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PART I. THEORETICAL DIALECTOLOGY

1. SOME PRINCIPLES FOR AMERICAN DIALECT STUDY (1942)	5
Although dialects are studied for various purposes, students may agree on certain principles: primacy of the spoken language, synchronic description before diachronic comparison, training in rigorous analysis, and careful phonetic notation. Regional surveys provide frameworks for more intensive local studies, studies of non-English dialects, and investigations of the vocabulary of various cultural activities.	
2. STRUCTURAL LINGUISTICS AND LINGUISTIC GEOGRAPHY (1961)	10
The differences between linguistic structuralism and linguistic geography, however each may be defined, are not so much matters of essential truth as matters of emphasis -- as attention to fundamental system as opposed to inescapable detail. So long as each practitioner is aware of the limitations of his own approach, these differences should yield not hostility but cooperation to mutual advantage.	
3. MENCKEN REVISITED (1964)	16
Although linguistics as a formal discipline has achieved striking popularity and prosperity since World War II, there are still few well-written overviews to draw the layman from casual interest to serious study. Of such overviews, Mencken's <i>The American Language</i> , in its various editions, remains without competition.	
4. SYSTEM AND VARIETY IN AMERICAN ENGLISH (1967)	25
The study of language must emphasize both system -- the major patterns through which the language functions -- and variety, the details that differ according to the experience of the user of the language and the situation in which the language is used. For both types of study the importance of close observation, as a lifetime habit, cannot be exaggerated.	
5. HISTORICAL, REGIONAL, AND SOCIAL VARIATION (1967)	33
Standards of usage are not a simple matter of good and bad, but of continuous variation along at least nine scales. Almost any of these scales may involve various aspects of communication -- kinesics, haptics, paralanguage, suprasegmentals, segmental phonemes, morphology, syntax, and lexicon. Detailed examination of a linguistic feature -- such as the zero third-person singular present indicative (<i>he does</i>) -- reveals a complex interrelationship of the scales of variation that should discourage simplistic judgments.	

6. THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE SPEECH OF AMERICAN NEGROES TO THE SPEECH OF WHITES (1951) [written with Virginia G. McDavid] 43
 Economic and social pressures, added to gaps in our historical and linguistic knowledge, have delayed objective appraisal of Negro speech and its relationship to the speech of whites. Fresh appraisals have recently been made possible through awakening interest in African languages, through the study of pidgins and creoles, through the regional and social comparisons provided by the linguistic atlases, and above all by Lorenzo Turner's pioneering work in Gullah. That new stereotypes may develop, mirror images of the old, is perhaps inevitable; nevertheless, the increased body of knowledge should make it possible to discount extreme claims in either direction.
7. THE DIALECTOLOGY OF AN URBAN SOCIETY (1960) 52
 As the regional surveys of North American English draw near completion, they have received much criticism -- often self-contradictory -- of aims and methods. Winnowing these criticisms one might suggest for the next stage: 1) intensive investigation of specific communities; 2) in-depth studies of particular aspects of the language; 3) more attention to the urban vocabulary; 4) investigation of regional and social variation in suprasegmentals and paralanguage; 5) studies using finer gradation of social differences.
8. DIALECT DIFFERENCES AND SOCIAL DIFFERENCES IN AN URBAN SOCIETY (1966) 60
 Social dialects may be studied in small or large urban communities -- in Greenville, South Carolina, as well as in Chicago. The intuitive understanding developed by McDavid growing up in Greenville illustrates possibilities for the study of social dialects in general and for the more formal investigation of larger communities -- and provides opportunities to observe the extent to which multidialectalism is informally acquired.
9. SENSE AND NONSENSE ABOUT AMERICAN DIALECTS (1966) 67
 A dialect is simply a habitual variety of a language, regional or social, set off from all other such varieties by a unique combination of linguistic features. The prestige of a dialect comes solely from the prestige of those who use it. We are able to describe most of the regional and many of the social differences in American English, but this evidence is rarely used in the preparation of teaching materials. Language problems -- in school and elsewhere -- are not the peculiar property of any racial group, especially in the South. An important part of any language program is educating the dominant culture about the nature and significance of dialect differences.

PART II. APPLIED DIALECTOLOGY

10. THE LINGUISTIC ATLAS OF NEW ENGLAND (1952) [written with Virginia G. McDavid] 79
 The *Linguistic Atlas of New England*, the first linguistic atlas dealing with English as well as the first regional atlas in the United States, has three significant features: 1) the use of several field workers; 2) the investigation of several levels of usage; 3) work sheets (questionnaire) reflecting not only survivals of British usage but innovations in response to the American scene. Besides a basic difference between Eastern and Western New England, the evidence -- handsomely presented on maps -- reflects a variety of social and cultural forces which have established focal and relic areas.
11. REGIONAL LINGUISTIC ATLASES IN THE UNITED STATES (1956) [written with Virginia G. McDavid] 86
 Although planned as a single unified survey, the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada has become a group of autonomous regional projects with local direction and support, moving at different paces. Even in their incomplete state these projects reveal -- through interpretive studies

like Kurath's *Word Geography* -- more complexity in American regional dialects than has hitherto been recognized. A summary of the regional projects accompanied by an updated map is followed by an outline, with characteristic forms, of the speech areas of the Atlantic Seaboard.

12. HANS KURATH (1960) 107
 The development of dialectology in America is a reflection of the wide learning, the immersion in American culture, the administrative skill, the generous humanity, and the personal inspiration of Kurath. The ideas and techniques which he first developed in New England have been adapted in many other situations, especially in the study of social dialects.
13. SOME SOCIAL DIFFERENCES IN PRONUNCIATION (1953) 114
 Traditionally, differences in grammar are social; differences in vocabulary and pronunciation are regional. However, the American regional surveys have shown that the picture is more complicated. Some pronunciations may be social markers, though not in every region where they occur; the interrelation of regional and social status must always be kept in mind.
14. AMERICAN ENGLISH (1964) 121
 For many years the National Council of Teachers of English was pilloried by Mencken and other observers as a stronghold of old-fashioned normative grammar. In recent years, however, the picture has changed, and the organization has been repeatedly charged with fostering the abandonment of all standards; charges of its professional irresponsibility have been particularly heated during the savage attacks on the *Merriam Third*. The charges against the NCTE are to be considered an honor rather than a shame, since they reflect the growing interests of the organization in the serious study of language, especially through the work of C. C. Fries.
15. AMERICAN SOCIAL DIALECTS (1965) 126
 Although American dialectology has recently emphasized social variation in response to the problems of urban education, many of its traditional emphases are still valid: working from data to theory, recognition of the distinctiveness of each community, acceptance of a multivalent language standard. In this period, regardless of the extent to which the curriculum may be modified toward the needs of cultural minorities, a major role of dialectology will be the education of teachers and of the dominant culture in the nature of language variety.
16. DIALECT GEOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE PROBLEMS (1946) 131
 The affiliations of linguistics and the social sciences -- accepted for some time by anthropologically-oriented structural linguists -- can also be demonstrated through the evidence of the regional linguistic atlases. Recent field work has gathered data illustrating the variety of problems in American society that lend themselves to interpretation through the responses of Linguistic Atlas informants and through their attitudes toward these responses.
17. POSTVOCALIC /-r/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA: A SOCIAL ANALYSIS (1948) 136
 Traditional pictures of American regional dialects need to be revised in the light of new information about settlement history and social structure. The loss of postvocalic /-r/, a characteristic "Southern" feature, is far from universal in South Carolina; its predominance seems associated with the spread of the plantation system into areas once dominated by small farmers. Evidence also suggests that new social values may alter the social status of /-r/.
18. DIALECT DIFFERENCES AND INTER-GROUP TENSIONS (1951) 143
 Since the general tendency in American society is toward the elimination of striking dialect differences, new lines of dialect cleavage in urban centers

probably derive from new fault lines in society. Examples are: 1) affectation of Northern standards by educated Southern Negroes; 2) preservation of Southern phonology and lexicon among younger middle-class Negroes in Middle Western cities; 3) dialectal subdivision of the speech of Catholic adolescents in Buffalo under the tutelage of nuns for whom English is not a native language.

19. A STUDY IN ETHNOLINGUISTICS (1960) 146
 A single set of responses to a dialect questionnaire may yield an astonishing array of linguistic and sociological evidence. Field records from the Atlantic Seaboard show a wide variety not only of pronunciations of *Negro* but of attitudes toward these variants that are not always in keeping with popular stereotypes.
20. DIALECTOLOGY AND THE INTEGRATION OF THE SCHOOLS (1965) 150
 Social critics do not adequately distinguish between *desegregation*, the legal process by which ethnic groups are brought into physical juxtaposition, and *integration*, the desired end in which harmonious inter-group relationships have been achieved. To assure that *desegregation* leads to *integration*, schools need to pay more attention to the process of accommodation to the new relationships by all groups involved. In this process the dialectologist can be helpful through his awareness both of actual differences and of stereotypical attitudes: voice is far from an infallible index to race.
21. DIALECTOLOGY AND THE CLASSROOM TEACHER (1962) 155
 Although systematic comparisons of American dialects are far from complete, there is enough evidence to enrich the study and teaching of English and to facilitate an understanding of the relationships between language and culture in the United States.
22. DIALECTOLOGY AND THE TEACHING OF READING (1964) 159
 In the American cultural situation the reading teacher must accept a multi-valued concept of standard English, with a consequent variety of phonemic-graphemic correspondences. Enough is known about regional and social differences in American English to enable teachers to identify dialect patterns unfamiliar to them and to develop materials dealing with those patterns.
23. CAN LINGUISTICS SOLVE THE COMPOSITION PROBLEM? (1965) 164
 The expansion of college enrollments in America has been due to industrialization, urbanization, and a commitment to general education. With college students as a body no longer an elite, one of the most critical educational problems is the teaching of composition. No school of linguistics, nor all together, can solve the problem, but each has something to offer to an interested and inquiring teacher.
24. LINGUISTIC GEOGRAPHY AND THE STUDY OF FOLKLORE (1958) [written with Virginia G. McDavid] 168
 Dialect geography as a discipline preserves the traditional association between linguistics and folklore. As with other types of folklore study, it progresses from casual observations through wide-area samplings to intensive studies of special groups, local or occupational or otherwise. Further investigations are limited only by the imagination and energy of the investigator.
25. LINGUISTIC GEOGRAPHY AND TOPONYMIC RESEARCH (1958) 176
 While recognizing each other's primary aims, the linguistic geographer and the toponymist have many common areas of interest. Answers obtained in one discipline may often be utilized toward solving problems in the other.
26. *Shivaree*: A STUDY IN CULTURAL DIFFUSION (1949) [written with A. L. Davis] . 181
 Along the Atlantic Seaboard observers have recorded many terms for the

burlesque serenade by which a community recognizes weddings, chiefly but not always unpopular ones. These terms are highly local. Few of them survive in the Middle West, and those that do are always in competition with the dominant term *shivaree* (French *charivari*) which had early become identified with New Orleans.

27. *h* BEFORE SEMIVOWELS IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES (1952) [written with Virginia G. McDavid] 185
 Although there are strong emotional attitudes toward the pronunciation of /h-/, or lack of it, in such words as *whip*, *whoa*, and *humor*, objective studies have long indicated that the variants are regional rather than social. Detailed examination of the Atlantic Seaboard records for the linguistic atlases show that among these words there are several patterns, suggesting diverse cultural origins whose details are yet to be fully analyzed.
28. PLURALS OF NOUNS OF MEASURE IN THE UNITED STATES (1964) [written with Virginia G. McDavid] 199
 The zero plurals of nouns of measure -- *three year*, *two pound*, *nine foot*, and the like -- are popularly associated with nonstandard usage, but each of these items investigated for the regional linguistic atlases has its own regional pattern. Furthermore, all of these zero plurals have been recorded in the speech of cultivated informants, though they would probably never write such forms. The explanation for these differences is probably to be found in demographic, economic, and cultural history.
29. THE FOLK VOCABULARY OF NEW YORK STATE (1951) 219
 Much of the folk vocabulary of New York State is shared by all American regions, by the North and at least part of the Midlands, or by all of the North. Ease of communication, however, has brought in many scattered regionalisms from further South. Within New York State Kurath has identified three major areas: Metropolitan New York, the Hudson Valley, and Upstate. Less well-defined areas are Long Island, the Western Arm, and the North Country. There is need for intensive follow-up investigations.
30. MIDLAND AND CANADIAN WORDS IN UPSTATE NEW YORK (1951) 232
 Although Upstate New York lies within the Inland Northern speech area, Midland influence is found in two areas: 1) the Upper Susquehanna, Finger Lakes, and Genesee Valley; 2) the Niagara Frontier and Lake Erie shore. On the Canadian side the Niagara Peninsula reflects a heavy settlement by Pennsylvania Loyalists. However, the total number of Midland forms is not impressive, and only one item, *piece* 'lunch' is not at least partially a trade term in origin. Canadian loans cluster in the Buffalo-Niagara area and north of the crest of the Adirondacks.
31. NORTHWESTERN OHIO: A TRANSITION AREA (1950) [written with A. L. Davis] 238
 Northwestern Ohio is a characteristic transition area, settled late, with mixed population and no dominant early cultural focus. Examination of data -- lexical, phonological, and grammatical -- shows divided regional usage in every community and informant. Further studies of such transition areas need to be undertaken. Meanwhile, on the basis of this evidence, one should be skeptical toward claims of single Old World origins for any American dialect.
32. GRAMMATICAL DIFFERENCES IN THE NORTH-CENTRAL STATES (1960) [written with Virginia G. McDavid] 245
 Although fewer than along the Atlantic Seaboard, regional grammatical differences are found in the North-Central States on every level of usage. Regionally distinctive forms usually reflect the usage of the Northern (especially Inland Northern) and South Midland regions. Arteries of

communication, notably the Mississippi and its tributaries, have facilitated the southward spread of Northern forms and the northward spread of forms from the South Midland. Spectacular relic forms are rare, generally confined to Eastern Kentucky. Social differences in usage are not accurately reflected in the judgments of textbook writers.

33. WORD MAGIC: OR, WOULD YOU WANT YOUR DAUGHTER TO MARRY A HOOSIER? (1967) 254
 Americans are notorious for their multitude of humorous designations, most of them originally derogatory, for ethnic and local groups. *Hoosier* is a particularly interesting case in point: in America it originated as a Southern Upland derogatory term, applied chiefly to the less prosperous mountaineers, and was probably applied first to citizens of Indiana -- chiefly of Southern Upland origin in the early days -- by the plantation culture of the Blue Grass. But its origins have been forgotten in the development of Indiana as a prosperous state with a diverse economy.
34. PROBLEMS OF LINGUISTIC GEOGRAPHY IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN AREA (1951) [written with Marjorie M. Kimmerle and Virginia G. McDavid] 258
 Recent settlement of diverse origins, economic instability of boom-and-bust communities, and heavy urbanization have made the investigation of regional and local speech more difficult in the Rockies than further east. In compensation, the fact that the investigators have encountered an earlier stage of dialect mixture than they met further east has significance for the study of linguistic history. Necessary modifications of technique are probably fewer than suggested originally; even preliminary examination of the data discloses regional patterns in Colorado, deriving from the two main routes of settlement: the South Platte and the Arkansas Rivers.
35. THE UNSTRESSED SYLLABIC PHONEMES OF A SOUTHERN DIALECT:
 A PROBLEM OF ANALYSIS (1944) 267
 Attempts to extend the Tragerian analysis of syllabics to weak-stressed syllabic phonemes encounter difficulties: 1) in the analysis of phonetically syllabic consonants [m,n,ŋ,l,r]; 2) in the contrast between high-central [ɤ] in *batted*, *races* and mid-central [ə] in *battered*, *racers*; 3) in the homonymy of the final syllables of *racers* and *Rosa's* as [əz]. But such problems are inescapable when one pursues logical conclusions for complicated problems.
36. /r/ AND /y/ IN THE SOUTH (1949) 270
 If one pursues the Tragerian analysis of English syllabics, the upgliding diphthong [ɤɪ] in *bird* may be treated as a special case of a more widely distributed alternation between the semivowels /y/ and /r/.
37. THE POSITION OF THE CHARLESTON DIALECT (1955) 272
 The distinctiveness of the Charleston dialect has long been recognized, and has been perpetuated by a tight class system. Charleston speech forms fall into three groups: 1) forms that have spread into the Piedmont; 2) forms that have spread inland but stop at the Fall Line; 3) old-fashioned forms restricted to a narrow coastal strip. Words characteristic of the speech of Gullah Negroes are generally recognized and often used by whites; Gullah grammar and pronunciation are more distinctive. Many features of Charleston speech are shared with other areas along the Atlantic Seaboard.
38. CONFEDERATE OVERALLS: OR A LITTLE SOUTHERN SWEETENING (1961) 282
 Henry Sweet, Prince Trubetzkoy, George Trager, Henry Lee Smith and others have plausibly argued that the 'long vowels' and 'diphthongs' of English may be analyzed as sequences of short vowel plus semivowel /y,w,h/. Trager and Smith have further argued that 1) an entity phonemic in one dialect is phonemic for the language; 2) a system of nine vowels and three semivowels is sufficient to accommodate simultaneously all the contrasts in all varieties

of English. Examination of some of the varieties of English spoken in Greenville and Charleston, South Carolina, reveals contrasts that cannot be accommodated by a strict application of the Trager-Smith analysis, which however remains useful for many purposes.

39. NEEDED RESEARCH IN SOUTHERN DIALECTS (1967) 288
 Much solid information has been gathered on Southern dialects, chiefly through the Linguistic Atlas project, but much remains to be done. Highest priority should go to completing and publishing the Atlas surveys and Cassidy's *Dictionary of American Regional English*. Follow-up studies should include intensive investigations both of cities and of rural relic areas, of mountain whites, of various groups of Negroes (Southern and transplanted), and of non-English-speaking groups. It would also be desirable to study variations in kinesics, paralanguage, and suprasegmentals, and reactions to dialect differences.
40. CHANGING PATTERNS OF SOUTHERN DIALECTS (1970) 295
 Southern speech is extremely varied; the lists of traditional markers of Southern speech (often prepared by outsiders) are often inadequate and inaccurate. Along the Atlantic Seaboard the 'political' South includes a North Midland fringe and a wide South Midland area -- both derivative from Pennsylvania -- as well as the plantation areas of the Southern coast. Distinctive areas within the South include Chesapeake Bay, the Virginia Piedmont, Eastern North Carolina, the Cape Fear-Pee Dee Corridor, the Southern Mountains, the South Carolina Low-Country, and the Savannah Valley. Change is taking place in the wake of emigration, industrialization, and the development of new economic and educational opportunities; nevertheless, Southern linguistic diversity persists, with locality more significant than race.
41. THE LATE UNPLEASANTNESS: FOLK NAMES FOR THE CIVIL WAR (1969) [written with Virginia G. McDavid] 309
 The war resulting from the attempted secession of the Southern states in 1861 is known by a variety of names, reflecting the attitude of the participants and the proximity of their homes to the scene of the fighting. Most of the terms used by Southerners have strong emotional connotations, though the most widespread Southern term, *Confederate War* (hitherto not recorded in dictionaries), is a relatively simple denotation. With the passage of time many of the older terms are disappearing.

PART III. CRITICAL DIALECTOLOGY

42. REVIEW OF HALL 1942 (1943)
 THE PHONETICS OF GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAIN SPEECH 317
 The author has a favorable situation for developing definitive statements about the speech of the Smokies. That his findings are less convincing than they might have been is due largely to unsystematic gathering and classification of data and to the failure to make use of the framework provided by the field records for the Linguistic Atlas project.
43. REVIEW OF MENCKEN 1945 (1947)
 THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE: SUPPLEMENT ONE 325
 Although academic linguists have done little to provide sound popularization of their discipline, Mencken has in large measure supplied the need. *Supplement One* continues his tradition of accurate observation and delightful statement that has drawn many to serious work in American English.
44. REVIEW OF MENCKEN 1948 (1949)
 THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE: SUPPLEMENT TWO 329
Supplement Two continues Mencken's successful interpretation of American

Southwestern Cattle Country; 3) the possibility that Kurath's South Midland area may have more Southern than Midland affiliations, at least in its western extension.

59.	REVIEW OF THOMAS 1958 AND BRONSTEIN 1960 (1966)	
	<i>AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PHONETICS OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd EDITION</i>	
	<i>THE PRONUNCIATION OF AMERICAN ENGLISH: AN INTRODUCTION TO PHONETICS</i>	381
	Thomas and Bronstein, both successful teachers of speech, have prepared two useful texts, based on wide reading and observation. Thomas makes use of recordings from more than 14,000 speakers of American English, in five-sixths of the counties in the United States. Bronstein, without as much primary data, is more conversant with recent developments in linguistic theory, such as the Trager-Smith binary analysis of English syllabics. Some readers (especially Southerners) may dissent from some of their value judgments, as seeking to impose unnatural standards and as failing to recognize the full diversity of educated speech.	
60.	REVIEW OF LABOV 1966 (1968)	
	<i>THE SOCIAL STRATIFICATION OF ENGLISH IN NEW YORK CITY</i>	385
	Labov's study, focusing on a neighborhood of high volatility, complements the Linguistic Atlas investigation of bench-mark types. By concentrating on a few linguistic variables, he is able to study a wider range of formality, including the relative linguistic insecurity of various types of informants.	
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