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The Conduct of an Atlas Interview in the Gulf States

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Edited by Susan E. Leas

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Editor's Introduction

The sample questions and instructions for fieldworkers of the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States presented in this paper are a composite drawn from two sources. The primary source is a four-hour tape recording made by Raven I. McDavid, Jr., in Atlanta, Georgia, in November, 1970. This running commentary on the work sheets used in the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States provides material for the majority of items in the LAGS questionnaire. At the same time, McDavid prepared a similar but more extensive set of questions and comments on 4"x6" slips, including not only the short format used in the tape recording but also most of the other items in the 104-page version adopted by the LAGS project. Questions and comments from both sources appear here.

Because in the tape recording, McDavid alludes to pages and lines in the 85-page work sheets, I have deleted references to specific item numbers or have substituted those from the LAGS version, as given in Appendix I of A Manual for Dialect Research in the Southern States, third edition (Part I of the Basic Materials). I have added references to the appropriate page and line as each item is discussed; these numbers appear to the left of the text.

Since the primary text is a typescript of the tape recording, prepared in the summer of 1981 by Susan Leas and Nora Pederson, the order differs slightly from the order of the LAGS work sheets. In all instances, I have followed the tape-recorded discussion, informal in style and intended as a guide to fieldworkers rather than a rigid set of precepts. General instructions and comments

that include several pages are not cued with a specific number. All questions and remarks involving individual items, however, are indented and appear beside the appropriate page and line designations. Instructions to fieldworkers, explanations, and anecdotes are unmarked; questions to be addressed to informants are in quotation marks. The information on the 4"x6" slips, supplementing the primary text, appears in parentheses. As in the typescript, questions are in quotation marks. When the content of the slip is a virtual duplication of the corresponding item in the recording, it has not been included, nor have the slips for items that were dropped from the LAGS work sheets, but all questions containing significant differences in wording, additional questions, and further instructions are reproduced here.

In working with the unedited version of the typescript, I have routinely omitted the false starts, hesitations, and repetitions that inevitably occur in conversation. In addition, I have occasionally added a word or grammatical signal for clarity. Very few of these editorial alterations have been made, since McDavid's questions are purposely colloquial in tone, spoken as if to an elderly rural folk speaker.

The tape recording has served as the single most important training tool for fieldworkers in the LAGS project and was used as the basic text by Lee Pederson and C. W. Foster prior to the publication of the Manual in 1972. McDavid's overall discussion of items in the commentary was the central point of emphasis for most regular fieldworkers, including Barbara Rutledge, Gordon McKemie, Marvin Bassett, Edward Crist, Mary McCall, Guy Bailey, and Shirley Frazer, and was also part of the training of fieldworkers and scribes at Emory seminars in 1973 and 1974. The slips were used in the sample questions in the work sheets (see Appendix I of the Manual). Together, these two components provide a comprehensive set of instructions for the conduct of a LAGS interview.

This is Raven McDavid, Jr., recording in Room 200, Regency Hyatt Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, offering his version of the way in which the questions were asked for the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States.

I will give you the way in which the questions were asked; I will also indicate some alternatives. I will do a certain amount of skipping around, as I naturally skipped around when I was asking the questions in the field.

1.1-7 The numbers were usually elicited toward the end of the interview, rather than at the beginning. This was my practice, as well as Lowman's. I would ask the informant to count to 20 at moderate speed.

1.8 And then I would ask him, "What's 3 x 9?"

(or "the number after 26")

1A.1 "3 x 10"

(or "the number after 29")

"4 x 10"

(or "the number after 39")

1A.2 "7 x 10"

(or "the number after 69")

"10 x 10"

(or "the number after 99")

"10 x 100"

(or "the number after 999")

"10 x 100,000"

(or "1,000 x 1,000" or "the number after 999,999")

The last item was not in my questionnaire, but that's the way I would ask it. Needless to say, all conversational examples of this would be

proper. In my own fieldwork, I often did not ask for all of the numbers, if I had had a chance to check my picking up of conversational responses before I got to the end of the interview, but I believe it would be better to ask these in the direct frame, regardless of the other variants you happen to get.

- 1A.3 Now, in asking for the ordinals, I would usually say, "On what day of the month are the bills usually due?" since by that time due would have been elicited. And then, "the day after the first; three days after the second," and so on. If you wish to go after them, then "first," then "next day," the second, and so on, up to the tenth. To get all of the first ten ordinals, this would be all right too.
- 1A.4 The question was asked, "Sometimes you say you get your good luck just a little bit at a time; when your bad luck hits you, it hits you _____," and, of course, the response is all at once.
(Also get once in conversation; look for excrescent /t/)
- 1A.5 I would usually say something like this: "Last year, I got 20 bushels to the acre; this year, I got 40 bushels. This year's crop was just _____." If he said "double," you'd say, "Last year was a good crop; this year was how much as good?" and you'll get twice.
(or "You made x last year or month, and you make 2x this year; this year you made _____." Look for twice before vowel)
- 1A.6 The months of the year, starting with January, of course, would be elicited directly.
(Look especially for conversational examples of January, February, and initial stress for July, September-December)
- 2.1 Again, you would get the days of the week elicited in sequence. Quakers might sometimes use "first day, second day, third day." Sometimes you

have the question about Saturday: "Does anyone ever have any other name for it? Anyone ever call it the Sabbath?" Then you would get Sabbath as Sunday, and so on.

(In conversational forms, look for /-I/. Also in Tuesday for /u/ vs. /ju/; Saturday for /sær-/, for "broad a" forms in initial syllable, for two-syllable forms)

- 2.2 "When you met somebody at about 11:00 in the daytime, how would you greet him?" And then I would go on and say, "How late in the day would you say, 'good morning?'"
- 2.4 "If you left somebody about 11:30 in the daytime, what would you say?" This would be to get good day.
("Do you ever say that when you meet somebody?")
- 2.3 Then you'd find out how late morning had been said, and say, "What do you call the part of the day after that?" and "How would you greet somebody at that time of day?" And then, after, you would want to know how long afternoon or evening lasts, and conversely.
("What would you call the part of the day just before supper? When does it begin? How long does it last?")
- 2.5 ("What do you call the part of the day after supper? How long does it last? What do you then call that part of the day?")
The meals: "How many meals you ate a day--what do you call them?"
They'd say, "Breakfast, lunch, and dinner"--"Did you have anything that you might eat late in the evening, later than dinner?" Or, if you had "~~breakfast, dinner, and supper,~~" "What would you call a little bit of a meal you might have between breakfast and dinner?" Of course, you will get this on page 48.
- 3.1 You would ask, of course, "What would you say when you're saying good-bye, when you're leaving somebody's house after dark?" to get good night,

and then, "Would you ever say this when you're meeting somebody?"

If they say, "No," then you find out what they would ask.

("If you met a friend on the street after dark, what would you say to him?")

- 3.2 "On the farm you started to work early; you started to work before ____." If you get daylight, then you say, "Started to work before the time when you could first see the sun, you'd say, 'We started to work before sunrise or sunup.'" Here, you would begin to ask for variations of this. "Did you always call it sunrise?" If he said, "Yes," why, then, all right; he might volunteer the synonym sunup.

Implicit in the questioning is to give the informant a chance to talk. You should never cut him off when he's in the middle of telling a story, let alone in the middle of a sentence. Sometimes you should be very happy to let him digress because you'll have a chance to digest some of the direct responses you have got, and you might pick up easily, in unadulterated conversation, some of the harder items. This is especially true of grammatical items.

- 3.3 And then, I would say, "I was out in the field early; I saw the sun when it ____." And if you got come up, came up, then again ask for the synonym. Or, "We were a little late this morning; when we started out to the field, the sun had already ____."

(For other principal parts of rise, wait until recapitulation at end)

- 3.4 (As with sunup, you may get sundown for time of day, sunset as spectacle. "Isn't that a beautiful ____?")

- 3.5 Then you'd say, "If Wednesday, or whatever it is, is today, Tuesday

- 4.1 was _____," and "Thursday will be _____," tomorrow.

("He came to town day before ____." Try to get off-guard pronunciations which may yield /-dI/ and not /-de/)

- 3.6 "Somebody came on Sunday, the last Sunday--well, if he came a week earlier than last Sunday, you'd say he came here ____."
- 3.7 Then you say, "He's going to leave next Sunday, but if it was a week beyond next Sunday, it would be what?"
("If the tenth is next Sunday, the seventeenth will be ____")
- 3.8 ("If somebody stayed from the first to the fifteenth, you'd say he stayed about ____." If you get two weeks, ask, "Have you heard it called anything else? Did the older people call it anything else?")
- 4.2 Then, having got tomorrow [with 3.5], you would ask, "You want to find out what time it is, you ask somebody, '____?'"
(If you get a please request form, ask for alternatives, possibly suggesting a question beginning, "What ____?")
- 4.3 "Then, after you ask him, he'll say, 'I have to look at my ____.'" (Make a gesture of pulling back your cuff)
- 4.4 "If it's about halfway between 7:00 and 8:00, you'd say it's just about ____." If you get 7:30, you say, "Any other ways besides 7:30?"
- 4.5 "If it's 15 minutes later than half past ten, you'd say, 'It's now about _____,'" and again, if he says 10:45, you'd say, "What else might you say?"
- 4.6 ("It's been raining/snowing/dry for quite a ____")
- 4.7 And, "If 1969 was last year, 1970 is this year." Go ahead and ask for next year.
("Business wasn't very good last year, but I hope it'll be better ____.")
- 5.1 To get the plural of year, I used to ask, in rural South Carolina, "How old is a mule before you can start plowing with him?", but you might ask, "How old is your dog?" or "How old is your baby?" or something like that.

- ("If a child was born in [three years before interview], you say he is now about ____")
- 5.2 And then, remembering what day you are asking the question on, you say, "Something that happened about this time last year, you'd say it happened just about ____."
- 5.3 ("You look up at the sky and say, 'I don't like the looks of those black ____'")
- 5.4 "Then you would say, 'Look up at the sky--no clouds around; I believe we're going to have a ____ kind of day.'" ("If it's clear, not too cold or too hot, not much wind, etc., you'd say it certainly is a ____")
- 5.5 ("If it's overcast, a little chilly, and damp, what kind of a day would you call it?" I never used this myself, but I think the formula might work)
- 5.7 "If you had had the clouds up there, and the sun was beginning to shine, you'd say, 'I believe it's finally ____.'" Always ask for variants here.
- 5.6 Another way around: "If the clouds are getting thicker and thicker, and you figure you may be going to have some rain or something like that," you say, "Well, what's it doing?" They'd say, "I believe it's ____." ("If it's getting darker and darker in the middle of the day, you say it's _____. The weather is _____. If it looks like rain's coming, you say it's ____")
- 6.1 Now you ask, "If you have a lot of rain that comes down in a short time, you'd say, 'We had a ____.'" Or, if you get just hard rain

or heavy rain, say, "Well, if you had about an inch of rain in an hour, you'd say, 'We had a regular ____.'" And then you'll get your interesting local terms there, such as goose-drownder, gully washer, trash mover, lighterd-knot floater, and so on. And then you'd say, "Well, would you ever call it anything else? Have you ever heard somebody call it anything else?" rather than suggesting.

- 6.2 And then, "Well, suppose there was lightning a-popping and a lot of noise, and so forth, along with your wind and rain; you'd say, 'We had a ____.'" Now, sometimes you might ask, "Well, suppose there was thunder and lightning, but there wasn't any wind, but there was rain; what would you call that?" That might distinguish a thundershower from a thunderstorm.

("If there's a short, severe wind and a little rain, especially over a lake or other body of water, what is it?")

- 6.3 And then, working with the verb to blow, I'd say, "I just got the clothes hung up on the line when the wind came along and _____," because you can get a vivid description there. Or, you might ask in another direction: "Did you ever have any really bad winds around here?" They say, "Yeah," and you say, "Well, what about what it did?" And you ought to be able to get the preterit in a context like that.

- 6.4 (Get oriented: point in approximately the direction of south. "If the wind is coming from that direction, you say, 'The wind's ____.'" Get other examples of point of origin. You sometimes get a lot of these by asking "What directions do you get rain, etc., from?")

- 6.5 ("A wind halfway between south and west you call a _____. A wind halfway between south and east you call a _____; halfway between east and north is _____; halfway between west and north is _____")

- 6.6 Now, then you would ask, "If you had a rain that didn't last very long, you'd call that what?" And that would be a little shower. "If it's not as much as a shower, just barely laid the dust," well, you'd get sprinkle. "What kind of rain might be coming down, and you could walk a mile and really not get wet in it? What would you call that?" And then, "If it's even lighter than a drizzle; you can't see through it, but it's coming down a little bit, what would you call that?"
- 6.7 Then you would say something about, "You got up in the morning and couldn't see across the road; what would you say about it?" He might say, "We got a fog," in which case you'd say, "What kind of day would you say it was?" to get foggy. Or, he'd say, "It's sort of a foggy day," and something about, "I don't like driving when there's so much _____."
- ("If you get up in the morning and can't really see across the road for gray stuff that's hanging there, you call it _____. If you see a lot of this stuff, what kind of day is it?")
- 7.1 You'd say, "If you've gone a couple of weeks without having any rain, you'd call that a what?" Now, if you got dry spell, "Suppose," you say, "it lasts about six weeks, long enough to hurt the crops," you would then be able to get drought. A way some of my informants and I would agree on: you might pray to have a dry spell, but you'd never pray to have a drought.
- 7.2 Now, then you'd go back to talking about the wind, and you'd say, "The wind had hardly been blowing at all, and then about sundown, you'd say, 'The wind started _____.'" ("If there wasn't much wind about an hour ago, and there's more now, you'd say, 'The wind seems to be _____'")

7.3 And then the next one, "The wind had been blowing pretty hard, and then, shortly after sundown, the wind started ____." There are other ways of asking it, but those seem to work there.

("If there was a good deal of wind an hour ago and not so much now, you'd say, 'The wind seems to be ____'")

7.5 And then, "You look out in the morning and see a little bit of white on the grass, and what would you call that stuff?" Then you'd get frost, and you might get more than one kind of frost; you'd ask them to distinguish. There's black frost that's sometimes very much worse than an ordinary frost.

7.5 And then you'd say, "Well, it was so cold you found ice in your water bucket the next morning; you had a _____. What would you call that?"

7.6 And then finally you'd say, "Well, it was so cold last night the pond _____," and that way you'd get the preterit, froze, rather than was frozen over. And then you'd say, "If it didn't freeze solid, but it had got this little thin ice on top, what would you call that?"

("What do you call the thin ice you might find around the edges of a pond after a cold night?")

Now, the item at the top of this page, drought, is the one that Lowman seems to have started with on all of his records, at least after New England; all of the records for the Middle and South Atlantic states that I've examined show him starting here. Another place to start is at number eight on this page, getting the rooms of the house. You would usually get the informant to start talking about the house. If you're in a house, or in an apartment, you can get those, and then you might dig back to something that was in his boyhood. Or if you are interviewing him somewhere not in the house, you might ask either about his house or about the house he grew up in. The last some-

times gets more of the synonyms and variations.

7.8 Now, when he starts, if he names parlor, ask him what it was used for, and then ask if he ever had a room that was not quite as fancy as a parlor. On the other hand, if you got living room or sitting room, or something like that, you'd ask for older names. If you don't get parlor, you'd say, "Any of the houses around here ever have a room that's used only for special occasions like weddings and funerals, and when the preacher came to Sunday dinner?"

("When somebody comes by to call, where do you sit down and talk?" Note various contrasts: very humble, two rooms: "big house" room and kitchen; somewhat old-fashioned, sitting room, etc., versus parlor, formal; more recent living room versus parlor, rare; modern family room, informal, versus living room, formal)

7.9 Then you'd say, "How high is the ceiling?", and then you would get so many foot or feet.

(Casual questions about ceiling--in living room of house, past or present. Maybe set up a contrast to get them talking)

7A (Floor plan and names of rooms: ask to describe layout of present residence, then the earliest house informant can remember. Fieldworker should make the best rapid sketch possible. I usually got this before 7.8; you could use it to provoke synonyms)

8.1 Speaking about the chimney or fireplace, I would usually start asking about the fireplace, if they ever had a fireplace in the house.

("The smoke from the stove or fireplace would go up the _____. Would you call it chimney on a factory?")

8.2 And then I would ask, "Well, what do you call that part of the fireplace that sticks out into the room?" A [hæθ] or [həθ]. If you don't have

that kind of open fireplace, or the informant doesn't remember it, I think you'll be better off here than you would be in parts of Michigan I've interviewed in. You might say, "Well, what do you call the front of an old-fashioned stove?" These had hearths too.

("The brick or tile bottom part of the fireplace, extending out into the room would be the _____.") I took the 8.2-8.7 group as a block and varied the order)

- 8.3 Then you'd say, "Well, in the fireplace, what did you call those things you would lay the wood across?"

("The brass or iron things in a fireplace, now mostly for ornament, that you'd lay the wood across would be _____")

- 8.4 And then, "What would you call that place up above the fireplace where you might put an ornament or a picture or something like that?"

("Would you have the same name for a shelf on the wall where you didn't have a fireplace?")

Both for the andirons and for mantel/mantelshelf, you would always say, "Well, did older people call it anything else?" Because people may remember firedogs or a fireboard, respectively, though they would never use it themselves.

- 8.5 And then, "If you're building a fire and want it to last a long time, you'd put a big piece of wood in the back end of it; what would you call that? A great big piece you put in the fireplace and bank the rest of the wood against it; what did you call that?" That would get backlog or backstick. If you got backstick, as you should in the upland communities, then you might ask, "Well, a section of a tree trunk about six feet long, you'd call that a _____," and you'd almost be certain to get a log.

(You might try the metaphoric sense of backlog)

- 8.6 "Now, then, what would you call a kind of wood that you use to start the fire?" And if you get kindling, "Well, how about something you'd get when you cut down a pine tree--this rich wood you get out of that, that you could light directly from a match even," that would help you get lighter, fat lighterd, or fat pine, fatwood, and so on.
(In longleaf pine country, there are a lot of terms, including cut face, where the trees have been tapped)
- 8.1 "Then, what did your smoke go up?" and back up to chimney; if you haven't
- 8.7 got it already, and "What is it called, this black stuff that smoke might leave in the chimney?" And that would get soot or sut. Then you'd say, "That was a well-built fire; it burned right down, left nothing but ____." Then there'd be ashes. And then you'd start trying to elicit white.
(The black stuff that gathers inside a chimney and sometimes catches fire." "What do you do with ashes? Do you remember the old people doing anything with ashes?" Here you can get some good anecdotal material about lye--and soap-making--with plenty of verb forms and some off-guard pronunciations, especially of barrel)
- 8.8 You would turn to question eight, and also the one on the top of the next page. "What sort of furniture would you have in the living room or parlor?" And you're bound to get chair. Then you'll get maybe straight chair, rocking chair, morris chair, and so on.
(This would often give an off-guard use of furniture or a synonym, as well as a list, including chair. Then point to a straight chair, and ask, "What's that?")
- 9.1 You would get sofa or couch or something like that; ask them to describe it. And then to get something that was overstuffed, you might ask for

something that had a straight back and only two people could sit up in; something that was raised at one end so that a person could lie down. That, of course, is a classic analyst's couch. And anyone who's ever been to a psychiatrist knows that they still make them for the trade--the kind, very often, out of leather, with one end raised, that was characteristic of the furniture about the 1890s.

(Look for alternates: long, overstuffed, with straight back and maybe arms; curved back, three people; curved back, two people; no back, raised at one end)

- 9.2 Then you go into the bedroom and ask for the furniture there, and you're particularly interested in the pieces of furniture used for storing clothes. But you have to never use the word furniture here; you'd say, "What sort of things would you have in your bedroom?" and get them to enumerate them.

(If you get any term, ask informant to describe it, and proceed to next. If you don't, ask, "What would you have with drawers to put your shirts in, etc.?" Wide, medium height, large mirror above it: bureau; taller, no mirror or small mirror: chest of drawers/chiffonier; low, "keyhole desk" arrangement, especially for women to sit in front of and arrange makeup)

- 9.3 (The word will come up in the description of the house and the list of rooms. Get synonyms, especially old-fashioned names; bed sink, a windowless alcove off the kitchen, where grandparents might sleep warm, is a New York State term in my experience, but something analogous might show up)

- 9.4 And then you'd say, "Your tables, chairs, and so forth, all here, you'd call that your ____." And, "You ever have any other name for that?"

(You might get the word furniture, if house fixings, say, is the general term, by commenting on 9.6-7 that "a closet is a built-in small room, but a wardrobe is a piece of _____")

- 9.5 And then again, you'd go up to the window: "These things that you'd pull down to shut out the light, what would you call those?" And if you weren't quite sure what you were getting, say, "Well, if they were on rollers, you could pull them down; a little pull, they'd spring back up. What would you call them?"

(You may get curtains or blinds; make sure of the artifact. To me, curtains are cloth, on inside rod; shades are on rollers; blinds are wooden, outside, that may be swung around, what others call shutters. Of course, venetian blinds are different)

- 9.6 Then you ask for a place off from the bedroom where you'd hang up your clothes.

("Where do you hang up suits, dresses, etc.?" If in very humble surroundings, you get "on a nail in the wall"; ask about a small room in a larger or more modern house. Note wardrobe is common in Central Tennessee for both this and the piece of furniture)

- 9.7 And then, "If you didn't have these built-in closets, what might you have?" And you'll get chifforobe, which was something that would have hanging space on one side and drawers on another; it's a blend of chiffonier and wardrobe. Chiffonier was my childhood term for a tall chest of drawers without a mirror. And then, "If it was just all hanging space and no drawers, maybe only a drawer or two underneath for blankets," you'll get wardrobe. You'll notice that in parts of the South-Central area--I particularly recollect this in the area around Nashville, Tennessee--that a wardrobe can be either a built-in closet or the big

movable piece of furniture.

..... ("A piece of furniture--tall and heavy--that was used instead of a closet." Old houses had few closets--difficult to purge of moths--a wardrobe could, although with difficulty, be taken out and aired.

Note: wardrobe: hanging space across, one or two small drawers at bottom; chifforobe: hanging space on one side, drawers on the other, a much smaller piece of furniture)

- 9.8 Then, of course, the space between the upstairs and the roof, and you might say, "Is there anything up there? People ever use it for anything?" And they might or might not. We always, at my house, just called it "the third story." It was used only for storage. In fact, there was a place that was called "the room that wasn't finished off," because it was built there to be finished off at some later time, and, in the 40 years that my parents lived in this house, they never got around to finishing it, although when I was growing up, they could very well have used it, because I didn't have a bedroom of my own.

("Part of the house just under the roof." Get recollection of past, a description of present, or both. Can vary from unfloored space to actual living quarters)

- 9.9 Then, you've already gotten the word kitchen, but then you would ask what it was like. You would also ask whether or not they ever used the term summer kitchen, or you would ask if their kitchen was always built onto the house. "If it wasn't built onto the house, what else might it be called?" I don't think the South ever had the summer kitchen. The Southern classical kitchen was built away from the house. Canonically, on a farm, you had the kitchen, and then the big house, which was the living room with appurtenances above it. But you could ask about it, and

you might find that you get other names for the different kinds of kitchens.

("Where did you do the cooking? Was this room used for cooking the year round? If not, what did you call the place used in summer? Was the kitchen always a part of the house? Did it have any other names?" My mother would remark, "Don't let that smoke, or smell, in the house," though the kitchen was an integral part)

- 10.1 Then, page 10, you would start off asking for "the kind of room you had off the kitchen where you would keep your canned goods and such as that."
- 10.3 Then, "Oh, you had some old furniture and things like that, that you couldn't bear to throw away; where would you keep that?"
- 10.2 You'd say, "What would you call that kind of stuff?" When you got junk or plunder or trumpery or rubbish or something like that, then
- 10.3 you would say, if this was a storeroom, "Anything else you would call a storeroom if it was used exclusively for that kind of thing?" And then, of course, you would get, probably, plunder room, junk room, or whatever.
- 10.2 ("Things like old chairs and lamps you'd stopped using but couldn't
- 10.3 bear to throw away." "What did you call the place for this kind of stuff? The attic was often used as a _____")
- 10.4 ("When a woman goes into a room and sweeps and dusts and makes up the bed, what do you say she does? What single word describes everything she does?")
- 10.5 Then, "What would you do about sweeping your floor?" And you might, if you get broom, playing around, ask the other kinds of brooms, because some people distinguish between a yard broom. . . .[tape runs out]

- 10.2-3 After discarding old furniture, at least temporarily, and probably permanently, trying to get the name for it, find out what they call the kind of room that you would keep it in; you would elicit more than one.
- 10.5 You would ask, "What would you use for sweeping the floor?", and if you get broom, you ask if they had any other kinds of brooms. Then you would get behind or in back of in some way, by pointing. This item is almost always picked up in an adequate amount of conversation. (In compounds like yard broom, there may be a different vowel from what you get in the simplex)
 ("If the broom is against the wall so that you can't see it when the door is open, you'd say it's _____")
- 10.6 Then you would go ahead and say, "About the kind of housework you would do," you'd say, "on particular days of the week." And you would get washing, ironing, and some other things which might be useful particularly if you get baking day--you can file this against the time for your asking about different kinds of bread.
 If you get washing, then you would say, "When they are washed and dried, you have to do the _____" of course, ironing. And then say, "Or, you're speaking about washing and ironing; you'd call all that your laundry"--if you don't get that, you'd say, "What do you call a place you send your dirty clothes to, to get them washed?"
 ("When a lot of dirty clothes have accumulated, you have to do the _____." "On Mondays and Tuesdays, you did the _____")
- 10.7 ("How did you go up from the first floor to the second floor, or from the ground floor to the basement? Would you use the same word for something outdoors?" Of course, you may get this in the list of

- rooms, 7A. Ask about pair of stairs)
- 10.8 Now, in your description of the house, you probably got the word porch or one of its synonyms. You would, though, ask for it again. Then ask, "Did you ever call it anything else?" or "What would you call one that was big and had columns on it? or "What would you have that ran around the front and side of the house?" (as some of them do in the South). "Can you have a porch on more than one floor?" or "What do you call the one that's upstairs?" or "What do you call the one at the back of the house?" "Does it make any difference whether or not it has a roof?" "Do you remember any other old-fashioned names for these things?" You should be on the lookout for piazza, which is South Atlantic Coastal, and for stoop, which is Savannah River, and some other parts of Georgia. You might also get the New Orleans gallery, which certainly would be coming up in the area west of Mobile Bay somewhere.
- 11.1 Now, the door was open; too much cold air was coming in; say, "You'd better get up and do what?" Say, "close the door"; "if you're in more of a hurry, what would you say?"
- 11.2 Then, you're talking about the side of a house. If it has the overlapping weatherboarding, you might ask, "What do you call this kind of thing the house is covered with?", or if there's a house in the neighborhood covered that way, you might refer to that. Or you'd say, "In the old days, what did you call this kind of covering on the side of the house?" And you would illustrate by lapping one hand over the other. Siding, more recent; weatherboarding is older. Clapboards in the South are frequently the old, crudely-split shingles that in the Great Lakes area and Upstate New York are often called shakes.
- 11.3 Then, for the past tense of drive, you'd say, "I wanted to hang up

something out in the barn, so I just took a nail," and they'd say, "Hit it a couple of times"; "if it's loose," say, "that nail's got to be _____ a little further." Or you might back off a mite if you don't get it this time; when you're getting over to the automobile items, you can look for that.

11.4 "Then, up on top of the house, what do you call that part of the house?" ("If there's a leak in the ceiling, you have to get somebody to fix the _____." Often occurs in description of house on 7A)

11.5 And then point to the things along the edge of the roof that catch the rain; ask what that's called. ("Are they hung on or built into the edge of the roof? Does it make any difference in the name?")

11.6 And then point up to the roof and say, "You have a house and an ell; what do you call the place on the roof where the two come together? You have to lay some tin down there to prevent a leak." And that should be able to get valley for you. (Make an angle with your hand)

11.7 And, although the item is not included here, you might ask, "Did you have a place outside for keeping your stovewood?" And you'll get woodshed, wood house, and so forth. ("Where did you use to keep your firewood? Was it a separate building or built on? Do you have any other name for it, or do you remember any other? Did it ever have an upstairs? What was it called?") ("Did you have any particular place for household and garden tools? What did you call it? Was it built onto the house, or other building, or was it something separate? Did that make any difference in its name?")

12.1 Then you'd ask for "the place that you had before you had indoor plumbing;

what did you call that?" And don't be surprised if some of them say they didn't have anything; say, "Well, what would you call the thing that people had?" Try to get them in a relaxed frame of mind for synonyms. There's a fearful and wonderful variety here.

("Before you had indoor plumbing, or for houses that don't have indoor plumbing, what did/do you call a little place outside, often with a crescent on the door? Do you remember any other names for it? Any names boys/men or girls/women might use among themselves but not when the other sex is present?")

12.2- (I usually got in conversation)

13.9

12.5 (These occur very frequently in conversation and are especially hard to elicit by direct questioning. Give informants a chance to talk)

13.6-7 Try to get the "people thinks," "what make/makes him do it," and "they say/they says" because you would have some examples of situations where the extension of the s form might occur. The extension of the s form is not a matter of hypercorrection for those who have just the zero form in the third singular. But it is very old, as attested to in the cursor Mundi, Northern English of 1300. But these items, Lowman and I usually postpone till the end.

14.1 House/houses: you can get that: "What sort of place did you grow up in?" and "Describe that." You can say, "You lived in a frame house--was that the only kind around here?" And you'd say, "Well, there might've been two or three brick _____," and you get houses. Or you can just ask for plural.

("This is an old _____, or a fairly new _____. In our neighborhood, they're putting up/remodeling a lot of _____.") Also often occurs in conversation. Note occurrences. Also see 90.3, haunted house)

- 14.2-15.3 And then I say, "Well, what sort of buildings would you have on a farm?"
This is a good way to get house also. You'd get barn, or maybe you'll get corncrib, and maybe cow barn, milk barn, and other kinds of things.
- 14.2 You get barn; then say, "Would you have more than one kind?" Traditionally in the South, you have a number of small barns. The feeling was, at least, that they didn't want to risk everything being burned down if they had a fire. The probable reason is that simply that was the tradition, and you follow the tradition. But you get them to describe this. ("Do you remember what the barn was like?" Or, on an active farm, "Tell me about the layout of the barn." This will probably give you a number of other terms on 14 and 15)
- 14.3 ("Where did you keep your corn?" If you get silo, ask for a place for corn that's mature, etc. You might give a description of a typical corncrib cross-section with slats. Modern corncribs are often cylindrical, conical top, wire mesh around)
- 14.4 ("Where did/do you keep other kinds of grain?")
- 14.5 And you get inside the barn; you ask them what they call the upper part there.
- 14.6-8 Then you mention about hay. And I would say, "How would you gather the hay before it was combined and baled?" And say, "You'd cut it, and then you'd put it together, and you piled it up in the field for drying; what would you call that?" You'd get windrows. Then you might also get haycock, shock, and other things. And you pile it up in something bigger; that would be a haystack. And you would ask, of course, for the description. Be on the lookout for regional variants in the shape of haystacks; they're particularly important in the South. Then, in addition to the loft, you might ask what other places there were for

storing hay on the farm.

- 14.6 ("How did you take care of the hay before you had balers?" or "When you had more hay than you could put in the barn, what did you do with it? What did it look like? Were there different shapes? Did that mean different names?")
- 14.7 ("Instead of a regular haystack, did you ever put up four poles with a roof over the hay that would slide down as the hay was used?" Probably unlikely in most of the South. Fieldworkers should keep an eye open for typical haystack sizes and shapes)
- 14.8 ("When you first cut the hay, what did/do you do with it? And then? Do you know any name for small piles of hay raked up in the field?")
- 15.1 "What sort of place did you have for keeping your cows? What did you
15.3 call it?" Then, "What about for milking cows? Where did you take them? Did you ever have a place out in the field that you'd fence the cows in, and you might milk them there?" This is what a cow pen is. Or, "Did you ever have a place where you fence the cows in until you got a lot of manure, and that place was rich, and then you might use it for a turnip patch or something of that kind?" That's your cow pen. And the verb, to cow-pen land, describes that particular process.
- 15.1 ("Where did you keep your cows overnight? What was it like?" "Was there anyplace in the field the cows could get under in case of a storm? What did you call it?" "Do you remember any changes in the kinds of shelter you have had for cows, etc.?"")
- 15.2 ("Where did you keep your mules and horses? What was it like?")
- 15.4 "Where did you keep your hogs?" Maybe it would even be better, on page
15.1-3 15, to say, "Well, what sort of animals did you have, and where did you keep them?" And then you'd mention cows and mention horses and mention mules, and then you would get all of those things.

- 15.4 Mention the hogs: "Did this have a shelter? Was it just open?"
("Did you have any particular place for hogs, or did you turn them out or shut them in with the other animals? Was there any place to keep them under cover?")
- 15.5 And then, to dairy, that item, and the old "Where did you use to keep your milk and butter to keep it cool?" And you might get dairy; get a description of it. "You have a place, for instance, near a spring, or where you'd run the spring water through your jugs and such in, to keep it cold." If you can't get dairy there, "What would you call a place, a kind of farm, where a man raises cows for their milk?"
(In city, "What do you call a company that delivers or sells milk?")
- 15.6 Then, "What do you call the place around the barn where you might let the cows and mules and so forth walk around?"
("Was there an enclosed space near the barn or stable where you'd feed and water and exercise the animals? Did you turn out cows, horses, and mules together, or have separate places?")
- 15.7 And then, "What would you call a place where you'd turn them out to graze?" Now you might here ask whether this was fenced or not because sometimes your informants are old enough to remember open range. In fact, I'm old enough to remember open range in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. In fact, there still may be counties in the Gulf States that have open range, that is, where the crops were fenced and the cattle were allowed to run free. This was the common-law type of use--grass-lands and woods were open to everybody's cattle. Crops were fenced. And then you would mention the trouble about fence laws and the like.
- 15.8 ("What do you say you do when you take a hoe to get the grass out between the rows in a cotton field?")

- 15.9 ("What do you call grass that grows up in a cotton field where you don't want it?" Since cotton is "clean cultivation," no grass is wanted, but the redundant clause might help you get the answer you need)
- 16.1 Now, then, speaking about crops, "Well, where did you grow your cotton or your corn?" Then you say, "Well, what about something small where you might grow your tobacco." Or "Did you ever grow tobacco? And what would you call that place?" And "something not as big as a field" would be a patch. And then you would get some idea, talking about, "Well, what things would you associate with a patch, and what would you associate with a field?"
- (Then ask specifically about turnips, tobacco, and sweet potatoes)
- 16.2 And then, "Well, what kinds of fences did you have?" And here, if you're in town, of course, you'd get some kinds, and then you'd say, "Well, the kinds of fences that were sawed, painted white, you'd have around the front of your yard." And then, "Maybe around your garden or your chicken yard or something, you'd have something that was taller, and the pieces of wood were not as thick; what would you call that kind of fence?" Of course, that would be the paling fence, as oftentimes distinguished from the saw and picket fence.
- ("Any name for a fence made of 1" x 1½" slats about 2" apart and painted white? Any different name if it's painted white?")
- 16.3 And then, "What kind of fence would you have around the fields?" And then, if you got wire fence, more than one kind of wire, you would always say, "Well, what do you call the kind of wire fence that you might catch your pants on when you tried to climb over?" And so you would get barb(ed) wire there. And, incidentally, your electric wire fence is not used by

sadists or anything like that; electric wire fence is sometimes used by cattlemen because you need only a very light charge, and the shock will educate them and keep them away from the fence.

- 16.4 Then, "Before you had wire fences, what kind of fences were they?" Here, you might get into rail fences. And ask them to describe the rail fence, and then, of course, the usual kind, you would describe, even if you had to make the interlocking zigzag with your fingers, as I often do, to suggest it. Then you might have another kind where the rails are not zigzag, but parallel with each other, and this would be sometimes called the Connecticut rail fence, as opposed to the zigzag Virginia rail fence.

("What's the oldest kind of fence you remember? Do you remember any kind of fence they made out of splitting logs?")

- 16.5 And then you get the word posts, things that you would fasten your fence on.

("What did you nail the wire to, to make a fence? Used to say that oak made the best _____, or a mighty good _____." Follow-up, ask according to whether you get singular or plural)

- 16.6 ("Did you have any loose rocks in the fields? What did you do with them? Were they ever used to fence a field? What did you call it?")

- 17.1 "Well, your best dishes, you'd call them what?" Or "They're made out of what?" And then, "Did you ever seen an egg made out of this? What would you call that kind of egg?" That's used for interlocking r.

("Did you ever put something artificial in a nest to encourage a hen? What was it made of? If it was made of china, you'd call it a _____")

- 17.2 Then you would ask, "What would you carry water in? Would it be made out of wood or made out of metal?" If they say either, you might go

- 17.3 on, "Well, what about something you'd carry milk in?"

- 17.2 ("What did you haul the water up from the well in? When you drew the water out of the well, what would you carry it in? What was it made of?")
- 17.3 ("What did you milk into? What did you take the milk to the house in? What was it made of? Did you ever hear of anyone milking into something made of wood with a long stave instead of a bail?")
- 17.4 Then, to get slop pail or swill pail or whatever, this kind, you'd say, "Some old bucket--a bucket you might keep in your kitchen to throw scraps in to take out to feed to the hogs. Or you might put the scraps and dishwater in to take out to feed to the hogs," because this was often done. Or then, "Something bigger that you put stuff in; you didn't feed it to the hogs, but just carried it away." That would be the basic distinction between a slop bucket and a garbage can--that the slop bucket was designed for things that were useful in the life of the farm or the small town backyard.
- 17.5 Well, then, "Say you are going to cook ham and eggs; what would you cook that in?" Find out what it was made of; find out older names for it.
- 17.6 Then, "Something big that you might cook potatoes in." And sometimes you might here ask, "Well, how about something big and black like this that you had out in the backyard that you might use for heating up the water for your soiled floors?" because the term washpot was very common. ("If you were making up a lot of soap, what would you cook it in? Did you ever have a big cast-iron thing out in the backyard for boiling clothes or scalding a hog?" "What would you have on the stove to heat water for dishwashing, etc.?"--same thing with a spout)
- 17.7 Then, "Something that you might have on the mantel for putting flowers in." This would be vase. If you got flowerpot, make sure; ask, "Cut

flowers?" And if they put cut flowers in what they call a flowerpot, then you're pretty sure that this is synonymous with what we would call a vase.

- 17.8 And then, to elicit spoon, I'd say, "Well, if you had some soup and you wanted to taste it, you'd use a ____." And then you'd talk about other things besides spoon for eating: "What would you have at your plate?" And "you'd have a knife; if you had three of them, you'd say, 'I had three ____.'"

("What eating utensils would you have at your plate? You get along at the table with one knife, but in the kitchen you need a lot of ____." Note that fork is good to have for comparing with pork, 46.3)

- 18.1 Then, you're talking about "you wash your hands before you eat, after working in the barn." Then after a meal, "You put the food away, and then you have to ____." And if you say, "What do you have to do to the dishes?", and they say, "Do the dishes," you say, "Well, what do you mean, 'do the dishes?'" and you'll get "wash them."

("When you've cleared the table and put the food away, the next thing you have to do is ____." Be sure to get wash. I typically went from 18.1 to 18.3-4 and then back to 18.2)

- 18.3 "What would you call a piece of cloth you use when you're washing the dishes?"

- 18.4 "What would you dry the dishes on?"

- 18.2 Then, "Before you dry the dishes, you have to ____." Or you'd say, "Somebody washes the dishes, and then, before she dries them, she ____."

("A person doesn't dry the dishes with the suds still on them; she/he ____ them")

- 18.5 ("When you are washing your face and hands, what would you call the piece of cloth you'd use on your face?")
- 18.6 Then, "when you take a bath, after you've had your Saturday-night scrubbing, what do you dry yourself on?" If they say towel, say, "What kind of towel?" And then this would be bath towel, turkish towel;
- 18.4 the kind for drying the dishes on--you should look for cup towel and tea towel in the South.
- 18.6 ("When you got out of a tub or shower, what'd you dry yourself on?" Then you might describe the kind of towel with the heavy nap, or introduce a contrast between the small "face towel" and the large "bath towel")
- 18.7 Then, "the place over the sink where you get the water would be the ____." If you get faucet, then you'd say, "Well, what would you call the thing on a barrel?" And then, "What would you call a place in the yard where you'd hook up a hose?" Spicket is the most common term for me, for all three, but I do know hydrant for the last. And then hydrant might also be elicited for what in the North is called a fire plug--it was a fire hydrant at home.
- 18.8 Now, then, you say, "It was so cold last night the pipe froze and ____." And you get burst; you can assume the present. And then you'd say, "You blew up a balloon and stuck a pin in it--if you take a balloon that's blown up and stick a pin in it, it'll ____." That would get you the infinitive of burst if you want it.
- ("If the water doesn't come out of the spicket, you say it must have ____ during the freeze." "I've eaten so much and I'm so full I'm about to ____")
- 19.1 Now, "when you bought a lot of flour, you bought it in a what? What

sort of place did you have when you had a lot of cornmeal? Where'd you keep that?"

("Were there any homemade containers?" Keep looking out for cooper-- a man who makes barrels, tubs, or buckets. This leads, of course, into the surname, 67.7)

19.2 "When you got molasses, what did it come in? Any other name for it?"

"When you got lard, got a lot of lard, what did it come in?" A stand of lard was really not a display, but it was a large lard can. So when you got these--you might not get any kind of thing for container. But you might, after you ask for containers, say, "You got a lot of lard or a lot of molasses," and you might get stand.

(After this, ask, "Did you ever use the term stand for a container?"

Note: Lowman's data was so uncertain that Kurath was about to reject this item in his edition. I don't know the ultimate disposition of the item)

19.3 And then, "When you're pouring molasses into a jug, to make sure it didn't spill, you'd use a _____."

("When you are pouring liquid, e.g., molasses, from a large container into a small, e.g., from jug to bottle, what do you use to see that nothing gets spilled? Any other names you can remember?")

19.4 Now, "driving a buggy, wanting your horse to move along, what would you use on him?" "Did you ever see anybody driving oxen? What did they use on them?" And you might ask, "A child's misbehaving--what would you use on him?"

(You might get razor strap, 22.3--if so, be thankful)

19.5 Then, "You went to the store and got a dozen oranges; what would they put them in?" If you don't get paper, bag or sack, you would ask,

"Well, what's it made out of?" Then you might also ask, "People around here ever call that anything else? Or did you ever use to?"

(Whichever term you get, find out how big it could be and still have that designation)

19.6 Then, "What about flour? You got 50 pounds of that, what would that come in? What was that made out of? Most flour sacks are paper now, but some of them are a fancy cloth."

("Any other names you can remember?")

19.7 And then, "What about the kind of sack that potatoes might be shipped in? What would you call that kind of sack?" If you get potato sack, you'd say, "Well, what was it made out of? What would you call it?" Or you might just describe it as coarse, heavy, rough brown kind of thing: "What kind of sack would you call that?"

("What do you call the coarse mesh kind of sack/bag that feed or fertilizer comes in? Any other names?" If you get a more formal term like burlap bag, you may be able to get the "everyday" term by something like this: "Sometimes you lay one of these across the back steps as a sort of mat. You tell the children who've been out in the mud, 'Better wipe your feet on that old _____'")

19.8 "Now, the amount of corn you might take to the mill at one time to be ground--what would you call that?" "And suppose you wanted to get some wood for your fireplace; you tell the boy to go out and bring in--" and you sort of cup your arms; "what would you call that?" Now, "the amount, say, of wood that you could put on a wagon at one time, you'd call that a what?" You'd say, "I don't have a whole load, I've just got a _____," and see if you get jag. In the North, somebody would laugh and say, about drinking, "A man who has a jag on doesn't yet have a load on."

("When you were about out of cornmeal, your father might tell you to go over to the mill and take another ____ of corn." "The amount of wood, etc., on a wagon would be a ____." Then you might say, "I don't have a load, I've just got a ____." "The amount of wood you can carry in your arms at one time you'd call a ____")

- 19.9 ("If the lamp on the porch isn't burning, you tell one of the boys, 'You better see if we need a new ____,' or just 'Screw in a new ____'")
- 20.1 Now, then, "after you've done your laundry, to hang it up to dry, you'd take it out in the yard in a what? What kind of basket would you call it?" ("What'd you use to bring the clothes in off the line?")
- 20.3 Now, "the things that go around a barrel and hold it together would be what?"
("What goes around a barrel to hold the staves in place?" Alternates: girls rolling ____; ____skirts; Hula-____)
- 20.2 "And something smaller than a barrel that you might get nails shipped in, what would you call that?"
(You might elicit in terms of beer or whiskey, but be sure of your informant first. "Something shaped like a barrel but not nearly as big")
- 20.4 Now, "If you filled up a bottle, what would you put in it so that liquid wouldn't spill out? And what would it be made of?" And you should fish around until you get both stopper and cork. Sometimes people will refer to glass corks on certain types of bottles.
- 20.5 Now, "the thing you put up to your mouth and work back and forth and blow on it, what would you call that? Do you remember any other names for that?"
(Make appropriate motions)

- 20.6 "What about something you'd hold between your teeth and you'd pick with your finger and twang?"
(Make gesture)
- 20.7 And then, "For driving nails, what would you use? You have any particular kinds of these around?"
("What would be some of the usual carpenter's tools you'd have around the house?" Hammer almost certain)
- 20.8 "Now, on a wagon, where you had two horses, the thing that came out in front between the horses would be what?"
- 20.9 "Now, if you have just one horse, driving a buggy, before you hitch him up, you have to back him in between the _____."
("If you were driving a one-horse rig, like a buggy, what'd the horse go between?")
- 21.2 "Now, on a buggy, the things the traces come back to and hook onto is the _____. You might draw a diagram to illustrate the singletree.
- 21.3 "And on a wagon you have two horses, and each one has a singletree. And then they hook onto a _____.
(Diagram)
- 21.1 "The parts of a wheel: you start inside; that's the hub. Then spokes; then the spokes come out and fit into the _____. Then the metal thing around the outside is what?" Here sometimes you'll get a laugh: "Why is a pretty girl like the hub of a wagon wheel? It's surrounded by [fɛləz]."
(When I get tire, I ask for the part underneath the tire. Since tire is a good pronunciation item, it might be good to ask for it in terms of auto--be sure to give notation as to what you're referring to)
- 21.4 "If you saw somebody going to and from a wood lot with a wagon, filling

it to the top and then taking it back and forth, what would you say he's doing to the wood? Any other term you would call it?"

("When a person is taking [wood] from [] to a customer or to his house, you say he's _____ [wood]." You might try coal in city areas)

21.5 "And suppose there was a log across the road; you'd say, 'I tied a rope to it and I _____.'" "

("You found a piece of a tree across the road; it was too heavy and unhandy to pick up and carry, so you just grabbed hold of a branch or tied a rope to it and _____ it out of the way")

21.6 "Now, when you're breaking up the ground, to put in your crop, what do you use? You have more than one kind?"

21.7 "And then if you got your land plowed, what do you go over it with to break it up still smaller? What different kinds do you have there?"
(Make sure you get the word harrow. Perhaps even a sketch of the old-fashioned spike-tooth or peg-tooth harrow, 2" x 4" or 4" by 4" beams with spikes driven through. This is a profitable place to get tooth/teeth in conversation)

21.8 ("What is it that the wheels of a wagon, etc., fit onto?")

22.1 "If you want to saw up wood into stove lengths, this X-shaped thing you lay the log across, you call that a what? And then A-shaped things you lay planks across to make a table for a church supper, or you lay planks across when you're sawing them up to the length you want them, what do you call those things?"

(Make gesture or sketch)

22.2 "And the thing that you use to smooth your hair down with is a what?"

("What'd you use, along with a comb, to make your hair lie down right?"

"You tell a boy, 'Your hair's standing up too much; you'd better _____"

- it.'" You may get hairbrush as a disciplinary instrument, 19.4, 65.5)
- 22.3 ("What'd you use to sharpen a straight razor?" If you get hone, ask, "To put an edge on it?" When you get strop, you might ask if it was ever used for anything else)
- 22.4 "In a shotgun, you have your powder and your pellets and all put together; you call those shells. What do you call things you can use in a rifle or pistol?" Or, "For instance, sometimes in starting a race, they get a pistol and use a blank _____."
 ("The thing you'd shoot in a breech-loading rifle." "You go to the store and ask for a box of .22 _____")
- 22.5 "Now, out on a playground, you might have a plank laid across something like a sawhorse, a child on each side, and you go up and down. What do you call that?"
- 22.8 "And what do you say you're doing?"
- 22.7 "Well, sometimes, though, you have a plank that's anchored to a stump or post or something like that in the middle, and children get at each end, and they spin around on it. What do you call that?"
 ("Do you use the same thing for something you ride on at a carnival or county fair?")
- 22.6 "And did you ever have a plank that's limber and fixed at both ends, and you bounce up and down on it in the middle?"
- 22.9 ("When you tie a long rope to a tree limb and put a seat on it so that children can go back and forth, you're making a _____")
- 23.1 "Something you have near the stove or fireplace to keep your coal in; what do you call that? And what would you call a thing you'd go out to your coal pile and bring some in with, to the fireplace? If this is different."

- 23.2 "Now, the thing the smoke from the stove goes up. Well, of course, it goes up the chimney, but to get from the stove to the chimney, it goes through a _____."
- 23.3 ("Something with one wheel that you'd use for moving dirt in your garden")
- 23.4 "If you were out in a field and wanted to sharpen a scythe, or you wanted to put an edge on a knife, what would you use? Anything else you might use? What about a piece of rock, the kind you might carry in your pocket to put it on; what would you call that?"
- 23.5 "Now, if you had an ax that you wanted to get sharpened first, before you would use your whetstone to put your final edge on, what is this big, heavy thing that you would turn to sharpen?"
 ("Something heavy, on a stand and turned with a crank or a pedal, you'd use for sharpening an ax." If you get emery wheel, ask for something much bigger and heavier. As a last resort, short of outright suggestion, say, "You have to keep your nose to the _____")
- 23.6 "Now, of course, most of the time, in the old days, if you went to see somebody, you'd go out in the buggy, but what do you almost always go out in now? You ever have any other name for it?"
 (You'll probably get car or a synonym by this time, but here is a formula: "I must be old-fashioned; I've never learned to drive a _____")
- 23.7 "Now, if you've got a door hinge that's squeaking, what would you say you ought to do to that?" "What do you have to have done to your car every so many thousand miles, putting it up on a rack? What do you say they are doing to it?" "Or, for instance, you've got a baking pan for muffins and so forth, and you don't want it to stick; what do you do to the inside of the pan?"

("Every once in a while, every few thousand miles, you take the car to the garage and tell them to _____.") If you get change the oil, say, "They put it up on a rack to _____ it." If you get lubricate, ask for a more ordinary word. "When a wagon wheel is squeaking, you say you need to _____ it")

23.8 "Now, you've been rubbing this in the baking pan, and you say, 'My hands are what?'"

("If you spill some butter or lard on the top of the table, you say the table is _____")

24.1 "Now, of course, you go into a garage, and while you're having your gas tank filled up, the man asks you to let him check your _____."

("If a lock or hinge is stiff, you loosen it up with a few drops of _____")

24.2 "Now, what was it you used to burn in lamps before you had electricity? Did you have any other names for that?"

24.4 ("In older automobile tires, the thing inside that held the air was the _____," or "Toothpaste comes in a _____." You may get tube in a discussion of shooting a muzzle-loader)

24.5 "Now, you've got a boat and take it over to a river, maybe on a trailer or something like that. When you're going to put it in the water, what do you say you're going to do to the boat?"

("When they build a big boat, when they're letting it slide in the water for the first time, you say they're about to _____")

24.6 "And if you're going out on the river, on the lake fishing, if it's just a small lake, what would you go out in? Well, would you have any particular name for it if it was flat at the ends?"

Now, the next set of questions--end of page 24, all of 25--I would skip at

this stage; look for in conversation and then come back. This, again, was Lowman's practice. I would also add that one should be on the lookout for occurrences of the verb to be used as a finite verb.

24.7 (Allows for zero copula with present participles)

24.8 (Allows for zero copula with predicate nouns, adjectives, or past participles)

25.3-4 (I ain't/ain't I? Hard to get in direct questioning, but a person who uses ain't at all is likely to come up with plenty of examples.

26.1 (Finite be. Almost impossible to get these by direct inquiry, but if you allow for free conversation, it'll come up)

26.2 "Now, somebody was going to make some slipcovers or curtains or a dress. She goes down to the store, sees some cloth, asks to cut off a little piece to take back home. What would you call that?" "Maybe sometime somebody wants you to try out a new baking product; then they'd give you a free _____."

("When a company has developed some new merchandise, e.g., soap powder, and wants to get people interested in using it, it'll give out _____")

(Note: with cloth, you may get remnant; that's a piece of standard width or a type of cloth, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard or more in length--could go up to three yards or so. A sample is a cut out of the corner; a remnant is the end of a bolt)

26.3 "And you're talking about a dress; a little girl has a dress on. 'My, what a _____.' Anything else you'd call it? You'll say, 'Well, now, that dress is pretty, but my dress is still _____.' And speaking about all the dresses, 'Of all the dresses, that one's the _____.'"

(Keep a lookout for double comparatives and superlatives)

- 26.4 "And something you'd wear over your dress when you're doing the housework; you'd call that a what?"
 ("When you're/a woman is working around the kitchen, and don't want to spill something on your dress, what'll you wear over it? Any different kinds of aprons? Company apron? Party apron?")
- 26.5 ("To sign your name in ink, you use a _____"
 ("To hold a baby's diaper in place, you use a _____")
- 26.6 ("Something you might have by a water cooler" or "Soup you buy usually comes in a _____")
 ("A dime is worth _____")
- 27.1-4 "Now, if a man had a three-piece suit, what would you call the pieces of it?"
- 27.1 (If you get jacket, ask if it's called anything else. "If you're going out, and it's chilly, you'd better put on your _____")
- 27.2 ("That jacket has fancy buttons _____." Onto in this context seems pretty well limited to New York and its inland dependencies. You may not be able to get it. If onto as a preposition of location occurs, it should pop up in conversation)
- 27.3 ("Sometimes between your coat and shirt you wear a _____. Does it make any difference whether it matches coat and pants or not? Any other names, especially used by old people?")
- 27.4 ("A suit consists of coat, vest, and _____. Any other names? If they don't match the coat or jacket?" Metaphors: "he's too big for his _____"; "if something costs a lot, you have to dig down in your _____." Try to fish for jeans and breeches. Note: when jeans was a homemade cloth, it was something different from what's used now. It

was a mixture, part wool with cotton or occasionally linen. "Things you'd put on when you're working around barn or shop; the kind where straps go over your shoulders")

27.5 And, "You come home; you see a package there, and your wife would say, 'The delivery boy from Jones's store ____.'" "

("I'm waiting for a package from the store." "The deliveryman has already ____ it")

27.6 "And somebody's going on a special trip or had a reason he wanted to be dressed up, wanted to look good, and his clothes were shabby. So he went down to the store and bought him a ____")

("If a man's got an important interview, and his clothes aren't in good shape, he goes to the store to buy a ____." New often occurs in free conversation)

27.8 "Now, if you had so much stuff in your pockets they're out of shape, you'd say your pockets are so full they just ____."

(If you get something else, ask for synonyms)

27.9 "Something is wrong with this shirt collar. It was big enough when I wore it first, but then when I washed it, it _____. Well, now, anything else you might say instead of drawed up?"

("It was all right the first time I wore it; it must've ____." If you get drawed up/drew up, try again; cross reference to 104.4)

28.1 "Now, if a woman likes to put on good clothes, you'd say she likes to _____. Would you say this of a man? Well, now, a woman has her dress on to go to a party, but then, the last few minutes when she's arranging her makeup and her hair, you say she's got to ____."

("Everybody who likes to put on his/her best clothes always likes

to _____. I'm going to a party and have to go home and _____. Could you use it about both men and women? You say to them, 'My, aren't you all _____.' Any other terms, especially old-fashioned ones? Any you've heard?")

("When a woman has her best clothes on and is making last-minute arrangements of her hair and makeup, you say she's _____. When a man is straightening his tie and putting his hair in order, you say he's _____. Any other term? Any you've heard, especially old-fashioned ones?")

28.2 "Now, something you would carry your money in would be a _____. Now, if it's small and had a snap, particularly used for putting coins in, that would be a _____."

("Something a man/woman would carry his/her money in." If you get pocketbook, ask for "the little thing with a snap on it you'd use for your change." Be sure to get purse for pronunciation)

28.3 "And something around your wrist for an ornament would be a _____."
("Something a woman would wear around her wrist for an ornament")

28.4 "And how about around your neck? More than one kind of thing you might use there, for the ornament? Suppose there's a lot of little things strung up together; you'd call that a what? You might call it string of beads now; did you ever hear it called anything else?"

("Something a woman would wear around her neck for ornament." Get different terms. If necessary, ask for something made up of a lot of little things with holes in them. When you get beads, ask for a _____ of beads)

- 28.5 "Now, something you might wear over your shoulders to hold up your pants; what would you call that? Would it make any difference whether plain or fancy or homemade?"
 ("Something you use to keep your pants up if you don't want to wear a belt. Any other names, especially old-fashioned words?")
- 28.6 "And if you're going out and might be going to get rained on, what would you feel you ought to take along?"
 ("What would you carry with you to put up over your head in case of rain?" Accept parasol, etc., as names for small fancy one, but be sure to get umbrella)
- 28.7 "And you're making up the bed, and the last thing you put on it to make it look pretty; what would you call that? You remember any other name for it? Especially something that was perhaps homemade."
 ("What would you put over the bed after you've made it up?")
- 28.8 "And then at the head of the bed, you'd put your head on a _____."
- 28.9 "Do you remember anything that you had at the head of a bed that was about twice as long as a pillow? Maybe you'd put the two pillows on top of that." And then you'd say, "A pillow goes just half way across the bed, but a bolster goes _____."
 ("Sometimes on an old-fashioned or fancy bed, you have something longer than a pillow that you lay the pillows on in the daytime")
 ("The difference between a pillow and a bolster: a bolster goes _____."
 Keep ears open for clear/clean/plumb, etc., as intensives)
- 29.1 "Now, then, something put on the bed to help keep you warm. I know you got a blanket, but what about something else? What about something that's real heavy and sort of loose and tied there; what would you call that?"

- ("What do you put on a bed for extra covering on cold nights?" Keep asking; if you get blanket or quilt, get them to define quilt and if it's the patchwork type, ask about something looser, tied, filled with wool or down)
- 29.2 "And then if you maybe, in hot weather, for the children, make up something on the floor for them to sleep on, what would you call that?"
("A bed made up on the floor." You might ask about situations when it might be necessary to make up a pallet)
- 29.3 ("Land that's naturally rich and produces good crops you say is very _____.") You might use this to lead into 29.8, or as a follow-up to it)
- 29.4 "Now the land that you have alongside a stream; what would that be?"
("Low-lying land alongside a stream, gets flooded in high water, but it's so naturally rich you always plant it. Other names?" To focus attention, "If somebody asks about your father, you'd say he's working down in the _____")
- 29.5 "Well, suppose it was land that'd just be grown up in grass? You have any name for that? Something that you would, for instance, cut the hay off of? Do you ever remember hearing anybody call this kind of grass-land anything else?"
- 29.6 "Now, suppose there's some land that had water standing in it a good part of the time, but also had some trees in it. What would you call that? Would it be big or small? Suppose you had one spot in your field that was soft most of the year around?"
("Any difference if there aren't any trees growing in it?" Get names of swamps. Fieldworker might keep an eye open for something in the neighborhood and ask informant about it, then go into questioning)
- 29.7 "Well, how about something along a lake or along the ocean that had

grass growing in it? Particularly along the ocean, it would be covered at high tide, and the grass would be there at low tide. You might even let the cows eat it that you watched after."

("Grassy land along the sea, covered at high tide." Inland: "grassy land along edge of lake, usually under water")

29.8 "Now, what kinds of different soil would you have in a field? Now, suppose it's sort of part sand, part clay--would you have a name for that? Suppose it was very rich and black; would you have a name for that?

("Poor soil, some sand, not very fertile." Then suggest, "Do you have anything you call loam or loom? How does it differ from _____?")

30.1 "Now, when you had land that was a bit swampy, and you wanted to put it under cultivation, and you're digging there--so you would do that; what would you say you're doing to the land?"

("When people are digging around a field so that the water will run off, you say they're _____ it," or "That'd be a good field if there wasn't so much water on it; we ought to _____ it")

30.2 "And what would you call the thing you dug to get the water off? Any other names? Suppose it was something bigger than that, that you might have; maybe boats could go on it; what would you call that?"

("How big and still be a ditch? For irrigating rice fields, etc.?")

30.3 ("A place along the coast or lakeshore where the water runs up into the land and boats might find a little shelter?" A map of the neighborhood might help here. If you know the map name, ask about the feature)

30.4 ("Something deep and narrow with a small stream running through the bottom of it")

30.7 "What were the names of some of the streams you have around here? Now, do you have anything smaller than that? You have anything still smaller

than that?" "Now, the streams that flow south from here--what do they flow into? Do you have any bodies of water that streams flow into around here and then flow out of?"

(Lowman used this instead of 30.6; in my later records, I used this as an opener and then followed up. Note those you may have crossed nearby: ask names, and then ask what they drain into. Or "what does your farm, or a neighboring pond or lake, drain into?" If you get some names, ask for others; ask for bigger or smaller streams)

30.6 (Use this in connection with 30.7; move back and forth between names of streams and relative sizes)

30.5 "Now, along the side of a hill, if you don't plow right, sometimes rain'll come down and will cut something there. What do you call that? What do you call that kind of dirt anyhow?"

("Something like a ditch, running down the side of a hill where the rain has washed it. Something like that on a road")

30.8 "Now, any high points of land around here? You know the names?"

(Or, better, fieldworker looks out for elevations in neighborhood and asks what they're called, follows up with inquiries about other named spots. Be aware of such things as knoll, ridge, bald--hill or mountain with no trees on top, etc.)

31.1 "Now, what do you call something higher? You get up to the northern part of the state, or maybe go up into East Tennessee--you would find those things. What did you call those things up there?"

("What's the name of the tallest point of land around here?" Think of some particular mountain whose name ought to be known to the informant and ask about it, e.g., Lookout Mountain. Start like this:

"There isn't any high land around here, but up in East Tennessee, there

are a lot of _____")

- 31.3 "Now, up in the mountains, a place where the road goes up--a sort of a low place in the mountains; the road goes up and crosses the mountain. What would you call that?" Here you might think, if you're in the hilly country, in terms of the particular passes or gaps that you have, such as Rabun Gap, Jones Gap, Frying-Pan Gap, and the like, in the mountains.

(A moderately large-scale map will show also Ringgold Gap, Ga., and Graveyard Gap, S.C.-N.C.)

- 31.2 "Now, a place up on the side of a mountain that's rocky, and it drops off sharp; what do you call that? And if you have more than one of these, you call them _____."

(Get plural; note [k|Ivz] in East Kentucky)

- 31.4 ("A place where a boat will tie up and unload: large boat--steamer, freighter; small boats--as for fishing")

- 31.5 "And then a place where the river comes down, and then it drops--you'd call that a what? Well, now, if it wasn't very high, would it still be a waterfall?"

(You might fish around for differences between a short drop--shoals or rapids--and a high falls)

- 31.6 "Now, what do you call the most important roads you have around here? Well, any other kinds of important roads? Now, what are they made out of? And so you'd call that a cement road--anything else besides cement the road's made out of?"

("What do you call a main road that goes, e.g., from one town to another? Terms for the new double-lane roads?" Superhighway, etc. Ask for some roads by name; see if pike or turnpike occurs. You'll get paved road;

then ask different kinds of paved roads: blacktop, cement, etc.)

31.7 "All right, now, a road that isn't quite that important, and it leads from a highway out into the country. What would you call that? Anything else you'd call it?"

("A road that leads off from a main road is called a _____. It may be paved, but it's often a _____", i.e., dirt road)

31.8 "Now, then, you come to a man's farm down a public road, and the place you'd turn in to drive up there, what would you call that? Well, now, if it was a big farm, say a plantation, and it was lined with trees, where you draw up to the main house, would that have a particular kind of name? Well, how about something that you would have: a place you'd drive your cows down when you were going from the barn to the pasture? Would that have any particular kind of name? And then something you might drive cows on, but you couldn't drive your wagon down, you'd say that's just a--that's not a road; it's not even a lane; that's just a _____. And if you had more than one of these, they'd be several _____."

31.9 ("Something along the side of the street made for people to walk on. Any other name? Would it make any difference what it's made of?")
 (In a residential neighborhood--better if you have one you can point to out the front window. "Along some streets, like this one, there's a strip of grass between the sidewalk and the street. What do you call it? Do you know any names for it?")

32.1-7 (Most, if not all, of these items will occur in unguarded conversation. Still, you should ask them and then have a chance to compare direct and conversational responses)

32.1 "Now, getting back to the animals on the farm. If something came at you, and you wanted to chase it away: 'I reached down and I picked up

a ____.' And then you'd say, 'What I did with this, I picked it up, and I ____.' Any other way of calling it? Well, now, you called it a rock. Would it be a rock if it was bigger? What about if it was smaller? Well, instead of now, you might say, 'I threw it' now, but would you have said that when you were a child?"

("Somebody who wanted to scare a dog away reached down and picked up a _____. Anything else it might be called? Something round, of the 'right size' for throwing.")

("Would you use threw/throwed if it were a brick or a lightwood knot or piece of wood?")

32.2 "And then, your place you live, you call that, 'That's my _____.'
You'd say 'It's more than just an ordinary house, it's my _____.'
Now, you go to the door and ring the bell. If you get no answer, you'd say, 'I guess there's nobody _____.'
Or somebody comes in, and he says, 'Sit down and make yourself _____.'"

32.3-4 Now, the uses of with and without before a voiced consonant would probably be easy enough to get in conversation, but you might say,

32.4 "'Will you come _____ me?' Ask somebody, 'I'm going to a party; will you come _____?' Or if you say, about the cereal, you've got some cereal on the table and there's a pitcher of milk; you'd say, 'Do you like your cereal _____?' and point to the milk, and he might say, 'I like it dry,' or he could say, 'I like it _____.'"

("Some people will eat corn flakes dry, but most people eat them _____.")

If you get with cream, you might say, "Cream's too rich/expensive; I eat mine just _____." Many with + vowel/ + consonant will occur)

32.3 Or again, "Talk about feeding children in the old days--you ate what was put before you, or you did _____."

- ("My wife takes her coffee with milk/sugar in it, but I take mine _____ it")
- 32.5 "Now, you're telling somebody, 'He wasn't walking away from me, he was coming _____'" (towards me).
- 32.6 "And then, you're telling about meeting somebody by accident: 'I wasn't looking for him; I just sort of ran _____ ' or 'I wasn't looking for him; I just _____,'" and, as a last resort, you can offer ran or run, but you're trying to get the preposition.
("I was out at X's house and didn't find him; then I went downtown and _____ him")
- 32.7 "And if you gave the child the name of an uncle, you'd say, 'The child was named _____.'" "
- 33.1 "Now, if you're going hunting, you'd better take along a good _____."
(Usually by this time the word dog has come up. Possibly ask, "What kinds of pets might a family have?" Follow-up: "What kinds of dogs has your family had?" This leads into 33.3)
- 33.2 "Now, if you wanted your dog to attack another dog or person or something, what would you tell him? If you wanted your dog to stop attacking something, what would you say? Well, then, suppose you wanted to get your dog to come to you; how would you call him?"
- 33.3 "And then, a dog that was a little bit of several different kinds and not much of nothing, what would you call that kind of dog? Now, have you ever heard any term for the dog that's kind of small, noisy, nervous-- always kind of yapping? What would you call that kind of dog?" Here you're trying to get the word feist and its pronunciation: [faɪs] ~ [faɪst].
(If you get cur or mongrel, ask what they mean)

- 33.4 "And if somebody's fooling around with a dog, you'd say, 'You'd better look out; you might get ____.'" You see, this is much better for eliciting the Southern variant dogbit. Of course, you should also be on the lookout to get snakebit and other things like that.
- 33.5 "Now, you mentioned you had cows on the place. Now, you're going to breed your cow; you'd breed her to a what? Would you call him anything else, particularly if you're around older people or women?"
(Ask after you get cow; then ask 33.8)
- 33.6 "Well, you have cows; what kinds of cows do you have around here? What are they used for?"
(Kinds of animals on the farm, 15.1. "If you weren't near a dairy, you might have to keep a ____")
- 33.7 "Now, sometimes you've got some of these--they weren't bulls; they used to work them, particularly heavy wagons, or pulling logs or things like that. What do you call those? And if you had four of these, you'd say, 'I had two what?' And what else besides oxen would you use for pulling or for plowing?"
- 33.8 "Now, then, a young cow is a ____." "
("The little one would be a ____. Any difference according to whether it's male or female?"
- 33.9 "About nine months after your cow's been bred, you say it's about time for her to _____. Any other terms for that?"
- 34.1 "Now, do you ever breed horses around here? Well, what was the one you would use for breeding?" If you get mare, just say, "Well, what was the one you'd breed your mare to?"
("The kind of horse corresponding to a bull. Any other names? Any names men would use when women around, or vice versa?"

- 34.2 (Probably you'll get this in response to opening gambit on page 15 or elsewhere. If not, "To pull a man's buggy, he'd have a ____." You might, indeed, use this question in getting the inventory of animals on page 15)
- 34.3 And, "Do you ride horses yourself? If you don't, you say, 'Well, it's been a long time since I've ____.'" ("Somebody has a good horse, saddles him up, and asks if you'd like to _____. You apologize, saying, 'It's been a long time since I've ____.'" So the owner got on his horse and ____ away")
- 34.4 "And somebody was riding along on his horse, and it slipped; you'd say he fell ____." ("A man who couldn't ride very well got on a horse and found himself on the ground. You'd say he fell ____." If you get off, ask, "Off what?" Also observe in conversation and in other contexts)
- 34.5 "Then, say, a little child went to sleep in bed and then found himself on the floor the next morning. He would say, 'I must've ____.'" Now, if you get off the bed, you would say, "Somebody was standing up on a table by the window, and he fell off and found himself on the ground outside. You'd say he fell ____." (Also look for occurrences in conversation and in other contexts)
- 34.6 "Now, the things you would use on a horse's feet to protect them, particularly on the road; you'd call those ____." ("Something you might nail up over the barn door for good luck." Then switch to 34.8)
- 34.8 "And what would you call a game you'd play with these? You ever heard it called anything else?" ("You put a couple of posts in the ground and throw these at them; you

say you're _____. Any other name for it? Did you ever have a similar game where you used rings instead of horseshoes?")

34.7 "And then, the parts of the horse's feet they put the shoes onto would be the what?" If you get the singular, ask for the plural; if you get the plural, you ask for the singular.

("When you're shoeing a horse, you first have to trim his _____")

34.9 "Now, did you ever have any sheep around here? Well, you know, when you have a flock of sheep, what do you call the old fellow with the big horns?"

("A kind of sheep corresponding to a bull is a _____," or "The mean old fellow with big curved horns is a _____")

35.1 "What about the female?"

("The female sheep is a _____")

35.2 "And then, what would you raise your sheep for?"

35.5 "Now, we've been talking about hogs. How big do they have to be before they call them hogs? Well, what do you call them when they're very little? Well, now, in between the pig and the hog they are what? And the female--do you have a name for her? What do you call her? How about when she's young?"

35.3 "And then, the one you breed the sow to, you call him a what? Any other names for him?"

("And the male is a _____." Ask 35.5 first. After 35.3, ask 36.1)

36.1 "Well, now, if you had a pig, and you didn't want him to grow up to be a boar, what did you say you're going to do to him? Would you use this same word for a horse or a calf or a tomcat, anything like that?"

("If you have a hog you don't want to grow up to be a boar but just want to fatten up, what would you do to him? Any other way of talking about

- it? Would you use the same word if women/men were around?")
- 35.4 "And what would you call him after that had been done to him?"
 (After 36.1: "And a hog that's been altered is a _____. " You may get a distinction between a barrow, altered when young, and a stag, altered when grown)
- 35.6 "Now, then, the stiff hairs on a hog's neck, you call them what? And you'd say, speaking about a brush, it's got stiff _____."
- 35.7 "Now, these big teeth a hog has--what would you call them? What about the things that an elephant has? Would you use the same thing for that?"
- 35.8 "Now, the thing that you put the food in for the hog would be a what? And if you had three or four of these, you'd say, 'I had _____.' Now, if you have a lot of hogs, you need more than one trough, so you say, 'I had to have four or five _____.'"
- 35.9 "Now, do you have any name for a hog that's grown up wild?"
 ("A hog that doesn't belong to anyone but just grew up in the woods/swamps/hills, you'd call a _____")
- 36.1 We've already gotten number 1, because I found it fits in naturally after asking about the boar.
- 36.2 "Now, what do you call the kind of noise a calf makes when it's being weaned? You'd say, 'Listen at that calf _____.'"
 ("When you take a calf away from its mother, it makes a lot of noise. What do you say it does?")
- 36.3 "How about this soft kind of sound the cow makes at feeding time? Will you use the same kind of noise about a cow when she wants to be milked?"
 ("The noise a cow makes: when the calf is taken away [loud]; when it's just hungry [soft]")

- 36.4 "And how about this kind of soft noise a horse makes at feeding time, or when he is recognizing another horse?"
(If you get neigh, "The gentler sound when it recognizes another horse")
- 36.5 "Now, you've got some horses and mules and cows and so forth; at the time of day when they're getting hungry, you'd say, 'I've got to go out and feed the ____.'" "
- 36.6 "And suppose you've got some chickens, turkeys, maybe a few ducks or guineas, and you want to refer to all of them; say, 'I've got to go out and feed the ____.'" "
- 36.7 "And then the hen that's on the eggs, trying to hatch out something, what would you call her? Remember any other names for her?"
- 36.8 "The kind of place you'd keep your chickens in at night; what would you call that? Well, now, a chicken house would be kind of big. What about something smaller? You ever have something sort of slatted-like, to keep one mother hen in, so that she wouldn't lead the little ones away in the brush? Or something that's small with wire around it that you might put your chickens in if you're going to take them to market."
- 37.1 "What do you call this kind of bone children grab one end of and play with, try to get--maybe it's the short end, maybe the long end? Any other name for it?"
- 37.2 "Now, when you're killing a hog, some of the inside parts you can eat: will you tell us what they are? You have any name for all of this?"
("Did you have any name for the liver, lights/lungs, and heart when you'd take them out all together?")
- 37.3 "Now, this part that sometimes you just eat and sometimes you use for stuffing sausage in; what do you call that?"
("The long, coiled inner parts of a hog. When they're cooked, you call them ____")

- 37.4 "Now, you hear your cows mooing, your horse neighing, whinnying; you say, 'Gee, I didn't realize it was so late. It's right on to ____.'" Or, "What would you call the time of day when you've got to milk the cows and do other kinds of work around the barn?"
- 37.5 "Now, your cow's out in the pasture; you want to call them in. How do you call them? And if you're milking a cow, and you want to get her to stand still, what do you tell her? And you want to get her to move her leg back--you have any word for that?"
- 37.6 "What about calling a calf?"
- 37.7 "Now, you've got a mule; you're plowing with it, and you want to make him turn right. What do you tell him? And suppose you want to make him turn left; what do you tell him?"
- 37.8 "Now, how about getting your horse in from the pasture? What kind of noise do you make to get him in?"
- 38.1 "And you've got your horse hitched up; you want him to start off; what do you tell him? Well, suppose he's going along, but you want to go a little faster; what do you tell him?"
- 38.2 "Well, now, suppose you want to make him stop."
("When you want him to move backwards")
- 38.3 "How do you call your hogs in, when you want to feed them? Does it make any difference whether they are a long distance away or a short distance away?"
- 38.4 "Did you ever call sheep, or hear anybody call them?"
- 38.5 "How about calling the chickens?"
- 38.6 "Now, you want to go out driving your buggy. You get your horse, and you say, 'I've got to do what to him?'"
("Before you can hitch a horse to a buggy or wagon, you have to do what?

Would you say the same thing if you were going to plow?")

39.1 "Now, when you're plowing, what do you call the things you guide the mule with? Well, suppose you're driving a buggy; what do you guide with?"

39.2 "Well, suppose you're riding a horse. What do you guide him with?"

39.3 "Now, you're riding. What do you put your feet in?"

39.4 Now, I would never use the terms for the horse on the left or right in plowing because the Southern animal-powered plow is usually one mule. But, "You say you've got two horses hitched up to a wagon. What do you call the one on the left?" And then, "The one on the right."

(Alternate: "Is one of them ever called the off horse/mule? Which one? What do you call the other one?")

39.5 "Now, you're wanting to go somewhere, and you ask the distance. You say, 'Oh, it's not far; it's just a ____.'" "

(Often pops up in conversation. Note difference from direct response)

40.1 "Well, on the other hand, you'd say, 'We'd better get going; we still have a ____ to go.'" "

("If you're taking a trip and stop for lunch, you might remind the others: 'We can't stop long for lunch, for we still have a ____ to go.'" "

Often in conversation; note difference from direct response)

40.2 "And something, a certain kind of wildflower or rock or something, not difficult to find, 'Oh, you can find them almost ____.'" "

("Somebody asks you where he can buy something; you say you can find that almost ____." Often in conversation; note difference between conversation and direct response)

- 40.3 "And somebody fell this way, you'd say he fell how?"
 ("Somebody facing you steps away without turning around; you say he stepped _____")
- 40.4 "Suppose he fell this way?"
 ("Somebody facing you steps toward you; you say he steps _____")
- 40.5 "Now, are there any apples left?" "No, _____." "And then you're trying to be very emphatic about it. There weren't any at all left; you'd say, 'Not a _____' or would you ever use nary?"
 ("How many apples did he give you?" "He didn't give me _____." If you get any or none, ask for alternatives. Probably best caught in conversation)
- 40.6 "And you ask him if he had done something wrong. He said, 'No, I _____.'" Now, be sure to watch out for multiple negatives.
 (Get in conversation; if a person uses multiple negatives at all, you'll get plenty)
- 40.7 "And somebody apologizes for breaking your rake. You say, 'That's all right; I didn't like it _____.' Well, suppose somebody'd gotten a spanking from the principal; you'll say, 'Did it hurt you?' 'No, it didn't hurt me _____.'" Or maybe, about the dentist; that might even be better: "Did the dentist hurt you a lot?" "No, he didn't hurt me _____."
 (Again, frequently caught in conversation)
- 40.8 And then, "Did he give you any? And you'd say, 'No, he didn't give me _____.'" These, of course, are often very easily got in free conversation, and you might almost say they are much better got in free conversation than by soliciting.
- 41.1 "Now, that boy's spoiled. When he grows up, you'll say, 'He'll have his

trouble, ____.'" Now, try to get "more than likely" or "like as not/
apt as not."

("If that boy continues the way he's going, he'll have trouble ____")

41.2 "Now, when you're plowing a field, a place where the plow's gone is
the ____."

("When you're plowing a field, the trenches the plow cuts are ____")

41.3 ("It looks like we'll get a pretty good ____")

41.4 "Now, suppose you take a piece of land and cut down the trees and get
the brush and so forth off of it. What do you say you've done to
it? What do you call a piece of land that's just been cleared? Now,
what kinds of small grain do you grow around here [as distinct from
corn]?" Here, you should try to get the word wheat, another /hw/ word.

41.3 "And you look at somebody's field of corn or wheat or something like
that. It looks like this year you're going to have a pretty good ____."

41.5 "Now, when you cut the grass or hay, and it comes up again, what do you
call that?"

("When you cut the hay off a piece of land, and it comes up again in
the same year, high enough to cut, what do you call it?")

41.6 "Now, when you cut grain, small grain, you used to tie it up in ____."

("Before combines, when you cut the grain, you tied it up in ____")

41.7 "And then you got these, and you piled about a dozen together; you'd
say you call that a what?"

("And then you'd gather the bundles together and pile them up in a ____")

41.8 "Now, about how much corn to an acre would you consider a good yield
around here?"

("About how much corn would you get to the acre in a good year?")

42.1 "Now, you mentioned wheat. Any other small grain you might raise,

particularly for feeding your horses? And, well, wheat or oats, which would be easier to raise? Or to harvest?" Try to get is or are. "And when your oats have been put up in the shocks and then brought in, you'd say, 'Then they are what?'"

("After the wheat is gathered and dried, what's done to it? What about oats?" Make sure you get: oats pronunciation; is/are concord with oats; thrashed pronunciation)

- 42.2 ("Indicating joint responsibility: you point to me and say, '____.'" This usually is either found in conversation or needs suggestion. Cf. Lowman and Bloch)
- 42.3 ("He doesn't want just you or just me; he wants ____." Fairly frequently in conversation)
- 42.4 (Set up situation involving informant and third person, male. "If Jim and you were planning to visit someone, you'd say, 'We' or '____ and ____.'" Get in conversation also)
- 42.5 "Now, you'd answer the door, and somebody says, 'Is that you?' You'd say, 'Yes, it's ____.' And somebody asks you about Jack Brown; you point and say, 'Oh, that's ____'; or Molly Smith, and so 'that's ____.' Or you'd ask for the Kellogg brothers and point over there and say, 'That's ____.'" You must be on the lookout for these in conversation and also be on the lookout for the pronunciation hit.
- 43.1 "And you're comparing somebody in size to you; you'd say, 'He ain't as tall ____,' or you'd say, 'I ain't as tall ____'; talking about him, you'd say, 'I ain't as tall ____.'" ("If Jim is 5'6" and you're 5'9", you'd say, 'He isn't as tall ____'")
- 43.1 ("If Jim's 6'2" and you're 5'9", you'd say, 'I'm not as tall as ____'")

- 43.2 ("If you can't do a certain job as well as John can, you say, 'He can do it better ____'")
- 43.4 "Then you'd say, 'Whose is that?' 'That's not mine, that's ____.'" Then go around, and, of course, here, watch out for /n/ forms. ("Something belongs to me; you'd say it's ____; to Jack, it's ____; to Jane, it's ____; to you and me, it's ____; to Jack and Jane, it's ____." Observe in conversation)
- 43.3 "And say, 'I'm getting old; can't walk as much as I used to; two miles is the ____.'" ("If a place is five miles, and you don't want to try to walk it, you might say, 'Two miles is ____.' I'd like to take you all the way, but this is ____'")
- 43.5 "Now, some people have been to visit you, and they're about to leave, and you say to them, 'I ____,' or, if there's more than one, you might say, '____.'" Keep listening, of course, for the you-all/you-un type thing. ("When two or three of your friends are leaving, you might ask them, 'When are ____ coming again?'" Observe in conversation)
- 43.6 "Now, if somebody's been at a party and is starting to leave, and you're asking about their wraps, you'd say, 'Where are ____?'" I mean if it's more than one person: be sure. "Would you still say that?" (Often comes up in conversation)
- 43.7 "Asking about the people who had gone to a party, you would say, '____?' And then you would say of a group of children, obviously belonging to more than one family: they're out in the yard; you would ask about them, the families they belong to; you'd say, '____?' Did you ever say who-all's?"

(Often in conversation)

43.8 "And, about somebody who was giving an important talk at a meeting, you'd ask, '_____'?"

(Especially if he was dealing with several topics)

44.1 "Now, telling about some children, say, 'They're old enough to look out for _____.'"

44.2 "And say, 'If he wants it done, he'd better do it _____.'"

("If he wants to get it done in a hurry, he shouldn't ask anybody else; he'd better do it _____")

44.3 "And you're talking about baking; what kinds of bread do you have? Now, this ordinary bread, in loaves, you call that what? Any other name you'd call it?"

(I often ask about what they'd have for dinner: when they mention bread, ask, "What kind of bread?" Get as many kinds as you can. Then ask about the most common kind of bread, or "What do you mean when you say just bread?" As a last resort, ask, "What do you call the kind of ordinary bread made out of white flour?")

44.4 "Now, out of flour, what else besides the loaf bread might you make? How about something made with the same kind of dough as loaf bread, but make it in smaller pieces, in pans or various ways, pieces of dough there. How about another kind of thing that you make: you like them hot and butter them? How about something you might put in a tin pan, that would have, oh, eight to a dozen holes in it? Any other kinds you could think of?"

(Specifically ask about such things as muffins, waffles, biscuits, pancakes, rolls, a pan of biscuits--see if uninflected plural. Describe each before you ask for names. If you get salt-rising bread, ask what

was used to raise it)

- 44.5 "Now, you mentioned corn bread. What do you mean by corn bread? And did you have more than one kind? What do you call the kind that's in the big cakes or loaves? Well, now, would you ever speak of a pone of the other kind of bread?" Be sure to mess around, to give them a chance to say light bread. Also here you might get corn light bread, which is a raised kind of cornbread that's considered quite a delicacy in Southern homes.
- 44.6 "Well, now, other kinds of corn bread. Suppose you have the kind that doesn't have anything in it but cornmeal and salt and water; what do you call that? Do you ever remember any kind of corn bread that people talked about making before the fire, on a board or something like that? Large. Know any kind that they would cook in the ashes? What about a kind, about an inch thick, very large and round, that you might cook in a skillet, or maybe on a griddle? Well, sometimes, instead of cooking one of these in your skillet, you might have three or four; they're sort of hand-shaped. Now, what would you call those? Now, then, there's the kind that's small, sort of like a sphere, and maybe it has a little bit of onion or green pepper mixed up in it, and you cook them in deep fat and eat them with fish or other fried seafood. Now, there's something else that you sometimes have, that you boil in cheesecloth, with either beans or greens, or sometimes with chicken, made out of cornmeal; what would you call that? And then there's another kind of corn bread that you cook in a deep pan, and it comes out soft; you dish it out like you would dish out mashed potatoes or something onto your plate beside your meat. And then, sometimes, when you cook down your fat, cook down your lard, you have some pieces left over; do you know what you

call those? You put that kind of thing into a kind of corn bread and cook it." And you might then, after you've fished this way, ask, "Are there any other kinds of corn breads you know?" A person with a rural Southern background usually knows four or five of these, at least, and ten is not unheard of. But be sure to differentiate these.

("Made with flour and egg, as well as meal: egg bread." Note that you get a wide range of responses here, depending on interest and experience of informant. Fieldworkers should learn as much as possible about traditional regional cooking, so as to give informants the best chance to perform. You might ask, "What are corn dodgers?" if you don't get it directly)

45.1 "And you're talking about bread; you say, 'There's a whole lot of difference between homemade bread and ____.' I know you might call it light bread, but would you use light bread only for this kind? What about something else that isn't homemade; you'd call that what?"

(Watch for use of town-, bought-, boughten-, store- in other contexts than bread. If you've heard those already in other contexts, ask if they would be used for bread)

45.2 "Now, something you might make up out of a sort of cake dough and fry in deep fat; what would you call this? Would you make anything like this out of something like a bread dough, only sweeter? Would it have to have a hole in the center, or would you have another name for the kind that doesn't have a hole in the center? Anything else like this that you might have?"

("Other shapes?" Friedcake, cruller, etc.)

45.3 "Now, sometimes you make up a batter, and you cook three or four of these at a time, maybe in a skillet, maybe on something else, and you eat them

with butter and syrup and so on. What would you call these things? Would they always be made out of wheat flour, or could you make them out of at least part cornmeal? Remember any other names for them?"

(You might have got these in connection with 44.4. If so, ask about recipe. "For breakfast you might bake a stack of _____")

45.4 Of course, you might get pounds when you are asking about hog size.

"It doesn't get to be a hog until it's so many pounds," or you might say, "How much flour comes in a big sack?" and you would get it there. Other than setting up the form: "one plus one is two pound or pounds."

45.5 "Now, the thing that you use to make the bread rise is what? Now, of course, you can have other things, but something you might buy at the store in cakes; you get a cake of what?"

("If you're making loaf bread or rolls, what do you use to make them rise?")

45.6 "Now, the two parts of an egg: one is the white and the other is the _____."

(This will give you a chance to get white for pronunciation in another context. Note that for some informants, yolk = white)

45.7 "And what color would you say the yolk is?"

(Look for other contexts of yellow)

46.1 "Now, what're some of the ways you would have of cooking eggs? The kind where you'd get the water hot, boiling, and then put the eggs in and leave them there for about three minutes; you'd call those what?"

46.2 "And what about the kind where you'd break the egg into boiling water; what would you call those?"

46.3 "Now, what might you cook with beans or greens?" [End of tape track]

Continuing, this is Raven McDavid, Jr., recording at the Regency Hyatt Hotel

in Atlanta, Georgia, November the twenty-seventh, 1970, the manner in which he asked the questions for the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States. We begin today on page 46, question 3.

- 46.3 "What kind of meat might you put in greens or beans to give them a flavor while you're cooking? Do you have names for it according to the part of the hog it came off of? Or according to whether it was salted or not? Or smoked? Or according to how much lean it had?"
(When dealing with rural informants or those with experience on family farms, I usually ask about curing hog meat and ask what parts of the hog they cured and how they cured it. Side or middling [46.4] would come in here. I might ask, "If you didn't smoke it, just put it down in salt, what'd you call it? If it didn't have any lean in it, what would you call it?")
- 46.4 "What did you call the side of a hog; the meat that came off the side of the hog--did you have any name for that? Did you have any name for a whole piece of that meat that was taken off?"
- 46.7 "Now, the kind of meat sliced thin and fried, cooked with eggs for breakfast, or might accompany other kinds of dishes; what did you call that?"
- 46.5,7 ("The kind of meat you'd buy sliced thin--or would slice thin--and cook to eat with eggs." If you get ham, ask "other" to get bacon. If you
46.5 get bacon, ask if there's any other kind, and distinguish. "When bacon isn't already sliced, what do you call the large pieces it comes on?")
- 46.6 "Now, the hard outside piece, outside covering on a piece of bacon that in the presliced kind was not included, but you would have under ordinary conditions; did you have any name for that?"
- 46.8 "Now, then, some of the meat, the trimmings, and so forth that you might

grind up and spice it; sometimes you'd just pass it on in hunks, and then you could shape it and cook it yourself that way; sometimes it was stuffed into casings. What would you call that?"

("When you take some of the hog meat and grind it up, what do you make?")

46.8 "A person who cut up meat and sold it; what would you call him?"

("A man who cuts up meat and sells it runs a _____ shop." "On a crisp, frosty day in the fall when the hogs are good and fat, you say it's a good day to _____")

46.9 "Now, if you had some hog meat lying around too long, and in warm weather, you'd say you've got to throw that meat away, it's what?"

47.1-4 Page 47: the first items deal with various kinds of by-products from a hog killing.

47.2 "You might take the hog liver and cook it up and make something out of it. What would you call that?"

47.3 "Did you ever make anything out of the hog blood?"

47.1 "What about taking something off of the hog face, the ears, and cooking it up? Would it make any difference whether this was pickled or just ordinarily cooked up? Do you make a distinction between something you might call souse and something you might call headcheese or the like?"

47.4 "Now, did you ever take the juice of the headcheese or the liver sausage or something like that and stir it up with cornmeal, maybe some meat, and cook that up, and then later, after it gets cold, slice it and fry it? If you did, what would you call that?"

47.5 "Now, suppose your butter had been staying around too long; how would you say it tasted?"

- 47.6 "Now, you let your milk stand a while, and it starts to get thick, and what would you say had happened to it? And what would you call it then?"
(If you get sour milk, ask, "If it gets further along and thickens, what does it become?")
- 48.1 "Did you ever take this kind of milk that had turned a little bit and then cook it down, strain it, and then you eat the white stuff you produce that way? Do you remember any other name that they used to call it? If you know the name cottage cheese today, do you remember anything else they called it when they made it at home?"
("When you take the clabber and strain off the watery part, you make _____. Any other names for different types of this?")
- 48.2 "Then when you have brought the milk in, before you are going to bottle it or something like that, usually it has hairs or something like that; what do you say you have to do to the milk at that time?"
("After you milk the cow, when you want to get rid of the hair and other trash, you have to _____")
- 48.3 "Now, for dessert at a meal you sometimes have a pie, an ordinary pie with a crust on the bottom and a crust on the top, and it's usually, say, about an inch thick, plus or minus. Did you ever have any kind somewhat different that doesn't have any crust on the bottom? You cook it in a deeper pan and have either apples, or it could be peaches, and you maybe have put some dough with it and then put a crust on top, and you bake it that way, and then you dish it out with a big spoon, rather than cutting it into V-shapes, wedges, as you do an ordinary pie."
("When you cut up apples and put them in a deep pan with a crust on top, you're making a _____ apple pie")

48.4 "Now, somebody that's got a good appetite, you can say, 'He sure likes to put away his _____. ' Now, anything else you used to call it, when you're speaking less formally, besides just food?"

48.5 "Now, we've talked about this kind of pie, the apple cobbler, something like this. Sometimes you take some, oh, sugar and some flavoring and you've made a little something sort of sweet that you'd pour on this deep pie or maybe on a piece of cake and eat it with that. What would you call that stuff you poured on it? Would it make any difference if you had put a little cream or something like that in it?"

(Suggest dip)

48.6 ("Something you eat between your regular meals is a _____")

Now, you're talking about food. These next two items are likely to come up in conversation, if you've been skillful enough and letting your informant talk.

48.7 "Talking about your breakfast, say, 'Seven o'clock was when I _____. ' And somebody asks you to have something to eat with them; you'd say, 'No, thank you, I've already _____.'"

("What happened to that piece of cake in the refrigerator?" "I _____ it")

48.8 "What sort of liquid would you drink with breakfast, something hot? I don't suppose you ever remember this being made out of any kinds of other things in the past, or hearing your parents. Well, now, suppose you don't have any coffee ready but say, 'Just wait a minute; won't take me very long to _____.'"

("Any other terms? How do you usually make it?")

48.9 "And maybe you're just a little bit thirsty, and instead of wanting something like coffee, you'd say, 'Oh, just get me a _____. ' Now, what would you bring the water in? Would you have any name for a

glass that was taller than an ordinary drinking glass? How about one that was on a stem? And somebody serving a dish--meat on an old platter; say, 'I'm sorry, but my wife dropped our good platter, and it got ____.'

("Would you always call it a glass, or does the size and shape make any difference?")

49.1 "Now, you ask somebody, 'What happened to the glass of milk you'd poured out and put in the refrigerator?' 'Oh, I didn't know you were saving it for anybody; I ____.' And if somebody has tossed down four or five glasses of water, you'd say, 'Just pardon my curiosity, but how much water have you ____?'"

49.2 "Now, if somebody comes into the living room, and you're sitting around and he's standing up, say, 'Go ahead and ____.' Or the family has come in to dinner, and you've got a few things to do, but you'd say, 'Excuse me, I've got one or two things to do, but don't wait; just go ahead ____.' You motion to the chairs and tell them what to do." ("Somebody comes in, and you say to him, 'Pull up a chair and ____.'")
Often obtained in conversation)

49.3 "And you'd say, 'So-and-so walked over to the chair and ____.'"

49.4 "Now, somebody has got the potatoes in front of them and starts to pass them to you; you'd say, 'Go ahead and ____.'"

49.5 "And so he went ahead and ____."

49.6 "And then something was passed to you that you didn't ordinarily eat and disagreed with you or something, and you wanted to be polite about it, and you'd pass it on and you'd say, 'I don't ____.'"

50.1 "Now, you had something more than you could eat for Sunday dinner, and Monday night you'd eat it, and you'd say you're having _____. It's

just been put on the stove, and it was cooked yesterday; it's just been put on the stove and _____."

50.2 "And talking about meat, 'It's so tough, it's all I can do to _____.'" "

("Somebody passes you a piece of tobacco and says, 'Have a _____.'" "

"If somebody, or a horse, makes a lot of noise eating, you say he's _____")

50.3 "And did you ever take cornmeal and boil it up with salt and water and either eat it that way, or then afterwards you sliced it up and fried it; what did you call that?"

("Other names?" Ask about cush)

50.4 "Now, things like carrots, beets, peas, and such as that, you'd call those what? Would you have any difference in the name depending on whether you raised them at home or bought them at the market?"

50.5 "And what would you call a place where you raised your carrots and beets and peas and things like that?"

("Any other names? Where would you raise flowers? What does yard mean?")

50.6 "Well, now, at breakfast, a man-sized breakfast for a good day's work, something you'd have alongside with your sausage and your eggs, something that people would boil up, white, and eat it and serve it, oh, with butter, meat gravy, something like that. What would this be? Now, do you have anything you'd make out of corn by taking the whole grains and leaching off the outside covering of the grain that you might boil and eat that way, with the whole grains?"

50.7 "Well now, very often, with meat some people have potatoes, but some people have something they used to raise down on the coast. They raise

a lot of it in southern Louisiana and some in Arkansas and still some, a good bit, in Texas, and you'd boil that up, and you'd pour your gravy on it."

50.8 "And I don't know whether this is a drinking country or not. People here make their own stuff to drink around here? What'd you call something that's very high-powered and not very good? Do you have any names for that? Or something that's rather cheap; do you have names for that? How about something that wasn't distilled, so it wasn't so high-powered, but people might make, and sometimes people have been known to make it in their own cellars and drink it? Do you have any name for that?"

("Do you have any names for beer you make at home?")

51.1 "Now, you come in from work and take a sniff: 'Gee, I bet we're going to have a good dinner; just _____ .'"

("When something's cooking, and it makes a good impression on your nostrils, you say to someone, 'Just _____ it'")

51.2-3 "Now, what's the sweet stuff that you might eat on pancakes or something like that, made out of cane? Now, of course, one of them is thin: syrup is thin, but what kinds of syrup did you have around here? Do you ever hear of anybody making any from the juice of a tree? Ever hear of a name for that?"

51.2 ("You crush the cane and boil the juice and make _____. What else?"
Fish till you get syrup and molasses; then ask the difference between them: "Molasses _____")

51.3 ("What kinds of syrup do you have? What kind do you get from trees? Any other names for distinguishing syrup and molasses? Kinds of sweetening?" As a last resort, ask long sweetening and short sweetening)

- 51.4 "Well, now, talking about some sort of syrup or the like, say, 'This isn't imitation, it's ____.' Or maybe a belt might have on it, to indicate that it wasn't imitation leather, 'This belt is ____.'" (As a last resort, "It isn't imitation, it's gen- ____")
- 51.5 "Now, of course, a lot of stuff is packaged now in, oh, things one pound, two pounds, five pounds, but some things still come in a barrel or something like that, and a man weighs out, measures out certain amounts out of this, puts them in a package, and you'd say, 'This isn't packaged, this is sold in ____.' Or would you make a distinction, say, between crackers in a package--you might speak of sugar being sold in bulk, but what about crackers? Would you say they are sold in bulk too or would you have some other name for crackers sold like that?"
- 50.6 "Now, of course, there's a lot of homegrown fruit around here, I suppose, and what do you do with that when you've got more than you can eat yourself, and you're not really bothering about selling it; what do you make of it? Well, now, the kind of stuff that's rather clear. Maybe you strain the juice through a cloth and put a lot of sugar in it; you'd call that what?"
(Be sure you get jelly)
- 50.7 "Now, on the table, two things you always have people wanting to flavor their food with, and you wanted both of them, you'd ask somebody, 'Pass me the ____.'" ("On the table to season your eggs, you have two shakers for ____")
- 50.8 "On the table at the end of the meal, there might be, say, a bowl of peaches and a bowl of apples, and you'd say, if they started to pass you a peach, 'I don't really want a peach, but please ____.'" Now here, you want to be on the lookout to get the indefinite article be-

fore a vowel. This is an item you will pick up very frequently in free conversation if your informant is at all talkative.

The next half dozen or so items are usually rather easily picked up in free conversation.

52.1 That is, for instance, to get the plural demonstrative remote, say, "It wasn't these boys, it was ____." You'd get them or them there in several other contexts, not necessarily with boys, by this time.

52.2 And you'd say, "Somebody," pointing across the road, short distance, "he lives--he doesn't live here, he lives ____," and you get over there; you point further away to get yonder. You should be on the alert for examples of there and yonder.

52.3 And you'd say, "Don't do it that way, do it ____." Or if you don't get the this way or thisaway, "He didn't go that way, he went ____."

52.4 To get the typical remark such as hm?, what's that?, how? that a person makes indicating he doesn't hear, you can just ask a question, drop your voice, mumble a little so that you can practically force the natural response.

The three questions on page 53 of the South Atlantic Work Sheets dealing with relative pronouns were left out. I would say that you could get samples of these in free conversation rather successfully, but for the benefit of those who don't try it that way, you would have something like this:

53.1 "A rich man has an easy time of it, but a man ____," so as to get that's poor / what's poor.

("If a man has plenty of money, he doesn't have anything to worry about, but life is tough on a man ____")

53.2 And then you point; you'd be out in the country; you see some fruit trees, and you say, "What would you call a group of fruit trees? And

somebody asks you if this is your orchard, and you point to somebody coming down the road, and say, 'There's the man ____.'

- 53.3 And then you would say something else: "When I was a young man, my father was poor, but just down the road a piece lived a boy ____." Now, this relative genitive is hard to elicit, but that is about as successful a frame as any. However, I have noticed that this item comes in with not too much difficulty if you have the tact of letting people continue their conversations.
- 54.1-6 Now, continuing on page 54, you would ask for the kinds of fruit they have around. And if you don't get cherry here, you might jump ahead
- 62.1 and ask, "Well, what kind of tree was it that George Washington cut down?"
- 54.1 And then you would get the cherry tree, and you'd ask, "What do you call the little hard thing inside of a cherry?"
- 54.2 And since you've gotten peach by now, peaches being pretty common all over the South, "What about the inside of a peach?" And then you would get seed or maybe kernel as well. They might distinguish between the seed as a whole and the little edible kernel inside of it.
- 54.3 You'd say, "Now, there is one kind of peach that you have to cut the kernel out of, and what do you call that?"
- 54.4 "And the other kind you can just break open and lift the kernel or seed out of, and what do you call that?"
- 54.5 "And then what do you call what's left over when you've finished eating an apple?"
- 54.6 And here, if you discover somewhere that there is a tradition of German settlement in the community, you might ask, "What do you call apples, or it could be any other fruits, that you sliced up and dried, say for

cooking?"

(Ask for snits)

- 54.7 "Now, then, the kind of nuts you grow under the ground; you pick them up, and you parch them or boil them," and you get peanuts, of course, and then you might ask, "Well, any other names for these?" Sometimes you'll get chufa, which is a slightly different nut than the peanut, and sometimes you'll mention that a peanut has two or more seeds, but maybe a pinder has one, or vice versa. But always also ask, "Were there any old-fashioned names you had for it?"
- 54.8-9 "Now, what kinds of nuts do you have growing around on trees?" And
- 54.8 you should try to get in some way, describing it, the walnut for pronunciation. Then you'd say, "When the walnut falls off the tree, it has a soft green thing on the outside you have to knock off and get your hands kind of dirty and dark when you mess with them." And then you say, "Then, after you've dried the walnuts, and you break them open, the hard part right around the meat, you call that the _____."
- 54.9 (Other kinds of nuts. Fish till you get almonds and pecans)
- 55.1 Then you have perhaps by now elicited in some way or other the pronunciation of oranges. "And you talk about going to the store; you'd say to the storekeeper, 'You got any oranges?' He says, 'No, I had some this morning, but they're _____.'" If you get sold out there, you might get it in a domestic situation: "No, I'm sorry, I just have to give you a grapefruit today; the oranges _____." And here again, look out for the indefinite article preceding a vowel.
- ("What kinds of fruit do you get from Florida?")
- 55.2 "Then the little tough spicy red-covered vegetables that grow underground; you call those _____."

- ("The small, red-covered root vegetables you eat raw are _____")
- 55.3 "And then the kind that you grow on a bush, and you slice them and eat them with lettuce and make ketchup out of them."
- 55.4 And then you somewhere by this time probably have gotten potatoes, and the context may indicate whether they normally use potatoes for sweet potatoes or Irish potatoes. But in any event, you'll say, "What kind of potatoes do you have?" And then, if they start naming, one thing is russet, and Idahoes, say: "Russets and Idahoes, they're all _____."
("Along with your meat, you might have a baked _____")
- 55.5 "And then, the other kind that has the hull or skin sort of flaky, flakes off, you call those _____." And then you could ask again about sweet potatoes, "if you distinguish them by size, different kinds by size, or shape, or by the color of the meat; some of them have a dark orange color; some of them have almost a greenish color"; you would get those distinctions, and then you might even ask somebody, "What are yams?" And get them to distinguish between yams and sweet potatoes.
- 55.6 Then you'd say, "What are the vegetables that, sliced, make your eyes run?"
- 55.7 "Then there's the kind of small one that you eat the stalk, and they come early in the year (or eat part of the stalk)."
- 55.8 (Get okra in a list of vegetables; also in a list of the ingredients for a good soup)
- 55.9 ("You leave an apple or a plum around; it'll dry up and _____")
- 55A.1 (Get names of leafy vegetables that come in heads, and when you get cabbage, you point to them and say, "I like these _____"; and, "Speaking about the size, you'd say, 'These _____'")
- 55A.3-4 Then, the next thing you do, you start asking for beans: "What's some of

- 55A.3 the kinds of beans you have here?" And I would start by asking the flat beans. You get them talking; if they mention butter beans, you ask them for different sizes, tenderness, and so on, whether the name is the same, fresh or dried.
- (You should get limas or the like)
- 55A.2 And then you'd say, "These butter beans, you can't eat them pod and all; you have to do what to them?"
- 55A.4 And then the other kind, string beans, snap beans, and so on; you may get various varieties. One of them that you'll likely get is Kentucky wonder, which is a good way of getting the natural pronunciation of Kentucky, rather than the kind directly elicited. Then you might get a distinction between whether they have white pods or green pods, and very often in the hills, the people used to string up the string beans, green beans, let them dry, and then they would boil them. They called them leather breeches. Now, you might fish around if this particular practice was observed, and if so, what the name was. Of course, this will also give you a good natural pronunciation of breeches.
- 55A.5 "What do you call the tops of turnips, of beets, or so forth, when you boil those up and cook them?" Turnip sallet is, of course, the easier of things to get.
- ("You take the tops of turnips and cook them and make a mess of ____")
- 55A.6 "And then you're speaking about lettuce; you'd say you had, when you're buying it by the head, 'I want to get three ____.'" Try also to get lettuce elicited for a pronunciation item.
- ("If you're making a salad, you say, 'I want two ____'")
- 55A.7 ("You have two boys and three girls; you have _____. Do you ever speak of them as so many heads? How? 'I've got five ____'")

- 56.1 ("When you pick corn, the green covering you take off the ear is the _____")
- 56.2 Then you switch over to corn, and the way I usually go about it: "What do you call corn when it is tender enough to cook and eat on the cob? Somebody looks at this corn in the field that's just about ripe, and says, 'That corn will make good _____.'" See, if you say it's served on the cob, you'll always get corn on the cob, but to get roasting ears, mutton corn, and the like, you want it young and tender enough to eat this way.
- 56.1-4 "Now, then, the thing growing up at the top of a corn stalk, the thing coming out of the end of the ear of corn, and the thing growing around the ear."
- 56.4 ("The stringy stuff that comes out the end of the corn shucks and that you have to brush off the ear when you take the shucks off")
- 56.5 "Then the big round thing that grows in a field; maybe you might make a jack-o'-lantern out of it; you call that a what?"
- 56.6 "And then a smaller vegetable, something like, the same function as a pumpkin, and the usual kind that's known in the rural South is a small yellow crook-neck kind." You're supposed to get squash. Then if you want to ask other kinds of squash, fine. "And did you ever have anything sort of like a squash but small, and sometimes they dried it?" You might get gourd; you might even hear the word cymling.
- 56.7,9 Then you say, "What kinds of melons might you have?" And you get watermelon. Then you say, "The kind of melon that has yellow meat; do you ever call it anything else?" because sometimes mushmelon is long and shaped like a watermelon, but cantaloupe is small and round.
- 56.8 Then you'd ask, "What do you call these small, umbrella-shaped things

- 57.1 that grow in damp, shady places," and if you get toadstool first, you can switch backwards, come back to mushroom. A mushroom, the kind that you wouldn't eat, anyhow, whichever you get, switch to the other and make sure you get a distinction between the kind that's possibly edible and the kind that isn't.
- 57.2 "And then somebody is taking a mouthful of soup and says, 'That soup's so hot, it was all I could do to _____,'" and then you make a motion to your Adam's apple to elicit swallowing.
- 57.3 Speaking about tobacco, of course: "Some people chew, some people smoke pipes, some smoke _____." Get cigars and cigarettes.
- 57.4 "Then you're talking about people at a party, having a good time around the piano; you could say what they were doing." You might have to ask one or two questions to get singing and laughing for their pronunciation, but you should get plenty of examples, both of the a- prefix and of the /n/ or /ŋ/ participial ending.
 ("They were standing around the piano _____, and if a funny story had been told, they'd all be _____")
- For the next half a dozen items on pages 57-58, you probably will get samples in free conversation.
- 57.6 But, for instance, "Somebody asks about a certain job, and you say it's within your power; you say, 'Sure, I _____.'" Get a weakly stressed [kɪn].
- 57.7 "And then somebody asks you about something else, and you say, 'Well, I'd do it if I could, but I just _____.'"
- 57.5 ("Somebody offers to do you a favor; you say, 'I appreciate it, but I don't want to be _____'")
- 57.8 "And then, you have been working, and somebody asks you to do some

- more, you'd say, 'I've done ____.'" Try to get the perfective done.
 ("Somebody asks you, about sundown, to do some work, and you say, 'I got up to work before sunup, and I ____ all I'm going to today'")
- 57.8 "Or then you have been telling somebody, warning them about something, and you reach the limit; you say, 'I ____.'" The perfective done will usually come out several times in conversation, but these are contexts in which you can force it.
- 57.9 ("You're talking about the fact that so few of your old friends are still alive: 'I've spent all week looking for my high school classmates, and it seems they're ____.'" Suggest done dead if necessary)
 Now, then, somebody expresses ignorance of something he had been exposed to in school; I say, "You had three years of history and you ____?"
 Something about his knowledge: "You had three years of history, and you ____?"
- 58.1 ("The corn's short; at this time of year, it ____ taller. It isn't as tall as it ____." "In such a situation, he ____ to be careful." Watch for it in conversation. Don't force first time around, if you don't get response, but don't hesitate to suggest)
- 58.2 ("I'll dare to go through the graveyard at night, but I'll bet you _____," or ask for the opposite of dare. Put in situation where one boy is daring another to do something)
- 58.3 ("You aren't doing what you ____." Watch in conversation; be sure you get ought, and don't rest content with should)
- 58.4 "Now, the opposite of he ought to would be he ____."
 ("A boy got a whipping; you say, 'I bet he did something he ____'")
- 58.5 "And then you're just refusing to do this. 'Will you do this?' 'No, I ____.'"

(Giving an adamant refusal. "No matter how many times you ask me to do that, I _____")

58.6 ("When you get something done, hard, all by yourself, and your friend was standing around not helping, you say, 'You _____.'" Get might have and past participle of help)

58.7 "Then somebody asks you if you can do something, and you say, 'Well, I'm not sure about my plans, but I _____.'" Again, might, might could, other things like that should show up frequently in the normal process of elicitation.

("Suggesting possibility of being able to do something, you say, 'I'm not sure, but I _____.'" Again at end you might fish around and even suggest might could if you have to)

59.1 We go outdoors again, and we talk about a bird that makes a melancholy sound at night; sometimes people are scared of him. Of course, you'll get the word owl. And you ask for the little kind of owl that has a

59.2 relatively shrill voice, and you ask for the big kind, or preferably you might ask for different kinds of owls. If you get screech owl or hoot owl, ask for what the differences are, and then ask for other kinds.

("What kinds of birds make scary noises at night, especially around a graveyard? What kinds of owls do you have around here?" For pages 59-62, you might want pictures)

59.3 Then you ask for the kind of bird that you find on the side of the tree drilling holes in it. And then you would get woodpecker, and ask, "Any other kinds?" You should get sapsucker and yellowhammer frequently in the South. You might get several kinds of woodpeckers or peckerwoods.

(Be on the lookout for peckerwood. At the end of the item, ask if you've ever heard anybody--or any class of people--compared to woodpeckers)

- 59.4 "And then the kind of black and white striped animal that leaves a powerful smell behind if you mess with him." You'd get that. And then, "Is there more than one kind?" You find out about that, and then you ask if there are any other names for it.
- 59.5 Then you'd say, "Well, any kinds of animals that might come in and raid your chicken roost?" And you get these. "And then you speak about all of these: possums, skunks, weasels, coons, foxes, and so forth; you call all of them ____." ("Any name that takes care of them all? 'I'm going to get me a gun and some traps and stop those ____.'" As a last resort, fish for varmints and even suggest; get definition of the term)
- 59.6-7 Then you say, "The little bushy-tailed animal that goes up and down a tree is a _____," and you get the kinds of squirrels. "How many different kinds do you remember having around?" (Get relative sizes of different kinds of squirrels)
- 59.8 If you don't get ground squirrels (and they're not lowland; their habitat seems to cut off about the fall line), then you'd say, "This kind that are brown, dark brown and light brown striped, sort of like a squirrel, you call those what?" For the kinds of wildlife, of course, as for some of these other things, having some pictures along never hurts.
- 59.9 ("Kinds of common edible freshwater fish")
("Kinds of common edible saltwater fish")
- 60.1 And then you ask kinds of seafood people have to eat around there. So you will get some, and then, if they don't bring up oysters, "Well, you

know something that you're not supposed to eat unless there is an r in the month?"

60.2 And then, after this, you switch to, "Well, you go out around the pond at night, and you hear something going 'a-womp, a-womp,'" and he'll say bullfrog. "Well, you ever hear the bullfrog called anything else? Any

60.2-4 other kind of frogs besides bullfrog?" Of course, you can get just frogs; you fish for different kinds. You ask for the one that has a deep

60.3 bass voice, the one that has a little high-pitched voice that you see around when it looks like it might be going to rain; they climb a tree, and so forth.

(They are supposed to be a sign that winter is over)

60.4 "And then the kind that you see in the garden that hops along, and at times you wish to lay off of them because they used to tell you you'd get warts from them."

60.5 And then you ask, "What would you put on your hook for bait when you're going fishing?" And here you might start getting minnows and other things like that, and that's perfectly all right. "And how about things you go out in the garden, the kind of wiggler you might dig up? And do you have any other names for them, or is it more than one kind? What do you call the real big ones?" and so on, "And the big long ones?" So you would get things like the ordinary earthworm or red worm, distinguished from the Georgia wiggler or town worm, and so on.

(After you get earthworm or angleworm or the like, ask if there's a name for the bigger, livelier kind)

60.6-7 Now, then, you'd say, "There's something that's got a hard shell, and you sometimes see it crossing the road, and you pick it up and it pulls its head and its legs in; what do you call this?" And then you ask,

"You have something bigger than this that you find in the water?"

You ask for different kinds: land, water, big, and small, and the kind that you might make soup out of and so on.

60.7 ("Something like a turtle, only it lives on dry land." Note: be on the alert for gopher in South Georgia and the Gulf States for a large burrowing dry-land turtle)

60.8 And then you may have got this already, but if you haven't, you would ask, "Is there anything you see along a stream that sort of looks like, it's got legs, it sort of swims backwards, got a little bit of a shell on it," to get the crawfish/crayfish and so on.

("A kind of thing that you find in freshwater streams; it's got claws, and when you turn over a rock, it often swims away backward")

60.9 ("A couple of pounds of _____," shrimp)

60A.1 Now, say, "Something that you'll see flying around a light, trying to fly into it." Well, then, get something on this. "Suppose it's got something that's sort of powder; you catch it, and powder comes off the wings." And if you have not got moth here, then you switch to the next thing.

60A.2 "What do you call things that get in your clothes and eat holes in them?"

60A.3 "And then, what's the kind of thing you see out at night flashing on its own light?"

60A.4 And then you say, "What's the kind of long-bodied insect that's got two pairs of shiny wings up near the front and sort of hangs in the air over a stream, and so on," and if you don't get dragonfly for one of the synonyms, you could ask what it is. You'd say, "Well, sometimes people think this means a snake's around, or sometimes, you know,

they'll eat their own weight in mosquitoes." If you get both snake doctor and mosquito hawk, ask them to distinguish between them; a snake feeder and something else.

60A.5-7 "What kinds of things are there around here that might sting you?"

And you'll get a bunch of names, and then you'll ask for the things

60A.6 that build a little mud nest up on the side of the house. And here

you should get dirt dauber or its synonyms. And you say, "Do they sting?" and most of the time in the South, people say they don't. I

don't know whether they do or not, but I sure ain't going to fool with

60A.6 them. Then say, "What's something that builds a little paper nest up

60A.5 on the side of the house?" And then, "What's the kind that builds a

great big paper nest up in the trees?" And "What's the kind that

60A.7 builds a nest in the ground or nests in fence posts?" Then, if you

haven't gotten all of them, you might get some others. A good anecdote

here is an actual experience of mine. When I was at Boy Scout

camp, back about 14 years old, I went out to split wood for the camp-

fire, and I whacked through a piece of wood into the ground, went

right smack into a yellow jackets' nest, and they started swarming

after me. I broke the camp record for the hundred-yard dash away from

there, but there were still some that got under my shirt and stung me.

And I didn't go back after my ax till the next day.

60A.8 Of course, you also get things like mosquitoes and so forth.

("Things that fly around at night and bite; some carry malaria")

60A.9 ("Small insects that burrow in your skin and raise welts")

61.1 Then you'll speak about the thing that kind of jumps along the ground
for grasshopper or hoppergrass.

61.2 And if you haven't gotten minnow already, mention the little kinds of

fish you use for bait and try to get differentiation until you get pronunciation of [mIno] ~ [mIn+] or the like.

- 61.3 Then say, "The things up on the side of the house up in the corner of a room, where you haven't been sweeping and dusting right, what would you call those?" And you say, "Well, what would you call the thing outside on a tree or bush?" Differentiate between the indoor cobweb and the outdoor spider web or dew web. Of course, if you happen to be around, and you see one of these things, either indoors or out, you might ask what they call it and whether it means one thing or another. Some people say that a cobweb just comes from dust indoors, and that a spider web is something different.
- 61.4 "And the parts of the tree down at the bottom," of course, you get roots; you may have gotten this already.
("When you're pulling up a stump, you have to dig around and cut the _____")
- 61.5 "And the kind of tree that you tap to make syrup out of; you call that a what?"
- 61.6 "And if a man has a lot of these on his place or part of his farm, what would you call them? You'd say, 'He's got him a good _____.'"
- 61.8 And, of course, you ask for other trees.
- 61.7 ("A kind of tree with broad leaves, sheds them all at one time; with bark that peels; with little knobs or balls on it; with tough wood used for chopping blocks")
- 61.8 (Common trees in the community. You might ask this before getting down to cases)
- 62.1 And then, if you haven't got your cherry tree already, you ask, "What did George Washington cut down with his little hatchet?"
- 62.2 Then you speak about the small kind of bush that grows along the road

or fences and has little red berries and shiny leaves that turn bright red very early, and sometimes they used to use these for tanning leather. You might have to force [ʃumək] or [ʃumæk] or something like that, but anyhow, the folk etymology that they explain the pronunciation [ʃumək] because it was used for tanning leather at home.

- 62.3 Then you say, "Well, any kinds of things that make your skin break out?" and you ask whether it's a bush or vine or tree, and then you describe them as much as possible.
- 62.6 "And somebody would ask you about some sort of berries: 'No, you'd better not eat those berries; they're ____.'" "
- 62.4-5 "Now, then, what sort of berries do you eat? How about certain reddish kinds?" And so make sure you get strawberries and raspberries for their pronunciation.
- 62.4 ("Berries you make shortcake out of")
- 62.5 ("Kinds of berries with rough surface; some are red; some are red and black")
- 62.7-8 Then you fish around for the kinds of bushes and small trees that have bright flowers that come out in the spring, and then you get laurel. And the distinctive things between laurel and rhododendron are that the joints on the rhododendron are much longer than that of the laurel first, and the rhododendron grows a good deal bigger. Here, having a picture manual or some kind of descriptive wouldn't hurt.
- 62.9 Then, of course, you ask, "The tree that has big shiny leaves and the great big white flowers."
("Leaves a prickly seed pod about the size and shape of a cucumber")
- 63.1 Now, this finishes the flora and fauna, and you get back to the family, and, "A woman who is married, if you ask her to go somewhere, you ask

her family to go somewhere with you, says, 'Well, I guess it's all right, but I'll have to ask ____.'" Then you get synonyms, old-fashioned terms, father's terms, "in" terms, in the family, not used outside.

(A good many terms for this section will show up in conversation.

"When a salesman tries to get you/a married woman to buy something, you say, 'I'd better ask ____'")

63.2 "Or the man'll say, 'I have to go home and ask ____.'" .

("Somebody invites you/a married man to a party; he says, 'I'll have to ask ____.'" Other names? Names used by older people?")

63.3 And then you might ask, "If a woman has lost her husband, you'd call her what?" And then you might here, if you've got a relaxed pronunciation, say, "If he isn't dead, he just up and left her, you'd call her what?" because grass widow gives a more relaxed pronunciation of widow. Also, here's a good story: one of my father's, an ice-breaker, that one of my friends in South Carolina used to say; he had the hay fever so bad, he sneezed every time he saw a grass widow.

63.4-5 "Now, then, at home, the one that usually gave you a whipping was your ____." And then you talk about your father. Get familiar, old-fashioned terms: "What you call your father, what he called his father, what your children call you, and what their children, and so forth." You fish back and forth there.

("A boy who has a chance at a job might want to go home and talk it over with his ____")

63.6-7 ("A boy likes to think he'll also be understood by his ____." Other names you use? Older people use? Younger people use?")

63.8 "And then you say your mother and your father are both together; they

are your _____"; they're parents.

- 64.1-2 Then you ask, "Did you know your grandparents, or what did you call them?" Then, "What do children around here now call their grandparents?" Be sure to get grandfather and grandmother and the familiar terms.
- 64.3 "And you say, 'I've got five _____; my wife and I have raised five.'" And you look for young'uns and the old-fashioned term chaps. As I have remarked to several of my colleagues in other regions, I have a thing about using the term kids, that this was considered very derogatory in the South when I was growing up, and it certainly would be used only for the very small. To use or speak of college kids, including bearded graduate students, seems to me utterly nonsensical and incomprehensible.
- 64.4 ("A name a child's known by just in the family, especially names it's called by older people")
- 64.5 "Now, something on four wheels that a baby could lie down in, and you might be able to push it around and so forth; what would you call that?" And you'd try and get synonyms.
- 64.6 "And then when you've got the baby in that, and you're walking up and down the sidewalk behind this thing, what do you say you are doing to the baby?"
- 64.7 ("A boy of 20, in comparison with brothers of 18 and 16, is the _____. Besides oldest, you might speak of them in terms of being grown up. He's the _____. Jim is grown up, but of the three, Tom is the _____." Watch for examples in conversation of superlatives of past participles)
- 64.8-9 "And so then you'd say, 'Sally is my youngest _____.'" If you get daughter, then you could also ask for a girl. If you get girl, you can ask for daughter.

- 65.1 ("If a woman's about to have a baby, you say she's _____. Any other terms? Used by women to each other? Suppose the woman doesn't have a husband. Any joking ways of talking about it? She got herself _____. She got _____")
- 65.2 Now, you'd say, "What would you call a woman that would help with the baby if you didn't have a doctor to send for when the baby was about to be born?" And you ask, of course, what the older term was, if you get it. Sometimes here you'll get the verb, as I remember one old man in the Talmadge belt of Georgia said indignantly "he never believed in having no man granny none of his babies."
- 65.3 "Now, if a boy has about the same build and same looks as his father, what do you just say about him? 'This boy certainly _____.' Now, suppose his father was known to have a bad temper, and the boy showed signs of developing it; what would you say about that?" Try to get distinctions between looks like and favours and resembles and takes after. One of them I might use about my own family, though I don't think I'd use it to their face, but I remember one of my informants who had worked on my grandfather's farm came in and heard my grandmother saying, "These McDavid men, they all love liquor."
("Suppose he acquires the mannerisms and behavior of his father; you say, 'He _____.' Any terms used disapprovingly, as if he's acquiring his father's bad habits?")
- 65.4 ("You ought to take Aunt Jane's advice about your children; she's _____ ten of them." Alternative: "Children may be allowed to do that now, but that wasn't the way I was _____")
- 65.5 ("To a child who's misbehaved: 'If you do that again, I'll give you a good _____.' Any other terms? To small children? One boy to another?

Young boys? Older boys?")

- 65.6 "And you're talking about, say, 'I believed something when I was a child, but I learned about it when I _____,' and you'd see somebody who was a little boy last year, and you'd say, 'My, how you've _____.'"

65.8 "Now, suppose you have a child whose father and mother weren't married to each other; what would you call him? Any other names you'd have? Maybe some of them a little cruder; some of them maybe a little gentler." ("Any names you hear used by other groups--blacks, poor whites, etc.?"

66.1 ("Jane is a loving child, but Peggy is a lot _____")

66.2 One that was left off here, but I think was very good in certain types of old-fashioned pronunciation; I'd say, "Your brother has a boy; that boy would be your _____."

66.3 "And a child who's lost both its parents would be a _____." ("Suppose it's been put in an institution; it's a _____")

66.4 "And somebody appointed to look after an orphan would be a what?"

66.5 "Now, in speaking about the McDonalds, say you're a McDonald and asking about how long you've lived here, you'd say, 'My what have always lived here.' What would you say about people who live in the same house with you all together? One thing you'd say: 'The county's full of my _____.'" ("If you have a lot of cousins and nephews and nieces around, you say, 'The town is full of my _____.' Would you use the same word for you parents and grandparents? For the people living in your house?" This often shows up)

66.6 "And then, you're a McDonald, and somebody asks you 'What about Angus McDonald?' You say, 'Well, I don't know anything about him. We have the same name, but as far as I know, I'm _____'" to get no kin or no

relation to him .

("Yes, she has the same family name and does look a bit like me, but I'm actually _____")

66.7 "And somebody that you've never seen in the community before, you'd call a what? Now, somebody who comes from outside the state, would you have any name for him? Suppose you had somebody who came from another country; what would you call him?"

("Would you ever use the word foreigner of someone not from another country?")

67.1 Now, switching to the Bible, "The two sisters of Lazarus were _____," or if you don't get it that way, you'd say, "Jesus' mother was named _____."

(For these names, alternates--names of people informant knows)

67.2 "George Washington's wife was _____."

67.3 "And then there was a song: 'Wait Till the Sun Shines, _____.'"

67.4 (Various uses: "Will is a nickname for _____," William. "Other nicknames for William. Nicknames applicable to a little boy. Also in billy goat. Or B_____ the Kid")

67.5 "Now, in the Bible the first book of the New Testament before Mark was what?"

("First of the four Gospels, the one with the Sermon on the Mount. Matt is a short name for _____")

67.7 Now, here, we want to get the pronunciation of a surname. [End of tape reel]

Continuing, Raven I. McDavid, Jr., version by which he elicited responses for the work sheets of the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States.

67.7 We're beginning with the form to be elicited, the proper name [kʊpə] or

[kupə] and then the appellation for a female, married. "The two rivers at Charleston, South Carolina, are the Ashley and the ____." Or, otherwise, you can use some prominent local citizen, someone that people know who has this surname. "Now, then, a woman by this name you were introducing to someone, you'd say, 'I want you to meet ____.'" (Or the name for a barrel maker. Get Mrs. in other situations--conversation, names of neighbors, etc.)

- 67.8 "Now, do you have any name for the kind of preacher that's not particularly good, doesn't have much training, works at something else during the week but preaches on Sunday when the congregation can't find anybody better? Anything else you would call him? What would you call a kind of carpenter that you wouldn't dare trust doing any major work on a house, but you might call on him when you wanted to have a chicken coop built?"
("Ever use jackleg about preachers?")
- 67.6 "Now, a woman who's in school, on the faculty, you'd say she is a what? Would you call her the same thing whether she was in elementary school or high school?"
- 67.9 "Then, if you have a sister living in the community, you might tell one of your children, 'This is a nice day; why don't you go and call on ____?' If she's your sister, and you're speaking to the child, you'd refer to her to the child as _____. Now, did you have any aunts? How did you refer to them?"
("Your mother or father introduces his brother and sister and says, 'This is _____, and this is _____'")
- 68.1 "Well, now, if a woman's name is Sally, what is that informal for?"
(For Bible-conscious: "The name of Abraham's wife." Resort to trade

names, e.g., Sara Lee)

68.2 (Introduce the names by familiar experience, family or names in the news; then ask, "If your father had a brother by that name, you'd call him _____")

68.3 "Now, the commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia was what? How did you refer to him?"

(Or use military experience of informant. Get anecdotes if possible)

68.4 "And everybody in Kentucky seems to get what military title? For instance, the one who's sold so much Kentucky Fried Chicken, he's _____."

(Elicitable as a common title; perhaps it'll come out in conversation)

68.5 ("Military title? General term of address to white employers? Only by blacks?")

68.6 "The man who presides over your county court, you refer to him as _____."

(Perhaps fieldworker has learned name of local judge, active or retired; use such information when possible)

68.7 "Now, a boy or girl that's going to school would be what? Would you use the same term if he was in high school or in college?"

("Grade school?")

68.8 "And in an office, the woman who takes dictation and handles the boss's correspondence, you'd say was his _____."

("Woman in an office that handles the boss's mail, schedules his appointments, etc., is his _____")

69.1 "And a woman who acts on the stage, you'd call her a what?"

("A woman who appears in plays or movies is _____")

69.2 "And in these times, you'd say, 'I'm glad I'm not a Chinaman or a Russian; I'm proud to be _____.'"

("When you're thinking about the problems other countries have, you're glad you're ____." Often comes up in conversation)

69.3 "Now, of course, not everybody here is one race, and you would refer to the people of the other race as what? And any terms you think they would prefer to be called? Any terms they really don't like to be called and really get mad when you call them that, you know?"

(Almost inconceivable that some term wouldn't have appeared by this point. Take off from such a term: "Terms whites use to them? About them? Complimentary, derogatory, jocular, etc.? Their own use? Use by older or younger generations?")

69.6 (Item originally designed to get usage of Negroes to employer, but it can be extrapolated. "What title/how would you call the man you work for if you're speaking to him and not using his name? Would black usage be different from white? Older usage?")

69.7 Well, now, of course, as you can see, this can be switched around the other way: "And somebody of the white race who's not very well-to-do, you might call him what? Suppose you didn't think very much of him; what would you call him?"

("White people who aren't well off, haven't had a chance at education, and the like. White people that are good for nothing, too lazy to work, etc. Does it make any difference if they're town or country people?")

69.8 "What would people of the other race call him?"

(Look for the words common and ordinary and their connotations)

69.9 "Then, somebody who's not very familiar with town life; when he comes to town, it becomes pretty clear that he isn't; what would you call him? Or, for instance, you don't live in town, you live out in the country;

you might sometimes, just joking about yourself, say, 'I'm just an old ____.' Any other names? Any names you wouldn't like to be called, if you're this way?"

("Children might say, 'Look at that old ____.'" Ask about people from particular kinds of locations: mountains, swamps, sandhills, piney woods, red clay country, etc. "Any particular terms used by blacks? Do you know the term hoosier? In what contexts?")

- 70.1 ("At a party, you look at your watch and see it's 11:30 or so; you say, 'We'd better be getting home; it's ____ midnight.'" Usually examples appear in conversation)
- 70.2 ("You slip and catch yourself; 'This is a dangerous place; I ____ fell'")
- 70.3 "Now, somebody comes by for you, and you holler out, 'I'll be there in ____.'" "
- 70.4 "And then you're going down the road looking for somebody's place, and it was the right road, but you weren't sure of the distance. You'd stop and ask somebody, 'How ____?' What would you ask him?"
- 70.5 "And somebody trying to call somebody's attention to look in your direction, you'd say, 'Don't look there, look ____.'" And suppose you were tired of somebody doing something, and you wanted to call his attention to it; would you use that same phrase, or would you say something different?" This, incidentally, may come out in anecdotes. (Calling attention or reprimanding, especially parent or child, senior workman to junior)
- 71.1 "And you want to know whether somebody goes to town once or twice or three times a week; you'd ask him, 'How ____?'"
- 71.2 "And you're talking to somebody, and you're agreeing with what he says; he says, 'I ain't going to do that,' and you'd say, '____.'" "

Again, you sometimes get these things in conversation or other contexts.

- 71.3 "And this part of the face above your eyes is your ____."
(Point; you may have to describe for blind informants; little trouble)
- 71.4 ("Go to the barber and have him cut your ____")
("If you haven't shaved in a week or so, you're probably growing a ____")
- 71.5 "And over here, you might stick your pencil behind your ____, and this other one is your ____."
(I used to elicit right ear by asking, "Where did the old-time store-keeper keep his pencil when he wasn't using it, so it'd always be handy?" If I got just behind his ear, good for 10.5, I'd ask, "Which?" Response almost always, "his right ear," often adding, "unless he's left-handed")
- 71.6 "And then, if somebody's mumbling, you'd say, 'Take that gum out of your ____.'" (Often in conversation)
- 71.7 "And these are your ____; one of them would be your ____."
("You have the dentist look at your ____; he says he needs to fill that ____")
- 71.9 "And the dentist might look at your mouth and say, 'Well, you've been taking pretty good care of your teeth, but pay a little more attention to your ____.'"
- 72.1,5 "And this is your ____, and this part of it is your ____; and this part of your hand is your ____, and you see, these are your ____."
(Point. "Did old people have another word?")
- 71.2 "And if somebody's getting ready to fight, you'd say he'd double up his ____--you meant both here."

(Get singular and plural)

- 72.3 "And then somebody who's complaining about rheumatism or pains, old age, that would be even better, say, 'I'm getting kind of stiff in all of my ____.'" "
- 72.4 "And this part of you is your _____. Can you remember any other name for it? And then these are your _____." ("He's got broad _____")
- 72.5 "And then these are your _____; this is your _____." (Get singular and plural)
- 72.6 "And these are your _____." (Point; sentences are easy to frame if necessary)
- 72.7 ("I stumbled over a box in the dark and bruised my _____")
- 72.8 ("Back of the thighs, especially midway between knee and buttock." Describe or demonstrate: squatting on your _____. Note hunker down as variant for 96.4)
- 72.9 "And somebody who's been sick a while and lost a lot of weight; tell it by people looking at him in the face; how would you say he looked?" ("Someone's been sick a while; he's up and about now, but still looks a bit _____. How would he say he felt?")
- 73.1 "And somebody who looked as if he could pick up 250 pounds and walk across a football field with it; you'd say, 'He's big and _____.' Anything else you would call it? What about, say, a cup of coffee that you could practically put a nail in; you'd say, 'My, that coffee's mighty _____.' How do you use the word stout?" (Try whiskey or tobacco: "You can drink/smoke that, but I find it too _____")
- 73.2 "And somebody who's always got a smile on his face, gets along well with

- everybody, you'd say, 'I like him because he's so ____.'" Look here also for good humor and so on. "And then, somebody who gets along well with other people, you'd say he's very ____."
- 73.3 ("Somebody, like a teenager, who's all arms and legs and always stumbling over his feet, you say he's mighty ____")
- 73.4 ("A person who keeps on doing things that don't make any sense, you say is a plain _____. Other names? Inhibition about the word fool?")
- 73.5 ("A person who has plenty of money and hangs onto it is a _____. Somebody who gets money and help from other people and doesn't give much or anything in return")
- 73.6 "Now, do you ever use the word common? What sort of people would you say that about?"
- 74.1 "Now, somebody who's up in years, say over 80, and still does her housework and so on, you'd say, 'For her age, she certainly is ____.'" Look here also for the qualifier right with adjectives and adverbs. "Now, for a young person who's always buzzing around, like a child, 'You know, these children just wear me down; they're so ____.'" ("Children who are always on the go and never seem to stand still, you say they're mighty _____. Other terms for old or young?")
- 74.2 "And a child stayed out about an hour beyond the time you expect him home, and you say, 'I know I shouldn't, but I'm beginning to feel a little ____.'" "
- 74.3 "And then something, a terrible noise or screams and so forth, say, 'I feel ____.' Or how about somebody who is afraid to go to bed in the dark? What kind of person would you say there? What would you say about a place, like a dark road where the big trees cast dark shadows about--'That place looks mighty ____.'" "

- 74.4 ("I don't want to go upstairs in the dark; I'm _____. Other words?")
 "And you'd say, about the old gray mare, 'She ain't what she _____.'
 Or you could say, 'She isn't afraid now, but she certainly _____.'"
- 74.5 "Or, 'I don't know why she's afraid now; she certainly _____.'"

(You might need to get the opposite of used to be)
- 74.6 "And someone who leaves his money lying around in plain sight and goes out and leaves the door open, you'd say, 'He's mighty _____.'"
- 74.7 "And then you'd say about Aunt Minnie, 'Well, you know there's nothing really wrong with her, but every once in a while she does act a bit _____.' Anything else you'd say? Well, now, the word queer, would you use that? Has it changed its meaning for you in recent years?"

("A person who does a lot of harmless but irrational things." Get synonyms. Get queer for pronunciation, and ask about changes of meaning)
- 74.8 ("Somebody who makes up his mind and nothing can make him change it is mighty _____." "Or in arguing with someone like that, you might say, 'Don't be so _____'")
- 75.1 "Now, if there's somebody that you can't talk to, can't question, without getting in a mighty argument, or maybe almost in a fight, what would you say of him? 'I don't want to get into a discussion with him because he's too _____.' Anything else you would say about that?"

("If somebody loses his temper when the least little thing goes wrong, he's awfully _____")
- 75.2 "Then you'd say, talking about one of these touchy people, 'I was just making a casual remark, and all of a sudden he got _____.' Anything else you would say? Well, somebody that's really going to be trouble if you say anything about him in the mood he's in, you say, 'He's

acting awful ____."

(Habitual bad temper)

- 75.3 "Now, sometimes somebody says something, other people starting to be excited, and you'll say, 'Now, he didn't mean anything; now just keep ____.' Or, if you'd say there are no waves on the lake, it's a what kind of day? Did you ever say keep calm?"
 ("Somebody's about to lose his temper. You tell him, 'Just ____'")
- 75.4 "Now, you've been working all day, and say, 'I'm feeling mighty ____.'"
- 75.5 Or more than just ordinarily tired, you'd say, 'I'm completely ____.' Any other ways you'd say that? Say, 'I'm plumb ____.'"
 (Be sure to get worn-out for grammar)
- 76.1 "Now, a little child went to school this morning, came home early; what was the matter with her? Well, she _____. Or you'd say, 'I saw somebody on the street yesterday; he was looking good; when was it he _____?'"
- 76.2 ("Don't worry about him; he'll be all right ____." Emphasize indefiniteness. "We'll get there _____"; "we'll get the work done _____")
- 76.3 "Now, somebody was out playing in the rain, wouldn't come in and change his clothes; next day he was sniffing and so forth; you'd say he did what?"
 ("Somebody got overheated and chilled, and his eyes and nose started running; you say he _____")
- 76.4 "And somebody who can't talk very much; you'd say he sounds a bit _____ [imitating hoarseness]."
- 76.5 "And then, he's got a bit of a _____ [coughing]."
- 76.6 ("I'd better go to bed; I'm feeling a little _____")
- 76.7 ("At six o'clock I'll _____")

- 76.8 ("He's still sleeping; better go _____")
- 77.1 "Now, somebody's in bed, something wrong with him; the doctor comes to see him, looks at the pills by his bed, and he says, 'Why haven't you _____?' And I'd say, 'Mamma brought it in to me this morning, and I _____.'"

(This item is almost always got in conversation)
- 77.2 "And somebody who can't hear very well, you'd say he's getting a little _____."

(Maybe you get hard of hearing; then ask, "If he can hardly hear at all, he's _____")
- 77.3 "And then you go out, you work all day, and you come in; you'd say, 'Look how I've _____.' Your shirt's all wet; you'd say, 'Look how I've _____.'" And if they say perspired, say, "Well, now, if you're just being really common and have been working hard, you wouldn't say just perspired; you'd say, 'I _____!'"
- 77.4 "You got a big lump on your arm, and it's got a big core in it; what would you call that kind of thing? Well, if it just had one head, what would you call it?"
- 77.5 "Then, when you open this thing up, the stuff that drains out--what would you call that?"
- 77.6 "And, you'd say, 'I got a boil' or whatever on your arm, and 'Look how it _____.' And you'd say, 'Well, I've been treating it for several days, but it's still pretty badly _____.'"

("A bee stung me, and my hand _____")
- 77.7 ("When you get a blister, the liquid that forms under the skin is _____")
- 78.1 "And somebody got shot or stabbed; you'd say you got the doctor to

look at the _____."

- 78.2 "Now, sometimes a wound won't heal clean--got this sort of hard stuff that grows around it. Sometimes you have to cut it out, take alum to burn it out--what do you call this stuff? Did you ever hear it called proud flesh?"
- 78.3 "And then you'd have just a little cut, then you'd paint it with _____."
- 78.4 "And then, suppose you got malaria; what would they give you for that? Kind of bitter stuff."
(For more sophisticated people, think in terms of gin and tonic)
- 78.5 "And then, somebody's no longer alive; you'd say, 'I don't know when he _____.'"
("The doctors did everything they could, but he _____. She's been living all alone ever since her husband _____.") Often occurs in conversation)
"Now, if you didn't want to say died, do you have anything else you'd say you might feel was a little kinder or something?"
- 78.6 "Suppose you were kind of being crude about it; you'd say, 'That mean old bastard, he finally _____.'"
("I'm glad that old skinflint finally _____")
- 78.7 "And somebody's dead; you'd say, 'I don't know what it was he _____.'"
("He's been dead a week, and nobody's yet figured out what he _____")
- 78.8 "Now then, somebody's dead and they bury him; you'd say they take him out to the _____. Now, would you call it that if it was public, say owned by the county or the township? Suppose it was owned by the church. Now, suppose it was just a little piece that he owned on his own farm, like my Granddaddy McDavid happened to have, where he and my grandmother and my twin uncles are buried."

- 79.1 "Somebody's dead, and they're getting ready to bury him. What do they put him in before they take him out to the graveyard?
("Other names? Any names any other group uses, e.g., Gullah pinto?")
- 79.2 ("He was an important man; everybody turned out for his _____. They might postpone preaching the funeral till the family got there, but they'd go ahead and have the _____")
- 79.3 "And then, after the funeral, the women in the family are wearing black clothes; you say they're all in _____. Anything else when people are really worked up about a death in the family? What do you say they're doing?"
- 79.4 "Now, somebody meets you, just an ordinary day, and says, 'How're you feeling?' You'd say what?"
- 79.5 "And say, well, the children are out a little bit late; the mother'd begin to get a little uneasy. 'Now, he'll be home all right; now just don't _____.'" "
- 79.6 "Now, your joints get stiff and aching; you say you've got a touch of what? Anything else you used to call it?" Of course, there's a story-- one of my colored informants used to say, or was told by one of my colored informants: Mandy goes to church, and somebody says, "Where you been the last few weeks, Mandy?" "I just done been in bed with [aəθəaɪtɪs]." "Sure--and ain't he got the nicest bed manners?"
- 79.7 "Now, there's a disease somebody used to have, a lot of children used to have, a lot of them used to die, sort of strangled to death; now they give them shots for it. What was it you call that? They call it dip-_____."
- 79.8 "And then your skin and your eyeballs turn kind of yellow; you'd say you got a touch of what?"

- 80.1 "And then you got a pain down here and got to have an operation; you say you're operated on for what? Do you remember what people used to call it? They used to talk about it before they knew how to operate; most people died with it. You ever hear anything like cramp colic, locked bowels, inflammation of the bowels?"
- 80.2 "Well, now, somebody's eaten junk--stuff that doesn't agree with him. He'll go out and lean over a rail fence, and all coming up; what do you say he has to do?"
- 80.2-3 "Anything else you'd call it? Either gentler terms or somewhat crude terms for what he's doing?"
- 80.4 "Well, somebody's not quite at that stage, but says, 'You know, I got to go out and get some fresh air; I'm feeling a little sick ____.' Where'd you say he's feeling sick?"
- 80.5 ("She'd hardly got the news when she came right over ____." Get in conversation)
- 81.1 ("If he doesn't come, ____ disappointed." I haven't found these very profitable items; conversational examples might do)
- 81.2 ("Anytime you come over, we ____.")
- 81.3 ("To a child, 'If you do that again, I'll ____.'" Listen for go and and take and combinations)
- 81.4 "Young man's going over to the same girl's house pretty regularly, one day after another; what do you say he's doing? Well, now, suppose it's getting more serious; what'd you say?"
- 81.5 ("A girl's putting on her best dress, etc.; her little brother says, 'She's fixing up for her ____.' Other names?")
- 81.6 ("He's going to see his _____. Other names? Older people would say?")
- 81.7 ("A boy came home with lipstick on his collar; his little brother says,

- 'You've been _____. ' Other words? Any old-fashioned terms?")
- 82.1 "And then, he's been doing this [i.e., courting her] for some time, and then stopped going over there and never showed up in the neighborhood. You'd say, 'Well, he asked her to marry him; she just _____. ' Suppose she was expecting to marry him; she went off with somebody else. What'd you say she'd done to him? Any other terms for it?" ("When a girl stops letting the boy come over to see her, you say she _____. He asked her to marry him, but she _____. They were engaged and all of a sudden she _____. What if the man has done it to the woman, in all three situations?")
- 82.2 "Well, you'd say, 'He gave her a ring; it's about time they were getting _____. '"
(Get pronunciation. "Any humorous synonyms?")
- 82.3-4 "Now, at a wedding, the girl that stands up by the bride, what do you call her? And what do you call the man that stands up by the groom? You remember any other things they used to have?" ("Other names? Old-fashioned ones?")
- 82.5 "Now, I don't know whether they have them around here at all now, but in the old days, sometimes, after somebody got married, the boys in the neighborhood get together--they'd tie tin cans to a tree outside the house, or they'd shoot off guns, or they'd do all kinds of things to make noise and annoy and embarrass them. What do you call that kind of thing they were doing?" ("Is it done to friends? Is it done only when one of the couple has been married before? Is it ever done when somebody has upset the community--by taking an unpopular political stand?")
- 82.6 "Now, you're here; now, somebody doesn't live here, and you point that way: 'He lives _____ ' what? Or you'd be pointing the other way, another

way and another way." The point here, first of all, is to get whether they say, "He lives up in" or "up to," and then whether up means north or just high ground, and down means south, and over means east or west. What are the particular references to those adverbs?

("I saw him _____ Atlanta." Contexts of location, not direction)

82.7 ("He lives _____ the Browns'." Situations of location, not direction)

82.8 "And then you'd say, 'There was some trouble in the neighborhood, and the sheriff came and arrested the _____.'" And try to get here a vocal pronunciation of whole, informal, relaxed. And the crowd, gang, mob, kit and caboodle, and so forth: "I don't want to have anything to do with that _____."

(Humorous and depreciative terms)

83.1 "Now sometimes, in the neighborhood, you get some people together, maybe a piano, maybe just a fiddler, and have a what? People get on their floor and call it _____. Would you make any distinction between something that you had in your own house, in your own kitchen or barn, and something you had in a public hall? Would you make any distinction if you had to pay to go to it, or whether it was just an invitation for the neighborhood?"

(Various kinds)

83.2 ("Four o'clock is the time when school _____")

83.3 ("The day after Labor Day is when school _____")

83.4 "Well, now, somebody left home in the morning like he was going to school and didn't show up there. What would you say he did? Suppose he just missed one of the classes during the day; would you use the same thing, or would you have something else?"

("What about college?")

83.8 "Now, the place in the schoolroom where you sit down and do your lessons

and you write; you'd say that's your _____. And if they can move them around, you'd say, 'Today we moved around all the what?'"

("Somebody left a note on my _____. The classroom has new _____.") Get singular and plural)

83.5 "And you say to somebody, 'I don't believe in skipping school. I want to get a good _____. ' Or somebody else disparagingly talking about common sense said, 'I don't know; I don't care whether you go to school or not. I think he's had enough _____. ' Ever use the word learning or book learning?"

("It's the kind of school where almost anyone can get a good _____")

83.6 "And somebody's finished high school; you'd say, 'It's about time he was going off to _____.'"

(Often got in conversation)

83.7 "Now, somebody has finished kindergarten and is going on to school; you'd say he is in the _____."

("Older terms?")

"And then you're speaking about somebody's performance; you'd say it was _____. I'll say, flying the airplane, 'You might fly coach, or you might fly _____.'"

84.1 "Now, the place in town where you go to check out books, you'd call that the what?"

84.2 "And then if you had to go down to buy some stamps, maybe register a letter, you'd say, 'I'm going down to the what?'"

("You mail a package at the _____")

84.3 "Now, if you're in a strange town, and you had to stay overnight, you'd go to a what? Any other names you'd call it?"

84.4 "And then the place you'd go to see a play, you'd call that a what?"

Would you call it the same thing if there was a movie there? Any other kind of show?"

("Older names for it?")

84.5 "And if you had an operation, somebody would take you to the ____."

84.6 "And when you were recovering in the hospital, the woman that looked after you would be a what?"

84.7 "And then, if you were going to take the train, you'd say you'd go down to the _____. Where would you get it? What would you say if it was a bus? Or suppose you were taking an airplane."

85.1 ("The place in the center of town around the courthouse." Get names of greens, parks, squares, etc.)

85.2 ("If there's a vacant lot at the corner and you go across it instead of around it on the sidewalk, you're walking _____. If you do that at a street intersection? A table standing across the corner of a room is standing _____")

85.4 "You're riding along on the bus, and you'd say, 'The next corner is where I want _____.'" You're looking for want to get off versus want off. "Then you'd say you got a cat in the kitchen, and she walks over to the door and meows; you'd say, 'The cat _____.'" "

85.5 "Now in the county, the town where the courthouse is, and the jail, and the sheriff's office, and so forth, what do you call that town?"

85.6 "Now, somebody that's working for the Internal Revenue Service, you'd say he's working for the what? Or you'd say you call it the federal _____."

("If you're an F.B.I. agent, you're working for the _____")

85.8 "Now, this trouble we had back in 1861-65, and all the fighting occurred while the buildings burned down, farms were plundered, and so forth,

what would you call that? Do you remember anything your parents called it, or your grandparents? Did you ever hear anybody call it the War of Northern Aggression?"

85.7 "And now people are worried about various crimes committed, and somebody wants to stop this; what kind of campaign is he running for? Or you'd say the sheriff and the police are supposed to keep what? Or you'd say, 'It's law and what?'"

("A political candidate who wants the police to get tougher says he's for _____")

85.9 "Now, in the old days, before they had the electric chair or the gas chamber, when somebody was convicted of murder, what was done to him? You'd say he was _____. And suppose he got tired of living and took a rope, put it around his neck and tied the other end to a limb of a tree and jumped off; what would you say he'd done to himself?" [End of tape track]

This is Raven McDavid, continuing the typical elicitation sentences for the work sheets of the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States, to be used, we hope, by Lee Pederson for his Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States. Now, here we are on geographical names. A lot of these you will, I hope, have gotten already in conversational forms. For your more rural people, you're not going to get any satisfactory responses anyhow, but we'll try our best and see what happens. So we start out.

86.9 "The states up around the northeastern part of the United States around Boston, you call those what?"

("The states from Maine to Connecticut are the _____")

86.1 And then you say, "Albany is the capital of what? Remember any other names the old people used to call it? And then Annapolis is the capital

- of ____."
- 86.2 "Richmond's the capital of _____. Raleigh's the capital of _____."
- 86.3 "Columbia's the capital of what? Then Savannah is in _____."
("Sherman marched across _____")
- 86.4 "And then, Tallahassee is the capital of _____. Montgomery's the capital of _____."
("George Wallace is governor of _____")
- 86.5 "And then, down at the mouth of the Mississippi, what state do you have? And the state famous for whiskey and race horses and so forth; they run the Derby there; you call that what state?"
("Baton Rouge is the capital of _____. The Blue Grass State is _____")
- 86.6 "And then, you go north of Georgia and Alabama and Mississippi; you get into what state? And the state that used to have the mules, and the motto used to be 'Show Me' and so forth, what do you call that?"
("The Volunteer State is _____")
- 86.7 "And Little Rock is the capital of what state? And Jackson is the capital of what state?"
- 86.8 "And Austin is the capital of what state?"
("The Lone Star State is _____")
("Tulsa is in _____")
- 86.9 ("Boston is the capital of _____." The pronunciation is significant for regional patterns)
- 87.1 "The biggest city in Maryland, the baseball team is the Orioles, and the football team is the Colts, is what? And the capital of the United States is what?"
- 87.2 "And the seaport in South Carolina, the old place where the Ashley and the Cooper rivers meet to form the Atlantic Ocean is what? And the big

steel-making town in Alabama is _____."

- 87.3 "And the capital of Alabama is what? And in southern Alabama, down along the bay there, what do you call that?"
- 87.4 "And in western North Carolina, the land of the sky, Biltmore Castle is, and so on, what would you call that town? And, East Tennessee, where the center of the Tennessee Valley Authority and Admiral Farragut's birthplace and so forth, that's what?"
- 87.5 "Over in West Tennessee, the city where Boss Crump ruled for so many times, where the blues were born, and so on, what's that city? And the capital of Tennessee is what?"
 ("Where Beale Street is, and Martin Luther King was killed")
- 87.6-7 "And then, the biggest city and capital of Georgia is what? You've got a seaport town; you've got a town over in the west of Georgia where Fort Benning is; you've got one south of Atlanta where Mercer College is located and so on; what would you call that?"
- 87.8 "And then, the big town with a lot of French people and so forth down in Louisiana, at the mouth of the Mississippi; what do you call that? And the capital of Louisiana is what?"
 ("The biggest city in Louisiana, known for Mardi Gras")
- 87.1 "Up in Missouri, the big city on the river that had the World's Fair back in 1900, and one of the most famous of the blues songs is named for it. Not Memphis, but _____." You could whistle a bar of it [whistling].
- 87.2 "Then the big city up in Illinois that has so many gangsters and so forth, and Richard J. Daley has been the mayor of, and down there, on Lake Michigan, what would you call that?"
 ("The big city in Illinois where Al Capone once ran the rackets")

- 87.9 "And the big city down in southern Ohio where you have the Reds as the baseball team, what would you call that? And then, the big city in Kentucky where they run the Derby is what? Any other cities you know about in Kentucky?"
- 87.2 "Or if you don't know this town in Illinois by just the fact there are gangsters and it's got Lake Michigan, it's got two baseball teams, the White Sox and the Cubs; it's got a football team called the Bears."
- 87.9 ("Dublin is the capital of _____. Paris is the capital of _____. Moscow is the capital of _____")
- 88.1 "Now, somebody's asking you the distance from here to the county seat of the next county, you'd say it's just about how far?"
(Good conversational chance)
"And then, you're trying to figure out how big somebody's waist is; you'd say, 'I'll have to get something and do what to it?'"
- 88.2 ("Somebody asks you to do something; you say, 'I don't know _____ I can do it or not.'" Watch for occurrences in conversation)
- 88.3 ("It seems to me _____ he won't pull through." Watch for conversational occurrences)
- 88.4 "And you're talking about going somewhere, and you want to make sure one of your friends is invited, you'd say, 'I ain't going to go unless he goes.'"
(Watch conversation)
- 88.5 "And you might say, 'Well, we thought so-and-so was going to the party. I don't know why they asked Sally _____. ' You thought Mary was going to the party. 'I don't know why they asked Sally _____,' speaking about Mary. Or, you could have said, 'There's no reason to have been

sitting around here on your backside; I was working outside. I don't know why you were sitting here _____,' talking about "helping me."

("When you could have used help, you might ask of them, 'Why did you sit around _____ helping me?'" Often in conversation)

88.6 "And you're talking about a comedian. You'd say, or somebody would say, 'Why do you like him?' 'I like him _____.'" "

88.3 "And you're talking about somebody's habits. He hasn't showed up yet, and this is habitual. You'd say, 'It seems _____.'" "

89.2 "And then, on Sunday morning, you might think about going to where?"

89.1 "Now, what church is most common in the rural South, except maybe in Louisiana?"

("Names of churches. Largest Protestant denomination in the South")

89.2 "And somebody asks you if you're a member in such and such; 'I've known a lot of people there, but I never _____.'" "

("When somebody becomes a member, you say he _____")

89.4 "And then you go to church, and the talk the preacher gives from the pulpit, you call that his _____." "

("The preacher delivered a fine _____")

89.3 "And you say you go to church to worship _____, worship what? And then you get mad, and you'd say, 'My _____,' or anything else you would say?"

(Profanity is hard to elicit, but you might try. "When you're swearing, do you pronounce it the same way?")

89.5 "And you talk about, at church, the choir and the organ furnish the _____." "

89.6 "You'd say, speaking about that music, 'My, wasn't the music what today?' Or you'd talk about a sunset and say, 'My, isn't that _____?'" Make sure you get the pronunciations of music and beautiful.

- 89.7 ("I thought I had time, but I got caught in traffic, and the post office was closed _____")
- 90.1 "And then, the old fellow with the horns, the tail, and the pitchfork, going to get you when you're bad, you call him what? Anything else you'd call it when you want to talk about frightening children?"
(Boogerman, etc., are sometimes not identified with the devil. "Any nicknames for the devil? 'You're mean as the old _____'")
- 90.2 "What is it people might think they see around a graveyard? Anything else you'd call them?"
("Any names you remember older people using?" Be on the lookout for [hænts]. "She was ugly as a _____")
- 90.3 "And a house people didn't want to live in; something funny lived there. You'd say, 'That house is what?' What kind of a house is it?"
Of course, I grew up in a house that was supposed to be haunted; Mr. Donahue had lived there, or had lived on the property before my father bought it, and he was always threatening to kill himself. He'd get up on the kitchen table and tie a rope around the rafters and one end around his neck and threaten to jump off. And one day, Dr. Riley heard a scream and came over from across the street and found Mr. Donahue hanging there. And nothing was ever made of it, but we figured that Old Lady Donahue had probably had enough, and she just kicked the table out from under him. Anyhow, when I was growing up, the colored people in town thought the house was "hanted" and always walked on the other side of the street.
- 90.4 "Well, you're talking about the weather and say, 'I'm going to put on a sweater because it's what?' It's not real cold, but it is _____."
Incidentally, you'd probably get the rather, kind of, sort of in con-

versation by now.

- 90.5 "And then somebody asks you to do something, and you say, 'Well, I'll do it if you insist, but I'd _____.'"

73.5 "And then somebody that won't part with his money, you'd say he's awfully what?"

The question here about force it, I don't know how to ask it. But if you want to look for force versus faucet, you ask, "He's on the police what?" Or you could say, "He's a pretty good boy, and he'll do it if you ask him to do it, but don't what?" Maybe that'll get it.

90.6 ("What do you say to a friend you haven't seen for some time? How do you express your feelings about seeing him?" Watch out for right proud in other contexts)

90.7 ("He owns five hundred acres. How much land would it be? That's a _____ of land." Look out for right smart in various contexts; hard to elicit directly but might be got by forcing in final roundup)

91.1 "Now, you're agreeing with somebody; you'd say what?" Again, this would be, probably, got in conversation: things like certainly, sure. ("If you want to express agreement stronger and more enthusiastically than just yes, what would you say?" You might start by reminding informant of the ways he's been saying it)

91.2 ("Can you really do that?" Name a chore. "Do you think you can do that? 'I _____'")

91.3 Yes, yeah, uh-huh, ay-ya, the Yankee form, all of these would certainly occur in conversation.

(These normally crop up in quantity in the interview; difficult to conceive of not getting them)

91.4 Now, on the other hand, they might be trying to be modern, but you'd

say, "Now, when you were young, would you just say yes to an older person, or what would you say? And if it was a man, you'd say what? A woman, you'd say what?"

(For many informants, raising still produces this in conversation. For others: "If you wanted to be very polite to somebody, would you just say yes? Who'd you say yes, sir and yes, ma'am to? Do you remember older people doing anything in particular?")

- 91.5 And the expression of uncertainty, you would get in conversation. (I don't recall ever having to ask it directly, even without tape recorder)
- 91.6 (Almost always got in conversation. "If somebody intensely disliked to go somewhere, you'd say he _____ dreaded the place")
- 91.7 (Intensive real shows up very commonly in conversation)
- 92.1 (My general practice has been to catch in conversation or leave it lay. But you might ask informant what he'd say if he hit his finger with a hammer, knocked the turkey off the plate, or if the dog grabbed the pie, etc.)
- 92.2 (Exclamations of surprise. Again, I've usually relied on conversation, but you might ask what a woman might exclaim when excited)
- 92.3 (Again, very common in conversation. You might ask, "What'd you say when you're a little peeved at yourself for doing something stupid?")
- 92.4 ("When something shocking is reported, he might express polite resentment by saying, 'Why, the _____!'" A little nudging often necessary, suggestion sometimes)
- 92.5 "Now, you meet somebody, and it's an old friend; what would you say to him?"

("When a friend says 'good morning,' what might you ask him in return?")

92.6 "Well, then, somebody that you've just been introduced to, what would you say to them? Would this be formal, or being just offhand with him, how would you say it?"

93.1 "Now, when somebody's been over to your house, getting ready to leave, 'I hope you'll ____.' Anything else you might say?"

93.2 "Now, on December twenty-fifth, when you met somebody, how would you greet him? Well, is this what you did when you were a child, or did you just say something else? Anybody else in the community say something else? For instance, people that work for you, if they wanted to get something, their present, what would they say to you?"

("Children to each other? Children to grownups? Servants to employers?")

93.3 "Now, on the first of January, when you met somebody, what would you say to them? Do you remember anything else that used to be said in the old days?"

(If you've succeeded in getting Christmas gift, remind informant of that and ask if there was anything similar on New Year's Day)

93.4 ("Anything you might say by way of appreciation besides thank you")

95.7 "Now, when you went down to the store and bought something, the storekeeper appreciated your patronage, something little he'd throw in. It happened to me in a store in Nashville; I bought a suit and they threw in a tie. What would you call something like that? Or if you went down and paid your bill at the end of the month, what would they call it?"

("When you buy something or pay your bill, some storekeepers will give you a little present and say it's for ____")

"And the building that you might have at your house, where you keep

your car, what would you call it? Or if you didn't have that, the place you take your car to be worked on, you'd call that what?"

60.9 "Now, we talked about seafood--you had oysters and crabs--and something else that's small and you had to peel off, you might eat raw, I might fry them or whatever, what would you call them?"

"Now you're speaking about chocolate; what's the company that makes the chocolate bars you know best?"

Now, then, I'm not sure about this one; I'm not sure I'd dare to try to ask it. "It's a color, sort of a gray-brown-orange thing, and women's stockings sometimes come in it and so forth--what would you call that?" And anybody who knows how to get the word beige is obviously entitled to it.

94.1 "And you're speaking about, offhand, having time to do something; you'd say, 'I _____ what?'" Of course, this one, think, suppose, believe, reckon, guess, calculate, and so forth, you'll probably get dozens and dozens of times in free conversation, so you needn't worry about it.

94.2 "And say, 'I've got to go downtown; I've got to do some what?' Would you use the same expression in going over to a neighborhood store?" ("Would somebody from the country say this about going to town? Usage of older people?")

94.3 "Now, you bought something at the store, and the clerk took a piece of paper, and he did what to it?"

94.4 "And then you brought the package home; you did what to it?"

94.5 "Now, somebody bought something, say, for five dollars and had to sell it for four and a half; you'd say, 'He had to sell it at a _____.'" "

94.6 "And you wanted to buy something; you liked it, and you just didn't

- have enough money to pay for it. You'd tell the man, 'I'd really like to buy it, but it ____.'
- 94.7 "And then you'd say, 'The first of the month, when the bill comes ____.'
- 94.8 "If you want to stay in good standing in your lodge, you have to pay your what?"
- 95.1 "And if your own lawn mower is broken, you got to cut the grass, you go over to your neighbor, and you say, 'I'd like to do what?'"
("What about money?" Look for Yankee use immortalized by Cal Coolidge)
- 95.2 "And you're talking about getting somebody to help you with your crops; you'd say, 'Good hands are getting mighty ____.'" ("When the banker is gently refusing a loan, he says, 'Money is ____.' Hunting's not what it used to be; the game's getting ____")
- Now, these next two, I'm not sure how good they are in most of the South, but, "If you have snow, and you take a sled and you go up to the hill and you get on it and go down the hill, what do you say you are doing? Well, suppose you throw yourself on your belly to go down real fast. What do you say you are doing?"
- 95.4 "Well, if somebody is on a springboard, went into the water, and he hit flat, what would you call that?"
- 95.5 "Then, the child gets down, puts down his hands and flips himself over; you'd say he's turning what?"
(Make appropriate gesture if necessary)
- 29.3 "And then you'd say, speaking about the land on a farm, if it gives very good crops, you'd say, 'That land's mighty what?' or 'The soil's mighty what?'"
- "And a child is making some noise, and you'd say to them, 'Shh,' or

you'd tell them to what?"

- 95.3 "Down there, by the pool, he ran by the springboard and did what? If he went in head first, you'd call it, he did what? And if several people had done it, you'd say they had all done what?"
(If you get jumped, follow up by explaining he went in head first)
- 95.6 "And then if somebody wanted to get across, you'd say he dived or dove, and he did what across? And then you could say, 'Isn't it pretty far across the lake?' And you say, 'No, I've _____ across several times this week.'"
- 96.1 "And then, somebody went down to the river; he went in, didn't come out, and when they finally fished him out, and he was dead, what would you say had happened to him? You'd say he _____."
- 96.2 ("What does a baby do before it's able to walk?")
- 96.3 ("You saw something up a tree. You wanted to take a closer look at it, so you went over to the tree and _____")
- 96.4 ("Playing hide-and-seek, you find yourself near a stump, so you _____." Or suggest in a corner. "When somebody's down on his _____, as in shooting marbles, you say he's _____." If necessary, suggest hunker down)
- 96.5 "And then a little girl wanted to say her prayers; you'd say she went over beside the bed, and she _____."
- 96.6 "And then somebody's kind of tired and says, 'I'm going over to the bed, and I'm going to _____ for a while.'"
- 97.1 "And then some morning somebody woke up and didn't get up; what did he do? _____ in bed all day. Well, you'd say he lay or laid; which would you say?" You might have to force it. By this time, probably, you would have gotten some sort of response from him.

- 97.2 "Now, telling somebody about what you saw in your sleep last night, you say, 'Let me tell you what I ____.'" "
- 97.3 "And you'd say, 'I dreamt I was falling, but before I hit the ground, I ____.'" "
- 97.4 "And then you put your foot down and make a noise and say, 'What are you doing?' Or tell somebody, 'Don't ____.'" "
- (Make gesture)
- 97.5 "And you go to a party by yourself, and you find a young girl gone there by herself; you'd say, as the party is about to break up, 'Won't you let me ____?'" "
- ("Would it make any difference what you said whether you were walking or driving? How about whether you're speaking to a man or a woman, or being spoken to?" Watch for conversational uses of carry meaning lead, escort, etc.)
- 97.6 "And then you have maybe a boat or something on the beach and want to get it up, so you tie a rope to it, and everybody grabs hold of the rope, and they ____." "
- 97.7 "Or a car is stuck in the mudhole, and then you say, 'We'll all get behind it and do what?'" "
- 98.1 "And then you've got a big sack of groceries you buy at the store, and nobody is there to help; you don't have a car or anything to come home with it. You say, 'Look at this load of groceries I ____.' Well, now, something that's all you could do, like a heavy suitcase, would you still say, 'I toted it' or would it be something else? Or do you remember anything else people used to say?"
- (Look for conversational use)
- 98.2 "You've got something, some fine things laid out; a child starts to

- reach over and put his hands on it. You'd tell him what? Say, 'Don't _____.'
- 98.3 "Well, suppose you were working, and you needed a knife, say, or something like that from back in the kitchen. You'd turn to somebody and say, ask him to do what?"
- 98.4 ("In a tag game, you have to run and get back to your _____." "The thing standing at the end of a football field is the _____")
- 98.5 "And then you'll throw the ball and ask somebody to _____. And you'll say, 'I threw the ball, and he _____.'" You will notice here whether you got the same past tense form for the simplex caught as you might get several pages earlier for caught a cold.
(Keep eye open for conversational use. "I've been fishing for trout, but I haven't _____")
- 99.1 "Now, somebody comes by for you, to take you somewhere, and you're not quite ready. You'd say, 'Go ahead; don't _____.' Are you sure that's what you'd say, or would you say something else?" Keep listening for the variants.
(Naming a place to meet: "And if I get there first, I'll _____")
- 99.2 "And a child's about to get a spanking, and he turns to you says, 'Oh, don't whip me this time. Please give me _____.' Is that pretty usual? Did it usually make any difference?"
(“A child wanting to get out of a spanking, or a student who thought the test he fails wasn't fair might say, '_____’”)
- 99.3 "And somebody's easy-going, got a smile on his face, and so forth. You say, 'He always seems to be in a good _____.'"
- 99.4 "And you get some poison and say, 'I've got too many ants around the house; I've simply got to _____.'"

- ("There's that pesky salesman; wait till I ____." "We've got termites, but I'm sure the exterminating company will ____")
- 100.1 ("He didn't know what was going on, but he ____ he knew it all")
- 100.2 "And you leave your pencil on your desk, and you go out to recess, and you come back, and it isn't there. You'd say, 'Who ____?'"
("Other words? If something more important or more expensive?")
- 100.3 (Almost always get this in conversation)
- 100.4 (Usually get in conversation)
- 100.5 "You're talking about corresponding with Aunt Sally; you'd say, 'When are you going to ____?' And you say, 'Oh, I've already ____.' 'In fact,' you'd say, 'yesterday I ____.'"
- 100.6 "Or if it had been some time, you'd say, 'It's about time I was getting ____.'"
(Often in conversation)
- 100.7 "Now, then, you write a letter, and you put it in the envelope, and then what do you do to the envelope? That is, when you're writing on the outside. Do you remember anything else the old people used to call it instead of addressing?"
- 100.8 ("I want to write to ____; do you know his ____?")
- 101.1 "Now, somebody, a child, came home from school with some facts or some kind of behavior you really didn't expect him to have. You'd ask, 'Now, who was it ____?'"
- 101.2 ("When are you going to Miami? Right now, we're ____ next Wednesday")
- 101.3 "And then a child calls somebody and tattles on him, tells tales on him; what do you call that kind of person? Did you ever hear any difference if it was a little child speaking to somebody older?"
("What do children call somebody who's always running and telling on the others? Any difference between younger and older children?")

- 101.4 "And then the stuff you grow out in your yard, you want to pretty up the house, put in vases, you call these _____. And you've got company coming; you say, 'I've got to go out in the yard and do what to these?'"
- 101.5 "Now, something a child plays with, you call that a what? Would you call it any other name if it was something made at home?"
- 101.6 (This I can usually get in conversation. Same holds for items on page 102)

Now, from here on, most of the things ought to occur in free conversation. That is, the principal parts of give, begin, come, see, run, do. Well, I'll simply here ask for the preterits, and we'll let you figure out other ways for getting the other parts.

- 101.6 "Now, you mention somebody who's gotten famous, and you're talking about the fact that he was in the same class with him. You'd say, 'I used to what him?' Or, you'd say, 'When he was a boy, I _____ him.' Or say, 'I _____ him a long time.'"
- 102.1 "And then, talking about a present, say, 'Now, that's the book my mamma _____.'"
- 102.2 "And say, 'I hadn't gone, the weather was looking pretty good when I started, when I left home, but I hadn't gone very far when it _____ to rain.'" Then if you get started or commenced or something like that, "Anything else you would say?" Or you'd say, "When it be-_____." Try to get that.
- (Pick up started and commenced if you can)
- 102.3 "A child was all out of breath, so, 'Oh, I felt so good getting out of school, I _____ all the way home.'"
- 102.4 "And, 'Did we get any letters?' 'No, and I was at home when the postman _____.'"

- ("Where's your sister gone? She was here when I _____")
- 102.5 "And, 'Well, yes, I was coming down the street, and I what the postman?'"
("I _____ her outside a few minutes ago")
- 102.6 "And then you ask about a route, and somebody'll tell you, 'You can't get through there; the highway department's down there, and the road's all what?' And then you'd say about a job somebody had, 'It was a hard job, but he just pitched in and _____.'"
- 102.7 "And about giving somebody a bracelet; you brought it to her, and then you gave it to her and told her, 'Why don't you _____?'"
(Make gesture. "It's getting a little chilly; if you have a sweater, you'd better _____")
- 102.8 ("My sister _____ that")
- 103.1 "Now, what did they do to you? Did anything happen? And you'd say,
- 103.2 'Nothing,' and you say, 'Oh, I know there must have been _____.'" Both nothing and something will occur frequently in conversation.
- 103.3 "And then you're feigning surprise or shock; you'd say, 'I never heard of _____.'"
- 103.4 "Ask you how long you've lived here: 'Oh, I've _____.'" ("My family has _____ lived here." Best got in conversation)
- 103.5 "Something happened to me, and I've been scared ever _____."
("I got thrown once, and I've been scared of horses ever _____")
- 103.6 "And you did something; you'd say, 'That wasn't an accident; he did it _____.'"
- 103.6-7 "And your grunts of affirmation and negation will occur in conversation, or you won't get them at all."
- 103.9 (Usually easy to get in conversation)
- 104.1 "You want to know the answer, and say, 'I guess I'll go and _____ him.'"

'Did you ask him?' Say, 'Yes, I ____.'" "

("I've already ____ him")

104.2 "And these two boys hated each other, and every time they met they

____."

104.3 ("He stabbed her with a big knife")

(pocket knife, switchblade, hunting knife, sheath knife, butcher knife)

104.4 "And then about a picture on the blackboard, and something there: 'Who was it ____?' Anything else besides drew?" [Tape runs out; end of last reel]

("Then he ____ the knife out")