

NEWSLETTER OF THE
AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

NADS 13.2

From: American Dialect Society

Allan Metcalf

English Department

MacMurray College

Jacksonville, Illinois 62650

FIRST CLASS

To:

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NADS appears thrice yearly and is sent in January, May and September to all ADS members and subscribers. Send ADS dues (\$15 for 1981), queries and news to the editor and executive secretary, Allan Metcalf, English Department, MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois 62650.

SECOND CALL FOR THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL MEETING

The deadline has been extended to *June 15* to propose papers for the Rocky Mountain Regional Meeting of the ADS at the RMMLA in Boise, Idaho, Oct. 22-24. Write the chair, Charles B. Martin, Dept. of English, North Texas State University, Denton, Tex. 76203; or telephone (817) 788-2000, home (817) 382-2035.

COMMITTEES: BORN AGAIN

ADS members responded in satisfying numbers to the January Call for Volunteers, so the Society's three dormant research committees are about to come to life again. Final details and formal approval by the Executive Council are still pending, but volunteers should be hearing soon from the Executive Secretary. Names of members will be announced in the September Newsletter, and we hope the committees will have initial reports perhaps even by the end of the year.

NEW BOOKS BY (AND FOR) ADS MEMBERS

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

VIRGINIA P. CLARK, PAUL A. ESCHHOLZ, and Alfred F. Rosa, eds. *Language: Introductory Readings*. 3rd ed. New York: St. Martin's, 1981. Paper \$9.95. — Of the 44 essays, 34 are new to this edition. Authors include Dwight Bolinger, R.E. Callary, Winfred P. Lehmann, Roger W. Shuy.

SIDNEY GREENBAUM, Geoffrey Leach, and Jan Svartvik. *Studies in English Linguistics*. New York: Longman, 1980. — Papers include "The Treatment of Clause and Sentence in *A Grammar of Contemporary English*" by Sidney Greenbaum; "A Tagged Corpus: Problems and Prospects" by W. Nelson Francis; "Bad Words, Good Words, Misused Words" by Archibald A. Hill; "Linguistic Relativism: The Divorce of Word from Work" by James Sledd; "Subjective Appraisal of Phonological Variants" by Raven I. McDavid, Raymond K. O'Cain, and Linda L. Barnes.

JACOB ORNSTEIN-GALICIA and Robert St. Clair, eds. *Bilingualism and Bilingual Education: New Readings and Insights*. PISE 8. Trinity University 1980 (for 1979). Paper \$8.95; for ADS members \$7.50 from Bates Hoffer, Linguistics, Box 306, Trinity University, 715 Stadium Drive, San Antonio, Tex. 78284. — Sixteen essays, including "Personal Reflections on Growing Up Bilingual" by Einar Haugen; "Attitudes Toward Bilingual Education: Ethnicity vs. Class" by Hoffer; "Correlating Socio-educational and Linguistic Variables among Chicano College Bilinguals" by Ornstein and Paul W. Goodman.

A Festschrift for Jacob Ornstein: Studies in General Linguistics and Sociolinguistics, ed. Edward L. Blansitt, Jr. and Richard V. Teschner. Rowley, Mass.: Newbury House, 1980. \$16.95. A wide-ranging collection of 28 essays, with a biography and bibliography of Ornstein for his 65th birthday. Authors include Garland Bills, Bates Hoffer, Winfred Lehmann, Tracy Terrell.

LAURENCE E. SEITS, ed. *Papers of the North Central Names Institute 1980*. Waubensee Community College Press. Paper. Copies free from Laurence E. Seits, North Central Names Institute, Waubensee Community College, Sugar Grove, Ill. 60554. Fourteen essays, including "Regionalism and Naming Practices in 1860" by Timothy C. Frazer.

WOLFGANG VIREECK, ed. *Studien zum Einfluss der englischen Sprache auf das Deutsche: Studies on the Influence of the English Language on German*. Tuebinger Beitrage zur Linguistik 132. Tuebingen: Gunter Narr Verlag, 1980. Nine substantial essays, including two by Viereck. All in German, except for one by Hans Galinsky which also appeared in *American Speech* 55.4

SUMMER MEETING

In association with the Dictionary Society of North America June 11 - 12 CINCINNATI

Xavier University and Cincinnati Public Library
(Reservations needed promptly; see below)

Thursday, June 11

All meetings in Terrace Room, University Center, Xavier University

9:00 Meet for coffee and rolls.

9:30 Greetings by DSNA President William J. Cameron, University of Western Ontario.

9:45 DSNA paper: "Theories of Definition and Glossing Procedures in Medieval English Lexicography." Jeffrey F. Huntsman, Indiana University.

10:15 DSNA paper: "Some Interesting Words in the Middle English *Genesis and Exodus*." Philip G. Buehler, Drexel University.

10:45 Break

11:00 ADS Session

Chair: Virginia McDavid, Chicago State University

Program:

"A Social History of the General Purpose Quebec French Dictionary." Stanley Aleong, University of Montreal. — Language observers are quite aware of the influence of prevailing attitudes and opinions about language norms on the development of the dictionary. The goal of this paper is to trace the development of the general purpose Quebec French dictionary with special emphasis on the interrelationship between language politics and the form and content of the lexicography of Canadian French. Looking at the various dictionaries against the historical background of contemporary attitudes toward Canadian French and taking into account the role of major nationalist movements, the author suggests that the viewpoints of dictionary makers only reflected prevailing dominant opinions about so-called bad and good French. The rise in the 1960s of a separatist nationalist movement has given new impetus to linguistic nationalism.

"Lexicography-Pronunciation Problems and Variables: Some Continuing Headaches and Solutions." Arthur J. Bronstein, Herbert H. Lehman College, City University of New York. — The lexicographer must consider that linguistic analysis is concerned with the communicative forms in actual use by the speaking communities. There is a recognized unequal application of variable phonetic rules in heterogeneous communities because of numerous factors, among them the internal constraints on linguistic variation and the recognition that any one speaker can, and does, function in many nested and intersecting language communities. Among the items to be discussed are how pronunciation keys assist or aggravate certain pronunciation problems; assimilated, deleted, and added forms; the Anglicizing of common Latin and Greek forms; variable /n/ and /ng/ forms; pronunciations that differ in varied social settings; and the use of unhistorical /r/. Attention will be directed to how British and American dictionaries attempt solutions of these concerns.

12:00 Lunch

1:30 DSNA paper: "Computer Use in Medical Lexicography: IDMB." Sidney I. Landau, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

2:00 DSNA paper: "Some Logical Chains from Compound Nouns to Their Folk Definitions." James Lorient, Summer Institute of Linguistics.

3:00 Break

3:15 DSNA paper: "Science as Seen in Three Eighteenth Century English Works — Harris' *Lexicon Technicum*, Chambers' *Cyclopaedia* and Dyche's *New General English Dictionary*." Lael E. Bradshaw, Sinclair Community College.

3:45 DSNA paper: "The Work of the Dictionary Listings Committee of the United States Trademark Association." Marcella Ann Stapor, United States Trademark Association.

Friday, June 12

9:15 DSNA paper: "The Relation of Generalized Definitions to Their Contextual Basis." Allen Walker Read, Columbia University.

9:45 DSNA paper: "Building a Collection of Early Dictionaries for Use in a Graduate Library School." William J. Cameron, University of Western Ontario.

10:15 Break

10:30 ADS Session

Chair: Virginia McDavid, Chicago State University

Program:

"Watch My Rear End Not Her's." Thomas J. Creswell, Emeritus, Chicago State University. — Unnecessary, excessive, or otiose apostrophes are found in both handwritten or hand-lettered and printed texts emanating from a surprising variety of sources. Such apostrophes appear in the possessive *it's*, in other personal and relative pronouns (*who's*, *their's*), in noun plurals (*pizza's*, *buggy's*), in family names preceded by *the* (*The Smith's*), and in third person singular present tense indicative mood verb forms (*get's*). Numerous citations of all such uses, including some especially noteworthy instances, provide the basis for a theory of causation or motivation for such departures from convention.

"Editing Green's Word-Book." Michael I. Miller, Virginia Commonwealth University. — This paper proposes a revised edition of Bennett W. Green's *Word-Book of Virginia Folk-Speech*, first published in 1899 and reissued in a revised and expanded version in 1912. His word-book collected as many details of local speech as he knew and showed that Virginia's English preserved a pure Alfredian language. The critics of Green's first and second editions pointed out that he failed to indicate the incidence, currency, or propriety of each special use. But in spite of its shortcomings the book is a goldmine, with about 10,000 entries in the word-book proper, approximately 1,000 proverbs and sayings, county names, and Indian place names. The proposed new edition would use data from the *Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada* and the *Dictionary of American Regional English*. It would list those words characterizing Virginia dialect areas, either those found only in Virginia or restricted to the folk speech of Virginia and other dialect areas.

"Explaining Language Variation to the Public." Michael Montgomery, Memphis State University. — This paper will discuss the kinds of questions that the general public asks about variation in English. Discussions of variation by handbooks and other standard sources rely heavily on a handful of usage labels and generalize about variants without relating them to specific writing tasks. Answering public questions about variation over the telephone, as this writer has done with the Writer's Hotline, presents different problems: information must relate immediately and directly to a specific task of a specific writer, and usage labels are of very little help.

12:00 Lunch

1:30 Bus to the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County

2:00 Welcome by James R. Hunt, Librarian

2:15 DSN paper: "Louis E. Kahn: Profile of a Book Collector and His Books." Jean Hamer, Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

2:45 View Kahn Dictionary Collection

4:00 DSN Business Meeting

Housing: Accommodations are available at Xavier University's Kuhlman Residence Hall, across the street from the University Center, for \$10 per person per night. Rooms can be obtained for the nights of June 10, 11 and 12, but *reservations must be made by June 4*. Send payment in advance (make checks payable to Xavier University) with your name, address and phone; Social Security number; dates wanted; and mention of your affiliation with the DSN-ADS meeting to:

Mr. Robert F. Becker
Director of Residence Life
Xavier University
Cincinnati, Ohio 45207

If you are too close to the June 4 deadline, you may telephone Mr. Becker at (513) 745-3201. It is possible that one or two rooms may be available after the deadline passes, but he must order linen a week in advance, so you run the risk of finding no space if you delay.

If you arrive before 5 p.m. June 10, park in the North Campus lot and enter Kuhlman (at the south end of the lot) by the back door (north side) to get your key. If you arrive later that day or on the 11th or 12th, go to the information desk in the main lobby of the University Center to the west across Ledgewood Drive.

Mr. Becker asks that we keep in mind that this is a student residence hall. Since summer is the only time for major projects, it is possible that activities such as painting, plastering, or furniture repair may have to be scheduled during our stay; some rooms may be in need of minor work. "Operation Youth," a program for high school juniors, who are rather strictly regimented, will occupy the bottom two floors of Kuhlman Hall; we will have the fourth, fifth and sixth floors. And while the hall is air-conditioned, the main cooling tower is scheduled for replacement, though this work will probably be done later in the summer.

If you wish to stay elsewhere, the Quality Inn-Central is a short distance away at 4747 Montgomery Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45212, phone (513) 351-6000. Arrangements to stay at this motel must be made on your own; there is no special arrangement for the conference.

Meals: Except on Saturday, meals will be available at the University Center cafeteria, with prices in the \$2 - \$4 range. Cincinnati is noted for its three, four and five-star restaurants. It has everything from hamburger heavens to French haute cuisine.

Other activities: The United States Trademark Association will host a wine and cheese party Thursday evening. For Friday evening, the DSN has arranged for 30 reservations on the excursion boat Betty Blake for a cruise and buffet supper on the Ohio River. The cost is \$15.95 per person, first come, first served. If you wish to go on this cruise, please send a check (payable to B B Riverboats) to Yeatman Anderson III, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, The Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, 800 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, phone (513) 369-6957.

Registration fee: The DSN is charging a registration fee of \$15, payable preferably in advance to the DSN secretary-treasurer, Donald Hobar, Alumni Building, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Ind. 47809. If you pay \$20 instead of \$15, you will receive a copy of the Proceedings when published.

**FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON METHODS IN DIALECTOLOGY
JULY 21-24**

Victoria, B.C.; University of Victoria

For registration and further information write:

H. J. Warkentyne, Coordinator
Methods IV Conference
Department of Linguistics
University of Victoria
Victoria, British Columbia
CANADA V8W 2Y2

Program:

TUESDAY, JULY 21

9:30 Opening remarks

9:45 "Dialect Survey of London, England." P. Wright, University of Salford, England. — Some methods by which a single trained fieldworker with extremely limited resources can rapidly survey the dialect of a large city. The paper will cover background research, sources; the questionnaire and its administration; the sampling problem — who and how many?; the interview; assessment of the data; publication of results. These methods were used in the preparation of a full-length book, *Cockney Dialects and Slang* (forthcoming), but can be applied to investigations in any large city.

10:45 Coffee break

11:00 "An Urban Dialect Survey of the English Spoken in Vancouver." R. Gregg, M. Murdoch, E. Hasebe-Ludt, G. de Wolf, University of British Columbia. — A statistically-oriented questionnaire has been used in an urban dialect study of Vancouver which involved 300 informants and five years' work. One important feature of the questionnaire is that it tested each linguistic variable at least three times, and another is that it was successful in eliciting less formal speech styles through the use of visual prompts and spontaneous narrative. This allows comparison to be made between styles, while the statistical sophistication of the coding techniques allows considerable flexibility of analysis on a large number of variables.

12:00 Lunch break

1:00 "Fieldwork Methodology." Raven I. McDavid, Jr., University of Chicago.

1:30 "Sampling Procedures." Bethany Dumas and T. Martin, University of Tennessee.

2:30 "The Case for Direct Questioning in Traditional Fieldwork." T.K. Pratt, University of Prince Edward Island. — In traditional, non-Labovian fieldwork, two kinds of questions are possible for eliciting the standard one-word answer — direct questions and indirect questions. Since Jaberg and Jud, direct questions have been frowned upon as likely to bias the natural response. This paper argues, however, on the basis of experience with a vocabulary questionnaire currently being used on Prince Edward Island, that for certain types of lexical material (nonstandard semi-archaic words reported by others to be locally still in use) and a certain class of informants (persons selected not because they are representative but because they have shown interest in the idea of a dictionary of Island English), direct questioning is not only feasible but highly desirable.

3:00 Coffee break

3:15 "The Use of Statistics in Dialect Studies." L. Davis, University of Haifa, and V. McDavid, Chicago State University. — This paper will present and explain in detail the statistical tests relevant to dialectology: χ^2 , proportion tests, and tests of significance of differences between means. The paper will be presented so as to make the statistics comprehensible to the linguist with little or no background in this field. It will show that the simple presentation of percentages without statistical interpretation often can be misleading and that, moreover, the statistical tests required to evaluate linguistic data are simple.

3:45 "Nineteenth Century Attitudes Towards Forms Attributed to Black English." A.W. Read, Columbia University. — Commentators on American English in the 19th century paid attention to what they called "Negroisms." These curious attributions reveal American attitudes toward the Black

population. Some of these were colloquial variations characteristic of many Americans; others were new formations found widely (the word *know-how*, for instance, popularized in the 1920s, may actually go back to racist stories of 1838 and later). Meanwhile, the authentic African origin of terms in Black speech was absurdly downplayed. In 1871, Schele de Vere claimed that only three words in American English had an African origin (and he was erroneous as to two of those). The prejudice against recognizing an African contribution highlights race relations, but scholarly digging has begun to right the balance.

7:00 Seminar on English dialects of aboriginal North Americans. B.L. Hoffer, Trinity University, Texas, and W. Leap, American University, Washington, D.C. — Native American English involves hundreds of dialects and subdialects of English, often including features of French or Spanish in addition to those of the home language. This panel explores some of the parameters of research in this area: oratorical and other style features, age and sex differences, code-switching, native language features, influence of bi- and trilingualism, the problem of written English. The panel has presentations from Edmonton, British Columbia, Washington-Oregon, Arizona.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22

9:00 "New Methods in Brazilian Dialectology." M.P. Rector, Pontificia Universidade Catolica, Brazil. — Dialect geography in a country as large and heterogeneous as Brazil is an enormous undertaking which will require a creative methodology. The first task is to develop regional atlases and this is just beginning. A questionnaire based on semantic fields has been designed, and recent work has included the collection of non-verbal material for semiotic analysis in addition to the more traditional phonological, syntactic, and lexical information. Collection of material suited to discourse analysis, narrative, oral literature, and myth is also projected.

9:00 "Elicitation of Contextual Styles." L.M. Davis, University of Haifa. — This paper raises certain questions concerning the nature and structure of questionnaires which are intended to elicit stylistic variation in language. We have known for a long time that the more a speaker's attention is focussed on his language, the more standard his speech will be. Labov (1966) reasoned that the reading of short passages, word lists and minimal pairs increasingly focuses the informant's attention on his linguistic behavior, and therefore the reading of minimal pairs elicits the informant's most formal speech style. While the assumption that one's speech becomes more standard as formality increases may well be a language universal, data from a study of Hebrew suggests that the reading of short passages, word lists and minimal pairs does not elicit increasingly formal styles. This paper suggests a more efficient way to elicit stylistic variation in language.

10:00 "Special Techniques for Elicitation in Multilingual Areas." J.L. Ornstein-Galicia, University of Texas, El Paso. — The nature of the language situation, particularly where several languages and dialects are in close contact, can both limit and define the specific techniques to be used by the fieldworker. In the ongoing Sociolinguistic Studies on Southwest Spanish and English project, it has been found that techniques highly successful in monolingual situations are not necessarily applicable, and may require substantial modification, in multilingual border contexts. The principal problem has been to obtain natural, spontaneous speech samples which reflect switching among several varieties of language. Direct elicitation has been found to be of limited utility. This paper details alternate procedures, the most useful of which has been the recording of informal, intra-group speech situations of bilinguals.

11:00 Coffee break

11:15 Keynote address: "Can Dialectology Deal with Spontaneous Speech? The Technical and Scientific Challenges." William Labov, University of Pennsylvania. — Until recently, it has been technically very difficult for phoneticians and dialectologists to deal directly with spontaneous speech. In three areas technical advances have made it possible to do so: tape recording, measurement, analysis of sounds, and computational analysis of variation. There is a theoretical shift in perspective in linguistics that should be congenial to dialectologists: away from the study of categories and units to the study of boundaries between them. I also want to point out the limitations of quantitative techniques, and the need for long-term participant observation to gather crucial data on grammatical forms.

12:30 Luncheon

2:00 Discussion of keynote address. Panelists: B. St. Jacques, University of British Columbia, and R. Gregg, University of British Columbia.

3:00 Coffee break

3:15 "Published and Oral Sources for a Specialized Lexicon Study." T.L. Clark, University of Nevada, Las Vegas. — When compiling a list of terms from specialized occupations and activities such as nursing, mining, or in this case, gambling, the lexicographer relies on a variety of sources for citations. This paper argues that we can meet the requirements for constructing a specialized dictionary which is based on historical principles while utilizing oral materials. Published materials are the best source for dated citations of catchwords *in situ*. Unfortunately, much of the rich vocabulary of specialized occupations and activities does not see print, or sees print only after many years have passed. To compile a gaming dictionary based on historical principles, therefore, the lexicographer must utilize oral histories for source material. After gathering lists of catchwords which have no illuminating context, individual interviews must be conducted to illustrate meanings. These oral responses become part of historical record which, though unpublished, meets the requirements of "historical principles."

3:45 "Overstatement and Grammar." E. Herique, Université de Nancy II. — The source of change in language is usually spontaneous oral expression. Innovative forms are first spoken, then only later grammaticalized. Such is the case with the overstatement, which is typical of colloquial speech. Substandard forms in spoken French and English which exhibit this tendency toward overstatement (*more larger, didn't do nothing, une petite chambrette*) are stigmatized because they seem to be redundant. Yet a study of etymology reveals a number of such forms becoming grammaticalized. There must be some semantic change in surface items; meaning tends to become more remote, more abstract.

THURSDAY, JULY 23

9:00 "Texas Verb Inflection: Novel Methods of Elicitation and Interpretation." C.M. Rulon and N. Ongroongraung, North Texas State University. — This paper reports on what appear to be some rather interesting trends in verb inflection for American English in the United States and in particular for collegiate North Texans. The paper focuses on recent changes in principal verb parts as system rather than as regional or social phenomena. The paper includes discussion of some novel methods of obtaining and interpreting such data from primarily educated informants.

9:30 "A Uniform Treatment of English Postvocalic R." E.R. Van Vliet, SUNY, Geneseo. — Using a generative phonological model, this paper will describe the various phonetic possibilities of English r's. Using data from British and North American dialect atlases as well as from *PEAS*, the author will demonstrate that binary distinctive features can be used to analyze dialect materials. A system has been devised which can easily account for phonetic output while maintaining the basic tenets of the Chomsky-Halle *SPE* description, i.e., a single underlying representation for all English r's. R-less dialects such as that of southern New England are shown to be r-full at an underlying level.

10:00 "Methods in Voice Quality Research in Dialect Surveys." J.H. Esling, Loyola University, Chicago.— The phonetic description of articulatory setting in voice quality as a dialect indicator involves three principal procedures in which methodology plays an important part: sampling the population, collecting the speech data, and phonetically analysing and comparing informants' voice qualities. A sociolinguistic survey of voice quality in Edinburgh illustrates these methods. The systematic classification of articulatory settings proposed by Laver (1975, 1980) is presented and demonstrated, with examples from various dialects of English and other languages as well as from the Edinburgh sample.

11:00 Coffee break

11:15 "Phonetic Variation in Australian English." N. Gallaford, University of Victoria. — An investigation of several of the diphthongs which are characteristic of Australian English as a whole, but whose actual realizations vary within differing social dialects and speech styles. Careful measurements of the formant structures of the diphthongs of speakers of Broad and Cultivated Australian reveal that contrary to expectations, the Cultivated speakers diphthongize rather more than their Broad-speaking counterparts. Broad speakers, however, choose a consistently more centralized articulation. Can measurements of the degree of diphthongization and degree of centralization be used to characterize variation associated with speech style or register? The answer seems to be a qualified yes.

12:00 Lunch break

1:00 "Measurement of Socio-psychological Variables in Dialect Surveys." B.P. Harris, University of Victoria. — This paper will investigate the various methods of attitude measurement devised and used

in the past by the social sciences either to predict behaviors or simply as measurements per se. It will examine their application to sociolinguistic research and the results thereof, and will present a proposed set of attitude measurement scales more specifically appropriate to the prediction of language behavior than are the present ones.

2:00 "Attitudinal and Socio-economic Factors in Dialect Leveling." I. Pringle and E. Padolsky, Carleton University. — In traditional regional dialectology, informant selection has been governed by the explicitly historical aims of this kind of study: the attempt to capture or reconstruct the oldest discernible stage of what has become the local dialect by interviewing the most conservative informants who can be found. In areas of comparatively recent settlement, unless the settlement was linguistically homogeneous, such a procedure can introduce severe skewing. This study addresses the problem of informant selection in an area of comparatively recent settlement which is ethnically and linguistically mixed. Two groups of matched informants were studied; one group's speech was characteristically nonstandard, the other's was perceptibly standardized. As a test of the hypothesis that what led to this difference was not sociological but rather personal and psychological factors, informants were asked to complete a demographically-oriented questionnaire, which made it possible to control for socio-economic factors, and an attitudinal questionnaire. This paper reports on the results of the study.

3:00 Coffee break

3:15 "Vocabulaire de femmes et vocabulaire d'hommes, en québécois parlé ordinaire." N. Beauchemin, Université de Sherbrooke. — Un échantillon de textes ordinaires tiré de 150 enquêtes sur le terrain (1972) nous permet d'examiner et de comparer le vocabulaire de femmes et celui d'hommes qui ont répondu aux mêmes questions ouvertes, dans des circonstances semblables. Nous pensons pouvoir démontrer que nos méthodes empiriques pourraient être utilisables ailleurs ou être appliquées à d'autres échantillons avec la même sorte de résultats: notre méthode de dépouillement du vocabulaire lemmatisé se fait sur microordinateur de façon automatique à plus de 95%, ce qui rend possible le traitement d' échantillons assez longs, sans trop d'efforts humains ni risques d'erreur trop grands.

3:45 "Variation in Automotive Terminology in Quebec French: Research Methods." S. Aléong, Université de Montréal. — Recent political upheavals in Quebec and the birth of an era of large-scale language planning efforts have brought new attention to the wide gap separating the official idea of "good" standard French and the unofficial but noticeable reality of widespread nonstandard usage. In technical lexicon especially, there has been a major emphasis by the language planning agencies to encourage the concerned speakers as well as the general public to switch from stigmatized nonstandard — and very often English-influenced — forms to the so-called international equivalents. The present paper reports on a recently completed research project designed to elucidate the factors governing the noticeable persistence of nonstandard lexical items in automotive terminology.

7:30 p.m. Lansdowne Lecture: "On Objectivity and Commitment in Social Science: The Case of the Ann Arbor Black English Trial." William Labov. — I would like to address myself directly to all who are interested in applying their skills to help solve social problems. (This is particularly relevant now that the social sciences have been dignified by the attack of our new administration.) The Ann Arbor case involved a suit against the school board for their neglect of linguistic differences black children exhibit in the classroom and their failure to teach black children to read. The witnesses for the prosecution were effective because a consensus had been reached in the study of Black English history and structure.

FRIDAY, JULY 24

9:30 "Networks, Nuclei and Boundaries in Areal Dialectology." A.R. Thomas, University College of North Wales. — By applying a measure of similarity between enquiry sites, extended networks of sites, linking those which are substantially alike in their dialect features (in this case lexical items), can be set up. The sites interconnect in such a way that major boundaries and transitions are identified, and they can be separated into 'local' networks to reveal correspondence with the nuclei of regional dialects. Thus the network procedure holds promise of being a reliable predictor of the location of major boundaries and nuclei, and the nuclei identified on lexical distributions may turn out to be relevant to the phonology of dialects, though probably not to their phonetics.

10:00 "New Techniques in Areal and Social Dialectology." D.R. Preston, University of Hawaii, Manoa. — Various psycho- and socio-linguistic studies have shown that people do not hear what is

produced (even by themselves). If this fact is coupled with stereotyped and folk and popular culture boundaries of perceptual rather than production dialect areas, an entirely new dimension of atlas mapping may be described. Perceptual areal dialectology involves asking naive informants to draw the dialect boundaries of, in this case, the United States. Refinement of the tasks involved in collection, preparation of 'perceptual isoglosses' from numerous informants from the same area, and comparison of the results with production data will help complete the picture of United States speech areas.

11:00 Coffee break

11:15 "Gravity Models, Wave Theory, and Low-structure Regions." D.W. Larmouth, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay. — The gravity model has been borrowed from Newtonian physics and applied in geography to predict the boundaries of the spheres of economic and cultural influence generated by the communities of a given region. Application of the gravity model to a region of low topographical relief helps to explain patterns of inherent variability in the dialects of the region. Current research in east central Wisconsin indicates that areas of significant variability occur at the edges of the influence areas generated by focal communities and that over time the waves of linguistic innovations which radiate outward from such focal communities gradually override more localized features radiating from smaller relic areas.

12:00 Lunch break

1:00 "Système et variation: des solutions différentes à un même conflit comme explication des variations sociales et géographiques dans un point de grammaire française." J.-M. Léard, Université de Sherbrooke. — Les structuralistes (Martinet par exemple) ont proposé d'expliquer l'évolution linguistique par des déficiences ou des conflits dans le système. Dans le domaine, difficile mais riche, du relatif-interrogatif en français, nous pensons être en mesure après un étude descriptive des emplois sans antécédent (indéfini et interrogatif) et une autre sur les emplois relatifs de *qui/que/quoi* et de leurs concurrents complexes, de vérifier la valeur explicative de cette hypothèse: En conséquence, nous identifierons les zones de conflit, nous verrons les diverses solutions, nous verrons qu'une solution acceptée pour résoudre un conflit peut être étendue en dehors de la zone initialement prévue.

2:00 "A Statistical Model for Classifying Dialect Speakers." M.D. Linn, University of Minnesota, Duluth. — Hans Kurath's method of using bundles of isoglosses to determine dialect boundaries is inadequate in hybrid dialect areas such as the Upper Midwest of the United States. As a remedy, this paper will describe and demonstrate a method of statistical analysis derived, by means of linear algebra, from multiple regression and multiple discriminant analysis to supplement or replace isoglosses. With this method, it is not only possible to determine dialect mixture by area, but also by groups according to social class or sex, and by cross-classification of groups within an area.

2:30 "A Multitude of Variants: Local Names for a Common Japanese Fish." T. Sibata, University of Saitama. — The killifish (Cyprinodontidae) inhabits the rice fields of Japan. It has 5000 names. This paper deals with the special methodological problems involved in doing an areal study of such an enormous number of regional variants.

3:00 General meeting

THE GIFT OF SPEECH (AND PADS)

If you ever find yourself with an extra copy of an ADS journal — or if you retire to a small cottage and want to disburden your bookshelves — the Executive Secretary would be pleased to receive the *American Speeches* and *PADs* you no longer have a use for. Orders for back issues regularly come in, and it's convenient not to have to trouble the Alabama Press. Furthermore, some issues are out of print. The Secretary will reimburse your postage and thank you for your tax-deductible contribution.

WELCOME TWO DOZEN NEW MEMBERS

since January, and thanks to the thoughtful old members who nominated them. We now have 480 individual and 300 institutional members, and by popular request we'll publish the membership list as soon as possible. That, unfortunately, will be a year from now, since

we're still getting caught up on arrears of dues and publications. Meanwhile, the membership list is in the computer, and the Executive Secretary will be glad to provide lists or mailing labels for all or part: free for official ADS business, at reasonable cost for other reasonable uses.

JEFFERSON 30, EINSTEIN 65, HOLTON 5

(Editor's note: ADS members in the Washington area were invited to the lecture described below. The editor commissioned this report from magnanimous member Drew Downey of Arlington, Va. Mr. Downey is a leading practitioner of postcardese, so termed because his medium is customarily a postcard. To do justice to this occasion, however, he has had to employ a larger canvas.)

When you attend 10th Ann. Jefferson Lect. in the Humanities (spons. NatlEndowmt same) 5/11/81 D.C., your bod squeezes 2,000 others in grandest auditorium scribe has seen. When you wade ConstAve thunderstorm to Smithsonian recep. and enter MEN you face (Scout's honor) "Bathrooms in America" display and you're glad when it runs out (rt., around partition). And when you % lecture: caption.

Dr. Gerald Holton/Harvard-MIT was Lecturer; "Where is Science Taking Us?" Introducer paraphrased Seder: "Why is this JeffLect different from all other JeffLects?" ans. first-ever by a scientist. Intro said Smithsonian "started" linguistics-USA, delving AmerInd tongues, and gave best line in show (Adlai Stevenson 1951 re univs Lecturer profs at).

Holton saluted Jefferson-the-grammarian: slide of orig DeclIndep draft in J's script, his "inalienable rights" overwrit by John Adams' "un-"; J-the-mathematician: design of moldboard plowshare. And much more, to conclude J "a coherent man" who "put it all together."

Some 95% of Lect was attribs or quots: *The best is yet to come. Give us the means and the people and there is no limit on technology. Let the truth set its own agenda.* He wants "freedom" for Science (intonation said capital S) but worries where Sci is taking itself. Praises space shuttle, deplores Bomb: Sci gave us both.

Sci develops two-dimensionally: upward (Newtonian), outward (Baconian). Whereas Newton compartmented gravitation/optics/magnetism/electricity/chemistry, Oersted "fused" mag-elec (upward synthesis), then Maxwell blended that with optics. The "Holy Grail" of Sci is Einstein's "unified field" to integrate the whole schmear, but nobody has the smarts to plow it yet; we need Einstein's "creative groping." Horizontal branching exemplified by silicon chips, radar. Newtonian-Baconian exchanges started in 1930s. Sci is an "art form" and grows by broad-jump imagination.

The NEW issue is "preservation of freedom" for ever-more-regimented Society. Today, a young American's "highest scientific achievement" is 10th-grade geometry (maybe). Inevitably, major confrontation is due between 2% scientechs and 98% dumbbells lacking tools or language to measure or question "the elite" about what is happening. Forward thrust of Sci and backward motion of Educ doom the "new illiterates" to "a new slavery" as species apart, disenfranchised, having no say in running their lives. Jefferson's plea that Everyman study Sci was not to produce a cadre of scientists, but to make Everyman able to see what goes on. Jefferson championed "the right of self-government."

"But there is still hope," Holton concluded, to immoderate applause. At reception, learned "other half" of talk comes two days later, in Boston. Coattail-grabber was told USA must copy Japan and Russia, schoolwise. It was good to hear this disturbing 1981 man, better to 've heard Adlai 30 years ago compliment Harvard on humanizing the Sciences, MIT on Scimonizing the Humanities.

CALENDAR OF ADS MEETINGS

October 23: SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL MEETING

In association with the South Central Modern Language Association

Austin, Texas

2:30-4:00 p.m.

Chair: Scott Baird, Trinity University

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

Program:

"Generation Differences in the Austin Area." **Patty Reagan**, Abilene Christian College.

"The Influences of Migratory Routes on Arkansas Dialects." **Raouf Halaby**, Washita Baptist College.

"Regional Variation in American Sign Language: A Look at Texas and California Dialects." **Dorothy M. Lee**, University of Texas, Austin.

"George Washington Cable's French-English Dialect and the Free Indirect Style." **William Evans**, Louisiana State University.

November 5: MIDWEST REGIONAL MEETING

In association with the Midwest Modern Language Association

Oconomowoc, Wis., Olympic Resort & Spa

Chair: Timothy Frazer, Western Illinois University

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

Program:

"The Front Vowels Before /r/ in the North Central States." **Erika Hartmann**, Thornton Community College.

"The Midland Dialect Nationwide: The Evidence from DARE." **Craig Carver**, DARE.

"The Vowel System of an Eskimo-English Dialect." **Jim Vandergriff**, Central Missouri State University.

"Stylistic Factors in the Choice of Coordination Constructions in English." **Sidney Greenbaum**, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

"Phonological Change in an Ozark Family: Results of a Four-Generation Study." **Carol C. Mock**, Marshfield, Mo.

"Changes in English Spoken by Three Generations of a Finnish Family." **Maarit-Hannele Tornainen**, University of Minnesota, Duluth.

November 7: SOUTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL MEETING

In association with the South Atlantic Modern Language Association

Louisville, Ky., Galt House

9:00 a.m.

Chair: Michael Montgomery, Memphis State University

Regional secretary: Jeutonne Brewer, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

Nominating committee: Carole P. Hines, Old Dominion University; Ronald R. Butters, Duke University; Connie Eble, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Program:

"Getting into Training: The Language of Amtrak." **Henry R. Stern** and **Robert Klapouchy**, University of North Carolina, Asheville.

"College Slang and Conversation." **Connie Eble**, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

"From Pinch-Em Tight to the Calaboose: Place Names of the Red River Gorge." **Ellesa Clay High**, Ohio University.

Business meeting.

"Fifty Years Later and Less: Dialect Loss in West Virginia." **Martha C. Howard**, West Virginia University.

"Southern Speech: Accomplishments and Needs." **Raven I. McDavid, Jr.**, University of Chicago.

November 22: NCTE CONCURRENT SESSION

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

4:15-5:30 p.m. (Concurrent Session F-15)

Chair: A. Murray Kinloch, University of New Brunswick

Associate Chair: Virginia McDavid, Chicago State University

Program: "Linguistic Conservatism in Professional School Admission Tests." **Marianne Cooley**, Texas Tech University.

"A Comment on the Atlas Commentaries." **David Carlson**, Springfield College, Mass.

"An Understudied Area of Bilingualism: The Franco of Maine." **Jacob Bennett**, University of Maine, Orono.

December 30: ANNUAL MEETING

In association with the Modern Language Association of America
New York City

Presiding: Marvin Carmony, ADS President

Program chair: A. Murray Kinloch, ADS Vice President

FIRST SESSION: 8:30-9:45 a.m.

"Linguistic Atlases as Evidence." **John M. Kirk**, University of Sheffield, England.

"English in Francophone New Brunswick." **Anthony B. House**, University of New Brunswick.

"The Role of American English in Quebec French Slang." **Stanley Aleong**, Universite de Montreal.

SECOND SESSION: 10:15-11:30 a.m.

"Some Trends in the Pronunciation of Young Americans (Maybe)." **James Hartman**, University of Kansas.

"Vocabulary Change in Alabama." **Virginia O. Foscue**, University of Alabama.

"A Semantic Analysis of Terms for New Orleans Housetypes." **George Oliver and Frank Parker**, Louisiana State University.

THIRD SESSION: 12:00 noon-1:15 p.m.

"Explaining Computers in Non-Computer Terms." **Diana Mae Sims**, Texas Instruments Inc.

"Language Analysis and Lexicography by Microcomputer." **Tom Paikeday**, Paikeday Publishing, Toronto.

"Types of American Proverbs and Proverbial Sayings and Their Frequency of Occurrence in the ADS Computer Research Project." **Stewart A. Kingsbury**, Northern Michigan University.

Annual Business Meeting.

NEW WORDS COMMITTEE SEEKS NEW WORDWORKERS

I. Willis Russell, Chairman; Mary Gray Porter, Co-Chairman

Having already issued a Call for Volunteers in the January issue of *NADS*, we would like to write more fully on the work of this committee. For other accounts, we refer the interested reader to "Needed Research in American English: New Words" (1943; 1963 in *PADS* 41:51-52; 36-38) and the annual Report of the New Words Committee for 1973 (*NADS* 6.1-2 [June 1974]: 18-21).

Obviously the first requisite for a research committee dealing with the new lexicon is a reservoir, continually replenished, in the form of a file of citations contributed by a sizeable working committee, all of whose members would send in a substantial number of citations each year, each checked against *Webster's Third* (1961), *6000 Words: A Supplement to Webster's Third* 2(1976), *Webster's New Collegiate* (1980 printing), the two Barnhart Dictionaries of New English (1973, 1980), *A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary* (Vol. I 1972, Vol. II 1976), and the latest available printing of the *World Book Dictionary*.

Ideally the members should be distributed over a wide geographical area, and each should read at least one specialized magazine such as the *Science News Letter* in addition to what he generally reads so that as many of the important areas as possible would be covered (Clarence L. Barnhart, *American Speech* 53.2: 98). How many readers sending in how many citations would be required to identify the estimated 800 new words a year added to the lexicon (*ibid.* 99) are figures hard to come by — 350 a person, as stated in the January Call, may be too high; 100 seems more realistic — and perhaps no committee working only part time could gather them. Even so, if to the 2000-odd citations a year now being added to the file — many of these, naturally, are the desirable confirmations — additional members could contribute another 1000 from a wider variety of sources than those now being tapped, surely a good portion of the new vocabulary would be identified.

The ADS file of new words citations, many of them incompletely checked, consists of 3000 3-by-5 slips given the Society by Dwight L. Bolinger in 1943 plus 59 boxes of 4-by-6 slips, the size now used. They cover the years roughly 1940 to 1980. For those who do not type easily or do not have access to typing, a very convenient method for recording citations is in longhand on 4-by-6 white paper pads with a carbon for the file of the contributor. The form used appears on the next page.

Notice that the citation appears below the citation reference just as it appears in the original. The lines through the dictionary references indicate that the term is not found therein. An asterisk before the reference would show that it is the meaning that is new. The name of the contributor should appear in the lower right-hand corner. The space above the source of the citation can be used for definitions. The citations should be sent to I. Willis Russell, Rt. 3, Box 582, Cottdale, Ala. 35453.

As stated in the 1973 Committee Report, now that *American Speech* is being sponsored by the ADS, "Among the New Words" becomes a normal outlet for the findings of the Committee on New Words, as it has been in an informal way since the very beginning in the 1940s. We would prepare a tentative draft of an installment — one is presently in circulation — for distribution to Committee members for their review, criticism, and further checking against other references, than those checked when the citations were sent in. The final version, which the editors would prepare incorporating the suggestions of Committee members, would thus be the work of the Committee. The precise handling of credits is something to be worked out later. Whatever is worked out, however, should make it possible for each member to use the item in his personal bibliography.

A file of neologisms growing at the rate of 3000 or more citations a year should certainly become an increasingly rich repository of data from which could be derived studies such as

those suggested in "Needed Research in American English" and, more recently, by James B. McMillan (*American Speech* 53.2: 149-52). Toward this end, it would be necessary for the custodians of this file to prepare every year a list of new words and/or meanings added that year with brief definitions. Perhaps publication would be desirable. In this way, all members of the Committee would know the resources of the file and be in a position to make suggestions for studies by the Committee.

We hope the foregoing account will interest additional volunteers. And when a sizeable committee has been assembled, the procedures suggested in this account can be refined. Perhaps in the fall issue of *NADS* a list of committee members as of then can be published. In the past, new members have always been recommended to the Executive Council, a procedure that still seems proper. —I. Willis Russell

job sharing

1976 Time 3 May 68/1-2

Early in April, however, Nelson, now a Democratic Senator from Wisconsin, presided over subcommittee hearings on "Changing Patterns of Work in America" and learned that the idea of job sharing is at last starting to catch on.

Typically, the practice involves two | workers voluntarily dividing a full-time job--sometimes performing complementary tasks, sometimes merely each putting in half the hours. The sharers split both salary and fringe benefits.

~~W3 S71 6000 Words~~

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I. Willis Russell

ADS ARCHIVES: AN INVITATION

The official ADS archives are at the University of Massachusetts Library in Amherst, where they are currently being sorted and put in order. ADS members who have materials to contribute are invited, yea urged, to send them to:

Mrs. Katherine Emerson, Archivist
University of Massachusetts Library
Amherst, Mass. 01003

—Audrey Duckert, *ADS Centennial Historian*

DARE ASKS HELP FROM FRIENDS, JASPERS

SEVERAL VERY HELPFUL responses to our last list came from you readers "out there." Many thanks — and do keep them coming. Send to Professor F.G. Cassidy, *Dictionary of American Regional English*, 6125 Helen White Hall, Madison, Wis. 53706.

breed a scab - To stir up trouble. An expressive verb phrase picked up in Pennsylvania and also, notably, in the northwest: Idaho and Washington. Is it in use elsewhere? How far back does it go?

checkered suit — What is it? In Mari Sandoz' *Old Jules* (Nebraska): "Angry knots of men gathered about the saloons and talked of checkered suits and rope." This is our only instance. It does not sound like a literary "oncer."

duck in the cloth — A children's game, reported from northwestern Virginia, 1940, by one informant, without explanation. Does anyone know it? How is it played?

ducktown — Nickname for the low-lying part of a city that gets flooded when there is a lot of rain. Reported once from Pennsylvania. Is this a generic term (like *dogpatch*, etc.)? Is it used anywhere else?

duck lights — Meaning the dim lights on a car, presumably because you duck them (lower them) from bright. Reported once by an elderly Nebraska housewife. Further evidence of use?

cadulix — The male sexual organ. We have one instance in print from 1930, central Pennsylvania. Where else is the term used? Which syllable is stressed, and what is the quality of the u?

the catbird seat — The earliest example thus far found in print is from James Thurber's 1931 short story of that name: "*sitting in the catbird seat* meant sitting pretty, like a batter with three balls and no strikes on him." Can some qualified bird-watcher give us a believable explanation? Also, how long has the phrase been in use, and where?

black watermelon — Reported from central-western Tennessee to be a large, dark-green watermelon with black seeds. But don't all watermelons have black seeds? We'd like more evidence on the existence of the term and the sense of 'black'.

black cahush — A funeral hearse, in Wentworth's *American Dialect Dictionary* 1944: Said to have been in use in Corning, N.Y., in the 1880s. Second-syllable stress. This is our only evidence. Could it still be in use or in someone's memory? And what etymology?

Diddy-Wah-Diddy — Mentioned in two sources (Zora Hurston and Vinnie Williams) as an imaginary place (like the Land of Cockaigne) where there is food everywhere, and where the "folks in Hell" go to have a good time. Can we have further information of any kind about this? Is it only Black? Where known?

cotton float — A vehicle for transporting cotton bales. Examples in print date from 1879 and 1945. (Merriam-Webster *float* says it's "chiefly Brit.") Is anything of this kind still in use? Is the word still current?

jasper — We have one report from Iowa of an "out of town Jasper," meaning a stranger. Is "Jasper" established in this phrase, or was it an individual's personal way of saying it? Is it in use elsewhere?

(In March, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation announced a grant to DARE of \$325,000 over the next three years. "If we can get this matched by NEH," Cassidy writes, "it should bring us really close to finishing. Our present goal is to get Volume 1 out as soon as possible.")