3
Volume XIII, No. 3
Volume XL, No. 2
Volume XLII, No. 1

Please look through your old copies for any of these issues and send them to: Dictionary of American Regional English, 6125 Helen White Hall, 600 North Park Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

NEW ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE ON READING AND COMMUNICATION

The National Council of Teachers of English has been awarded a contract by the U.S. Office of Education to operate an Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) for Reading and Communication Skills. The new ERIC Clearinghouse will be responsible for the collection and dissemination of educational information relating to teaching and learning in the areas of reading, English, speech, journalism, and theatre, kindergarten through graduate school. The Clearinghouse will be directed by Bernard O'Donnell, formerly Director of the Clearinghouse on the Teaching of English, which the new Clearinghouse supersedes. Associate Director will be James Hoetker of the University of Illinois.

LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY

Language and Society, a new journal published twice a year in April and October, is concerned with all branches of the study of

speech and language as aspects of social life. The first number appeared in April 1972.

The journal seeks to aid in strengthening international scholarship and cooperation in this field, and from time to time will carry a set of articles reflecting the state and interest of sociolinguistic research in a specific country or region. Contributions may vary from predominantly linguistic to predominantly social in content, but are expected to involve both poles of the journal's field of concern in some explicit way. In addition to original articles, the journal publishes reviews of current books, brief accounts of work in progress, and notes and comments on points arising out of recent publications. Manuscripts (in English or French) should be sent to the Editor, Professor Dell Hymes, Center for Urban Ethnography, 3812 Walnut Street, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104. Annual subscriptions are \$12 in the USA, £ 4 in the U.K. Orders may be sent to the Cambridge University Press American Branch, 32 East 57th Street, New York, New York 10022, or to Cambridge University Press, P.O. Box 92, London NW 1 2DB, England.

CHAIR OF ENGLISH LINGUISTICS AT
UNIVERSITY OF TRONDHEIM, NORWAY

Applications are invited for the Chair of English Linguistics at the University of Trondheim, Norway. This professor will be responsible for courses in Old English, Middle English, Early Modern English, and History of the English Language.

Applicants are evaluated both on professional qualifications and on the basis of their research and other scholarly work. Work which they wish to be considered should be sent in 5 copies to the University of Trondheim, to be received up to one month after the final date of application. Current work which will soon be finished may be sent up to 3 months after the final date, provided notice is given in advance. Applicants must also submit 6 copies of a list of the work they are submitting, giving details of publication where appropriate. Further details may be obtained from the University.

Applications, including certified copies of testimonials and full details of education and professional career, should be addressed to the King and sent to the University of Trondheim, College of Arts and Sciences, 7000 Trondheim, Norway, by 1 December 1972.

GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

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

Post-Doctoral Research	Deadline: December 31, 1972
Study of East European Languages	Deadline: February 1, 1973
Grants in support of Conferences	Deadline: February 15, 1973

For details of eligibility and information which must be supplied in requesting application forms, request an announcement brochure from the Office of Fellowships and Grants, American Council of Learned Societies, 345 East 46th Street, New York, New York 10017.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded a grant of \$400,000 to the American Council of Learned Societies in support of the Council's program of post-doctoral fellowships in the humanities. The National Endowment has also awarded 40 fellowships totaling \$480,000 to 15 universities and the Smithsonian Institution for study in Afro-American, Mexican-American and American Indian scholarship for the academic year 1972-73.

Ray Cordell Dougherty, Assistant Professor of Linguistics, New York University, has been awarded a Grant-in-Aid by the American Council of Learned Societies for his project entitled Models, Methods, and Arguments in Linguistic and Logic Research.

The Division of Social Sciences of the National Science Foundation has prepared a list of grants in support of linguistics research awarded during fiscal years 1966 through 1972. Copies of this list may be obtained from the office of Dr. Murray Aborn, Director, Special Projects Program, Division of Social Sciences, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20550.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

C. Richard Beam, Editor of the Pennsylvania German Dictionary, represented the Society at the 200th Annual Convocation of Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on September 16.

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

Conference on Dictionaries in the Schools; November 18, 1972; Indiana State University. [Write: Conference Bureau, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809.]

National Council of Teachers of English, Sixty-second Annual Convention; November 23-25, 1972; Minneapolis, Minnesota. [Write: NCTE Information Services, 1111 Kenyon Road, Urbana, Illinois 61801.]

Southeastern Conference on Linguistics (SECOL IX); April 20-21, 1973; University of Virginia at Charlottesville. [Write: Professor Pierre F. Cintas, Department of French and General Linguistics, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903.]

BOOK NOTICES

John B. Carroll, Peter Davies, and Barry Richman, The American Heritage Word Frequency Book. Boston, New York: Houghton Mifflin, American Heritage Publishing Co., 1971, 856 pages

This word frequency book is based on a computer assembled corpus of 5,088,721 word tokens drawn in 500-word samples from 1,045 published texts, including textbooks, workbooks, kits, novels, poetry, general nonfiction, encyclopaedias, and magazines selected to be representative of the required and recommended reading to which students are exposed in school grades 3 through 9 in the United States. The main portion of the book is taken up with the unlemmatized alphabetical list of the 86,741 different word types of the corpus. For each word type information as to total frequency in the corpus as well as other statistical information is given; information as to the grade level(s) on which the word occurred and the type of reading material in which it was found is also provided. A rank list and frequency lists for the total corpus as well as for the various grade levels and types of material are also included. Introductory materials include essays on "The Development of the Corpus" by Barry Richman; "Statistical Analysis of the Corpus" by John B. Carroll; and "New Views of Lexicon" by Peter Davies.

J. S. Gunn, An Opal Terminology. Occasional Paper No. 15, The University of Sydney Australian Language Research Centre, January 1971, 54 pages

Available from: Department of English
The University of Sydney
Sydney, N.S.W., 2006, Australia (\$A0.90)

J. S. Gunn, Distribution of Shearing Terms in New South Wales.
Occasional Paper No. 16, The University of Sydney Australian
Language Research Centre, December 1971, 20 pages

Available from: Department of English
The University of Sydney
Sydney, N.S.W., 2006, Australia (\$A0.90)

Joseph S. Hall, Sayings from Old Smoky. Asheville, North Carolina:
Cataloochee Press, 1972, 149 pages

Collection of proverbs and proverbial phrases collected through
interviews, recordings and correspondence over the years from 1937
to 1971.

Wolfgang Kuhlwein, editor, History of Linguistics, Vol. I of Lin-
guistics in Great Britain. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag, 1971,
148 pages

Collection of articles covering the history of linguistics from
the Middle Ages through the nineteenth century. Complete bibliog-
raphy at end of work.

U.C.L.A. Occasional Papers in Linguistics--Volume II

Available from: Robert Rodman, Department of Linguistics
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 90024 (\$2.00;
make checks payable to Regents of the
University of California)

This volume is a collection of papers in Montague Grammar, and
includes papers by linguists Barbara Partee and Jacqueline
Schachter, logician Renate Bartsch, and philosophers Michael
Bennett and Enrique Delacruz.

ORDERING PROCEDURES FOR DOCUMENTS ENTERED IN THE ERIC SYSTEM

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

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

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

DOCUMENTS ON DIALECT STUDIES ENTERED IN THE ERIC SYSTEM

ED 055 755

Zuck, Louis V.; Goodman, Yetta M.

Social Class and Regional Dialects: Their Relationship to Reading. An Annotated Bibliography.

Pub date 1971

16 pp.

Available from: International Reading Association, 6 Tyre Avenue, Newark, Delaware 19711.

\$0.50 to members, \$0.75 to nonmembers

Descriptors: American English, Annotated Bibliographies, Dialect Studies, Disadvantaged Youth, Language Instruction, Linguistics, Reading Instruction, Reading Research, Regional Dialects, Second Language Learning, Social Dialects

Designed for teachers, curriculum planners, and educational researchers, this annotated bibliography includes 63 entries which deal with issues surrounding social and regional dialects and reading. The titles include journal articles and books which have been published from 1963 to 1971. It is divided into four sections: (1) "Linguistic Concepts Related to Oral Language," (2) "Linguistic Concepts Related to Written Language," (3) "Implications for the Classroom," and (4) "Social Class Dialects and Sound Language Learning: Are They Related?" The included articles were selected on the basis that they all accept implicitly or explicitly that (1) all American children and teachers whose first language is English speak a dialect of American English, (2) all dialects of American English have structure and rules -- they are all legitimate forms of American English, (3) all children have a

variety of experiences and belong to social groups, and (4) all social groups have a culture.

ED 056 008

Fickett, Joan G.

Aspects of Morphemics, Syntax, and Semology of an Inner-city Dialect (Merican).

Pub date September 1970

139 pp; Ph.D. Dissertation, State University of New York at Buffalo
Available from: Meadowood Publications, West Rush, New York 14587
\$6.00

Descriptors: Data Analysis, Data Collection, Dialect Studies, Grammar, Language Research, Linguistics, Morphology (Languages), Nonstandard Dialects, Urban Population, Verbal Communication

Since the early sixties, the need has existed for linguistic description of the language of the inner city. This dissertation was written to meet this need. Data were collected over a period of two years using the field methods of anthropological linguistics as adapted to an urban situation. Analysis in terms of the data yields a description that proceeds from the data to the morphemics and then the syntax of the language. Classification of predicative elements shows an elaboration of verbal categories such as phase and aspect. The analysis of category meanings reveals a tense system whereby grammatical structures peculiar to the language may report on four degrees of "past" or two degrees of "future" in relation to a true morphological "present." The dichotomy of present/non-present (in contrast with the English past/non-past dichotomy) in combination with the tense system indicate that the language of the inner city is not simply a dialect of English but a language in its own right.

ED 056 009

Cromack, Robert E.

The Functional Nature of Social Dialects: Social Change and the Teaching of Black English.

Pub date April 1971

9 pp.

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: English Instruction, Negro Dialects, Nonstandard Dialects, Social Change, Social Dialects, Teacher Responsibility, Ten1

The purpose of this essay is to suggest one area of study, the functional nature of social dialects, and certain principles of anthropology as they are applied to social and cultural change, which may prove of some use to the teacher. There are essentially three pragmatic functions of language in communicative interaction: manipulative, expressive, and informative. Recently, ethno-linguists have pointed out that there is structure and pattern in the way a language functions in its matrix culture. The rich variety of language styles recognized by the Black community has been noted by several educators and socio-linguistic researchers. This information can prove invaluable to a teacher in a second dialect program. Perhaps the most important criterion for the teacher who is committed to bringing about social change in the most effective way is an awareness of the centrality of language to the sociocultural context in which he is operating. He has the responsibility to add to his fund of knowledge concerning the functional nature of social dialects and the methods of effective agents of change.

ED 056 034

Pfaff, Carol

Historical and Structural Aspects of Sociolinguistic Variation:
The Copula in Black English.

Report No. SWRL-TR-37

Pub date August 1971

45 pp.

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: English, Language Research, Negro Dialects,
Nonstandard Dialects, Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistic variation in the copula system of Black English was studied in the light of the linguistic history of the dialect and universal constraints on possible grammars. An attempt was made to identify sociological factors which account for the fact that the grammar of American Black English does not exhibit evidence for a creole stage in its development while Jamaican and other creoles do exhibit such evidence. The structural implications of variation in the realization of one form of the copula in Black English -- "is" -- were considered for phonetically full, contracted, or zero forms.

ED 056 046

Hoffman, Melvin J.

The Segmental and Suprasegmental Phones, Phonemes, and Morphophones of an Afro-American Dialect.

Pub date 1970

125 pp.; Ph.D. Dissertation, State University of New York at Buffalo
Available from: University Microfilms, A Xerox Company, Dissertation Copies Post Office Box 1764, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 (Order No. 71-7172: MF-\$4.00, Xerography-\$10.00)

Descriptors: African American Studies, Data Analysis, Disadvantaged Groups, Language Research, Nonstandard Dialects, Phonology

Within the past several years, many works which deal with the phonology of disadvantaged Afro-American populations have appeared. Certain difficulties are encountered in these studies. These include difficulties in obtaining data and in determining analytical procedure. For this analysis of the phonology of the disadvantaged Afro-American population in Buffalo, New York, no novel solution is offered in regard to the delimitation of the dialect. As in earlier studies, a commonality in background among the informants provides the chief delimiting criterion. Data are obtained in two ways: (1) from a school with built-in listening devices for educational purposes about which staff, parents, and students are informed; and (2) from tapes of situations where informants are aware that they are being taped but are distracted sufficiently by content to relax their control of form. A qualitative approach is employed in this analysis. Phonological variation is treated at three levels: phonetic, phonemic, and morphophonemic. Suprasegmental as well as segmental data are analyzed. The analysis of the phonology of this dialect reveals insufficient diversity from familiar English dialects to warrant its being called a separate language. Speculative remarks in this regard are offered following the analysis.

ED 056 579

Cohen, Karen M.; Kimmerling, Flo Gryn

Attitudes Based on English Dialect Differences: An Analysis of Current Research.

Pub date July 1971

54 pp; In Language Research Report No. 4
MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: American English, Communication (Thought Transfer), Cultural Differences, Dialects, Discriminatory Attitudes (Social), Ethnic Grouping, Language, Literature Reviews,

Minority Groups, Negro Dialects, Nonstandard Dialects, Personality, Social Dialects, Social Differences, Sociolinguistics, Speech, Tables (Data), Teacher Attitudes

This paper organizes and evaluates 18 studies dealing with attitudes based on language differences which people possess toward others. Special consideration is given to the area of teacher-student relationships. The authors present a synopsis of each of the 18 studies, considering such details as purpose, speakers, judges, stimulus materials, measure, factors of speech studied, and findings. A summary of selected statistical data is presented, followed by a discussion of the general results of the studies, considering ethnic and dialect identification, speech quality, social and personal factors, and teacher-student relationships. The final sections of the paper include an evaluation and critique of the study and a discussion of conclusions and implications.

ED 056 589

Orkin, Mark M.

Speaking Canadian English: An Informal Account of the English Language in Canada.

Pub date 1970

276 pp.

Available from: David McKay Company, Inc., 750 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10017

\$7.95

Descriptors: American English, Comparative Analysis, Descriptive Linguistics, Diachronic Linguistics, Dialects, English, Grammar, Language Development, Language Typology, Literature, Morphology (Languages), Pronunciation, Spelling, Synchronic Linguistics, Syntax, Vocabulary

Identifiers: Canada

This book presents a discussion of various distinctive characteristics of English as spoken in Canada. The book begins with a discussion of general characteristics and a look at the origins of Canadian English. There is a discussion of Canadianisms, Americanisms, and Britishisms and a consideration of influencing languages -- Indian and Eskimo, Gaelic, Newfoundland English, German, and Chinook jargon. Chapters of pronunciation, spelling, and syntax cover some structural details of the language. There is a discussion of names of places, persons, plants and animals, and folklore creatures and of slang. A chapter on the future of Canadian English concludes the book. A glossary of words and a bibliography are provided.

ED 057 026

Wiggins, Antoinette Violet

A Study of Dialect Differences in the Speech of First Grade Negro Children in the Inner City Schools of Cleveland, Ohio.

Pub date 1970

154 pp.; Ed.D. Dissertation, Indiana University

Available from: University Microfilms, A Xerox Company, Dissertation Copies Post Office Box 1764, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 (Order No. 71-11, 356; MF-\$4.00, Xerography-\$10.00)

Descriptors: Child Language, Grade 1, Language Research, Negro Youth, Nonstandard Dialects, Reading Skills, Urban Areas, Verbal Ability

Identifiers: Cleveland, Ohio

The basic objective of this research was to determine whether educators were justified in lumping together all Negro speech as "Negro Dialect" or whether there were wide variations within the inner city Negro community which educators should take into account when preparing reading materials. Thirty first-grade Negro children were randomly selected from four inner city schools in the Cleveland, Ohio School System. Fifteen were in the above average reading group, and 15 were from the below average reading group. Each child was personally interviewed and asked to respond to a set of questions for the purpose of analyzing his verb usage patterns. This interview was mechanically recorded, and a typed transcription was prepared from each tape. Twenty-five kernel sentences were selected from each child's speech sample and analyzed for verb usage patterns. Conclusions include: (1) There are variations in the individual use of nonstandard verb usage among Negro children; (2) Findings in the upper group show that nonstandard usage is probably not a significant factor in acquiring basic reading skills; (3) The lower group shows that there is a relationship between low reading ability and high incidence of nonstandard usage; (4) Results show a speech community of high nonstandard usage and a speech community of low nonstandard usage within the inner city studied.

ED 057 640

Shayer, Howard B.

The Stressed Vowels of Negro and White Speech of the Southern States: A Comparison.

61 pp.

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: American English, Articulation (Speech), Descriptive Linguistics, Dialects, Gullah, Language Patterns, Negro Dialects, Phonemes, Phonetics, Phonology, Racial Differences, Regional Dialects, Social Dialects, Synchronic Linguistics, Vowels

The concept of the chorophone forms the basis for this study of vowel differences between Southern Negro English and Southern white English. The author isolates chorophones for the speech community under study according to the occurrence of a particular segmental phoneme or corresponding phoneme sequences in a set of words, all of which contain the same segmental phoneme in the idiolects within the given speech community with relatively few exceptions. There is a discussion of the phones that appear within each chorophone and the differences apparent in Southern Negro and Southern white pronunciation. Several Gullah chorophones are also considered. A list of references is included.

ED 057 652

Underwood, Gary N.

Some Rules for the Pronunciation of English in Northwest Arkansas.

Pub date 5 November 1971

16 pp.; Speech presented at the Midwest Regional Meeting of the American Dialect Society, Detroit, Michigan, November 5, 1971

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: Consonants, Deep Structure, Dialects, Environmental Influences, Generative Grammar, Oral English, Phonemes, Phonemics, Phonology, Pronunciation, Regional Dialects, Structural Analysis, Vowels

Identifiers: Arkansas

This paper summarizes a number of generalizations concerning the vowels used in a dialect of English spoken in northwest Arkansas. The generalizations are in the form of ordered rules in line with theories of generative grammar. The concept of an underlying system of diaphonemes is used, similar to that of Rudolph Troike. The primary focus is on vowels; consonants are considered when they are involved in relevant phonetic environments. Tense and lax vowels, and diphthongs are discussed in terms of their appearance in a particular environment. A phonological matrix illustrates the diaphonemes used in the dialect. Some generative rules for pronunciation are provided along with examples, and references are included.

ED 057 665

Wolfram, Walt

Overlapping Influence and Linguistic Assimilation in Second Generation Puerto Rican English.

Pub date 1971

48 pp.; Paper presented at the 1971 meeting of the American Anthropological Association, New York, New York

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: Bilingualism, Comparative Analysis, Consonants, Contrastive Linguistics, Descriptive Linguistics, English (Second Language), Environmental Influences, Interference (Language Learning), Language Patterns, Language Research, Morphemes, Negro Dialects, Nonstandard Dialects, Puerto Ricans, Social Dialects, Sociolinguistics, Spanish Speaking, Standard Spoken Usage, Tables (Data)

The English spoken by second generation Puerto Ricans in Harlem is influenced by black English heard in the surrounding community, standard English used in the school, and the Spanish-influenced English used by the first generation Puerto Rican community. The study of these influences is conducted according to recently developed sociolinguistic principles which state that various social dialects in the United States are not differentiated from each other by discrete sets of features but by variations in the frequency with which certain features occur. The author examines two phonological variables in Puerto Rican English and discusses the linguistic processes at work in the variations and the influences of contact with the dialects mentioned above. The author devises rules accounting for various constraints in the variations. The discussion of the variables helps to isolate several sociolinguistic principles concerning such concepts as vestigial interference, convergent processes, and assimilation variants. A case of grammatical variation is also considered in relation to the influencing dialects. A bibliography is included.

ED 058 184

Brewer, Jeutonne

Possible Relationships between African Languages and Black English Dialects: Implications for Teaching Standard English as an Alternate Dialect.

Pub date December 1970

17 pp.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Speech Communication Association (56th, Atlanta, December 1970)

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: African Culture, Comparative Analysis, Course Content, Diachronic Linguistics, English Instruction, Grammar, Language Development, Negro Dialects, Negro History, Research, Slavery, Social Influences, Speech, Standard Spoken Usage, Theories, Verbs

This paper is concerned with the historical aspects of Black English in light of recent descriptive studies. Linguistic investigation has established the following points: (1) There is a Black English dialect; (2) Black English has systematic rules which differ from those of Standard English; (3) There are indications that lead to the conclusion that there are historical connections between Black English and coastal West African languages. Black English has a cohesive, structured grammatical system, i.e., it is a language system. According to the creolization theory, black people brought to the New World as slaves first learned a form of pidgin English. This theory postulates that Black English developed as a result of the following influences: language interference, nonstandard linguistic models, and isolation factors. The languages which are the most significant to the historical study of American black dialects are those which were spoken in the Guinea slave coast area; most of them are in the Niger-Congo language family. Black English has two perfective distinctions in its verb system which have no equivalents in Standard English. The grammatical characteristics common to Black English verbs also occur in West African languages. An immediate implication of this study is that the history of the English language must be broadened to include the Afro-American tradition.

ED 059 198

Marckwardt, Albert H.

The Concept of Standard English.

Pub date 1971

24 pp.; A lecture contained in The Discovery of English (Urbana:

NCTE, 1971: 13-36)

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: Attitudes, Comparative Analysis, Concept Formation, Dialects, English, Language Development, Models, Social Change, Social Influences, Speech Habits, Standards, Standard Spoken Usage

Identifiers: England, United States

The basic scope of this document is a study of the emergence of a linguistic standard for England. It is stated that this was essentially an unconscious process, a recognition of an existing social situation, which took place during the 15th century. A differentiation is made between speech characterized as standard and that

characterized as model. The former is simply a statement of fact, whereas the latter is regarded as having acquired such prestige that it is considered as essential to professional performance and to social and economic advancement. A dialect usually achieves the status of a standard before it becomes accepted as a model. This is defined as a transition from the realm of unconscious acceptance to that of conscious prescription. It is pointed out that at no period in the development of English was the linguistic standard as absolute and monolithic as is often assumed. The Londoner, living during the reign of the first Elizabeth, had certain choices not available to his twentieth-century counterpart in the time of Elizabeth II, and vice versa. Standard English, it is emphasized, can only be understood in the perspective of its long development and the forces which shaped it. Social utility was the dominant force which shaped the standard at the outset, and the language has continued to be responsive to the demands of a constantly changing social situation.

ED 059 635

Wood, Gordon R.

Vocabulary Change: A Study of Variation in Regional Words in Eight of the Southern States.

Pub date 1971

392 pp.

Available from: Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale, Illinois 62901

\$19.50

Descriptors: American English, Cultural Differences, Diachronic Linguistics, Dialect Studies, Geographic Distribution, Language Development, Language Patterns, Language Research, Language Usage, Maps, Questionnaires, Regional Dialects, Semantics, Sociolinguistics, Speech, Statistical Analysis, Tables (Data), Vocabulary, Vocabulary Development, Word Lists

This study of vocabulary change investigates the regional vocabularies found in eight of the Southern states and seeks conclusions about the relative changes in uniformity in current local use. Assumptions, procedures, and techniques for research are presented here. The results reported were obtained from a printed vocabulary questionnaire administered to approximately 1,000 people; the results were subjected to computer processing. The geography of some words is considered as is synonym choice on particular topics; general conclusions are discussed. Appendixes provide details on ancestral origins of informants, questionnaires, data processing,

and geographical areas. Tables illustrate the occurrence of local words, totals of words used, and the volunteered word list. Word maps are provided along with a bibliography and word and topical indexes.

ED 060 006

Cassidy, F. G.

The DARE Project at the End of 1970.

Pub date 1970

10 pp.

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: American English, Data Collection, Dictionaries, Language Usage, Lexicology, Native Speakers, Nonstandard Dialects, Questionnaires, Regional Dialects, Speech Habits

Identifiers: Project DARE

Progress made in the DARE Project, begun in 1965 with the purpose of producing a "Dictionary of American Regional English," is described. Phase 1, the collection of necessary materials, has been completed. Ten Spoken Sources of this material and 12 Written Sources are listed and annotated. It is estimated that the grand total of items in the file will be more than 2,500,000, and the number of entries in the Dictionary should be over 100,000. Phase 2, editing and producing "DARE," is scheduled for completion in 1976. When completed, DARE is expected to have two distinct parts: (1) a conventional alphabetical word-list; and (2) a summary of the data from 1,000 questionnaires completed by communities in 50 states. A short list is provided of words that do not appear in existing dictionaries which DARE will treat. A sample of what the data summary will list is provided.

ED 061 197

Foley, Lawrence Mason

A Phonological and Lexical Study of the Speech of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

Pub date 1969

149 pp.; Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Alabama

Available from: University Microfilms, A Xerox Company, Dissertation Copies Post Office Box 1764, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 (Order No. 70-9346; MF-\$4.00, Xerography-\$10.00)

Descriptors: Comparative Analysis, Dialect Studies, Dictionaries, Geographic Concepts, Language Usage, Linguistic Patterns, Phonology, Questionnaires, Regional Dialects, Research Methodology, Social Influences, Southern States, Speech, Vocabulary

Identifiers: Alabama, Tuscaloosa County

This study examines the lexical and phonological features in the speech of 27 native informants of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama which show distinctive regional or social distribution. The questionnaire used in the study is based on the short work sheets of the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada, and the methodology is similar to that of other Linguistic Atlas studies. The investigation of the lexicon shows that it is composed primarily of Midland and Southern terms. General Midland features are found at all social levels, but distinctive South Midland Terms are largely restricted to White usage, the Negro informants showing a preference for competing Southern terms. The distinctive Southern features are usually those characteristic of the South as a whole or of the Inland South; Coastal Southern features are rare. Finally, Northern terms occur primarily in educated usage and are apparently the result of literary or commercial influence. Therefore, it is concluded that the vocabulary of the county characterizes it as a part of the Southern and South Midland transition area. The conclusion based on the phonological data are general in accord with those for the lexical evidence. Northern, North Midland, and Coastal Southern features are rare, although Coastal Southern features show a slight increase among the Negro informants. The predominant influence is clearly from the Inland South and the South Midland, but it is difficult to assess their contributions separately.

ED 061 199

Wolfram, Walter Andrew

Linguistic Correlates of Social Stratification in the Speech of Detroit Negroes.

Pub date 1969

324 pp.; Ph.D. Dissertation, Hartford Seminary Foundation

Available from: University Microfilms, A Xerox Company, Dissertation Copies Post Office Box 1764, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 (Order No. 70-7915; MF-\$4.00, Xerography-\$10.00)

Descriptors: Caucasians, Correlation, Language Usage, Linguistics, Middle Class, Negro Culture, Negroes, Nonstandard Dialects, Phonology, Sex Differences, Social Class, Sociolinguistics, Speech, Speech Evaluation, Standard Spoken Usage

Identifiers: Detroit, Michigan

The sociolinguistic variation of speech among Detroit Negroes is described. The analysis is based on the speech of 48 Negro informants, evenly distributed in four social classes. In addition,

12 upper-middle class whites are included. The social variables investigated in relation to speech differences are class, style, sex, age, and racial isolation. The relevant social and historical context of the Detroit Negro is described as a basis for understanding linguistic diversity. The linguistic context is set for investigating speech variation. The linguistic variable, an abstraction which is realized in speech by linguistic variants, serves as a basis for correlating social factors with linguistic variation. Four phonological variables are analyzed, including word-final consonant clusters, morpheme-medial and final "0", syllable final "d", and postvocalic "r". The grammatical variables, suffixal "-Z", multiple negation, copula absence, and invariant "be" are discussed. The relative influence of each of the social variables is summarized in the conclusion. Social class is the single most important factor accounting for speech differences. A pattern of sex differentiation is also noted in which females approximate the standard English norm more closely than males. It is concluded that an adequate understanding of sociolinguistic variation must include a description of the effects of independent linguistic constraints on variability.

ED 061 205

Davis, Lawrence M.

A Study of Appalachian Speech in a Northern Urban Setting. Final Report.

Pub date 30 June 1971

63 pp.

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: Comparative Analysis, Diachronic Linguistics, Dialect Studies, Generative Grammar, Language Research, Language Usage, Linguistics, Nonstandard Dialects, Phonology, Speech Habits

Identifiers: Appalachia, Chicago, Kentucky, West Virginia

This study presents an analysis of the speech of twenty-five informants, who were born in eastern Kentucky or southern West Virginia. Six of them were interviewed in Kentucky, where they still live; the others now live in Chicago, in an area known as Uptown. The phonological data is described in terms similar to the Chomsky-Halle feature analysis of English, but not strictly so. The rules describing dialectal variation--diafeature rules--are of a different character from those proposed by most generative linguists but the rules do involve feature specifications and underlying forms, rather than a strictly phonemic approach. The major conclusions are three in number: (1) There were no significant linguistic differences between informants still living in

Kentucky, those who have lived all their lives in Uptown, and those who have moved to Uptown fairly recently. This conclusion must be regarded as tentative, however. (2) The diafeature approach to structural dialectology is practicable. (3) There are few grammatical features which are at all nonstandard in the informants' speech, and all these features occur with an average frequency of thirty percent.

ED 061 756

Littell, Joseph Fletcher, Ed.

Dialects and Levels of Language.

Pub date 1971

89 pp.; The Language of Man series

Available from: McDougal, Littell and Company, P.O. Box 1667, Evanston, Illinois 60204

\$5.95

Descriptors: Communication (Thought Transfer), Dialects, English Education, Language, Language Arts, Language Styles, Secondary Education, Textbooks

This textbook, part of "The Language of Man" series, has two sections. The first section on dialects of English tells what dialects are and details the speech patterns of Kentucky, the Pennsylvania Dutch, Yiddish, and pidgin English. The second section discusses levels of language such as informal, formal, and technical language, slang, jargon, and gobbledygook. The style is informal. The book is aimed at secondary school students.

ED 061 822

Hoffman, Melvin J.

Phonology: Its Role in the Second Dialect Classroom.

Pub date 29 February 1972

8 pp.; Paper presented at the Sixth Annual TESOL Convention, Washington, D.C., February 29, 1972

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: English, Grammar, Interference (Language Learning), Language Instruction, Language Skills, Negro Dialects, Nonstandard Dialects, Phonology, Pronunciation, Reading Instruction, Sociolinguistics, Standard Spoken Usage, Writing

The teacher working with second-dialect students requires knowledge of the phonology used by his students to deal, not primarily with their pronunciation problems, but, with their reading and

writing problems. In language classrooms, priority should be given to the aspects of language used by children that identify them as nonstandard speakers. Grammatical differences appear to be more significant than do differences in pronunciation both in the spoken language and as the child is learning to read. Several works on the phonology of Black English which are available are listed here.

ED 061 824

Di Pietro, Robert J.

Bilingualism and Bidialectalism.

Pub date February 1970

15 pp.; Paper presented at the 1970 Spring Institute on Teaching English as a Second Language and as a Second Dialect, Tallahassee, Florida, February 13-17, 1970

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: Bilingualism, Communication (Thought Transfer), Cultural Differences, Culturally Disadvantaged, Curriculum Development, Diglossia, English (Second Language), Ghettos, Lower Class, Minority Groups, Mutual Intelligibility, Nonstandard Dialects, Second Language Learning, Social Dialects, Social Differences, Spanish Speaking, Standard Spoken Usage, Teaching Methods, Urban Language

This paper discusses and compares bidialectalism and various types of bilingualism, and the educational considerations presented by each. Stable bilingualism can result when each language is used by most, if not all, members of the community for different purposes. In a bilingual situation, societal factors are frequently such that no agreement can be reached as to the role each language should play. One language group may be materially wealthier and force members of the less-fortunate groups to abandon their language as well as their cultural values in order to share the wealth. Bidialectal individuals possess both a socially stigmatized and a prestige variety of the same language. Both bidialectalism and bilingualism as they are found in the United States are mainly of the transitional type. Both phenomena seem to be marked with some degree of strife or social tension. The resolution of the social imbalances accompanying both situations, however, will probably not be the same.

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.

1 9 7 2 A N N U A L M E E T I N G

A M E R I C A N D I A L E C T S O C I E T Y

Americana Hotel

New York City

December 26	2 p.m. - 6 p.m.	Regency Room
December 27	8 p.m. - midnight	Royal B Room

--- P l a n n o w t o a t t e n d ---

ADS MEMBERS--

Help your Society grow! Clip this invitation to membership and pass it on to someone who would benefit from membership in the ADS.

INVITATION TO MEMBERSHIP--AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

The American Dialect Society was organized in 1889 and has as its object the study of the English language in North America, together with other languages influencing it or influenced by it. The Society is one of the constituent members of the American Council of Learned Societies, and holds an annual national meeting as well as regional meetings throughout the year.

The publications of the Society are the Publication of the American Dialect Society (PADS), published semiannually; American Speech, a quarterly; and the Newsletter of the American Dialect Society (NADS), which appears three times a year. PADS is edited by Virginia McDavid of Chicago State University and American Speech is edited by John Algeo, University of Georgia. The editor of NADS is A. Hood Roberts of the Center for Applied Linguistics.

Dues are \$12.50 per year and include subscriptions to all three publications of the Society as well as the right to participate in all activities of the Society.

I would be pleased to accept the invitation to join the American Dialect Society, and enclose payment of \$12.50.

Name _____

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Checks should be made payable to the American Dialect Society and should be sent to the Executive Secretary, A. Hood Roberts, Center for Applied Linguistics, 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

NEWSLETTER OF THE
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