

NADS 12.2

Vol. 12, No. 2

June 1980

Results of the Big Vote.	Page 2
Summer Meeting in Full Detail	2
Rocky Mountain Regional Meeting	7
South Central Meeting (October 30)	7
Midwest Regional Meeting (November 6)	7
South Atlantic Meeting (November 8)	8
NCTE Session (Late November)	8
ADS' Own Annual Meeting	9
Everything About German-Americans	9
Inside <i>American Speech</i> : Editor Tells All	10
First Word About Methods IV	14
Where to Get the Lexicography M.A.	14
Remember November in Indianapolis?	14
As Always, We End with a <i>DARE</i>	16

Published three times a year and sent to all ADS members and subscribers. Next issue: early October.
Send editorial correspondence and back issue requests to Allan Metcalf, editor, English Department, MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois 62650. Send ADS dues (\$15 annually) and all other correspondence concerning the Society to Executive Secretary H.R. Wilson, English Department, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. Canada N6A 3K7.

To:

From: Allan Metcalf
English Department
MacMurray College
Jacksonville, Illinois 62650

FIRST CLASS

REVISED CONSTITUTION APPROVED

With only about 15 percent of the individual members responding (reports Executive Secretary Rex Wilson), the constitutional revisions presented in the last issue of the Newsletter were approved 60 to 2.

THINGS AREN'T ALL THAT BAD

A member who made a remittance to the Society by means of a bank money order has reported that when he presented the specifics in a memorandum the clerk asked, "Is that the American Derelict Society?"

CALENDAR OF ADS MEETINGS

July 16 - 17: SUMMER MEETING

In association with the Linguistic Institute of the Linguistic Society of America and the TESOL Institute. A Symposium on Neurolinguistics and Bilingualism will be held in the afternoons of July 15, 16 and 17, and the TESOL Summer Meeting will be held July 18 and 19.

For information on housing, contact Martin Doviak, Department of Linguistics, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M. 87131.

Albuquerque, University of New Mexico

ADS Program Coordinator: Garland D. Bills, Department of Linguistics, University of New Mexico. Phone (505) 277-6353.

Wednesday morning, July 16:

9:30 "Learner Continuums and Speech Communities." Jon Amastae, Pan American University.

A serious problem for those analyzing the linguistic dimensions of bilingual communities (as all others) is distinguishing social from individual phenomena. This paper presents an analysis of the acquisition-like patterns in the English consonants used by Spanish-English bilinguals in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of South Texas. These consonant variables are: y, ø, j, θ, s, C#, ç, and z, all established opportunities for Spanish interference. The method of analysis is based on work by Bickerton (1973) and Gatbonton-Segalowitz (1975) and allows a clear view of both individual and group. The analysis shows that there is a continuum of use of the standard English consonants not occurring in Spanish in both individual and social use. The analysis also shows clear evidence of stylistic shifting by the speakers. I therefore argue that 1) a definition of "speech community" must be broad enough to encompass communities such as the one discussed, even though many speakers may show a variety of acquisition-like forms, and 2) that different sorts of varieties and communities may require different analytical techniques.

10:00 "Closure Duration of Initial Stop Consonants: Chicano and General Californian English." Manuel Godinez Jr. and Mona Lindau-Webb, Phonetics Laboratory, University of California, Los Angeles.

Lisker (1957) has suggested that closure duration may be a significant acoustic cue distinguishing the stop categories /p t k/ from /b d g/ of American English in word-initial position. Subsequent analyses suggest, however, that closure duration may be relevant in distinguishing voiced from voiceless plosives only when found in medial post-stressed position (Lisker, 1972). Panagopoulos (1972), in contrast, finds that

for British English /p t k/ and /b d g/ are distinguished by closure duration in the stress position VC̄V. Our data from Chicano and General Californian English show systematic phonetic differences in closure duration for /p t k/ as well as differences in voice onset time and the degree of frication within the open interval. Cross-linguistic comparisons reveal that closure duration alone may be used systematically to differentiate /p t k/ from /b d g/ in a language like French. The present discussion also bears on the fortis/lenis distinction frequently cited in the literature as one which distinguishes voiced from voiceless plosives in English. It is suggested that fortis/lenis is in actuality functioning as a "cover term" rather than a "distinctive feature" as has been claimed, for example, by Jakobson, Fant and Halle (1967).

10:30 Break.

11:00 "Stress and Intonation in Mexican-American (Chicano) English." **Joyce Okezie**, Department of Linguistics, University of Texas, El Paso.

Anglo-English speakers often recognize a characteristic "accent" in the English used by Mexican-American bilinguals. Much of this "accent" can be attributed to distinctive patterns in stress and intonation which vary to different degrees from monolingual English. Assuming that the variety of English associated with speakers of Mexican-American background constitutes a systematic and patterned type of verbal behavior, this paper describes some patterns of stress and intonation of that variety, based on research conducted with bilingual Mexican-American children and adults of southwestern Texas. The data consists of taped narratives and conversations. After this description, the paper will draw some comparisons with Mexican Spanish as well as with American English of southwestern Texas.

11:30 "Homogeneity of Phonological/Grammatical Variants of Mexican-American English in a Five-State Area." **Jacob Leonard Ornstein-Galicia**, Department of Linguistics, University of Texas, El Paso.

The paper (based on work done thus far) addresses itself to the issue of the supposed homogeneity of Chicano English variants in California, Colorado, Arizona, Texas and New Mexico. It should be kept in mind that Chicano English constitutes in the fullest sense an underdeveloped area of investigation, so a certain amount of time must be spent on identifying and signalling the relative significance and diagnostic value of individual variants in Mexican-American English. Some attention will be paid to the question timidly suggested by some scholars that Mexican-American English variants are being gradually shared by monolingual English speakers.

Thursday morning, July 17:

9:00 "Tombstone Talk: Multilingualism in South Texas, and Consorts in North Carolina." **Scott Baird**, Department of English, Trinity University, San Antonio.

During the past two years we have been attempting to establish data sources for diachronic input into our minority language maintenance and English dialect studies in the South Texas area. To this end we have been experimenting with analyses of data gathered from tombstones in selected cemeteries. In this paper we will report on two areas we have discovered where cemetery data have proven to have diachronic relevance: multilingual language shift and single word usage.

In the area of multilingual language shift, we can ascertain the approximate dates when a specific ethnic group began the Anglicizing process. We will also comment upon a singular pattern of change we have noticed as non-English languages (Chinese, Arabic, German, French, Hebrew, Italian, Spanish) shift to English usage. Specifically, dates of birth occur in English first, followed by

names of the deceased, then family relationships, then epitaphs, then scriptural quotes, and finally frozen expressions.

In the area of single word usage, we will illustrate applications of tombstone writing by discussing the word *consort*, used on tombstones in a North Carolina cemetery during the middle 19th century. Our discussion will relate the information the tombstones show to the rather imprecise definitions found in conventional and in usage dictionaries.

9:30 "English Language Varieties in the San Francisco Bay Area." Urs Durmuller, Department of Linguistics, University of California, Berkeley.

Varieties of English currently in use in the San Francisco Bay area are first identified by means of folklore materials, especially items of *blason populaire* stored in the Folklore Archives, University of California at Berkeley (courtesy Alan Dundes). The usefulness of such an approach to language varieties, above all ethnic language varieties, is argued. Brief descriptions of White English (≠ Standard English), Black English, Chicano English, Chinese and Japanese English, Fraternity Talk, Gay English and Juvenile Speech are offered; all of these descriptions are based on extensive, mostly pioneering research in the San Francisco Bay Area. Finally, some possibilities for speech repertoires in the San Francisco Bay Area as well as the implications of such intralanguage diversity for the communicative competence of EFL speakers (mainly foreign students) are discussed.

Among others, these points are made: The communicative competence of EFL students, especially with regard to varieties of English, is inadequate and at odds with their expectations and attitudes. — A description of the language varieties occurring within a relatively small area, like the San Francisco Bay Area, in terms of conventional grammar only is insufficient. — Folklore materials may be used to grasp at least some of the essential differences.

10:00 Break.

10:30 "Representations of American Indian English in History and Literature: The Evolution of a Pidgin from Reality to Stereotype." Beverly Olson Flanigan, Indiana University.

A neglected area in the field of pidgin and creole studies concerns the growth and development of a form of Pidgin English used by the Indians of North America. Early explorers and colonizers encountered a native population here, as elsewhere, with whom they were forced to communicate by means of a simplified or makeshift language, and it is generally assumed that that language was a true pidgin, that is, a relatively stable variety of reduced language use by two or more groups when neither group speaks the native language of the other. Indeed, Hall, in his seminal *Pidgin and Creole Languages* (1966), cites as the earliest fully attested Pidgin English spoken anywhere in the world the words of an American Indian in Massachusetts in 1641. The origin and evolution of this American Indian Pidgin English (or AIPE) has not been studied, however; only a few attestations of its use in historical and literary documents have been collected, and these are not only devoid of any contextual reference but are even at times inaccurate in transcription and attribution. Moreover, the continuation of pidgin forms in the dialectal English of Indians today has not been given the kind of attention that has been accorded other putative post-pidgin varieties like Black English, Hawaiian English, and Jamaican Creole.

In this paper I propose to discuss selected documentary and literary texts from the 16th century to the present, with the intention of observing both the persistence and the modification of pidgin features in the course of the development

of Indian English toward the kinds of distinctive dialect variation acknowledged by linguists, educators, and sociologists today. Some definitions and theoretical issues will be discussed at the outset. A pidgin, as I have noted, is the relatively stabilized form that reduced speech assumes when bilateral contacts are maintained over time; if the pidgin becomes the first language of a subsequent generation, with the resulting development of the reduced pidgin structures into more complex forms, it is said to be creolized. If, however, a pidgin- or creole-speaking group gradually adopts the specific grammatical forms of the dominant language community (and not just its lexicon, which determines the appellation of the pidgin as English or Dutch or Portuguese or whatever), a process of depidginization (or decreolization) can be said to be occurring along a continuum of nondiscrete language varieties leading ultimately to fully-formed or "standard" language.

Textual evidence shows this to have been the historical case with Indian English (as with Black English) even up to the present, and the body of this paper will document that change by discussing selections from the journals and narratives of Raleigh, John Smith, Winthrop and others as well as from novels, plays, films, and other genres. Works of fiction are included because they represent not only the essential accurate linguistic perceptions of native speaker-authors but also the contextualization of those perceptions in ordinary interactive dialogue. The degree to which the native English speaker simplifies his own speech in such dialogue is also important; the emergence of such "foreigner talk" in conjunction with the "broken talk" of the Indian leads ultimately to the stereotyping of such speech in modern films and comic books, but its genesis can be traced to the conventionalizing of pidgin forms in the novels of Defoe, Cooper, and Melville.

I shall conclude by discussing some of the studies being done on the process of depidginization among Indian groups today and the relevance of current theories about the successive "interlanguages" of second-language learners for the improvement of English education among Indians.

11:00 "Native American Dialects of English: The Alabama-Coushatta Reservation."

Bates Hoffer, Department of English, Trinity University, San Antonio.

The history of the native Americans living on the Alabama-Coushatta reservation ('Texas' only native American reservation) is a highly mixed one, with the predictable result that the variety of English spoken there has features from many sources. The originating point was in the upper reaches of the Alabama river, yet by the early 19th century the Alabama and related groups had moved across Louisiana and some into East Texas. Now on some 4350 acres owned by the tribes, the Alabama and Coushatta live next to the Big Thicket in Polk County. The 400 members have an average educational level of 12th grade, and stand at near 100 percent employment, largely in tourism. They present their historical dramas and other tribal rites on the reservation and at many festivals around the state. By the mid-1970s the old ways were returning along with the general awareness of backgrounds and cultural sources. The motivation for preserving the culture has grown proportionately.

Dialect features of East Texas and of Cajun country are readily apparent, along with some native words and occasional intonational patterns from a native background. This presentation gives a brief description of these features and three short, 30-second examples of the English spoken by members of the Alabama-Coushatta reservation.

11:30 "Negation and Scope Restrictions on *Anymore*." Frank Parker, Department of

English, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

In Parker (1975, 1978), I have tried to explain the occurrence of *anymore* in affirmative declarative S's:

- (1) Fred smokes cigars *anymore*.

In conservative dialects *anymore* is an S adverb (Thomason and Stalnaker 1973) and must appear within the scope of a negative operator:

- (2) Fred *doesn't* smoke cigars *anymore*.

In the innovating dialects, *anymore* has been restructured as a VP adverb and thus subject to the rule of Adverb Fronting, which moves *anymore* from a position within the scope of a negative operator to a position outside of it:

- (2) Fred *doesn't* smoke cigars *anymore* →

- (3) *Anymore*, Fred *doesn't* smoke cigars.

Once *anymore* can occur outside the scope of the negative in negative S's, the affirmative usage is established, and it is free to occur in S's with no negative element at all:

- (3) *Anymore*, Fred *doesn't* smoke cigars →

- (4) *Anymore*, Fred smokes cigars.

This account of the origin of affirmative *anymore* is fairly straightforward; however, it still leaves two of the restrictions on negative *anymore* somewhat fuzzy. First, it is not clear what constitutes a negative operator. Two types of negatives can be distinguished on the basis of the type of tag questions they trigger. Overt negatives take positive tags and covert negatives take negative tags:

Overt: (5) Jeff { *doesn't eat* } bread anymore, *does* he?
 { *never eats* }

Covert: (6) Farinelli attends class very *seldom* anymore, *doesn't* he?

(7) It's *out of the question* for Murray to play golf anymore, *isn't* it?

(8) *All* Johnson thinks about anymore is getting a raise, *isn't* it?

Moreover, covert negative operators can be grouped into three types. First are the negative adverbs: *seldom*, *rarely*, *scarcely*, *hardly*, etc., as in (6). Second are higher predicates with negative force: *be out of the question*, *be ridiculous*, *be impossible*, etc., as in (7). Third are the quantifiers: *all*, *only*, *the one*, etc., as in (8). The property that all negative operators have in common is that they each give rise to a negative presupposition. For example, *Wentworth likes bananas* asserts the proposition that Wentworth likes bananas but gives rise to no presupposition about his fondness for apples, pears, grapes, etc. However, an identical sentence containing one of these quantifiers, *Wentworth likes only bananas*, asserts the same proposition but gives rise to the presupposition that Wentworth does *not* like any other fruit.

Second, the definition of scope is not precise. In simple S's scope is defined in terms of precedence; that is, the negative operator must precede negative *anymore*:

(9) John *doesn't* sleep well *anymore*.

(10) **Anymore*, John *doesn't* sleep well.

However, this definition of scope is not adequate for negative predicates that take sentential complements, such as *be ridiculous*. In these cases, negative *anymore* may precede as well as follow the negative operator:

(11) It is *ridiculous* for Ralph to get up at 5 o'clock *anymore*.

(12) For Ralph to get up at 5 o'clock *anymore* is *ridiculous*.

To accommodate such cases, the definition of scope has to be revised to include the notion of 'command'. (A node A commands another node B if (1) neither A nor B dominates the other, and (2) the S node that most immediately dominates A also

dominates B [Langacker 1969].) That is, if the negative operator and *anymore* are not in the same S, the negative must command *anymore*.

In summary, the syntactic restrictions on negative *anymore* can be specified (1) by differentiating overt from covert negation, both of which are defined in terms of presupposition, and (2) by defining scope in terms of precedence (for simple S's) and command (for sentential complements).

REFERENCES:

- Langacker, R. 1969. "On Pronominalization and the Chain of Command." In *Modern Studies in English*, ed. D. Reibel and S. Schane, pp. 160-86. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.
- Parker, F. 1975. "A Comment on *Anymore*." *American Speech* 50: 305-10.
- Parker, F. 1978. "More on *Anymore*." Paper read at SCMLA-ADS, Houston, October.
- Thomason, R. and R. Stalnaker. 1973. "A Semantic Theory of Adverbs." *Linguistic Inquiry* 2: 195-220.

October 16 - 18: ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL MEETING

In association with the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association
Denver, Convention Center-Brown Palace Hotel

Chair: Florence Barkin, Arizona State University

Regional secretary: Thomas L. Clark, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Program:

"Dialect Shift in Twain, Faulkner and Joyce." Bates Hoffer, Trinity University.

"A Study of International Students' Ability to Understand Regional American Speech." Charles Martin, North Texas State University.

"Social Constraints on Code Switching." Rosa Fernandez, University of New Mexico.

October 30: SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL MEETING

In association with the South Central Modern Language Association
Memphis, Holiday Inn Rivermont

3:00 p.m.

Chairman: Michael Montgomery, Memphis State University

Regional secretary: Curt M. Rulon, North Texas State University

Program:

"Dialect in the Fiction of Larry McMurtry." Patricia Dean, Clarke College.

"Three Variables in Black and White Type I Speech in Upper Middle Tennessee."

William Barnette, Austin Peay State University.

"Isolation of Urban Dialects." Scott Baird, Trinity University.

"The Speech of the Settlers." Juanita Williamson, Le Moyne-Owen College.

Business session.

"Explaining Computers in Non-computer Terms: TI is Trying." Diana Mae Sims, Texas Instruments, Inc.

"A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Alba, Texas." Linda Weaver, East Texas State University.

November 6: MIDWEST REGIONAL MEETING

In association with the Midwest Modern Language Association
Minneapolis, Hotel Leamington

Wilson Room, 1:30 to 5:30 p.m.

Chair: Donald W. Larmouth, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay

Regional Secretary: Donald M. Lance, University of Missouri, Columbia

Program:

1:30 "The Uncertain Progress of a Midwestern Diphthong (/au/)." Timothy C. Frazer, Western Illinois University.

- 1:55 "Grammatical Patterns in the Folk Speech of the Arkansas Ozarks." **Bethany K. Dumas**, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
- 2:20 "Attitudes of Upper Midwest College Students to Selected American Dialects." **Susan Kretzer**, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
- 2:45 "Dialect Features of Minnesota's Iron Range: Chisholm." **Michael D. Linn**, University of Minnesota, Duluth.
- 3:10 - 3:25 Break.
- 3:25 "Progress Report: Dictionary of American Regional English." **DARE staff representative** (Frederic G. Cassidy, editor, University of Wisconsin, Madison).
- 3:50 "Theoretical Ambiguity in American Dialectology." **Jay Robert Reese**, East Tennessee State University.
- 4:15 "Discourse-Level Dialectology: Applications in Computational Linguistics." **Sally Yeates Sedelow**, University of Kansas.
- 4:40 "Science as a Dialect, the Sciences as Dialects: a Case Study in Computational Dialectology." **Walter A. Sedelow, Jr.**, University of Kansas.
- 5:05 - 5:20 Questions and Discussion.
- 5:20 - 5:30 Business Meeting.
- 7:00 Annual banquet, Wilson Room, Hotel Leamington. Appetizers include Smoked Silver Salmon, prepared by the meeting chairman; the main course is Chicken Kiev, Minnesota wild rice, Green Beans Almondine. Reservations may be made by writing Donald W. Larmouth, Communication and the Arts, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay, Wis. 54302.

November 8: SOUTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL MEETING

In association with the South Atlantic Modern Language Association
Atlanta

9:00 a.m.

Chair: Carole Hines, Old Dominion University

Regional secretary: David L. Shores, Old Dominion University

Nominating committee: Ronald R. Butters, Duke University; Connie C. Eble, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Raymond K. O'Cain (chair), University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Program:

"Prepositions and Determiners: Some Dialectal Variations" (20 minutes). **Elizabeth Sommer**, University of Central Florida.

"On Dialect and Style in the Work of Some Appalachian Writers" (20 minutes). **Lester G. Woody**, Union College.

"Dialect in Warner Brothers Animated Films" (15 minutes). **Michael Witkoski**, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Business meeting (10 minutes).

"Tokens in the Pocosin" (20 minutes). **Jeutonne P. Brewer**, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, and **R. W. Riesing**, Pembroke State University.

"Place Names as Noun Phrases" (15 minutes). **Mary R. Miller**, University of Maryland.

November 22-23: NCTE CONCURRENT SESSION

At the annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English
Cincinnati

Chair: John Algeo, University of Georgia

Associate chair: Thomas Creswell, Chicago State University

Program:

"Linguistics, Reading, and the Ann Arbor Decision." Juanita Williamson, Le Moyne-Owen College.

"Regional Language in Canadian Prairie Fiction." Murray Wanamaker, University of Winnipeg.

"The Linguistic Atlas of the North-Central States: A Five-Year Report." Raven I. McDavid, University of Chicago.

December 27-30: ANNUAL MEETING

In association with the Modern Language Association of America
Houston

Presiding: Virginia McDavid, ADS President

Program Chairman: Marvin Carmony, ADS Vice President

(Over 30 proposals were submitted in response to the chairman's calls for papers — "So many we could have had a conference," he observed. "It's a rich supply, and the choices were difficult. I deliberately oriented the program toward the Sunbelt — just a little bit — figuring that those who would come to the meeting would most likely be from that part of the country.")

The ADS will have two sessions, one of four papers plus the Annual Business Meeting, the other of five papers. Times and places of sessions, and allocations of papers to them, will be announced in the October newsletter. Here the papers are given simply in alphabetical order by name of author.)

Program:

"Planning the American Language: A Federal Language." Dennis E. Baron, University of Illinois.

"DARE Revisited." Lurline H. Coltharp, University of Texas, El Paso.

"Variation in Ozark English." Bethany K. Dumas, University of Tennessee.

"Verb Forms in Western New Brunswick." Murray Kinloch, University of New Brunswick.

"H.L. Mencken and the ADS — A Retrospective." Raven I. McDavid, University of Chicago.

"A Linguistic Outline of Texas Dialects." Curt Rulon, North Texas State University.

"From Black-White Speech Relationships to the Ethnography of Communication; or, Who Profits from Research?" James Sledd, University of Texas.

"The Use of Non-Native-Born Informants in Dialect Research." Bruce Southard, Oklahoma State University.

"The Speech of Black and White Southerners: Who Learned from Whom?" Juanita V. Williamson, Le Moyne-Owen College.

GERMAN-AMERICANA AVAILABLE FROM ADS MEMBER

If you're interested in any of the following, write Steven M. Benjamin, Dept. of Foreign Languages, Chitwood Hall, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W.V. 26506.

1. The following bibliographic publications of the Society for German-American Studies are now available: German-Canadians (\$2), Pennsylvania German Dialect (\$1.50), Amish (\$2), Works Published in the Yearbooks of the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society (\$1.25), Wisconsin-Germans (\$2), Minnesota-Germans (\$1.50), Michigan-Germans (\$1.50), and German-American Bibliography for 1979 with Supplements for 1971-1978 (\$6).

2. A limited edition of *The Germans from Russia in the United States and Canada: A Bibliographic Guide* will be published in fall 1980. Interested individuals should

reserve copies.

3. The second annual Conference on German-Americana in the Eastern United States will be held at Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa. on November 8-9, 1980. Abstracts of 15-20 minute papers on any German-American topic are solicited.

4. Individuals who wish to be listed in a *Directory of German-Americanists* should provide the following information: name, address, degrees, academic affiliation, publications including book reviews, research interests, and work in progress.

THE EDITORIAL MILL

By John Algeo

On the assumption that members of the American Dialect Society may be interested in how the Society's journal is put out, I have written here a (relatively) brief description of our editorial mill as it is now grinding. The description is in six main parts, dealing severally with personnel, quarters and equipment, decision procedures, editing procedures, publication procedures, and finances.

Personnel. When the Society first began sponsoring the journal, the University of Georgia kindly donated one-third of the editor's budgeted time for editorial chores. Since then, the amount of budgeted time has fluctuated, depending on what else needed doing, until this year (while the editor is directing the college's decennial self-study) none of his time is officially designated for *American Speech*. The University has, however, provided other kinds of generous support to compensate, and in fact at least a third — and probably nearer a half — of the editor's time is still given to *AS*.

The two associate editors, Murray Kinloch at the University of New Brunswick and James Hartman at the University of Kansas, make their own arrangements with their institutions. Their job in the mill is primarily in the decision procedures, described below. The role they play is an invaluable one, determining, as it does, what the ultimate content of the journal is to be.

The assistant editor, Charles Doyle, gets a two-course-per-year reduction in his teaching load from the University of Georgia. He works mainly in the editing and publication procedures, described below, freeing a good bit of the editor's time for other activities.

Two half-time editorial assistants are employed by the University of Georgia. Kay Postero's principal job is manuscript typing; she prepares almost all of the copy that is eventually sent to the Press. Kathryn Howell tends to correspondence, the files, and manuscript preparation for the printer. Both help with proofreading and whatever else needs doing. Since the work load for *AS* is of necessity uneven, the two of them do other jobs when they have free time, but *AS* has first call on their services and most of their time is devoted to the journal. They do all of the hard work that gets the magazine out; we would never make it without them. A third editorial assistant, Adele Algeo, is a volunteer worker whose chief contribution is proofing at every stage of the production; she is the most consistently reliable proofer who works on the journal.

For two quarters of last year, a graduate assistant, Frank Gannon, worked for the journal ten hours a week. He helped with proofing, did library checking, and otherwise helped the editorial assistants do their jobs.

The Editorial Advisory Committee consists of twelve persons (each serving three-year terms) who help with the decision procedures and give advice about matters of general policy when it is needed. The policy role of the Committee was strong during the first years of the Society's sponsorship of *AS*; but as policy matters were settled, the Committee has tended to become mainly a group of referees.

Quarters and equipment. The editorial offices are in Park Hall (the English building) at the University of Georgia. They consist of a pair of modest but adequate offices

side by side on the top floor of the building's new annex. One office houses the editor and is his regular academic office; the other houses the two half-time editorial assistants. Equipment is correspondingly simple. We have three IBM Selectric typewriters, five filing cabinets, five bookcases, and assorted other office furniture of a predictable kind. The two offices combined are about 16 by 20 feet, or 320 square feet of floor space. Out of so humble a location comes activity at a fever pitch — at least part of the time.

Decision procedures. When a manuscript arrives by U.S. Mail at the editorial offices, the editor checks it quickly to be sure it is appropriate for *AS*. (The number of manuscripts we get on public speaking has declined over the years, but they still turn up occasionally.) The manuscript is acknowledged by a brief note, a file folder is prepared for it, it is entered in a log, and then it is sent to the two associate editors for their evaluation (having been Xeroxed first if the author did not send two copies, as the "Manuscripts for Publication" instructions inside the back cover of *AS* advise). When the associate editors have both returned the manuscript, with their editorial report forms, the editor evaluates the submission himself and reads the editorial reports. They include a recommendation and often suggestions for improvement. If the judgments of the three principal editors are compatible, the manuscript is either accepted for publication, returned for revision, or declined with thanks, without further to-do.

If the three editors disagree significantly (which does not happen often, though it does occasionally) or if they feel the subject is one that needs a reading by someone with greater knowledge of it than they have collectively, the manuscript is sent to one or more other referees. They are typically members of the Editorial Advisory Committee, though if the subject of the manuscript warrants, it may go to persons outside the Committee. Thus every manuscript has at least three critical readings, and some have more. A recent manuscript had seven editorial reports, which is a record.

Finally, the manuscript and all the editorial reports come back to the editor, and he has to make a decision based on the recommendations and advice in the reports and on his own sense of what is right. A great many considerations go into an editorial decision: quality of the content and expression of the manuscript, appropriateness for the "typical" reader of *AS*, recent publication or earlier acceptance of other articles on the same subject, significance of the article for the profession, readability of the treatment, and so on. Articles that are basically good must sometimes be refused because they are not good for us, or for the time.

It takes anywhere from a month to considerably longer to get a decision on a manuscript. How long depends in part on how much mailing back and forth is required and in part on the time of the year (busy academic seasons slow down responses and lessen the available editorial time). Authors are invited, in the letter acknowledging their manuscripts, to inquire if they have not heard after three months. Usually all reports are available within that time, but occasionally the editor needs a nudge to tend to the final decision process.

If a manuscript has been accepted, the author is usually sent a short note saying so (unless it seems as though the copyediting can be done quickly and the manuscript itself returned to the author for final review within a short time). If a manuscript is returned for revision or is declined, the author usually receives copies of the editorial reports, along with a letter from the editor summarizing the changes requested or the reasons for declining the manuscript. The folder for the manuscript, which has been moved from place to place in the files as the manuscript progressed through the decision process, is now put in one of three files: "Returned for Revision," "Declined," or "Hold for Editing," as appropriate, and the log for the manuscript is brought up to date. When manuscripts returned for revision come back to the editor from their authors, they may

be fully refereed anew, or sent to a particular referee for comment, or handled by the editor — depending on the nature of the revision that was requested.

Editing procedures. Eventually the manuscript is pulled out of the "Hold for Editing" file, and work is begun on preparing it for publication. All manuscripts are copyedited by the editor or the assistant editor, or often by both. Copyediting varies considerably in amount and kind from one manuscript to another. It consists principally of making sure the manuscript is mechanically consistent with our house style, which is basically that recommended by the University of Chicago *Manual of Style*, although we have our own individual peculiarities. It also includes spot-checking the manuscript for accuracy — of quotations, references, and facts of all kinds. It also involves looking at the manuscript for clarity and simplicity of presentation. We assume an editorial equivalent of Murphy's law, namely, when something can be misunderstood, it will be. Suggestions are made to the author about all such matters.

The amount of editing that is done on manuscripts varies greatly among editorial shops. We have fallen into the habit of doing fairly heavy editing. One advantage of it is that sometimes errors of fact are uncovered that would otherwise slip into print. Another is that the resulting document is usually clearer and cleaner. In making the second claim we on the editorial staff are not pretending to any special competence in writing or any fine sense of style; the fact is that anyone who writes is incapable of seeing certain kinds of flaws in what he has written — it is too close, too familiar, too personal. A sympathetic but uninvolved reader can cast a cold eye on another's prose and suggest some improvements. That observation applies, obviously, to editorial and copyediting prose too; and authors are usually quick and completely justified in pointing out the stumbling style or downright mistakes that we sometimes create by our copyediting. That's fair.

One disadvantage of heavy editing is that it is time-consuming. More time is spent on copyediting manuscripts than on any other single activity in the production of *American Speech*. Another disadvantage is that occasionally an author takes umbrage at our meddling. To try to forestall that reaction, we present our editing as what it is — suggestions to the author for acceptance or amendment. When a manuscript has been edited, it is usually retyped. Then the original manuscript, with copyediting on it, and a carbon of the retyped version are sent to the author with an explanatory letter. The author has final say about the content of his manuscript — though we try to insist that purely mechanical matters of spelling, punctuation, type style, layout, reference form, and the like should conform to our practice. We do our best to see that all proposed changes, whether substantive or mechanical, have been called to the author's attention and that there has been a chance for the author to cancel our changes or to propose others.

The author is asked to return the carbon of the retyped manuscript with whatever changes he wants marked on it. At the same time, he is asked to sign a copyright agreement and to supply material for the Contributors' Column. If there is some question about the copyediting or anything else (such as maps or diagrams to accompany the article), we may need an exchange of correspondence to get matters resolved in a mutually satisfactory way. When all that is done, the folder with the manuscript is moved into the "Hold for Scheduling" file.

Publication procedures. When the time comes to send manuscript for another issue to the Press, the editor chooses an appropriate selection of manuscripts from the "Hold for Scheduling" drawer. Since each issue of *AS* is 80 pages in length, the contents of an issue have to be chosen partly to make up a manuscript of the right size. A typical aim is 40 pages of main articles, 20 pages of reviews, and 20 pages of short articles (Miscellany), but that distribution varies greatly from issue to issue.

When the contents have been selected, they are assembled into a single large manuscript for the issue, and it is styled for the printer. Spacing has to be indicated, type styles specified, quotations identified, hyphens and dashes marked, and dozens of other things written down as instructions to the compositor. For example, every phonetic symbol has to be identified by a number. It takes anywhere from 8 to 12 hours to style an issue. The manuscript is then Xeroxed (the editor follows the practice of never letting any manuscript or proof leave the office without a Xerox copy having been made), and the original is sent to the University of Alabama Press, who forward it to our compositor — currently a firm in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Within one or two months we get several sets of galley proof for the issue. One set of galleys is broken down into article-size chunks and each article sent to its author for proofing. At this time authors are also offered an opportunity to buy additional copies of the issue at a reduced rate and to express an interest in offprint information to be sent later. While we wait to hear from authors about the proof, it is read four times in our editorial office. Kay Postero and Kathryn Howell read proof aloud to each other. The editor, the assistant editor, and Adele Algeo each independently read the galleys against manuscript. It has been our experience that each of these four readings catches some errors that slipped by the other three readers. Reading proof is a humbling experience. When authors return their proof, most of the issue has been proofed five times. The editor sits down with all five sets of corrections and combines them on the master set. He also goes through the galleys and casts off pages in an approximate way to be sure that the issue will come out the right length, to locate any tables or illustrations, and to identify any potential layout problems. Then the master set of galleys is Xeroxed and returned to the Press.

About a month later, first page proofs arrive from the compositor. They are read against galleys to be sure requested changes were made and to identify any new errors. It is usually easy to identify which lines were reset in page proofs, and they are the only ones that need to be checked. Page divisions, layout, running heads, and any newly set matter must also be proofed, however. The parts of page proofs that need to be checked are read twice, once by the editor and once by Adele Algeo. Page fillers are now located — that is, short notes are assigned to the bottom of pages on which articles end. It is only at this stage that the content of the issue is firm. So those authors who have expressed an interest in offprints are sent information about them, including cost. The Press at Alabama is also sent a list of names and addresses to which complimentary copies of that issue should be sent. It is usually possible to turn page proofs around within 48 hours and have them on their way back to the Press. However, not much else gets done during those 48 hours.

If the issue being worked on happens to be the Winter number of the journal, we must also make up the annual index. As the page-proof stage of each issue is reached, the editor marks a copy of the proof for indexing and Kathryn Howell types author, title, subject, and citation-form cards. They are proofed and then alphabetized with all other cards for the same volume. When that stage of the work has been completed for the Winter number, the cards are edited and manuscript copy for the index is typed up, to be sent to the compositor with the page-proof corrections. Preparing the index copy requires very precise estimation of the space it will fill in printed form, for exactly that amount of space has to be left for it — neither more nor less.

If there were many errors in first page proofs or if there was much new copy, such as the index, it may be necessary to ask for second page proofs. They arrive within a few weeks and are handled exactly like the first set. After second page proofs (or after first page proofs if second are not needed), the University of Alabama Press gets final copy.

They check with the editor about any remaining problems and thereafter release the issue for printing, binding, and mailing. So another issue is on its way to members and subscribers.

This is a good point to express gratitude to the University of Alabama Press generally, and specifically to Malcolm MacDonald, John Defant, and Paul Kennedy, for their splendid cooperation in getting *American Speech* back onto a regular publication schedule. The Society is fortunate indeed in having the University of Alabama Press for its publisher.

Finances. It is impossible to identify the editorial costs of *American Speech* with any accuracy, because most of them are hidden costs that are absorbed by charitable public agencies, especially the University of Georgia and the University of Alabama Press, or are donated by sympathetic friends of the journal. If we had to pay for everything we get, we could not afford to put out the magazine. Salaries that are absorbed or donated include the part-time work of seven persons on a regular basis and many more irregularly. Office space and equipment are furnished. Mailing costs (which are considerable), Xerox charges, and telephone expenses are absorbed by (or palmed off on) the English Department at the University of Georgia most of the year, or are provided by others (especially the associate editors) from what sources the editor has never considered it prudent to inquire. It is only through the generosity of many persons and institutions that we can afford to exist. If the best things in life are free, *American Speech* must not be counted among them.

Last words. This "brief" description has already gone on rather long — but it still leaves many details of our operation unaccounted for. If any members of the Society have particular questions, I will be glad to receive them and will try to answer them, either by letter or in a future number of this newsletter.

(Received 15 September 1979)

METHODS IV HAS A HOME

The committee for the Fourth International Conference on Methods in Dialectology has selected the University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia in the summer of 1981. Precise dates are now under discussion but it is not too early for potential participants to send in proposals for papers to: Prof. Henry Warkentyne, Dept. of Linguistics, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

ISU OFFERS SPECIAL GRADUATE PROGRAM FOR THE HARMLESS DRUDGE

Beginning this year, a unique program of graduate studies in the making, critique, history and use of dictionaries, leading to the M.A. in English with specialization in lexicography, is being offered at Indiana State University. Library resources for the program include the Cordell Collection of Rare and Early Dictionaries, with more than 5000 titles representing the evolution of Western dictionaries from 1400 to 1900. For information write J.E. Gates, Department of English, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Ind. 47809.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 1979: MEMORIES OF A MIDWESTFEST

Though stalks of native corn now push the current crop higher than the kneecaps, who, asks the chronicler rhetorically, can forget the proud harvest of 1979 served up at the

American Dialect Society's Midwest Regional Meeting? Not this reporter, who, fueled with gasohol (10 percent corn) and lit with eagerness by the announcement in *NADS* 11.3 (pages 6-7), on the rainy morning of November 8, 1979 zipped from his modest home in Jacksonville, Vortex of the Prairie, 225 miles east across Illinois' stubbly cornfields and Indiana's rolling hills to "the dullest big city in America," Indianapolis, and the meeting which annually serves as hors d'oeuvre for the Midwest MLA.

In the heart of Indianapolis, lapped by a sea of parking lots, rises the newly-erupted, craggy Hyatt Regency, whose interior opens into glittering caverns that would dwarf a gnome king's. Balconies at all levels hold shops, restaurants, lounges and rooms, and overlook a central floor where a resurrected Big Band in formal attire played for a tea dance. Out of the public eye, nearly two dozen followers of the Midwest ADS found themselves in the Everglades Room, hot and close, entangled in three long rows of chairs pushed up towards a long row of speakers' tables by somber cloth-covered partitions, with a door at one of the room's narrow ends and a window-wall (forever closed) at the other. As if by magic, the soniferous partitions conveyed lilting music and dignified narration from a recorded presentation next door, culminating in whistles, bells, and the chugging of a steam locomotive.

And what did the Midwestern dialectologists discuss, next to the railroad tracks in the Everglades? The abstracts in *NADS* 11.3 provide sufficient foreshadowing that no duplication will be attempted here. But it should be recorded that James J. Pontillo (University of Minnesota, Duluth), using his flintlock to illustrate "Early American Firearms Terminology in Modern American English," fired the audience's imagination with a genuine flash in the pan, producing a compact cloud of smoke that slowly stretched and rose to tangle with the ventilation ducts on the distant ceiling.

Bethany Dumas (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), who did not have an abstract in *NADS* 11.3, provided an introduction to her study of the dialect of Newton County, "the most backward in Arkansas . . . absolutely gorgeous and good for nothing except doing dialect surveys and going fishing." She observed that for phonological features, different social classes use different percentages of nonstandard forms, but for grammatical features, the distinction is more discrete: the upper classes use only the standard, while lower classes fluctuate in usage between standard and nonstandard. She had completed an index to the vocabulary of her taped interviews, and from it was compiling a list of target words; the next step would be a greatly expanded list of target words.

No Midwest harvest celebration would be complete without a feast, and so some twenty cream of the crop assembled later in the Mt. Rushmore room — so named perhaps for its resemblance to a cavern cut out of the heart of a mountain, with no windows or decorations to distract from the plain light and dark brown of the walls — for the annual ADS Midwest Dinner. Promises of the announced menu were not entirely fulfilled: "Regency Coupe with Your Choice of Sauces, Sacher, Raspberry, Chocolate, Brandied Peach, or Cream of Banana on Ice Cream with a Crisp Wafer" became simply a Regency Coupe of Their Choice, and Beaulieu Vineyards Chablis became Paul Masson, but spirits remained high. In brief postprandial remarks, Richard Bailey (University of Michigan) proposed applause for the organizers, Donald Lance (University of Missouri) and Michael Linn (University of Minnesota, Duluth), which was heartily seconded. Under the direction of Regional Secretary Lance and Meeting Chairman Donald Larmouth (University of Wisconsin, Green Bay), plans were promptly initiated for an equally satisfying gathering in Minneapolis for 1980, as announced elsewhere in this issue.

DARE ASKS ASTAMAGOOTISES (AND OTHERS) FOR OPSOTS, POPSICLES

(Eighth in a series from the ADS-sponsored Dictionary of American Regional English.)

Thanks to those who have written about earlier *DARE* queries. Here are some more. As before, address Professor F.G. Cassidy, *DARE*, 6125 Helen White Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706. Contributions will be acknowledged in the *Dictionary*.

astamagootis — A restless or worried person. We'd like evidence from wherever it's known (reported so far from Connecticut and Iowa). Are there any foreign-language connections?

crawler — A type of harness for a horse. Reported once only (New Jersey). What type was it? Any special use (as the name implies)?

crazy bingo — We have a 1966 quot from Michigan. It was played at a "pink and blue shower." Shower-going ladies, what are the rules, why "crazy"? How widespread is it?

oaktag — We are told on good authority that "In New York City the only term I have ever heard [for Bristol board, a kind of fine, smooth pasteboard, sometimes glazed] is *oaktag*." Do other New Yorkers confirm this? Is it known elsewhere? This is our only evidence so far. A strange word.

frogbelly — A Southern species of pitcher plant (*sarracenia alata*). We have one quot from Louisiana. Where else is this name used? How common? Could this name refer to color? If not, to what else?

liar's dice — A bar game reported to us only from California. Does anyone know the rules? Are cards used, or dice alone? Perhaps a special type of dice? Bartenders or habitues, here's your chance.

cranberry house — From Rochester, Massachusetts we have a tape record of some buildings being "torn down and carried away to make a cranberry house." This sounds like something a little more "special" than simply a storage place for cranberries. Does anyone know the term?

old brass wagon — We have one report of a children's game so called in California. No indication of how it is played, or the relevance of the name. We'd be very happy to have a description.

opsot — The end of a loaf of bread in Indiana, more generally known as the *heel*. A recent report from Houston, Texas, has it as the *bun*. Some say the *crust*. Our questionair unfortunately had no question on this, but evidently there are local variants, which we solicit.

noodlegoose — Recently a Wisconsin friend said he was "as full as a noodlegoose." His family roots are German, so this is undoubtedly a translation of *Nudelgans*, a goose being "noodled" to enlarge its liver to produce *foie gras*. Surely this term, or this simile, is not limited to Wisconsin?

popside — Probably the commonest name for frozen fruit-flavored water on one or two sticks. Less common ones are *ice*, *ice pop*, and *icicle*. Which do you know, where from? Any others?