

THE LINGUISTIC ATLAS OF THE GULF STATES

THE BASIC MATERIALS: PART III

THE IDIOLECT SYNOPSES

LINGUISTIC ATLAS OF THE GULF STATES

IDIOLECT SYNOPSES

INTRODUCTION

As an extension of the vowel synopsis in PEAS (1961: 33-100), the LAGS idiolect synopses include phonological, morphological, and lexical information. Editors of the Basic and Descriptive materials will rely on these constructs in organizing essays on the dialect areas of the Gulf States and the introduction to the legendry, providing the necessary information for the revision of the synopses to include phonemic and grammatical statements. Readers of the protocols should find the synopses a useful reference in the identification and characterization of particular idiolects under investigation. Readers of the handbook should find the synopses useful in relating information--e.g., areal and social data, identified in that text, and linguistic data in the index--to these idiolect synopses.

The idiolect synopses record five contexts for each of 15 stressed vowels, five plural (PL) forms, five function-word (FW) contexts, the principal parts of eight verbs, and 28 lexical items, all in narrow phonetic notation. Target items are shown in figure 1. Phonological entries record contexts for each of the target phonemes in five environments: voiceless, voiced or open, nasal, lateral, and retroflex. Contexts for these stressed vowels follow PEAS as closely as possible with a few substitutions (e.g., yeast for grease [verb] because in the latter the sibilant is usually voiced by Gulf States speakers). Substitutions and additions to the PEAS list are preceded by a plus sign (+) in the figure.

When the target item was not recorded in the protocol, an alternate was

FIGURE 1: TARGET ITEMS

/l/	+ whip	crib	+ tin	+ hill	ear
/ε/	+ neck	+ leg	ten	+ Nelly	merry
/æ/	glass	bag	+ hammer	+ valley	married
/ʊ/	push	wood	+ woman	pull	sure
/ʌ/	+ shut	+ husband	sun	+ bulb	
/ɑ/	crop	father	John	college	+ car
/i/	+ yeast	three	+ bean	+ field	beard
/e/	eight	+ May	+ strain	+ rail	Mary
/u/	tooth	+Rouge, two	+ wound	+ mule	poor
/o/	coat	ago	home	+ cold	hoarse
/ɔ/	daughter	dog	+ gone	+ salt	horse
/ɜ/	+ church	+ third	+ worm	+ girl	+ worry
/aɪ/	+ write	+ ride	+ nine	+ miles	wire
/aʊ/	+ house	+ cow	down	+ owl	flower
/ɔɪ/	+ oysters	+ poison	joint	+ oil	+ lawyer
PL	posts	pounds	shrimp	wasps	desks
FW	quarter to	toward	ran into	to the stomach	wait for
rise/rose/risen			drive/drove/driven		
drag/dragged/dragged			eat/ate/eaten		
drink/drunk/drunk			help/helped/helped		
dive/dived/dived			climb/climbed/climbed		
andirons	mantel		cow pen	stone wall	
paper bag	burlap bag		harmonica	seesaw	
flambeau	rowboat		wishbone	pancakes	
headcheese	cottage cheese		mush	cling peach	
freestone peach	peanuts		cherry tomatoes	green beans	
woodpecker (large)	earthworms		terrapin	crawfish	
dragonfly	chiggers		serenade/shivaree	lagniappe	

selected for the synopsis. These forms are listed in tables 1-3. Table 1 gives phonological selections according to phoneme and environment; table 2 consists of function word alternates, arranged alphabetically according to the five contexts; and table 3 lists lexical alternates by item, with the exception of a few withheld forms for which appropriate spellings have not been determined.

Guidelines employed in the selection of items for the synopses appear in the next section. The user of the synopses should keep in mind that any item preceded by an asterisk (*) is only one of two or more appropriate responses in a given protocol. The concordance, the field record, the protocol itself, and other analogues may be consulted for further information.

The heading of each idiolect synopsis consists of five parts. The informant number, in the center of the page, identifies the position of the synopsis according to the LAGS grid system and table of informants; numbers followed by a capital letter represent secondary informants. The upper line of the heading on the left gives characteristics of the informant: sex (M = male, F = female), social class (I = indigent, L = lower-middle class, M = middle class, U = upper-middle class, A = aristocratic), racial caste (X = Negro, Y = Causacian), mother tongue if other than English (C = Choctaw, F = French, G = German, S = Spanish), age, educational level (1 = elementary school, 2 = high school, 3 = college), and general perspective (A = insular, B = worldly). The lower line on the left identifies the fieldworker by initials followed by the year in which the fieldwork was done, the initials of the scribe, and the year in which the transcription was done. A list of all fieldworkers and scribes according to these initials appears in table 4. The upper line of the heading on the right specifies the LAGS sector and community; the lower line on the right gives the grid unit, county number, and accession number of the interview.

TABLE 1
PHONOLOGICAL ALTERNATES

/I/	<u>whip</u>	<u>crib</u>	<u>tin</u>	<u>hill</u>	<u>ear</u>
	fifty	did	been	Bill	clear
	grits	give(s)	bream	bill	cleared
	six	his	bring	Billy	clearing
	sixty	kids	chimney	children	earlobe
	whipped	living	in	grandchildren	hear(ed)
	whipping	rid	kinfolks	hillbillies	here
	with	Ridley	kinman	hilled	(this) year
		river	pin	hillside	year(s)
		widow	rinse	milk	
			rinsing	mill	
			shin(s)	million	
			shrimp	quilt	
			since	silk	
			swing	silver	
			think	Willy	
/ε/	<u>neck</u>	<u>leg</u>	<u>ten</u>	<u>Nelly</u>	<u>merry</u> (Christmas)
	catch	bedroom	cemetery	bellow(ing)	America
	chest	bootleg	general	belly buster	American
	desk	bootleggers	hen	elderberry	area
	dress	bread	pen	Ellie	berry
	dresser	devil	remember	else	blackberries
	doorsteps	egg	sense	fell	buried
	kettle	jackleg(ged)	tenth	fellow	cemetery
	left	keg	twenty	felly	cherry
	let	never		felt	clear
	necking	seven		help(ed)	kerosene
	necktie	seventy		jelly	merry-go-round
	pet	shed		jelly bean	Newberry
	red-neck			Kelly	Perry
	roughneck			smell	pokeberries
	second			sowbelly	raspberries
	stairsteps			tell(s)	scared
	stepladder			twelve	strawberries
	steps			umbrella	terrace
	Texas			well	territory
	vest			yellow	very

/æ/	<u>glass</u>	<u>bag</u>	<u>hammer</u>	<u>valley</u>	<u>married</u>
	after	avenue	andirons	Alabama	barrel
	afternoon	bagging	ants	alcohol	care
	ashes	cabbage	bands	alley	carry
	axle	clabber(ed)	blankets	balcony	chair
	Baptist	clabbers	claw hammer	California	hair
	basket	Dad	grandfather	canal	harrow
	black	Daddy	hand	Dallas	marries
	gas	dishrag	land	gallery	marry
	glassful	drag	man	gallon(s)	parents
	grass	grabs	mantel (piece)	galluses	stairs
	grasshopper	gravel	pan	galvanized	upstairs
	half	handbag	pancake	pallet	
	hoppergrass	has(n't)	pantry	salad	
	isinglass	have(n't)	pants	sallet	
	past	mad	rancid	stallion	
	pasture	radishes	sledgehammer	Tallahassee	
	patch	rag	stands	Tallahatchie	
	rack	ragweed	yellowhammer		
	sack	travel			
	that				
	trap				

/u/	<u>push</u>	<u>wood</u>	<u>woman</u>	<u>pull</u>	<u>sure</u>
	bushel	backwoods	boss woman	arm	insurance
	butcher	boogerman	club woman	armful	Missouri
	foot	bookworm	granny woman	bull	sure enough
	hooky	cottonwood	mid woman	bulldog	surely
	hoop	dogwood	room	boulevard	touring
	look(s)	fatwood	washwoman	bowlful	your(s)
	pusher(s)	firewood	widow woman	pulley (bone)	
	put	good		pull it	
	putdown	goods		wolf	
	soot	hardwood		wolves	
		hickory wood			
		kindling wood			
		lightwood			
		oakwood			
		peckerwood			
		pinewood			
		pulpwood			
		redwood			
		rich wood			
		should(n't)			
		stovewood			
		woodbox			
		woodchuck			
		wooden			
		woodhouse			
		woodpecker			
		woodpile			
		woodrack			
		woods			
		woods colt			
		woodshed			
		wood stove			
		woodyard			
		would(n't)			

/ʌ/	<u>shut</u>	<u>husband</u>	<u>sun</u>	<u>bulb</u>
	brush	above	come	bulge
	bucket	bug	drunk	bulk(y)
	gutters	coveralls	funnel	colored
	just	does	one	cultivator
	nothing	double(tree)	plumb	culverts
	pus	government	run	gulch
	shuck(ing)	godmother	Sunday	Gulf
	shut down	grandmother	sundown	gully (washer)
	shut it	judge	sunlight	hull
	such	mother	sunrise	mulberry
	touch	motherless	sunset	Tulsa
	up	mud	sunup	
	what	(red) bug		
		scrub		
		stud		

/ɑ/	<u>crop</u>	<u>father</u>	<u>John</u>	<u>college</u>	<u>car</u>
	across	bog	beyond	collar	armload
	blocks	bother(ed)	blue john	collards	army
	drop	Chicago	calm	collie	barn
	fox	closet	Commerce	Colquitt	far
	got	cobbler(s)	common	doll	Florida
	hot	cobweb	concrete	doll(ed) up	garden
	hotcake	fatherless	demi john	dollar(s)	hardly
	lot	fodder	hominy	follow	harp
	notch	fog(gy)	Johnny	golly	marbles
	o'clock	God	Johnson	holler	March
	pot	godfather	Jonathan	hollow	tomorrow
	rock	grandfather	laundry	jolly	yard
	row cropping	hog	Mamma	Maldon	
	shock(ed)	job	Mom	swallow	
	slop	knob	mongrel	trolley	
	slopping	log	non-tax-paid	volunteer	
	stock	probably	palm		
	top	was	pecan		
	wash		swamp		
	watch		tommytoes		
			vomit(ed)		
			vomiting		
			yon		
			yonder		

/i/	<u>yeast</u>	<u>three</u>	<u>bean</u>	<u>field</u>	<u>beard</u>
	creek	evening	clean(ed)	automobile	beer
	east	feed(ing)	cleaning	cornfield	clear(ed)
	eat(en)	gee	fifteen	eel	deer
	feet	see	fourteen	feel(ing)	hear(ed)
	grease (n.)		green(s)	hayfield	here
	northeast		ravine	heels	near(ly)
	people		screened	kneel(ed)	queer
	sleep		seen	marsh field	rear(ed)
	speak		soybeans	meal	steer
	street		steam	midfield	weird
	week		stream	Mobile	year
	wheat		team	real	
	yeast cake		thirteen	really	
				Springfield	
				veal	
				wheel	
				wheelbarrow	

/e/	<u>eight</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>strain</u>	<u>rail</u>	<u>Mary</u>
	apron	anyway	ain't	bale(d)	dairy (farm)
	ate	away	arrangements	Cloverdale	Marianna
	eighteen	baby	ashamed	female	Maryland
	eighth	bay	bridle rein	hail	Maryville
	eighty	clay	came	jail	mayor
	paper	day	cane	mail(man)	prairie
	safe	daylight	changing	male	Sarah
	take(n)	grade	drain(ing)	(milk) pail	
		hay	drainage	nail(ed)	
		haystack	granary	pail	
		highway	hainted	pale	
		made	hames	paling	
		neigh	lane	quail	
		pave(d)	name	railing	
		play	nickname	railroad	
		raise(d)	rain	railway	
		shades	rainy spell	sail(boat)	
		stable	range	scaly barks	
		way(s)	reins	stale	
			same	tale(s)	
			strained	tattletale	
			strainer	they'll	
			straining	trail	
			stranger		

/u/	<u>tooth</u>	<u>Baton Rouge</u>	<u>wound</u>	<u>mule</u>	<u>poor</u>
	coop	rouge	(after) noon	fool	bureau
	coupe	tube	bedroom	(frog) stool	manure
	eyetooth	two	coon	high school	poorer
	hoop		funeral	July	poorly
	hoot(ing)		humor	school	pure
	reroofed		June	schoolboy	your(s)
	roof		moonshine	(toad) stool	
	root(s)		raccoon	tool	
	shoot		room	tool shed	
	smooching		saloon		
	spring-tooth		spoon		
	spruced		spoon bread		
	stupid		spoonful		
	suit		sumac		
	suitcase		wounded		
	supermarket				
	toothache				
	toothbrush				
	toothpaste				
	truth				
	used (to)				
	whooping				

/o/	<u>coat</u>	<u>ago</u>	<u>home</u>	<u>cold</u>	<u>hoarse</u>
	both	blow(ed)	bone	bolster	boar
	broke(n)	blowing	home base	coal	core
	coast	close	home brew	colt	courthouse
	goat	clothes	homely	old	door
	grocery	drove	homemade	oldest	four
	hotel	froze(n)	homemaker	Paragould	fourteen
	joking	grow(s)	homestead	pole(cat)	hoarseness
	oats	know	hone	rolls	mourning
	overcoat	low(ing)	loam	shoulders	porch
	poach(ed)	no	pone	whole	
	post	October	pulley bone		
	sofa	over	Rome		
	sport coat	overalls	stone		
	throat	road	whetstone		
	topcoat	rose	wishbone		
	tote(d)	those	won't		
	toting	time ago			
	waistcoat	toad (frog)			
		week(s) ago			
		year(s) ago			

/ɔ/	<u>daughter</u>	<u>dog</u>	<u>gone</u>	<u>salt</u>	<u>horse</u>
	across	August	along	all	forty
	bought	dog irons	belong	always	hornet
	brought	dogtrot	doggone	asphalt	horseshoes
	caught	hog	donkeys	Baltimore	morning
	cloth	hot dog	haunches	fall(en)	sawhorse
	Dawson	jaw(breaker)	launch	hall	storm
	faucet	law	laundry	haul(ed)	wardrobe
	fought	saw (v.)	lawn	hauling	
	frost	sawhorse	long	overalls	
	frosting		on	small	
	loft		strong(er)	salted	
	ought (to)		want(ed)	salty	
	sauce		wrong	wall	
	store-bought			walnut(s)	
	taught			waterfall	
	trough			you-all	
	walking				

/3/	<u>church</u>	<u>third</u>	<u>worm</u>	<u>girl</u>	<u>worry</u>
	burst	backwards	Birmingham	early	burros
	dirt	cur	bookworm	girl friend	furrow
	first	heard	colonel	pearls	hurricane
	purse	her(s)	earthworm(s)	squirrel	Searcy
	thirteen	service	eelworms	world	stirrups
	thirty	suburbs	fishworm(s)		surrey
		Thursday	furniture		syrup
			ground worm		worried
			grubworm(s)		worries
			learn(ed)		worrying
			learning		
			mudworm		
			red worm(s)		
			sermon		
			turn(ing)		
			turner		
			turnip		
			Vernon		

/aɪ/	<u>write</u>	<u>ride</u>	<u>nine</u>	<u>miles</u>	<u>wire</u>
	feist	drive	behind	child	fire
	handwriting	five	china	childhood	fire dogs
	knife	Friday	chinaberry	file	fire grates
	light(s)	riding	china egg	I'll	fire logs
	night	side(walk)	Chinese	piles	fireplace
	rice		grind(stone)	silo	firewood
	right		grinder	while	fryer
	white		grinding	wild	Ireland
	wife		lima		Irishman
			lines		iron(s)
			nineteen		ironing
			ninth		perspire(d)
			rind		tire(s)
			time		tired
/aʊ/	<u>house</u>	<u>cow</u>	<u>down</u>	<u>owl</u>	<u>flower</u>
	housewife	cowboys	counterpane	fowl	flour
	mouth	houses	county	howl(ed)	flowerpot
	south	now	downpour	howling	flower vase
	washhouse	plow	downstairs	towel	hour(s)
		powder	ground		Mayflower
		proud (flesh)	hound		our(s)
		sow(belly)	mountain		ourselves
		thousand	pounds		powered
			town		shower
					sour
					sunflower(s)
					tower
/ɔɪ/	<u>oysters</u>	<u>poison</u>	<u>joint</u>	<u>oil</u>	<u>lawyer</u>
	boisterous	arroyo	coin	boil(ed)	Arkansawyer
	choice	boy(s)	join(ed)	reboil	employer
	Detroit	boyfriend	jointed	soil	foyer
	hoist	cowboys	jointly	spoil(ed)	sawyer
	oystershell	Illinois	point(ed)	toilet	
	oyster stew	noise	pointing		
		poison ivy	sirloin		
		poison oak	tenderloin		
		poisonous			
		poison vine			
		soybeans			
		tomboy			
		toy			
		Troy			

TABLE 2
FUNCTION WORD ALTERNATES

4.5	fifteen before fifteen of fifteen till fifteen to minutes of minutes till minutes to minutes until quarter quarter before quarter of quarter till quarter to quarter until	ran into ran onto you ran upon ran up on ran up on her run across run cross run down on run into run in to see runned up on runs into run through you run up on run up with struck up with upon up with them walked up on	on the stomach on their stomach on your stomach pit of his stomach sick at sick at his stomach sick at stomach (sick) his stomach sick stomach sick to stomach to his stomach to my stomach to the stomach to their stomach to the tummy with his stomach with my stomach with the stomach with their stomach
32.5	at at me at you coming to me drew to him facing me to to me toward toward me towards toward the toward you towards you to you	80.4 at her stomach at his belly at his stomach at his tummy at my stomach at stomach at the belly at the stomach at their stomach at your stomach from his stomach from the stomach his stomach in his belly in his chest in his stomach in his tummy in my stomach in stomach in the belly in the pit of his stomach in the stomach in your stomach my stomach of his stomach of my stomach of the stomach on his stomach on my stomach	99.1 for for them for the others for you looking for you on her on him on me on you till you're ready until you come waited for wait for it wait for them wait for you waiting for waiting for her waiting for me waiting for that waiting on waiting on me waiting on you wait on wait on them wait on us wait on you wait until
32.6	across across me bumped into chanced into happened up on into into him into John luck upon meet up with met met him met up met up with met up with you on a fellow onto ran across		

TABLE 3
LEXICAL ALTERNATES

8.3	<u>andirons</u>	fire mantel	milking parlors
	amble irons	fireplace mantel	milking pen
	andiron set	fireplace shelf	milking room
	andle iron	ledge	milking shed
	andy irons	mantel board	milking stall
	angrions	manteling	milk lot
	bricks	mantelpiece	milk parlor
	burner	mantelshelf	milk pen
	dog-ears	shelf	milkshed
	dog fire	shelf mantel	nursery
	dog irons	stone mantel	open lot
	dogs	whatnot shelf	outdoors
	firedogs		out in the open
	fire grate	15.3 <u>cow pen</u>	parlor
	fire horses	alley	pen
	fire irons	barn lot	pen them up
	fire logs	barnyard	porch
	fireplace dogs	break	shed
	fire tongs	bullpen	slip gap
	grate	catch pen	small pasture
	gridirons	chute	stanchions
	grill	corrals	temporary pen
	handiron(s)	cow barn(s)	traps
	hearth	cow gap	wooden shed
	iron	cow lot	yard
	iron bars	cow shed	
	iron dogs	cow stable	16.6 <u>stone wall</u>
	iron horses	cow stall(s)	block fence
	iron props	dairy	brick wall
	iron railing	dairy barn	chimney fence
	irons	dairy room	cobblestone
	iron things	feeding pens	cobblestone fence
	iron tongs	feeding place	concrete fence
	little black things	gap	concrete wall
	log irons	holding pen	fieldstone wall
	metal stand	horse lot	free-stone wall
	on the floor	in a field	permanent fence
	rack(s)	in the lot	retaining wall
	rock	in the open	rock-bench terrace
	set of jacks	in the pasture	rock fence(s)
	stand	little pen	rock fencing
	trestles	lot	rock stone
	wood dog(s)	milk barn	rock wall
	wood loggers	milk break	rock-wall fence
		milk dairy	stack wall
		milk gap	stone fence
		milk house(s)	stone or brick wall
		milking barn	stone postes
		milking corral	stone post fence
		milking gap	wall
		milking lot	wall fence
			yard fence
8.4	<u>mantel</u>		
	arch		
	bannister thing		
	board		
	chimney shelf		
	fireboard(s)		

19.5	<u>paper bag</u> bag(s) brown paper bag brown paper sack brown sack grocery bag paper poke paper sack poke poke of flour sack shopping bag	(to)bacco sack tote sack tow tow bag tow bagging tow sack(s)	grease pot grease rag homemade lamp hurricane lamp jumbo kerosene candle kerosene lamp lamp lamp jug lantern a light lighter makeshift makeshift lamp makeshift light makeshift old lamp nigger rigging night-light oil lamp pine-knot torch pine torch pitch pot potato lamp rag and kerosene rag lamp rag torch smudge pots splinter light torch torch lamp torchlight wick lamp
19.7	<u>burlap bag</u> bag bagging sack burlap burlap sack chop bag cloth bags cornsack cotton sacks crocus crocus bag crocus sack croker croker bag croker sack dumping sack feed sack(s) fertilizer sack flour sack grass bag grass sacks guana sack(s) gunnysack heavy sack hemp bag jute jute bagging jute bags jute sack mesh bag net bag onion sack pick sack potato bag potato sack sack sack of guana sack of meal sack of potatoes sugar bags	20.5 <u>harmonica</u> French harp harp Jew's harp mouth harmonica mouth harp mouth music mouth organ a regular harp spit harp switch harp wind harp	
		22.5 <u>seesaw</u> board horsey riding horses ridy-horse rocky horse sawbuck see horse seesaw horse seesawing (v.) teeter teeter board teeter horse teetering board teetering plank teeter-totter teeter-totter thing	
		24.3 <u>flambeau</u> bottle bottle lamp(s) bottle light bottle wick cloth torch coal-oil bottle coal-oil lamp coal-oil lantern coal-oil torch flambeau light flamdozier flare fuel lights grease lamps grease light	
			24.6 <u>rowboat</u> air boats aluminum boat bass boat bateau boat(s) canoe canoe-type thing cypress skiff dinghy double-ender dugouts excursion boats fish boats fishing boat flatboat(s) flat-bottom boat(s) homemade boats johnboat keelboat little boat

little-old boat(s)	pat-a-cakes	50.3 <u>mush</u>
little-old canoe boats	potato pancake	corn-bread mush
little-old skiffs	slapjack	corn-bread pudding
little skiff boats	stack cake	cornmeal gruel
log boats	wheat cakes	cornmeal mush
motorboat(s)		cornmeal pudding
paddle boat	47.1 <u>headcheese</u>	cornmeal soup
paddling boat	beef head	corn mush
oar boat	boudin	cush
old fishing boat	cheese-head	cush-cush
one-man boat	head souse	dog mush
open boat	hoghead cheese	fried mush
piroque	hoghead fry	gruel
piroque boats	hoghead mush	Indian pudding
plain boat	hoghead souse	meal dumplings
sailboat	hog's head	meal gruel
sharp-nose boat	hog's head cheese	meal mush
skiff(s)	hog souse	mush form
skiff boat	mincemeat	mush meal
small boat(s)	pressed meat	mushy
steel boats	press meat	poor-man's pudding
wood boat	souse	porridge
wooden boat	souse feet	soup
	souse meat	
	south meat	
	tamales	
37.1 <u>wishbone</u>	48.1 <u>cottage cheese</u>	54.3 <u>cling peach</u>
breastbone	buttermilk cheese	boneless
chicken bone	cheese(s)	canning peach
crooked bone	clabber	clinch peach
cross bone	clabber cheese	cling
forked bone	clabber cottage cheese	clinger
love bone	clabbered cheese	cling free
lucky bone	clabbered-milk cheese	clinging
narrow bone	cook case	clinging peach
pull bone	cream cheese	clinging type
pullet bone	curd(s)	clings
pulley bone	curd cheese	clings peach
pulling bone	curdles cheese	cling seed
skull bone	drip clabber	cling-seed peach
wishy bone	Dutch cheese	clingstone
	homemade cheese	clingstone peach
45,3 <u>pancakes</u>	hoop cheese	cling-type peach
bat cakes	milk cheese	Elberta
battercakes	pot cheese	Elberta peaches
buckwheat cakes	rat cheese	Florida peach
flap flitters	smearcase	Georgia peach
flapjacks	some kind of cheese	green peach(es)
flatcakes	sour cheese	hard cling peaches
flitter cakes	sour-cream cheese	hard core
flitters	white cheese	hard peach(es)
fried battercakes	yogurt	hard press peach
fritter cakes		hard stone
fritters		hateful peach
griddle cakes		Indian peach(es)
hot battercakes		June peach
hotcakes		little-bitty ones
johnnycakes		May peaches

pickle peach	soft	plum tomato(es)
pickling peach	soft cling peaches	Porters
plum	soft peach(es)	Porter tomatoes
plum peach(es)	stone free	potted eggs
plum seed	stone peach	red tomatoes
plum seeded	summer peaches	running tomato(es)
plum-seed peach		runt
plum stone	54.7 <u>peanuts</u>	salad tomatoes
plum-stone peach	cobblers	small tomato(es)
a pressed	goober peas	soup tomato
pressed peach	goobers	Spanish (tomatoes)
press	gooblers	sugar-lump (tomato)
pressing peach	ground goobers	sugar tomatoes
press peach	groundnut(s)	Thumbelina tomatoes
press-stone peach	ground peas	Thumb tomatoes
prince	pinders	Tiny Tim
regular peach		Tommies
seedling	55.3 <u>cherry tomatoes</u>	tommينو tomatoes
soft peach	baby tomatoes	tommyquat
stone	bell tomato(es)	tommyto things
stone peach	bird tomatoes	tommyto tomatoes
sweet peaches	bunch tomato	Tommy tomatoes
tight peach	button tomatoes	Tom Thumb
white cling	canning tomatoes	Tom Thumb tomatoes
yellow cling	cocktail tomatoes	Tom toes
yellow cling peach	cooking tomatoes	Tom tomato(es)
yellow press	Creole tomatoes	tom-tom tomatoes
	cull tomatoes	toy tomatoes
54.4 <u>freestone peach</u>	dominoes	tree tomato
break peach	dwarf tomatoes	volunteer
clear one	early birds	volunteer tomatoes
clear peaches	fig tomatoes	wild tomatoes
clear seed	grape tomato	
clear-seeded peach(es)	gravy tomatoes	55A.4 <u>green beans</u>
clear stone	hothouse tomatoes	bunch beans
cling free	icebox tomatoes	bunch snap bean
eating peach	little-bitty tomatoes	bush bean
Elberta	little-old tomatoes	cut shorts
Elberta peaches	little plum tomatoes	green snap beans
free	little salad tomatoes	Kentucky wonders
free cling	little tomatoes	Kentucky wonder beans
free seed	little tommyto	pole beans
freestone	lollipop tomatoes	running beans
freestoned	love apples	snap
Georgia peach	love tomatoes	snap beans
mellow peach	marble tomatoes	snap green beans
November peaches	miniature	snap pole beans
open (peach)	miniature tomatoes	snap runners
open seed	nest tomato	snaps
open stone	old-fashion(ed) tomatoes	stick bean
open-stone peach	party tomatoes	string bean(s)
plum seed	patio tomatoes	stringless green bean
press peach(es)	pear tomatoes	
ripe peach	peewee tomatoes	
seedless		

- 59.3 woodpecker (large)
 chuck wood
 flicker
 good gods
 hammered woodpecker
 hammerhead(s)
 hammer knocker
 Indian hen
 jenny wood hen
 loggerhead
 lord god
 peckerwood
 peckerwood bird
 pecker woodpecker(s)
 redheaded peckerwood
 redheaded sapsucker
 redheaded woodpecker
 sapsucker
 wood bird
 wood checker
 woodchuck(s)
 woodcock
 wood hammers
 wood hen
 woodpeck
 woodpecker(s)
 yellowhammer
 yellowhead peckerwood
- 60.5 earthworms
 angles
 angleworms
 angling
 bait(s)
 bait worm(s)
 brown worm
 catawba worms
 crawlers
 English red worm
 English (worms)
 fiddle worms
 fiddling worms
 fish bait
 fish-bait worms
 fishing worms
 fishworms
 giant red worms
 green worm
 ground runners
 ground worm(s)
 grubworms
 live bait
 mudworm
 night crawlers
- night-crawler worms
 red baits
 reddish ones
 red earthworms
 red wigglers
 red worms
 sawyer
 wigglers
 wiggle worms
 wiggly worm
 worm(s)
 worm bait
- 60.7 terrapin
 box-shell terrapin
 box terrapin
 box turtle
 cooter
 deerhead turtle
 diamondback
 diamondback turtle
 dry-land cooters
 dry-land terrapin
 dry-land turtle(s)
 gophers
 gopher turtle
 ground turtle
 hard backs
 hard-shell turtle
 hardtop mud turtle
 highlander
 highland terrapin
 highland turtle
 hill terrapin
 land terrapin
 land tortoise
 land turtle(s)
 loggerhead(s)
 loggerhead turtles
 mud turtle
 sand gophers
 sand turtle
 small turtle
 snapping turtle(s)
 soft-shell turtle
 stink turtle
 streaked-head terrapin
 terrapin turtle
 tortoise
 turtle
 woods terrapin
 yellowbelly
- 60.8 crawfish
 crab fish
 crawdabs
 crawdad(s)
 crawdaddies
 crawdaddy
 crawfishy (adj.)
 crayfish
- 60A.4 dragonfly
 devil hawk
 devil horse(s)
 devil's horse
 dragon bugs
 horse doctors
 horseflies
 house doctor
 July bugs
 killdeer
 mosquito catcher(s)
 mosquito fly
 mosquito hawk(s)
 shepherd needle
 skeeter flies
 skeeter hawks
 snake doctor
 snake-doctor flies
 snake feeders
 snake hawk
 snake medicine
 snake widows
 swamp flies
 witch doctor(s)
- 60A.9 chiggers
 chigger bug(s)
 jiggers
 red bugs
- 82.5 shivaree
 bachelor party
 big send-off
 big time
 breaking peace
 celebrate (v.)
 celebrating
 celebration
 chairing
 charivari
 damn foolishness
 disturbance
 entertaining
 gala

gang bang	free gratis
had a party	free prize
harass (v.)	gift
harassing you	give (n.)
hassling	gratis
having fun	gratuity
hazing	handout
horning	a little appreciation
infares	little bit extra
initiate (v.)	little bonus
jamboree	little donation
noisy party	a little extra
party	a little extra bonus
reception	little gift
rejoicing (v.)	little present
revelry	little token
send-off	love gift
send-off party	merchant gift
serenade	on the house
serenaded	a pat on the ass
serenading	pilon
serenade them	premium
shing dang	present
shing ding	prize
shivaree dance	sack of candy
shivareed	souvenir
shivareeing	thank-you gift
shower	throwing that in
soiree	tip(s)
sparking party	token
storming	token of appreciation
wedding party	token of good will
wedding reception	treat
	your patronage

95.7 lagniappe
 appreciation
 appreciation gift
 bonus
 bonus gift
 boot
 booth
 courtesy
 courtesy gift
 discount (n.)
 donation
 favor
 for buying here
 for good will
 (for) promptness
 for trading with them
 for your credit
 for your patronage
 free (adj.)
 free gift

TABLE 4
FIELDWORKERS AND SCRIBES

AB	Allyne Baird	CB	Clinton Bancroft
AB-1	Anthony Balch	CB-1	Claudia Bradley
AC	Anne Cheek	CBH	Constance B. Hunt
AE	Andrea Eason	CC	Carol Collins
AHH	Ann H. Herrington	CG	Carolyn Griffin
AM	Andrew Martin	CG-1	Charlene Griffin
AM-1	Anne Murphy	CH	Cherry Haisten
AMF	Anne Malone Fitts	CH-1	Carol Head
AMO	Anne Marie Oliver	CH-2	Claire Hicks
AN	Anita Nelson	CI	Connie Inman
AO	Annette Olive	CJ	Carolyn Jackson
AS	Andrew Slater	CL	Cindy Larsen
AW	Ann Williams	CLM	Connie L. McCrary
BA	Brenda Armbrecht	CM	Craig Massey
BAM	Barbara A. Myers	CM-1	Carolyn Mayo
BAS	Betty A. Shackelford	CP	Chuck Penuel
BB	Barbara Brooks	CR	Carol Rodenhiser
BB-1	Beverly Burroughs	CSD	Carol S. Davis
BCR	Barbara C. Respess	CTR	Charles T. Rogers
BD	Bethany Dumas	CWF	C. W. Foster
BHH	Beverly H. Holcombe	CWU	Christine W. Unger
BJJ	Beverly Jo Jackson	DAB	David A. Blackwell
BJM	B. Jane Martin	DAC	Donald A. Cooper
BK	Beth Karasik	DB	Don Bagalupi
BM	Brenda Minnifield	DBT	David Bruce Taylor
BM-1	Beverly Molander	DD	Donna Daniel
BR	Barbara Rutledge	DD-1	Diana Daughtridge
BR-1	Barbara Reynolds	DD-2	Donna Diehl
BS	Bill Sharpe	DG	Don Griffith
BS-1	Breck Speer	DH	Donovan Hodges
BSS	Brenda S. Stanford	DK	David Kelley

DP	Diane Pryor	HS	Harvey Sax
DPT	Dana P. Tiburski	IR	India Richardson
DR	Doris Richmond	JB	Jan Bloom
DS	Donald Starwalt	JB-1	Jann Bradley
DW	David Williford	JC	Judy Callaway
EB	Elinor Baker	JDW	J. Diane Woods
EC	Edward Crist	JE	Janet Evans
EC-1	Elaine Clark	JEM	Judy E. Mitchell
EC-2	Enid Cobb	JF	Judy Fogwell
EF	Eva Frink	JF-1	Judy Franks
EH	Elizabeth Herrington	JG	Jay Goodner
EH-1	Eleanor Hoomes	JH	John Heisel
EH-2	Elsie Hunter	JH-1	Jenny Higginbotham
EK	Ernest Keown	JH-2	Jackie Hutcheson
ELD	Eddie Lynn Dowell	JHH	Joan H. Hall
ES	Elena Sheppa	JJ	Joy Johns
EWB	Eloise W. Blaker	JJ-1	Jimmy Jones
FEL	Faye E. Lindly	JK	Joan Kealy
FWB	Frederick W. Ball	JK-1	James Keen
GAK	Glen A. Keenan	JK-2	Jean Kennedy
GB	Guy Bailey	JL	June Lisle
GC	Grace Clements	JLB	James L. Bulman
GF	Gloria Frayser	JM	Jane Martin
GJ	Gamelia Jennings	JMF	James M. Fitzsimons
GJ-1	George Jeter	JN	Judy Nuss
GM	Gordon McKemie	JND	Johnnie N. Dorsey
GMJ	Geraldine M. Jackson	JNR	Joe Newsom Rawlings
GP	Gena Pittman	JPB	Janice P. Brill
GP-1	Gerre Price	JR	John Rubadeau
GR	Gail Richardson	JS	Janice Shakleton
GR-1	Gale Rudisill	JS-1	Joan Stutts
GS	Gene Shaffer	JSR	John Stanley Rich
GS-1	Greg Seale	JT	Jean Tucker
GSR	Grace S. Rueter	JT-1	Janice Taylor
HBM	Helen B. Myers	JW	John Wellborn
HJ	Harriet Johnson	JW-1	Joan Warriner
HTM	H. Timothy McKane	JW-2	Jane White

JW-3	Joannie Woodford	MB-3	Maria Brown
JWB	Jean W. Brown	MC	Martha Crews
JWD	J. William Deen	MD	Myra Daniel
KB	Kevin Briggs	MES	Michael E. Smith
KD	Karen Day	MF	Maureen FitzGerald
KE	Kathy Elliott	MF-1	Myra Folsem
KED	Kathryn E. Duggleby	MH	Marilyn Hopkins
KG	Katie Glenn	MHL	Mary H. Lackie
KGL	Kathryn G. Lance	MJ	May Jessup
KL	Kathleen Levinsky	MJM	Mary Jean Moore
KML	Karen M. Lanning	MKC	Marlene K. Caplan
KP	Kathy Perrault	ML	Marilyn Light
KS	Karen Sisk	ML-1	Mike Lund
KW	Karl Wingard, Jr.	MLT	Mary Lou Toohey
LB	Linda Batty	MM	Margaret Moran
LB-1	Latrelle Burcher	MM-1	Michael Montgomery
LBF	Lynn B. Friedman	MMc	Mary McCall
LD	Louise DeVere	MN	Mary Norwood
LD-1	Libby Dye	MNT	Mary Nell Thomas
LG	Larry Gardner	MP	Mike Pendergrass
LH	Lynnel Harden	MP-1	Melanie Pittner
LH-1	Linda Harris	MR	Martha Ramsey
LHB	Linda H. Brogden	MRK	Marion R. Kriwanek
LK	Lois Kunselman	MS	Marie Sheahan
LO	Lisa Odham	MSL	Martha Scott Lue
LP	Lee Pederson	MWF	Margaret W. Folsem
LP-1	Lutricia Phillips	NF	Nancy Franzén
LRR	Linda R. Reed	NH	Nancy Houghtaling
LW	Luvania Whitmore	NHJ	Nell H. Jones
LWJ	Lois W. Jackson	NSB	Nancy S. Boren
LY	Linda Young	OC	Oletha Carter
MA	Margaret Anderson	PB	Pam Bailey
MAB	Mary Anne Bates	PCP	Patricia C. Patterson
MAM	Mary Anne Mount	PE	Polly Edmundson
MB	Marvin Bassett	PE-1	Paula Engeman
MB-1	Melanie Bast	PG	Peter Gerkin
MB-2	Mary Belk	PM	Patsy Musgrove

PP	Pat Pope	SW	Susan Wallace
PS	Phronia Smith	SW-1	Sue Walter
PT	Patricia Thigpen	SWH	Sandra W. Harris
PT-1	Pearl Todd	TC	Tom Clotfelter
RA	Ruth Adams	TES	Thomas E. Shoemate
RAB	Rose Anne Brasington	VEP	Vivian E. Preston
RB	Ritchie Boyette	VP	Vicky Powers
RC	Rachel Cole	VR	Vicki Rubin
RD	Ruby Daffin	VS	Virginia Stein
RH	Richard Hall	VWB	Vivian W. Brown
RIM	Raven I. McDavid, Jr.	WA	W. Anderson
RJ	Randy Jones	WHS	William H. Smith
RM	Ronald Midkiff	WJB	William J. Barnette
RMB	Rose Merry Brock	WM	Wanda Machacek
RNT	Richard N. Taylor	WR	W. Richard
RP	Ron Pace	WTB	W. T. Beckner
RT	Rebecca Taylor	YF	Yvonne Foster
RT-1	Rose Thomason	YR	Yvonne Robertson
RY	Rhea Yarbrough		
SB	Shawn Beaty		
SB-1	Susan Barsh		
SB-2	Shirley Boddie		
SC	Sally Clark		
SC-1	Susan Cunningham		
SD	Susan Davis		
SE	Sandy Edwards		
SER	Susan E. Reed		
SF	Shirley Frazer		
SG	Steve Gardinier		
SH	Sue Haley		
SH-1	Susan Henderson		
SL	Susan Leas		
SMH	Steven M. Howard		
SS	Sharry Shepard		
SSE	Sarah S. Ellison		
ST	Sara Thrift		

GUIDELINES FOR IDIOLECT SYNOPSES

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

A. Phonological Section

1. When one form of the primary item appears in the most likely place in the protocol (i.e., the line on which the item is usually recorded), that form is recorded in the synopsis regardless of the vowel.
2. When two or more forms of the primary item appear, either in the most likely place or in several different places (noted through cross references), the form closer to the target phoneme is used.
3. If two or more forms have allophones of the target phoneme, the one that seems most consistent with other instances of the phoneme in the idiolect is used.
4. When two or more forms of the primary item appear, an asterisk designates the presence of additional forms. If the pronunciations are identical, no asterisk is used.
5. If the primary item does not appear in the protocol, a substitute word from the list of alternates is used, providing that the word contains the target phoneme.
6. A substitute word without the target phoneme is not used unless no example of the phoneme in the environment is found in the protocol.
7. The same word is not used in more than one space in the synopsis unless the word is polysyllabic and different vowels are being considered (e.g., sundown for both sun and down).
8. If the recorded word is a compound and space does not permit the inclusion of the entire word, only the relevant syllable may be used.
9. An asterisk also occurs before a substitute word to indicate that more than one pronunciation of that word occurs in the protocol.
10. If the part of speech of the recorded form differs from the one that is designated in the work sheets, this is indicated in parentheses after the word if space permits (e.g., whip as a verb rather than a noun).
11. If there is any ambiguity in an entry (e.g., [jɪə] as ear or year), the word is indicated in conventional orthography in parentheses if space permits.
12. Stress in polysyllabic items is the same as that recorded in the protocol even if only part of a contour appears in the synopsis. However, no stress mark is used with a monosyllable, regardless of its stress in the protocol.
13. If no appropriate substitute is found for an item, the blank space is marked with a line.
14. The space for /ʌ/ + /r/ is left blank in all synopses.

B. Grammatical Section

1. Plurals

- a. The form marked plural by the scribe or a form with a plural marker (i.e., /s/ or /z/) is recorded in the synopsis.
- b. If multiple plurals occur, the most unusual is used (e.g., waspers rather than wasps).
- c. If more than one plural occurs and none seems unusual, the form most consistent with other plurals in the idiolect is used.

2. Function Words

- a. Nonstandard forms are used before standard forms, if they are part of the informant's active vocabulary.
- b. Regional usage is given preference.
- c. If the target forms do not occur, other forms with similar meanings are entered.

3. Verbs

- a. All forms and pronunciations of infinitive, preterit, and past participle are entered if space permits.
- b. Various pronunciations of each principal part are separated by swung dashes (~); principal parts are separated by virgules (/).
- c. If the infinitive form does not occur, the present participle, third person singular present indicative, noun, or attributive form may be substituted, with the appropriate grammatical designation in parentheses (e.g., drinking, pres. part.).
- d. If space does not permit the inclusion of all forms and pronunciations of the principal parts, an asterisk designates the presence of additional forms in the protocol.

C. Lexical Section

1. The dialect form most common in the area is used rather than the standard form.
2. If no dialect form occurs, the standard form is used.
3. A response which is not clearly appropriate (e.g., grate for andirons) may be used unless glossed as a different artifact.
4. Only one form is used even if space permits the inclusion of two.
5. An asterisk indicates that more than one lexical form for an item occurs in the protocol, but not that more than one pronunciation of the same form appears.

6. Only forms which are, or have been, part of the informant's active vocabulary should be used in the synopsis.
7. If the line would otherwise be blank, a form that he has heard others in the region use may be entered.
8. If there are two or more entries in the protocol and the informant expresses no preference and there is no clear regional distinction, the first response is used in the synopsis.
9. Words in conventional orthography set off by parentheses are included if needed for clarity (e.g., bag after [bə|æp] to indicate that the informant refers to the bag and not to the material).

II. SPECIFIC ITEMS

A. Phonological Section

1. Whip. The target word is the noun from 19.4; frequently the verb or gerund from 65.5 is substituted, even if the vowel is /u/ rather than /I/. The most common alternate word for this item is six (1.3).
2. Crib. Usually the target word occurs at 14.3, a storage place for corn. It is occasionally entered as a sleeping place for an infant. Since this word is not in the active vocabulary of many younger and urban informants, did is frequently substituted.
3. Tin. All occurrences of this word should be cross-referenced to 26.6. Pin and since are the most common alternates.
4. Hill. This word usually occurs alone or as part of a compound at 30.8; it is sometimes part of a place-name in the margin of page 87. Usually only hill is recorded rather than the entire compound. The adjective hilly is substituted freely. The most common alternates are Billy, silk, and quilt.
5. Ear. A form with the target vowel is sought, whether from 71.5 or 56.2. If the pronunciation begins with [j], it is glossed as ear; year, the most frequently used alternate, is always glossed as year. Substitutions with /i/ rather than /I/ are infrequently used when /I/ is not present in the /r/ environment.
6. Neck. The target word from 71.7 or a variant such as red-neck or necking is used; the most frequent alternates are steps and Texas.
7. Leg. The target word from 72.6 or the variants jackleg or bootleg are used. The usual alternates are keg, egg, and bread.
8. Ten. This word is usually entered from 1.5 rather than 26.6; however, if no pronunciation with the /ε/ vowel occurs at 1.5, other lines in the protocol indicated by cross references are also checked. The word occurs in most protocols; pen is the usual alternate.
9. Nelly. Though this occurs in many complete protocols at 67.3, the first alternate, jelly, appears almost as often in the synopses. Belly, felly, yellow, and twelve also appear frequently.

10. Merry Christmas. If the primary stress falls on Christmas, the entire phrase is usually entered. If the primary stress is on merry, or if there is a space problem, only merry may appear. If merry-go-round is substituted, the entire compound is used. The most common alternates are cherry and various berries.
11. Glass. Usually the form from 48.8 is used; when it does not appear, 17.1, glass egg, is a likely alternative. Grasshopper and ashes are the usual alternates.
12. Bag. Although this word usually appears at 19.5-7, it may also be found at 28.2, handbag, or in the urban supplement. The most common substitution is rag, usually taken from the compounds washrag or dishrag on page 18.
13. Hammer. This word generally appears at 20.7 or at 98.3; occasionally it is part of yellowhammer at 59.3. The usual substitute word is mantel (sometimes taken from the compound mantelpiece).
14. Valley. The primary item is 11.6; however, the word is just as likely to occur as a geographical term from pages 29-31 or as part of a place-name in the margin of 87. Alley, the first alternate, is most commonly found at 108.6. The most frequently used alternate is pallet from 29.2. This space is often blank in incomplete records.
15. Married. Some form of this will occur in most protocols; the only substitute used with any frequency is barrel. All forms of marry should be cued to 82.2.
16. Push. This word usually occurs, often from conversation, at 97.7. The usual alternates are bushel(s) and foot.
17. Wood. The word is sometimes entered alone and sometimes as part of a compound such as stovewood. It occurs in a number of places in protocols: 8.5, 8.6, 11.7, 21.4, 22.1, and others. When it is not found, woodpecker is substituted.
18. Woman. Because this word is not a primary item, it is not specifically sought by fieldworkers and frequently not recorded by scribes except incidentally in conversation or as an element in the dialect forms granny woman and widow woman. All pronunciations of the word are cross-referenced to 63.2 or 65.2; nevertheless, the line is often blank in the synopses.
19. Pull. Like push, this word usually occurs in some form in conversation, recorded at 97.6. Bull, alone or in bullfrog, substitutes.
20. Sure. The vowel in this word is often /o/ or /ɔ/ and sometimes /u/. The pronunciation closest to /u/ is used, checking both 13.4 and 91.2. The most common substitute is Missouri.
21. Shut. This word usually comes from shut the door at 11.1 and sometimes from get shut of at 99.4. The usual substitute is bucket.
22. Husband. The word usually occurs at 63.1, but in incomplete records does (12.8) and mother (63.6) are frequent substitutes.

23. Sun. Though sun sometimes occurs alone, it is usually part of a compound: sunup, sunrise, sundown, sunset. The entire compound generally appears in the synopsis. An asterisk before one of these compounds indicates that the first syllable is recorded with a variant pronunciation elsewhere, not necessarily that the entire word has two pronunciations. When a sun form does not occur, one is usually the substitute.
24. Bulb. Though frequently without /l/, bulb is usually recorded from 19.9. Colored and gully are more likely to occur in incomplete records than bulk and bulge as alternates.
25. Crop. This word usually occurs on page 41, either at line 3 or line 5. The most common substitute is slop from 17.4; next in order of frequency is got because it occurs often in conversation and is recorded at 12.2.
26. Father. If the word does not occur at 63.4, it may be part of grandfather at 64.1 or fatherless at 66.3. The list of alternates includes cobbler and God (when the vowel is /a/).
27. John. This word and its related form, Johnny, should be cued to 68.2 but may also occur at 12.1 or 44.6-9. Palm and calm may be used as alternates if no /l/ occurs in the pronunciation.
28. College. This word occurs in most protocols at 83.6; when it is not present, it is a space that is frequently blank. The usual alternates are swallow, volunteer, and dollars.
29. Car. Either by itself at 23.6 or in streetcar or trolley car at 85.3, the word usually occurs. Barn is the usual alternate.
30. Yeast. In a complete record, this word will be found at 45.5. When the protocol is incomplete, feet, east, and wheat are sought.
31. Three. This word occurs in virtually all protocols; only rarely is a substitute necessary.
32. Bean. Types of beans are at 55A.3-4; sometimes numerous pronunciations of the word occur in a single protocol. Team, greens, and seen are frequent substitutes.
33. Field. When the word does not occur at 16.1, alone or part of a compound such as cornfield, it may sometimes be found in a place-name or, in urban records, in airfield at 106.5. The usual substitute word is wheelbarrow.
34. Beard. Any pronunciation of this word is recorded, however bizarre. Other instances of the /i/ + /r/ vowel are rare. Rather than leave the line blank, such words as queer, hear, and near are often substituted, though the vowel is often /I/. Substitutions with the vowel /ε/ are not made here.
35. Eight. Like three, this is one of the ubiquitous items for which it is seldom necessary to seek a substitute; ate and apron are common.

36. May. The month occurs in most protocols; the most common alternates are hay, clay, and day.
37. Strain. Although a form of this word often occurs at 48.2, it is absent from many partial interviews; reins and drain usually substitute.
38. Rail. This word often occurs in the discussion of fences at 16.4; railroad/way (84.7) and pail (17.3) are the usual alternates.
39. Mary. This word, found at 67.1, as well as most of the alternates, often has /ɛ/ rather than /e/ as the vowel of the stressed syllable. Alternate words (usually dairy, 15.5) are used even if they have the /ɛ/ vowel.
40. Tooth. The word usually occurs at 71.8, but is also often present in spring-tooth (harrow) at 21.7. Suit and roof are the substitutes.
41. Baton Rouge. Complete records generally include this name at 87.8, but partials and those in which the informant is weak in geography will use the alternate two instead.
42. Wound. This item (78.1) does not occur in a number of records; the alternates June, broom, spoon, and room appear frequently.
43. Mule. Most records have this word at 33.7; cross-references note other instances. July is the first alternate, whether the stress falls on the first or second syllable, if the vowel is /u/.
44. Poor. Like the /i/ + /r/ and /e/ + /r/ environments, the /u/ + /r/ is absent more often than present. Thus, poor (53.1, 67.7-8) will usually have the vowel /u/, /o/, or even /ɔ/. Substitute words, most often pure or your(s), are used if the vowel is /u/ or /u/, but not the other possibilities.
45. Coat. This word (27.1) frequently occurs as part of overcoat; usually the entire word is entered. Frequent alternates are throat, oats, tote, and sofa.
46. Ago. If the primary stress in the item at 5.2 falls on the second syllable of ago, the word is usually entered alone. But if the stress is on year(s) (in year ago, etc.), both words are entered. The most frequent substitute words are blow and know.
47. Home. This word most often occurs at 32.2 but also appears regularly at 97.5 and 98.4, and in compounds such as home brew and homestead. Most protocols have some form of the item; stone and bone, either alone or part of compounds, are substituted if home is absent.
48. Cold. The word is usually taken from 76.3 but may also occur in discussions of weather terms (e.g., 7.4). The usual alternates are old and shoulders; coal, from 23.1, is always glossed as such.
49. Hoarse. The word (76.4) occurs in complete protocols but often is missing in partials. Four is the most common alternate; also used are mourning, boar, and core.
50. Daughter. This word is usually picked up in conversation at 64.8. The compound granddaughter may be used. Common alternates include

caught and taught.

51. Dog. Present in most protocols at 33.1 or extracted from dog irons at 8.3, the word is entered regardless of the vowel. Law is the most frequent alternate.
52. Gone. Though the word is not always elicited at 55.1, it is likely to occur in conversation, noted with cross references. The usual alternates are strong (73.1) and long (40.1).
53. Salt. If this word does not occur in the usual place (51.7), it might well be at 46.3, or elsewhere on page 46. The most frequent substitutes are always and walnut.
54. Horse. This word (34.2) occurs much more frequently than hoarse, and usually with two or three pronunciations. Either the singular or plural form may be used. The usual alternates are morning and forty.
55. Church. Generally this word occurs in conversation, recorded at 89.2. When it is missing, first is usually present as alternate.
56. Third. The ordinal numbers are less likely to occur spontaneously than the cardinal, but it is often recorded. The usual alternates are Thursday and heard.
57. Worm. This word may occur alone at 60.5 or as part of a compound such as earthworm; usually the entire compound is entered. Common alternates are sermon, furniture, turnip, and turning (plow).
58. Girl. Most protocols contain a pronunciation of girl at 64.9 or 81.6. Squirrel, the first alternate, also occurs often, but when it is absent, other instances of /3/ + /1/ are rare.
59. Worry. Either this word (79.5) or worried (74.2) will often occur in conversation. Common substitute words are stirrups, furrow, and syrup.
60. Write. This word usually occurs at 100.5 with other principal parts of the verb. Right, often used as alternate, is always glossed; it may occur at 91.3, 90.7, 71.5, or elsewhere. Rice, from 50.5, is also used frequently.
61. Ride. This word, noun or verb, is likely to be recorded at 34.3, 64.4, or 97.5; other forms such as riding and rider are also used. The usual alternate is five.
62. Nine. The cardinal numbers occur in most protocols; when this word is absent, china from 17.1 is the usual substitute.
63. Miles. Though the word is usually recorded at 88.1 from conversation, it is occasionally missed by scribes. When the unmarked plural form is recorded, it is glossed as plural. The most common alternate is wild, from 35.9.
64. Wire. This word usually appears at 16.3, sometimes disyllabic. The usual alternates are fire and tired.

65. House. This word occurs in almost every protocol, usually in several places and frequently with multiple pronunciations, most of which are cross-referenced to 14.1. (Note that the plural form is not used as an alternate because the sound following the vowel is generally voiced.) Alternates are seldom sought for this word.
66. Cow. Generally the word will occur at 33.6, sometimes on pages 14-15 as well. Occasionally substitutes are plow and thousand.
67. Down. This word can occur in various places: 49.3, 82.6-7, 96.6, 97.1, and in conversational contexts. It is usually entered from the first place at which it is found, with asterisks noting other pronunciations. Common alternates are pounds and mountain.
68. Owl. This item is one which is often left blank in incomplete records. If owl does not appear at 59.1-2, the only likely substitute is towel from page 18.
69. Flower. This word may appear at 101.4 or in flowerpot at 17.7. Several substitutes are frequently used: flour, our(s), hour(s), and shower.
70. Oysters. This is another item which is often blank in synopses. The primary item is from 60.1; the only logical substitute, hoist (104.5), usually is missing from incomplete records.
71. Poison. Some form of this word, adjective, noun, or verb, usually occurs on page 62. If it is part of a compound, poison alone is entered if the primary stress falls on its first syllable; otherwise, the entire compound is entered if space permits (e.g., poison ivy). The usual alternate is boy(s), alone or in boyfriend.
72. Joint. The item is usually taken from 72.3, but sometimes from 114.1. The usual alternate is join(ed); point(ed/ing) is the usual alternate in Georgia Survey records.
73. Oil. This word, noun or verb, usually occurs at 24.1 or 2. The alternates are forms of boil, spoil, toilet, and soil.
74. Lawyer. Like woman (#18 above), this is not a primary item in the questionnaire, except in the Georgia Survey. Thus, it is not transcribed in many interviews, except in the compound jackleg lawyer. Substitutes, including employer and sawyer, are used, but the item is often blank in the synopses.

B. Grammatical Section.

1. Plurals

- a. Posts (16.5). The pronunciation postes is entered first, followed by a pronunciation without /t/, an unmarked plural, and finally by the standard form.
- b. Pounds (45.4). The unmarked form is always used in preference to the standard form.
- c. Shrimp (60.9). This word is entered even if not marked plural by the scribe, unless it is specifically marked singular. Forms ending in /s/ are entered before the standard form.

- d. Wasps (60A.6). The form waspers is recorded first, followed by wastes, waspes, forms without /p/, and forms without plural marker. The standard form is recorded if no variant appears.
- e. Desks (83.8). The form deskes is entered first, followed by forms without /k/, forms without plural marker, and finally the standard form.

2. Function Words

- a. Quarter to/ till (4.5). If no quarter form appears, fifteen to/till and minutes to/till are recorded. However, forty-five forms are not recorded. If both to and till occur, usually the first response is entered. The number following the preposition is usually omitted because of space limitations.
- b. Toward(s) (32.5). Towards is entered before toward. Usually you is included only if it affects the final consonant in the preceding word. If the only form recorded is to you or another unsought phrase, it is recorded if space permits and the meaning is appropriate.
- c. Into/Across (32.6). Across is recorded before into, followed by other forms such as met up with, ran up on. Run/ran may be included if necessary for clarity.
- d. Sick at/to/in the/his stomach (80.4). Both the preposition and the pronoun or article are entered along with stomach; sick is included only if needed for clarity. If the informant mentions more than one form and expresses no preference, the first response is entered.
- e. Wait for/on (99.1). The preposition plus the pronoun may be entered if primary stress is on the pronoun. If primary stress is on wait, the entire phrase is entered if space permits. The informant's preferred form or first response is recorded. Wait on in the sense of serve is not recorded.

3. Verbs

- a. Rise (3.3). The present participle may be entered if the infinitive does not appear. Rise in reference to bread dough is occasionally used here. Usually raise is not recorded in this space.
- b. Drive (11.3). The present participle is entered if the infinitive does not occur; occasionally the noun form also appears.
- c. Drag (21.5). Unless specifically sought by the fieldworker, this verb is unlikely to occur in an interview except for an occasional infinitive or attributive. Thus this item is often blank in the synopsis.
- d. Eat (48.7). Most forms of eat occur in conversation during the average complete interview.
- e. Drink (49.1). While the present participle, noun, and present indicative are sometimes used in place of the infinitive, usually the adjective form drunk is not used for the past participle.

- f. Help (49.5). Several forms of help are likely to occur in conversation. The imperative from 49.4 is frequently used in place of the infinitive without explanatory gloss.
- g. Dive (95.3). This verb will probably not occur unless elicited directly. In partial interviews, it is likely to be missing from the protocol.
- h. Climb (96.3). Though somewhat more likely to turn up in conversation than dive, climb is also frequently missed in incomplete records.

C. Lexical Section

1. Andirons (8.3). The dialect forms are preferred: firedogs, fire irons, dog irons, andyirons. Grate may be entered if there is no other response to the item.
2. Mantel (8.4). The forms fireboard, mantelshelf, and mantelpiece are used according to the informant's preference, as are such variants as shelf and ledge.
3. Cow pen (15.3). The regional term, usually milk gap, cow pen, or milk pen is used. Many informants are not familiar with this item, so it is likely to be blank. Since the question calls for a place outside for milking, the responses barn and stall are not recorded unless a type is specified (e.g., cow barn, dairy barn). Shed and other variants are often recorded so that the synopsis will show some entry for the item.
4. Rock fence (16.6). The regional term is entered, fence before wall. Fence or wall may be entered alone, but not rock or stone alone unless the second word is understood (if this is the case, the second word is included in conventional spelling, set off by parens).
5. Paper bag (19.5). The preferred forms are paper poke and poke, followed by paper sack, sack, paper bag, and bag. Paper is not recorded alone unless the second word is understood (see #4 above).
6. Burlap bag (19.7). The regional term, usually tow sack or croker sack/bag, is used. If other forms are dominant in the region (e.g., grass sack), they are entered. Burlap bag is entered if no other form appears. Burlap is not entered alone unless the second word is understood.
7. Harmonica (20.5). The preferred forms are French harp, mouth harp, harp, mouth organ. Jew's harp is used here only if glossed as the same artifact (probably the informant's error in any case).
8. Seesaw (22.5). Since seesaw is dominant in all regions, other forms are entered first if they clearly refer to the same concept and are familiar to the informant.
9. Flambeau (24.3). This word is entered where it occurs, whether lamp, torch, or smudge pot. If flambeau does not occur, the response that is most clearly a makeshift lamp is used. Molotov cocktail is not recorded.

10. Boat (24.6). The regional term, whether piroque, bateau, skiff, or another variant is used. If nothing else occurs, rowboat, fishing boat, canoe, or boat alone may be used. This item is not limited to flat-bottom boats.
11. Wishbone (37.1). Pulley bone is entered before wishbone, but unusual forms such as love bone or lucky bone are given preference. Breastbone is used if nothing else occurs on the line.
12. Pancakes (45.3). The dialect term usual in the region, whether flitters, fritters, battercakes, flapjacks, pancakes, or hotcakes, is entered, according to the informant's preference. Items made from cornmeal are not used here.
13. Headcheese (47.1). According to local usage, souse meat, souse, press(ed) meat, or hog('s) head cheese will be used. Cheese alone or headcheese may be used if nothing else appears on the line.
14. Cottage cheese (48.1). The regional term is used, whether cream cheese, clabber cheese, cottage cheese, or another variant. Cheese alone is used if clearly made from clabber. If the informant is unfamiliar with the concept, cottage cheese may be recorded as a diet food.
15. Mush (50.3). Cush-cush, cush, mush, and gruel are used here although they do not necessarily refer to the same food. Oatmeal is not used.
16. Clingstone peach (54.3). The informant's preferred generic term is entered: press, cling seed, clingstone, or cling, either alone or with peach. If no generic term occurs, a variety is used (e.g., Indian peach).
17. Freestone peach (54.4). The informant's generic term is entered: open stone, clear seed, clear stone, free, or freestone, alone or with peach. If no generic term occurs, a variety is used (e.g., Elberta).
18. Peanuts (54.7). The regional term is used, whether ground peas, pinders, or goober peas, before the more common goobers and the standard peanuts.
19. Tommytoes (55.3). Small tomatoes are sought here; tommytoes will be entered first, followed by other varieties such as Tom Thumb, cherry, salad, and Porter. Tommytoes is not recorded as a joking name for all tomatoes; unglossed, it is presumed to refer to the small variety.
20. String beans (55A.4). The regional term, usually green beans or snap beans, is used before string beans. If no generic term appears, a variety is used (e.g., Kentucky wonders, pole beans).
21. Woodpecker (59.3). The large variety is sought in this synopsis item; preferred forms are lord god, good god, wood hen, woodchuck, Indian hen, and yellowhammer. If none of these occurs, peckerwood is used before woodpecker.

22. Worms (60.5). The regional term is sought here, usually red worm or earthworm. If these do not occur, the wiggler forms are used, followed by other varieties, baits, and worms alone.
23. Land turtle (60.7). The preferred forms are gopher turtle and gopher, followed by cooter, tortoise, highland or dry-land terrapin or turtle, and finally terrapin or turtle alone. The form entered should always refer to a land turtle, not to a water turtle or some other type of animal.
24. Crawfish (60.8). Dialect forms are entered first: crawdad, crawdab, crawdaddy, followed by crawfish and crayfish, according to the informant's preference.
25. Dragonfly (60A.4). The regional term is preferred: snake feeder, snake doctor, skeeter hawk, mosquito hawk, or other alternate. Dragonfly is used if no regional form occurs.
26. Chigger (60A.9). The regional preference, whether chigger or red bug is entered at this item. If the informant indicates that both terms are used or gives no gloss, the first response is usually entered. Other insects which are not the same type of bug are not entered.
27. Shivaree (82.5). The regional term, shivaree (or charivari) or serenade is entered. If neither occurs, other types of parties connected with weddings are entered, even, as a last resort, reception. Serenade is not entered if it refers to singing with a guitar accompaniment during courtship.
28. Lagniappe (95.7). The regional term, lagniappe or pilon is recorded if present. If not, any response to the item, including gift and bonus will be used. Lagniappe is generally entered if the informant knows the word even if he is not clearly familiar with its meaning.