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

Temporary change of address:
From September through mid-December, while the executive secretary is a visiting professor at Texas A&M University, ADS correspondence may be sent to: Allan Metcalf, English Dept., Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4227. Mail will continue to be forwarded from the Jacksonville address.
CALENDAR OF REGIONAL MEETINGS, FALL 1987


“Dialect and Identity.” GARY N. UNDERWOOD, U. of Texas, Austin.

“Methods VI in Bangor, Wales: A Report on the Conference.” UNDERWOOD and HAUSMANN.

Membership in RMMLA ($12 individual, $8 student) is required. Write RMMLA Executive Director Charles G. Davis, Dept. of English, Boise State Univ., Boise ID 83725; phone (208) 385-3426.

Future meeting: 1988 Las Cruces, N.M.

South Central Regional Meeting in association with SCMLA, Oct. 29-31; Houston, Westin Galleria Hotel. Meeting chair: MERRELL KNIGHTEN, English Dept., Louisiana State Univ.-Shreveport, 8515 Youree Drive, Shreveport LA 71115; phone (318) 797-5211. (ADS Regional Secretary 1986-87: SCOTT BAIRD, English Dept., Trinity Univ., 715 Stadium Dr., San Antonio TX 78285; phone [512] 736-7536.)

Membership in SCMLA ($15 regular, $5 student) is required. Write SCMLA Executive Director Paul A. Parrish, English Dept., Texas A&M Univ., College Station TX 77843; phone (409) 845-7041.


South Atlantic Regional Meeting in association with SAMLA, 1:00-2:45 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 5; Atlanta, Hyatt Regency. Meeting chair: Bettie Horne, Humanities Division, Campus Box 06010, Lander Coll., Greenwood, SC 29646; phone (803) 229-8265. (ADS Regional Secretary 1986-87: Jeutonne P. Brewer, English Dept., Univ. of North Carolina, Greensboro NC 27412.) Papers:

“Gender, Age, and Education in Color Vocabulary—or, The Color Velvet.” LEE SCHWENINGER, U. of North Carolina, Wilmington.


“From Folk Speech to Standard Speech: The Emergence of the Black English Vernacular.” GUY BAILEY, Texas A&M U.

Membership in SAMLA ($12 individual, $5 student) is required. Write SAMLA, 120 Dey Hall 014A, Box 4, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill NC 27514; phone (919) 962-7165.

Midwest Regional Meeting in association with MMLA, 1:30-5:30 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 12; Columbus, Ohio, Hyatt Regency Hotel. Meeting chair: LAWRENCE DAVIS, Dept. of English, Ball State Univ., Muncie IN 47306. (ADS Regional Secretary 1987-88: DONALD W. LARMOUTH, Communication Processes, Univ. of Wisconsin, Green Bay WI 54302.) Program:


“Informant Reactions to Items in the Linguistic Atlas of the North Central States.” VIRGINIA McDAVID, Chicago State U.


Dinner will be at a downtown restaurant. The Regional Secretary is scouting restaurants with the aid of the food editor of the Columbus Dispatch.

Membership in MMLA ($15 full and associate professors, $12 other faculty, $8 students) is required. Write MMLA, 423 English/Philosophy Bldg., Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City IA 52242; phone (319) 335-0331.

Future meetings: 1988 St. Louis, Marriott’s Pavilion Hotel; 1989 Minneapolis.
SUMMER MEETING WITH
DICTIONARY SOCIETY
OF NORTH AMERICA
JUNE 5-6
SAINT JOSEPH’S UNIVERSITY
5600 City Avenue, Philadelphia

Since 1981, the biennial meetings of the
Dictionary Society of North America have
also been the occasion for summer meetings
of the American Dialect Society. This year
the ADS program is intermingled with
DSNA’s rather than being separate.

Those who
still need to register
or who wish further infor­
mation may call Conference Co-
Organizer John C. Traupman at
the Department of Classics,
Saint Joseph’s University:
(215) 879-7579
or at home:
(215) 664-5487

Registration at the conference is $18.

Accommodations are available ($20 per
person per night) at LaFarge Student Resi­
dence, not far from the meetings in Campion
Center. Call John Traupman for reservations.

Meals will be available in Campion Cafete­
teria. Breakfast, lunch and dinner will total
about $20.

Travel by car: From the Schuylkill Ex­
pressway, take Exit 33 and follow Route 1
South/City Avenue about 1 1/2 miles. Turn
left on Cardinal Avenue. Turn left again and
enter the parking lot.

By train: Use 30th Street Penn Station.
Take the Paoli local to Overbrook Station.
Take any bus on City Avenue going north, or
you can walk if you are hardy.

By plane: Take a “City Center train” to 30th
Street Penn Station, then the Paoli local to
Overbrook Station and proceed as described
above.

If you call John Traupman at 664-5487, you
can be picked up at Overbrook Station.
Friday, June 5  **Campion Center, Saint Joseph's University**

8:00-8:45 a.m.  **President's Lounge.** DSNA Executive Board meeting.

8:15-11:00  **Foyer.** Registration.

9:00-10:15  **President's Lounge.** **DICTIONARY USE AND USERS.** Presiding: JAMES L. ROSIER, Univ. of Pennsylvania (DSNA president). Papers:

1. **"Lexical Meaning vs. Contextual Evidence in Dictionary Articles."** R.H. GOUPS, Univ. of Stellenbosch. — The lexicographer should distinguish between lexical meaning as a linguistic property of a lemma and the extralinguistic information resulting from the use of a word in a linguistic context. For a number of adjectives, what lexicographers have regarded as semantic properties represent information based on contextual evidence. A theory of markedness could provide a satisfactory solution to explicate this information. A marked lemma has semantic plus values, whereas its unmarked counterpart represents a neutral value.

2. **"Bagpipe and Distaff: Interpreting Dictionary Illustrations."** MICHAEL HANCHER, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis. — Dictionary illustrations show striking differences in method. Methodological variables such as criterion (why illustrate one thing rather than another?), medium (drawing? photograph?), scope (illustrate the thing alone or in its relation to a typical context?), caption, and relations to verbal definition need systematic study. Comparing illustrations published since 1860 of bagpipe and distaff, I will consider why these terms have been so frequently illustrated, why the illustrations vary so much, how dictionary users might interpret them, and to what extent their merits and weaknesses are typical.

3. **"Variability of Lexical Meaning and Users' Lexicographical Literacy."** VINCENT REGAN, West Virginia State Coll. — Lexicographical literacy is generally problematic for users who approach the dictionary ill-equipped with only a formal, institutional literacy. It is also problematic for linguists who treat this applied science as performance-oriented, not structure-oriented as it preponderantly is. Since the “language” in the dictionary serves social and communicative purposes, it should be considered, à la Bakhtin, as necessarily dialogic or reciprocal. Also thorny, paradoxically, is that both users and linguists misconceive words to be objects, hence chirographic and atomizable.

10:15-10:35  **Foyer.** Coffee break.

10:35-12:00  **President's Lounge.** Papers:

4. **"The Distinction Between the Authoritative and the Authoritarian in American Lexicography."** ALLEN WALKER READ, Columbia Univ. — There is a deep-rooted ambiguity in the usage of the word authority. It can refer to statements considered “authoritative,” that is, based on sound, trustworthy information, or to those that are “authoritarian,” that is, put forward as necessary for acceptance apart from their intrinsic value. In lexicography it is highly desirable to distinguish between these two, but they have been much confused in the American popular mind. The chief source of this confusion has been the perennial call for a “standard,” as shown by repeated statements, to be quoted here, from 19th century commentators.

5. **"Natural History Illustrations in General Dictionaries: More Than Meets the Eye."** KEITH E. ROE, Pennsylvania State Univ. — The use of plant and animal illustrations in general dictionaries is rooted in medieval and Renaissance art and science. There is a connection between herbals and bestiaries on the one hand and encyclopedias and dictionaries on the other. Renaissance artists may have anticipated scientific realism and their work brought truth to definition, but their very success also helped perpetuate false impressions of animals and plants, some of which persisted in dictionaries. Illustrations remain an important element of a dictionary’s utility and style.

6. **"Fixing the Language and Johnson's 'Plan of a Dictionary.'** ELIZABETH HEDRICK, Univ. of Texas, Austin. — In the preface to his dictionary of 1755, Samuel Johnson formally abjured an idea that
had been cherished by writers on language and lexicography since well before the start of the 18th century—that of ‘fixing’ the language by promulgating clear rules for written and spoken English. But his earliest statement on lexical intent—*The Plan of a Dictionary* of 1747—is decidedly, and even comprehensively, reformist, in spite of his remarks in the later Preface. In the drafts of the Plan—the “Short Scheme for compiling a new Dictionary of the English Language” and a corrected copy of the Plan itself—we can see that the more liberal linguistic notions of the Preface were in part first formulated by Johnson, at the time of the Plan, as a perverse response to Lord Chesterfield’s unreasonable hopes that the Dictionary would stop improper forms of speech and writing. The Plan is complex linguistically and confusing rhetorically because Chesterfield’s attentions made Johnson unwilling to state his instinctive doubts about language fixing clearly, even as they helped him become more aware of them.

“A Dictionary as Prose?” Patrick Hanks, Cobuild Ltd./Univ. of Birmingham. — In attempting to be precise about natural language, linguists and lexicographers risk falling into the trap of making natural language appear to be a precise, non-variable system. Close examination of the Cobuild Corpus of 20 million words of contemporary English suggests that most distinctions in meaning are associated with distinctions in form (form being taken as some group of lexicosyntactic features). If a dictionary entry can be read as offering a typification, and if natural-language data is available to show what the most typical patterns are, then the pattern with the highest typicality in each case can be selected as a basis for explanation.

12:00-1:15 p.m. Campion Cafeteria: Lunch.
1:15-3:00 President’s Lounge. DICTIONARY MAKING. Presiding: Allan Metcalf, MacMurray College.

“Piracy in Non-Standard Dictionaries.” Richard A. Spears, Northwestern Univ. — Many dictionaries of cant and slang seem to be little more than augmented “revisions” of previous works with no acknowledgment of sources, even copyright sources. Some are simply copied. In addition to the legal issues raised by this practice, a work high in piracy can greatly misrepresent or distort the dating, national origin, and register of the entries. A procedure for evaluating glossaries and dictionaries for concealed sources involves placing the entry words from all relevant sources into a simple computerized data base and performing searches and counts of identical entries.

“Designing a Formula for the Description of Meaning.” Jean-Claude Choul, Montreal. — Each separate meaning corresponds to a distinct description or formula, assigning a sense-value to a given word-form or entry word. The rule format, with the application of substitution, distinguishes between homosemic descriptors (actual equivalent) and isosemic descriptions (contextual information), i.e. between sense-value and conditions. Conditions include Syntagmatic [positional context a/b:=X], Floating Feature [extended context a/b(F):=X], Syntactic Module [a/b(F)(xMy):=X] to account for verbs and deverbals, Reference (a/b[(F){xMy}±R]:=X) and Utterance (situational) [a/b[(F){xMy}±R]Sit]:=X]. The Transcoding Rule, derived from the assignment rule, makes it possible to promote any interdefinitional lexical item to the status of a descriptor or semantic feature [a:=A/u:A(-R)], by depriving it of its reference (an interdefinition exists when two or more words can be used for reciprocal description [maximum or strong connection: bark—tree] or one-way description [minimum or weak connection: tire—tire chain]).

“A Number of Problems for the New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary.” Lesley S. Burnett, Managing Editor, New SOED. — Numerals present problems for the New SOED (now in preparation), which relies heavily on the OED for historical information but aims at greater uniformity. OED editors were reluctant to go beyond the specific quotation evidence before them, in spite of precedents in numeral entries earlier in the alphabet; thus one is allowed to reach the age of 80 but not 19, to bet only at ten to one. The OED further shows great variety of structure in numeral entries (separation of adjective and noun, individuation of senses, etc.), doubtless partly enforced by the paucity of
illustrative material. Features of the model entry for the New SOED will be outlined.

"Handling of Down Syndrome and Related Terms in Modern Dictionaries." David A. Jost, Editor, American Heritage Dictionary and Allen C. Crocker, Director, Developmental Evaluation Clinic, The Children's Hospital, Boston. — We will focus on mongolism and related words, giving their histories and the history of their treatment in dictionaries down to the present time. When lexicographers understand that the use of mongoloid as a synonym for "person with Down syndrome" is now perceived by people involved with mental retardation as tantamount to the use of nigger as a synonym for black, they will realize that commercial dictionaries have a way to go in handling these terms.

3:00-3:20 Foyer. Coffee break.
3:20-4:45 President's Lounge. Papers:

"Some Thoughts on the Treatment of Combining Forms in English Dictionaries." James Rader, Senior Editor for Etymology, Random House Dictionaries. — Modern monolingual English dictionaries have given the label “combining form” to a rather heterogeneous group of formatives. This raises three questions: 1) Is it desirable to enter as a combining form a bound form joined to an affix, like cephal- in cephalic? This policy would require entering as combining forms all bases in the dictionary that occur only with affixes. 2) Is it desirable to enter as a combining form a morphophonemically conditioned variant of a free form, like tubercul- in relation to tubercle? Again, the consequences of carrying this out consistently are far-reaching. 3) Should formatives such as auto- “automatic” and petro-“petroleum industry” be entered as sense extensions of auto- “sell” and petro-“rock,” or as splintered forms of automatic and petroleum? There is some evidence that they should be handled in the same way as unambiguously splintered formatives such as mini- “small for its kind.”


"Essential Features of a Computer Program for Dictionary Makers." Otto J. Vollnhals, Head, Computerized Lexicography, Siemens AG, Munich. — More than 60 dictionaries have been produced during the past 12 years with a program system designed by Siemens. Some of its functions are program-controlled generation of synonym entries, abbreviations, cross-references, etc.; controlled inversions and permutations; language-specific sorting; consistency checks; powerful selection parameters; structured and selective printouts. Some of these functions are implemented on a PC, although for larger dictionaries a mainframe computer is normally used. Advantages for publishing include instant phototypesetting, automatic page formatting, and economical new editions.

4:45-5:45 President's Lounge. DSNA Executive Board meeting.

Saturday, June 6 Campion Center, Saint Joseph’s University

8:30-11:00 Foyer. Registration.
9:00-10:15 President's Lounge. BILINGUAL LEXICOGRAPHY. Presiding: Edward Gates, Indiana State Univ. (Secretary-Treasurer, DSNA).

"The Treatment of Irregular Singulars and Plurals in the Oxford Russian-English Dictionary." Donna M. Farina, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana. — The irregular lack of a singular or plural form may be limited to only one or more of the senses of a lexical unit, and since there are also collectives of various types, its nature is continuous. Nevertheless, this continuum must be broken down into discrete types so that it may be presented in the dictionary. These lexicographic breakdown procedures are based on the operation of entailed and intersecting classes. I will point out inconsistencies in the ORED system for labeling irregularities and will suggest improvements on the system.

"The Treatment of Culture-Specific Terms in an English-SerboCroatian Dictionary."
Morton Benson, Univ. of Pennsylvania. — Culture-specific terms reflect referential gaps when the referent exists in American or British culture but not in Yugoslav. Examples are *advance man*, *black studies*, *doggy bag*, *exit poll*, *garage sale*, *Keogh plan*, *matching funds*, *retirement community*, *sunshine law*. They reflect lexical gaps when an English term has no corresponding SerboCroatian term even though the same referent exists in both cultures. Examples are *ageism*, *(to) bump (from a flight)*, *crib death*, *double dipping*, *gridlock*, *impulse buying*, *no-frills*. This paper discusses the use of literal translation, free translation, translation plus explanation, etc. in dealing with culture-specific items.

“Dictionaries in Mexico and the Authoritarian Tradition.” Luis Fernando Lara, Director, Diccionario del español de México, El Colegio de México. — The usual distinction between general and particular dictionaries of a language becomes a colonialistic distinction inasmuch as the authoritarian tradition of the Spanish Academy holds that there is only one general vocabulary of Spanish, as defined in Madrid, and the rest are folkloric variations, whose “admittance” in the “official” dictionary is submitted to a supposedly strength selection. The gap between such an idea and reality, as is the case in Mexico, ought to be filled by modern Spanish lexicography.

10:35-11:50  President’s Lounge. Papers:

“Bishop Taberd’s Vietnamese-Latin Dictionary.” Dinh-Hoa Nguyen, Southern Illinois University. — One of the earliest bilingual dictionaries developed in French Indochina was the *Dictionarium Anamitico-Latinum*, whose author was Msgr. Jean Louis Taberd, and which was published in Serampore, British India in 1838. This paper presents the history of the work and describes its structure. The dictionary lists for each entryword not only the *quốc-ngu* Romanization but also the equivalent *nôm* character, with Latin glosses for the main entry and the illustrative examples. Taberd tried to indicate cultural information: for instance, he gave all the administrative units (then called *trị*) of Tonkin and Cochinchia, the 24 *tiệt* within the 12-month Chinese calendar, etc. This magnificent lexicographic work is an indispensable tool for anyone who wants to decipher a Chinese graph or a Vietnamese character or to get at the meaning of a particular word or expression.

“Lexical Equivalence in English-Chinese Dictionaries.” Boran Zhang, Nanjing Univ. — The major task for a bilingual lexicographer is to find in the target language appropriate equivalents (in this case, Chinese) to the units of the source language (English). This task involves a great deal of difficulty, since absolute equivalents require that the two counterparts be identical in three components: denotative meaning, connotative meaning and collocative meaning. Outside of scientific terminology, absolute equivalents are rare because of the anisomorphism of both languages in semantics, grammar and culture.

“Matoresian Lexicology and Greimas’s Fashion in 1830.” Thomas F. Broden, Univ. of Notre Dame. — Reacting against lexicographical research allied to literary stylistics, Georges Matoré in the 1950s formulated a socio-historical approach to lexicology. Matoresian lexicology aims to document the appearance and disappearance of words, their frequency and their shifts in meaning, to develop detailed portraits of civilizations in their material and moral dimensions. An excellent example of a synchronic lexicological study, according to Matoré, is A.J. Greimas’ unpublished Sorbonne dissertation on the vocabulary of fashion in 1830 France (1948). Working from a corpus of highbrow fashion magazines, Greimas sets up a period dress code structured like a pyramid into which descriptive terms and individual articles of dress are integrated. But the earlier stylistically-oriented approach finds its way into Imbs’ volumes of the *Trésor de la Langue Française* more readily than does Matoré’s sociologically-oriented approach. It is a question of two very different goals and perspectives.

11:50-1:00 p.m.  Campion Cafeteria: Lunch.
1:00-1:45  President’s Lounge. DSNA General Meeting. Presiding: James L. Rosier, Univ. of Pennsylvania (President, DSNA).
“The English Progressive: Insights from Pennsylvania German.” Marion Lois Huffines, Bucknell Univ. — In the Pennsylvania German spoken by Amish and Mennonites, the progressive construction is currently undergoing change, the progress of which parallels developments of the progressive in the history of English: the use of the progressive is extended to all tenses, moods, and voices; the preposition am [am] is reduced variably to [əm]; and rules which govern the placement of modified and unmodified objects do not hold. Cumulatively, these changes allow speakers to reinterpret syntactic slots. An analysis of changes now occurring in the sister language Pennsylvania German elaborates our understanding of the development of the progressive in English and suggests ways of evaluating evidence in English texts from the past.

“Exploring Black Speech in Chicago.” Michael I. Miller, Chicago State Univ. — This paper reports the methodology and findings of two courses: an undergraduate university course involving linguistic study of the students’ own neighborhoods, and an adult education course, offered through the Field Museum of Natural History, exploring both black and white speech in the larger Chicago area. Some of the more interesting findings include preservation of Southern regional terms among second-generation Chicagoans, differences in the local vocabulary that reflect the high degree of physical and social segregation in Chicago, and distinctive features of the intimate vocabulary and the vocabulary of children’s games. For example, while native whites almost universally use the New England term teeter-totter, approximately 98% of the sampled black population uses the Southern term seesaw.

“Documentation and Organization of the Tamony Files.” Donald M. Lance, Univ. of Missouri, Columbia. — In 1986 the Western Historical Manuscript Collection at the University of Missouri, Columbia, received the massive files collected by Peter Tamony of San Francisco on colloquial American language. The main file will consist of approximately 2,000 linear feet of citation slips, clippings, correspondence, and books. Though processing of the files is only about half completed, researchers are welcome to use the files for research, or scholars may inquire about individual lexical items by correspondence. For my presentation, I plan to describe the general categories of terminology that Tamony tended to collect; show slides of citation slips, clippings, and other materials; and discuss the contents of a typical file on a representative lexical item.

“The Special Vocabulary of Some Very Unusual Groups.” Edith M. Bjorklund, Librarian and Bibliographer, Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

3:00-3:25 Foyer. Coffee break.
3:25-3:45 President’s Lounge. Paper:

“Dictionary Recognition of Developing Forms: The Case of Snuck.” Thomas J. Creswell, Chicago State Univ. — Almost all 20th century dictionaries of English treat snuck, preterit and past participle of sneak, either by ignoring it or by labeling it as dialectal, colloquial, informal, or nonstandard. Only the Merriam-Webster 8th and 9th Collegiate editions enter snuck as an alternative to sneaked without label or other comment. OEDSupp does not label it in any of the ways mentioned above, but it mistakenly labels it Chiefly US. Data from Merriam-Webster citation files, OEDSupp citation files, DARE files, Modern Canadian English Usage, and my own files show clearly that snuck is not dialectal, not nonstandard, not informal, but fully standard, well established in both speech and writing in the U.S. and Canada and to a lesser extent in England, and rapidly increasing in use in all but the most pompously formal contexts. The “standard” preterit and past participle sneaked appears to be moribund.

3:25-3:45 President’s Lounge. OPEN FORUM.

Three distinct types of discourse may be found in Canadian television broadcasts of professional ice-hockey games. A special jargon is identified and set in comparison with the language of the official Rule Book.

Slander and Defamation as a Source for Historical Dialectology: A Welsh Example. G.M. Abery, Welsh Folk Museum, Cardiff. — Legal records of slander and defamation cases in Wales, 1542–1830, have now largely been transcribed and edited in calendar form. Information is regularly given of the names of the parties, the residence and style of the defendant, date and place of the offence, and most importantly for the linguist, the exact wording of the slander or defamation.

Diachronic Interlinguistic Contact as Reflected in the Typological Structure of Today’s Acadian Fishermen’s Terminology. Rose Mary Babitch, Université de Moncton. — The lobster-fishing terminology of Acadian fishermen on Miscou and LaMèque Islands in northeast New Brunswick is of French, English, Dutch and Acadian origins. It was analysed quantitatively by the Séguyian dialectometric method, adapted by incorporating a proximity evaluation as well as cluster analysis and correspondence procedures.

Investigating Performance and Competence in Variation Studies: Adapting Techniques from Speech Pathology. Martin J. Ball, Behavioural and Communication Studies, Polytechnic of Wales. — The reporter’s test, normally used in the investigation of aphasics, requires subjects to describe verbally the activities of the researcher. The error recognition test examines subjects’ abilities to recognise standard vs. nonstandard forms in sentences.

Beyond Linguistic Divergence in Black American English: Competing Norms of Linguistic Prestige and Variation. John Baugh, Linguistics, U. of Texas. — Labov’s (1985) claims regarding linguistic divergence among blacks and whites in the United States may be premature. Among speakers of black American English, copula variation, suffix -s/ variation, and (morpho)phonemic variation of /-t/ and /-d/ in final consonant clusters reflect situational variation which accommodates to alternative prestige norms in different social circumstances. Results from the copula analyses confirm the African creole origins of black vernacular English in the United States.

What Underlies Variation in Children’s Production of Welsh Mutations? Wynford Bellin, Psychology, U. of Reading, England. — In the Welsh mutation system, the initial segments of citation forms of words often undergo phonological changes as in other Celtic languages. Two elicitation methods are described for probing what underlies variation in children’s productions of Welsh mutations in possessive contexts.

A Method for Discovering Historical Language Variation. Jacob Bennett, English, U. of Maine. — Manuscripts of pre-Caxton 15th-century England are a rich source of linguistic and dialectal information. Discrete bundles of fine dialect characteristics may be isolated for a number of individual well-defined provenances. The writer has of late been using the same approach as part of an attempt to throw light on the origins and nature of Colonial English in America.

Discourse Variation and the Study of Communicative Competence. Gary R. Butler, French Studies, York U., Toronto. — Since 1979, extensive research has been conducted on the culture, language, and oral traditions of L’Anse-à-Canards, a small, isolated francophone community in Newfoundland. A follow-up 5-year project in three Acadian French communities in Eastern Canada is to commence in 1987. This paper will concentrate on the rationale for adopting both ethnographic and ethnomethodological principles, and will outline the methodology for collection and analysis of data.

The Historical Present as Evidence of Black/White Convergence/Divergence. Ronald R. Butters, English, Duke U. — If Labov (1985, 1987) is correct that the historical present is a recent borrowing from white vernacular into vernacular Black English in the United States, the historical present would seem to offer evidence for convergence of white and black vernaculars, not divergence. We find it used in narratives in a number of unrelated black dialects, including Belizean creole and North Carolina black English.

Focus of Change in American Folk Speech. F.G. Cassidy, DARE, U. of Wisconsin. — Long-held assumptions and popular beliefs concerning American folk language will be examined in the light of fresh data from the Dictionary of American Regional English.

Linguistic Determinants of Dialect Acquisition. J.K. Chambers, Linguistics, U. of Toronto. — A study of six Canadian youngsters whose families emigrated to Oxfordshire, England in the early 1980s provides evidence for five principles of dialect acquisition: 1) Lexical replacements are acquired most readily. 2) Pronunciation replacements split the population into early acquirers and late acquirers. 3) Acquisition of new phonemes and complex rules also splits the population. 4) Eliminating rules of the old dialect progresses faster than acquiring rules of the new dialect. 5) Features which are orthographically transparent progress faster than features which are orthographically opaque.

The Survey of British Dialect Grammar. J. Cheshire, Applied Linguistics, Birkbeck Coll. — This paper will report on a research project based at Birkbeck College, U. of London, and financed by the Economic and Social Research Council. Information on local dialect grammar usage is being collected from a national network of teachers prepared to take part in collaborative classroom
projects with their students. A programme of language awareness work ensures that the question of dialect difference is treated with the necessary sensitivity and respect.

Ma’am and Sir: Modes of Mitigation and Politeness in the Southern United States. Marvin K.L. Chao, English, Memphis State U. — These modes of mitigation and politeness clearly demarcate a Northerner from a Southerner, though there seems to have been a great erosion in their use since the 1960s. To determine not only the versatility of these expressions, but also the decline, growth, or re-emergence of these terms among different population groups, three research methods are used interactively: 1) individual interviews, 2) personal observation, and 3) written questionnaires.

Uses of Dual Scaling in Social Dialectology: Multidimensional Analysis of Vowel Variation. Walter Cichocki, French, U. of New Brunswick. — Dual Scaling opens up new avenues for analysis and presentation of linguistic variation. A complement to the $\chi^2$ statistic, Dual Scaling arranges data in a matrix with frequencies as entries. Results are presented in a graphic form which displays the associations between social space (rows) and linguistic space (columns).

Linguistic Variation in the Non-stratified Social Context. Sandra Clarke, Linguistics, Memorial U., Newfoundland. — Almost no overt social stratification appears in a rural American Indian (Algonquian) community of fewer than 600 inhabitants. Using variationist techniques in a context of this nature gives rise to problematic issues: 1) determination of the optimal social correlates of linguistic variability when there appears to be no variation in socio-economic status; 2) selection of a representative sample in a setting too small for random sampling; 3) manipulation of stylistic levels among a largely illiterate population. (See American Speech 48.4 [1983]: 325-344.)

Innovative Methods Employed in the Collection and Presentation of Sea Island Creole (“Gullah”) Syntactic Constructions; Some Aspects of the Sea Island Creole Verbal Auxiliary. Irma Cunningham, Greensboro, North Carolina. — This kind of study required development of a suitable questionnaire, since existing ones focused primarily on phonology and vocabulary. It required much cooperation from informants, which was challenging because of initial hostility, the lack of existing procedural and textual information, and the novelty (at that time) of my level of fieldwork interest, syntax.

The Limits of Chi Square ($\chi^2$). Lawrence M. Davis, Ball State U. Results of linguistic analysis can be misinterpreted by inappropriate use of $\chi^2$. The paper will suggest alternative methods involving nonparametric statistical tests, such as the Mann-Whitney test for differences between means, Spearman’s $\rho$ for correlation, and the Kruskal-Wallis test for the analysis of variance.

Canadian Urban Survey Methodology: A Summary of Research Techniques and Results. Gaëlan T. Dodds de Wolf and Erika L. Hasebe-Lüdt, Linguistics, U. of Victoria. — This paper presents an account and evaluation of innovative methods of data collection, computer programming and statistical analysis used in Canada’s largest urban socio-dialectology survey.

Research on Mural Sprayscripts (Graffiti). Urs Dürmüller, U. of Berne. — Based on data from multilingual Switzerland, this paper discusses problems of documentation, description, and classification of graffiti, under the following headings: anonymity and authorship, ambiguity and contextualization, vocabulary and domains of reference, symbolic and iconic language, script and color, readership and interpretation, pragmatics and syntactical patterns, lingua franca and multilingualism.

Quantitative Analysis and the Study of Literacy: A New Initiative in Variation Studies. Rick Evans, English, Texas A&M U. — The “classical Labovian” approach of quantitative analysis allows necessary flexibility, helps identify those distinctive variables that lead to our judgements concerning a language user’s literacy, and encourages linking those variables to a certain extra-linguistic context. Besides contributing to integration of much current multidisciplinary research on literacy, quantitative analysis will help us understand “functional literacy,” for example, as almost totally defined by language users’ language environment.

Socio-Linguistic and Dialectal Variation In the Acadian French of Nova Scotia, Canada. Karin Flikkerd, Modern Languages, St. Mary’s U., Halifax. — In progress since 1984, this comprehensive linguistic survey is comparative in approach, using identical research techniques in the five major Acadian areas of the province. A methodological aspect of particular interest has been the systematic use of both insider and outsider interviews to investigate style switching.

Commercial Broadcasting as a Source of Language Variation Data. Timothy Frazer, English, Western Illinois U. — Radio and television broadcasting provides data free of the observer’s paradox. For studies of the spoken English of the American Middle West, I have turned to call-in radio talk shows to collect data on /æ/ raising, and to interviews on local television news in Quincy, Illinois, to contrast the phonology of local residents in Illinois and Missouri separated by the Mississippi River.

The Residues of Aitken’s Law In Northumberland and Cumberland. Beat GläUSER, Anglistisches Seminar, U. Heidelberg. — Aitken’s Law, predicting when Scots vowels are short or long (and in which contexts the first component of the diphthong in five etc. is a back vowel rather than a front one) is not limited to Scotland, as the Survey of English Dialects shows. Three factors complicate a computer study: There is much more variation in the English material than in comparable Scottish accounts; material from individual villages does not easily lend itself
for comparison, and there are tendencies towards overgeneralising.

**Linguistic Change.** Robert J. Grego, U. of British Columbia. — Sociolinguistic surveys have shown their value in determining which forms have undergone change over the relatively short period covered by the oldest and youngest groups of speakers. These surveys also permit us to locate the groups which are spearheading such changes. A recent large-scale survey of urban speech in Canada has provided ample data for such a study.

Caught in the Web of Change. Joan H. Hall, DARE, U. of Wisconsin. — What can lexicographers do when, having started a large project in the era of one technology, they find themselves confronted with methods that are provably faster, more efficient, and perhaps even cheaper than the ones they are currently using? The *Dictionary of American Regional English* has been forced into some changes by the University of Wisconsin's decision to discontinue use of its Univac 1100; other changes occur more gradually. With each change it has been obvious that the prime requisites of data analysis and lexicography—exact care and precision—are even more crucial than before, because of the ease with which one makes changes on the computer.

**Dialects as a Stepping Stone to a Standard.** Einar Haugen, Harvard U. — After Norway's independence from Denmark in 1814, the New Norwegian standard was created out of dialects that had remained least affected by Danish. This counter-norm appeared to slowly sweep the country down to World War II, when it was stopped; now there are two norms, one urban, the other rural. Forward-looking people have been trying to play the dialects off against the urban standard, but with only modest results.

**Dialectology and Linguistics: Controlling Strange Data.** Robert B. Haussmann, Linguistics, U. of Montana. — Field records from the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and the Dictionary of American Regional English agree not at all regarding nonstandard verb forms. Verb paradigms therefore are not appropriate sources of data for linguistic geography. Nor are the systematic "mispronunciations" of American professors, based instead on 1) reading attack rules whereby symbols can have more than one sound correspondence, or 2) the conflict between competing Romance and Germanic stress rules.

**Pragmatic, syntactic, and lexical influences on the interpretation of ambiguous sentences.** Alan Hudson-Edwards, Linguistics, U. of New Mexico. — This study explores systematic variation in the extent to which syntactic principles, lexical semantics, and real world knowledge operate in delicate interplay in the interpretation of potentially ambiguous sentences.

Creating Linguistic Databases from Machine-Readable Dialect Texts. Ossi Ihalainen, English, U. of Helsinki. — With reference to dialectal South-Western British English, this paper discusses the problem of creating from machine-readable texts a tagged corpus that would make it possible to study dialectal syntax and morphology in considerable detail.

**Acoustic Comparative Study of Contradictory /a:/ and /æ/ between Maine Dialect and General American.** Tsuneko Ikemiy, Nara City, Japan. — Maine dialect has [a:] in ask, aunt, half, bath, answer while General American has [æ]; the reverse is the case in garden, guard, park, car, farm. Acoustic analysis confirms the difference and shows interesting phenomena.

**Diffusion in a Multilingual and Culturally Heterogeneous Situation: An Empirical Analysis.** Nader Jahangiri, Linguistics, Mashad U., Iran. — In northeastern Iran, bordering Russia in the north and Afghanistan in the east, Persian as the national language is overwhelmingly dominant over a number of related varieties, including Kurdish and Baluchi as well as Turkish. Yet when a non-prestigious variety acts as a symbol of cultural identity, it weakens and stops the spread of change coming from a dominant centre.

"Composite Maps" by Computer. Bernhard Kelle, U. Freiburg. — The first installment of the South-west German Dialect Atlas, to be published this year, will contain four introductory maps and 50 to 60 dialectological maps. All are based on a completely machine-readable corpus. We compute an overall "composite map" out of all maps published in the first installment of the atlas. Methods applied are cluster analysis and computation of Φ-coefficient and χ-square test.

The Construction of a Rural Sociolinguistic Corpus: The Prince Edward Island Study. Ruth E. King and Robert W. Ryan, Languages, York U., Ontario. — This paper will present the methodology of a new variability study investigating the phonology, morphology and syntax of Atlantic Canada Acadian French spoken in Prince Edward Island.

Approximation of the Standard: A Form of Variability in Bilingual Speech. Miklós Kontra, Linguistics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest. — Recordings of Hungarian speech gathered for the project on Hungarian-American Bilingualism in South Bend, Indiana include phonological, morphological, syntactic and lexical examples of informants' "approximating" the interviewer's Standard Hungarian speech. The relevance of these findings to Accommodation Theory as an explanation for style shifting in second-language dialects will be discussed.

**Log-linear Statistical Models in Dialectology: Explaining the Dynamics of Diffusion.** Donald Larmouth and Dennis Girard, U. of Wisconsin, Green Bay. — Log-linear techniques describe relationships among variables by fitting a model to the logarithms of the expected cell frequencies in much the same fashion as when using multivariate regression or analysis of variance. This presentation will test the applicability of log-linear models to the mechanics by which linguistic innovations diffuse from one speech community to another.
Statistical Methods for the Initial Analysis of Large Databases. Michael D. Linn and Ronald Regal, U. of Minnesota, Duluth. — Using 139 questions on grammatical usage for the 496 informants of the Linguistic Atlas of the North Central States, this paper will demonstrate the use of $\chi^2$ statistics to eliminate nondiscriminatory items; how to fill in missing data; and how to incorporate multiple responses so one can discover what dialect groups exist and which items cooccur with different dialect groups. Some multivariate statistical methods will also be discussed.

A Microsociolinguistic Study of the Dialect of Ayr. Ronald K.S. Macaulay, Pitzer Coll. — I will outline the methods and results of a study in which interviews with a relatively small sample of speakers (12) are analyzed in their totality, showing the interaction of phonological, syntactic, lexical, and discourse features. The problems of coding and quantifying a corpus of approximately 130,000 words will be discussed, as well as the value of a simple computerized search procedure.

Written Records of Spoken Language: How Reliable Are They? Natalie Maynor, English, Mississippi State U. — On first glance the WPA (Works Progress Administration) ex-slave narratives, interviews in the 1930s supposedly recorded verbatim, would seem to be a goldmine of linguistic data. Closer examination, however, reveals that these records are almost certainly not verbatim. Typescripts of this kind may provide insights into the language of the informants, but the limitations of such sources must be taken into consideration.

Attitudes Toward Grammatical Variation Among Linguistic Atlas Informants. Virginia G. McDaid, Chicago State U. — Records of nearly 2000 informants from the linguistic atlases of the Middle and South Atlantic states, the North-Central states, and the Upper Midwest each include responses about 130 grammatical items, often with comments. This paper considers what items elicited comment; the nature of the comment; the educational level and sex of the informant; and the direction of linguistic change since the interviews were made in the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s.

Eavesdropping and the Analysis of Everyday Verbal Exchange. Graham McGregor, U. of Newcastle Upon Tyne. — In what I call “eavesdropping,” third-person participant and non-participant listener judges are invited to comment on the tape-recorded talk of others. Discussion of three such studies will focus on the nature, distribution and theoretical implications of the most commonly cited of these types, which are termed observations and inferences.

Ransacking Linguistic Survey Data with a Number Cruncher. Michael I. Miller, English, Chicago State U. — Using data from Lee Pederson’s 1964 sociolinguistic survey of Chicago, this paper will illustrate the types of output that can be generated using mainframe computer packages SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) and SAS (Statistical Analysis System). It will also describe useful statistics associated with contingency tables, including statistics derived from log-linear models and other measures popularized by Goodman and Kruskal.

The Roots of Appalachian English. Michael Montgomery, English, U. of South Carolina. — This paper outlines a large-scale research project to investigate how much the language of the Scotch-Irish, specifically the grammar, has influenced 20th-century Southern Appalachian English in the United States. It will use quantitative analysis to compare verb-phrase features in these two varieties of English. To handle large amounts of data, this project will focus on syntactic features only and will use the variable rule computer program.

A Sociolinguistic Investigation of Morphological Variation in a Minority Language. Raymond Mougeon, Edouard Benjaik and Bernard Courte, Toronto. — Our sample is made up of “hard-core Franco-Ontarians,” Ontario residents who have French as their mother tongue and maintain this language at least in the home. We will report on the verbal morphology of their French, which includes irregular features, nonstandard archaic features, contrasting synthetic vs. analytic options and potential areas of convergence with English.

Synthetic and Analytic in Munster Irish. Cathair O’Dochartaigh, Bangor. — Dialects of Modern Irish show development from Classical Gaelic in an increasing tendency towards using separable subject pronouns in combination with the verb. The patterning of this shift from synthetic to analytic, as observed in present-day Munster dialects, can give us clues to the diachronic processes involved in the shift in other dialects of the language, processes for which we have very little historical evidence.

Analysing Dialect Variation in Central Pyrenean Gascon. Dennis Phillips, Montsgiscard. — Our research reveals the extraordinarily coherent areal structure of Central Pyrenean Gascon in terms of phonology, diachronic phonetics, pronoun morphosyntax, verb morphology and lexis, irrespective of the degree of linguistic distance. Computerised multidimensional dialectometry helps to reconcile the observed dialect continuum with the mathematical formulations used to analyse it.

The Perception of Language Differences. Dennis R. Preston, English, Eastern Michigan U. — Recent studies characterize non-linguists’ perceptions of language status and distribution. Computer mapping and statistical analyses allow sensitivity to class, age, and sex differences in variety perception. Such data permit, through apparent-time analysis, the study of change in progress in perception and a comparison with change in production data.

Informants’ Response Ratings in the Survey of English Dialects. Edgar W. Schneider, U. Bamberg. — The SED contains not only the responses given by informants but also their ratings of these responses as “older,” “familiar,” etc. This paper will attempt to answer the following questions: Which response ratings are given, to which lexical items, with what frequency, and in which
regions? Is it possible to discover any linguistic reason underlying these ratings? To what extent can this information, which can be found in other surveys as well, be regarded as worth collecting and analyzing?

Implicational Patterns of Palatalization. Arvi Sepp, Inst. of Language and Literature, Tallinn, Estonia. —

The order of consonants undergoing palatalization as a secondary articulation (as in five regional lects of Estonian) is evidently different from the order (k<št<p) generally proposed for assimilation or palatal formation (Chen 1972, Bailey 1985). Further subtypes of palatalization can be distinguished in Estonian. The attempt to arrange lexical items into an implicational scale is more successful (less lexical exceptions) for each subtype separately.

The Verisimilitude of the Gullah Dialect in Francis Griswold's A Sea Island Lady. Mailande Cheney Sledge, Greensboro, Alabama. — Griswold's representation of the Gullah dialect in his 1939 novel is remarkably accurate, when verified by field records of Lorenzo Dow Turner and by other studies including the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States and tapes made by me in the South Carolina Low Country.

Managing Phrasal Data with a Microcomputer-Generated Concordance. Richard A. Spears, Linguistics, Northwestern U. — A simple concordance showing the context of every word in every utterance in a corpus provides the researcher with a means of bringing similar or related phrasal data into close proximity. The paper will present examples of such concordances and will document the procedures to be followed using readily available computer applications software.

Variation in the Plural Reflexive in Spoken English: Preliminary Evidence for Merger. John J. Staczek, Linguistics, Georgetown U. — Data such as *We built it ourselves* may reveal that the *self*/*selves* distinction is merging into a single form consistent with the paradigm for the singular, even in educated conversation. This paper attempts to account for the merger and suggests new clausal, cross-clausal, and discursive conditioning cues for the variation.

Locating Minority Language Informants: A Network Approach to Fieldwork. Peter Wynn Thomas, Welsh Language Research Unit, Caerdydd. — This paper considers the task of identifying and locating the few remaining speakers of native varieties of Welsh in Southeast Wales. It outlines problems of access, describes the dynamic nature of the network over time, and relates the types of referral chain to the various linguistic situations in the area. The approach also proves to have important linguistic consequences.

Accent and Identity. Gary N. Underwood, English, U. of Texas, Austin. — R.P. LePage hypothesizes that an individual acquires productive competence of language characteristics that resemble those of the group or groups with which that person wishes to identify. Our research tests LePage's hypothesis with respect to accent variation within contemporary Texas society, drawing upon sociological methods to specify and measure identity. The indices of identification provide plausible explanations for why speakers acquire certain characteristics of pronunciation at the expense of alternatives.

Linguistic Atlas by Means of a Computer. W. Viereck, U. Bamberg. — Using the data of the Survey of English Dialects, I shall demonstrate some of the advantages of a computer-produced atlas, both in single-item maps (e.g. through the introduction into the symbolization of the informants' opinion on the status of the responses) and in quantitative interpretation.

Linguistic Atlases of German: A Survey of Computer-aided Projects. Werner D. Verh, U. Mainz. — In the ten atlases, methods of data-processing correspond, but major differences occur in the design of the maps plotted as a consequence of the particular project objectives. Five atlases are synchronous (one contrasting older and younger speakers), while the other five are developmental, referring to a former stage of the language.

Printed Speech. Henry J. Warkentyne, Linguistics, U. of Victoria. — We have modified a proprietary device called Softstrip to devise a means of automatically transcribing speech data into a computer-readable graphic form easily carried on a printed page. For speech data sampled at 10,000 samples per second, the modified Softstrip accommodates 22,000 bytes, yielding two seconds of speech for one page-length strip about 5/8 inch wide. One of the main advantages of this system is that the printed strips of data can be readily photocopied without any loss in fidelity.

English Schoolchildren's Dialect Grammar. Peter Wright, Modern Languages, U. of Salford. — This paper reports on methods used and results obtained in 1985-6 and 1986-7 in state secondary schools in Manchester and elsewhere in the North and Midlands.

ADS AT NCTE


“New Words from California.” David K. Barnhart, Lexik House.

“Valley Talk: Beyond the Stereotypes.” John Baugh, University of Texas, Austin.
DARE SOUNDS THE ALARM FOR FIRE STATION, FIRE HALL

By Frederic G. Cassidy

We have a longer list than usual this time. Something for everybody? As usual, write to DARE at 6125 Helen White Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI 53706. Thanks!

deadeye—a blind eye. Also an eye purposely closed, as in aiming a gun and being a very good marksman, a Deadeye Dick. Whatever evidence can be furnished to clarify the development will be welcome.

down along—adverb, reported only from Nantucket and Cape Cod, but without enough context. What and how much territory does it include?

down to the blanket—our only source is Adams’ Western Words; it means “almost out of money.” Presumably the blanket is an Indian one. Is this known? Still in use? Where and by whom?

doctor snake—reported only once: Informant SC26, Orangeburg: “a green snake.” It’s probably Opheodrys aestivus, says our Science Editor. Does anyone know the critter, and if so, why the name?

draggin’ shoe or is it dragon shoe?—an answer given by a Black South Carolina informant to our question about “men’s low, rough work shoes.” The field worker should have seen this ambiguity. Can anyone else disambiguate?

electric light plant—only quote found is Clute 1940. It is Cleome spinosa, otherwise “spider flower.” But why the “electric light” name?

emmies—molasses. A sole quote in Dialect Notes 3, from western Indiana, 1912. Further evidence on the word’s existence, and explanation of the name?

end man—we have only one quote, Strasburg, PA, from an old man: a euphemism for “bull.” Can anyone else testify to this usage?

eureka dumpling—from the unpublished worksheets of the Linguistic Atlas of New England, southeast Rhode Island: it’s sweet, made with biscuit crust and apples. (Yum!)

feest—in the phrase, “I’m feest of it,” said to explain why one is refusing offered food, meaning “I feel a distaste for it,” “It makes me queasy.” Reported from the mountain area of contiguous northeast New Jersey and southeast New York. Etymology probably “Jersey Dutch” with English dialect connections.

fingerbowl—apparently a Northwestern word: we have it for the upper balcony in a theater (WA) and a drive-in movie theater (VT). Further evidence would be welcome: place of use and variant senses.

fire hall—vs. fire station (which looks to be the common term) and other variants. We are not sure this is regional, or if it is, in what areas. What term is current in yours?

first-and-last-snake—reported only once, by an old Leonardstown, MD farmer: “a land snake, three to four feet long, black with white spots, non-poisonous.” Why “first-and-last”? Our Science Editor identifies it as “probably Lampropeltis getulus,” if that helps.

flagpot—a word from the Everglades—and perhaps similar waterish areas? We have only the one quote: “I laid the kids down and found a few flag pots (water holes) to keep them hydrated.” Holes where flags (wild iris) grow? Is the word known to any reader?

Hackydam, Hackly Barney and variants—apparently a euphemism for hell: an imaginary place symbolizing remoteness. “Missouri people speak of Hackelbarney as a nonexistent place just over the next hill”; and from KY, brush-arbor preachers would threaten people with “Hackydam,” a deep place “seven times hotter than hell.”

highland potato—from one informant only, northeast Louisiana. It’s said to be “related to a squash.” Can anyone identify this or furnish further evidence?

jelly soap—only instance found, 1937 Hyatt Kiverlid: “My soap-stand plumb full of the best smellin’ jelly soap that a person ever seed.” Is this a special kind of soft soap? Where, when used?

jerb or jerbie—a five-cent piece. Reported (1967) for the San Francisco area by Peter Tamony, but surprisingly only by him. Was this extremely local? Still current?

jewlarker or jularker—male sweetheart. Also verb jewlark. Old, but said to be still known in NC and the Southeast. Our question, to anyone
who has heard it said naturally: what is the stress pattern? Is main stress on lark alone or is there stress also on the first syllable?

jigger—a New England fishing vessel: 1880. We need to know whether the word survived (as we suspect) later. The quote 1890 in Dictionary of Americanisms is a misprint for 1860, and the Dictionary of American English quote 1888 does not identify the region.

jim-hand—a handyman on a farm. Reported once, West Virginia. Does anyone know this term?

royal toe—used in Virginia (Richmond) for a toe that is longer than the big toe. Our history-of-science people have failed to track it down. Is the term known to any reader, and what’s the folklore (or history) that makes it “royal”?

NEW BOOKS BY ADS MEMBERS


GARLAND CANNON. **Historical Change and English Word-Formation: Recent Vocabulary.** American University Studies IV, English Language and Literature vol. 46. New York: Peter Lang, expected September 1987. 335 pp. Tentatively $36 hardcover. Based on new-word dictionaries, this book categorizes, describes and etymologizes 13,683 new words. In a 21-category taxonomy developed from the corpus, it reveals hitherto unknown patterns and proportions. English vocabulary is changing in ways and at speeds perhaps paralleled only in Chaucer’s day, but less radically. ISBN 0-8204-0403-9.


THOMAS E. MURRAY. **The Language of St. Louis, Missouri: Variation in the Gateway City.** American University Studies Ser. 13 Linguistics, Vol. 4. New York: Peter Lang, 1986. viii + 272 pp. $36 hardback. Provides exhaustive data from a survey of the phonology, morphology and syntax, and lexicon of St. Louis; and comparison with dialects spoken on the East Coast, in the Central Midwest, and in the rest of Missouri. St. Louisans may talk the way they do because of their collective psychosocial attitude toward talking like a “hoosier.” ISBN 0-8204-0324-5.

ANNUAL MEETING 1987: FORUM, TAMONY, MYSTERIOUS HOTEL

Watch the September Newsletter for news of spectacular hotel arrangements at competitive prices!

With the Modern Language Association, Dec. 27-29, Moscone Center, San Francisco Hilton, Remada Renaissance:


“Towards an Etymology of hot dog.” GERALD L. COHEN, U. of Missouri, Rolla.


“Peter Tamony’s Experiences with the Form ’Frisco.’” ALLEN WALKER READ, Columbia U.


6th International Conference on Methods in Dialectology
University College of North Wales

Methods VI
August 3-7

The “May flyer” giving particulars about program schedule, featured speakers, special events, transportation and housing will be available from Co-ordinator (or in Welsh, Trefnydd) Alan R. Thomas, Dept. of Linguistics, University College of North Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG, Wales, U.K. Telephone (0248) 351151 ext. 466.

Brief abstracts of 57 papers accepted for the conference begin on Page 9, arranged alphabetically by author.

Conference fee: £35 includes mailing of Proceedings to all registrants.

Accommodation: per day, in a University Hall of Residence:
Bed & breakfast £11,
Full board £20.25.

British Rail: From Euston station, London ask for a saver fare and information on trains to Bangor.

Conference business will run from 9:15 a.m. Monday, August 3 to 12:45 p.m. Friday, August 7. Social events include a welcoming wine party Monday evening and a tour of historic castles, etc. on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 5.