

INTRODUCTION

BY LUANNE VON SCHNEIDEMESSER
Senior Editor, DARE

I. Why an Index?

A dictionary is an alphabetical listing of words with their meanings. Why then should it have an index? The average dictionary probably has no need for one. But the *Dictionary of American Regional English* (Frederic G. Cassidy, ed., Vol. I, A-C, 1985; Frederic G. Cassidy and Joan Houston Hall, eds., Vol. II, D-H, 1991; Cambridge MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press) is far from average. Its focus, its reason for being, is the regional and social variation of the words it defines. *DARE* entries include thousands of regional, social, usage, and other kinds of labels. Taken together, all the labels indicating one particular feature help to describe the overall usage of that feature in American English. But those labels are scattered throughout the *Dictionary*, and without an index they cannot be seen as a coherent whole.

Many times we at *DARE* have been asked what words or expressions are common, say, in Michigan or New England or some other region of the United States. Could we please give some current examples of folk-etymology or metathesis? What terms are used exclusively in urban areas? What words are especially common among Black speakers? Among women? This *Index*, based on the text of the first two volumes, provides the answers to these queries and many others. It is easily usable by anyone who has access to *DARE* Volumes I and II.

DARE lends itself to having regional and social labels indexed in this way because the text includes markup codes for typesetting. After the publication of Volume I, Senior Editor Craig Carver wrote a computer program that was capable of pulling out the majority of the regional and social labels with the headwords and sense numbers under which they occur. As we used his index, we soon realized that there were many other terms we would like to have included. Further use of search programs allowed us to add terms such as *assimilation*, *eye-dialect*, *Nahuatl*, and *Yiddish* to the index. Also added to the present *Index* are the actual usage statements as they appear in the entries in the two volumes, allowing the reader to note in brief the context in which each indexed term appears.

Ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the *Index* was not possible without significant human intervention, for the intricacies of our editing procedures meant that some instances of the labels were not retrieved by computer, and some that were retrieved were legitimate only in terms of computer logic, not human reasoning. Staff time was also required to scan the *Dictionary* text for additional *Index* items, and to add usage quotations of the indexed terms where such quotations were not automatically retrieved.

Like any index, this one should be used together with the text which it categorizes. Although readers could scan the *Index* and see all the words labelled as occurring in a particular region, *DARE*'s emphasis on terms which are regionally or socially distributed and on folk rather than standard terms invalidates any assumption that readers will automatically know what a particular headword means. Further, the quoted material following the headword and sense number in the *Index* is often a shortened version of the full label. It is hazardous to use the *Index* in isolation.

II. What the *Index* Contains

A list of the terms indexed, divided into basic categories, may be found near the end of this Introduction. They include virtually all regional, social, and usage labels in the first two volumes of *DARE*, terms for linguistic processes that contributed to the formation of headwords, and references to other varieties of English and to foreign languages from which the headwords derive. *Index* terms have been taken from the head sections of the *DARE* entries, which include the pronunciations, the lists of variant forms, the etymologies, the regional, social, and usage labels, and the editorial notes. Citations were not searched, nor were definitions. Thus instances of terms such as **folk-etymology** and **echoic** or regional and social labels in quotations will not appear in the *Index*, nor will etymological or usage information which is found within the definitions.

III. Format of the *Index*

Under each indexed term is a list of the *Dictionary* entries in which it appears. Following each of these headwords is a bullet, then a short quotation showing the immediate context of the indexed term as it appears in the entry, retaining abbreviations as in *DARE*. For social and usage labels, which not infrequently have more than one part (e.g.

esp among rural speakers; usu derog), the segment in the *Index* is often a truncated version of that in the *Dictionary* text. No ellipses signal such shortenings. Etymological references are indicated by the use of square brackets; if the etymology has been shortened, as is often the case, ellipses *have* been included to signal that fact. The notation (*pronc*) indicates that the label applies only to a variant pronunciation of the headword. If the *Dictionary* entry includes a *DARE* map, (**MAP**) follows the quoted context. (**Map Section**) is a reference to the collection of maps showing contrastive distributions, both regional and social, that will be included in the final volume of *DARE*.

IV. Main Types of Labels

1. *Regional labels* range from broad designations such as **North**, **West Midland**, or **Plains States**, to individual states, to parts of states, to particular cities. A word or sense with a compound label is indexed under each element, e.g. **chiefly Sth**, **S Midl**, **NEast** is included under **South**, under **South Midland**, and under **Northeast**. Each time it is entered, the full label is given after the bullet. It is important to read each label carefully, for some present negative evidence: the heading **New England**, for example, will include labels such as ***widespread exc NEng** mixed in with the much more frequent type of **chiefly NEng**. An asterisk warns of the exception.

In searching for words used in a particular state or region, it is important to remember that the various regional labels often overlap and that labels for large geographic areas subsume smaller ones and individual states. **Massachusetts**, for example, is also part of the larger regions of **New England**, **North Atlantic**, **Northeast**, **Atlantic**, and **North**. (One reader from Maine was disappointed to see that the famous **a-yuh** was not listed under **Maine**; had he searched farther, however, he would have found it under the heading **New England**, for *DARE* evidence shows it to be more widely used than just in Maine.) To make it easier to determine what to look under, we have appended to the end of this Introduction a List of States, which enumerates all the broader regions in which each state occurs. (The maps in the introduction to Volume I of *DARE*, pp. xxxiii-xxxv, will also be useful in this respect.)

2. *Social labels* are based primarily on analysis of the five social features recorded for all *DARE* informants: age, sex, race, community type, and amount of education. Analysis of this information, together

with information from other sources, leads to labels such as **esp among younger speakers**, **esp freq among women**, **among Black speakers**, **urban**, or **chiefly among well educ speakers**, indexed under **young**, **women**, **Black**, **urban**, and **educated** respectively. (All education labels, from **little formal education** to **college education**, are under the one heading **educated**.) There are also such labels as **among speakers of Jewish background**, **among PaGer speakers**, and **among Mormons**, found respectively under the headings **Jewish; German, Pennsylvania; Mormons**.

3. *Usage labels* generally refer to either the frequency or the currency of use, e.g. **rare**, **obsolete**, or **old-fashioned**, or to the attitude of the speaker or writer, e.g. **affected**, **derisive**, or **facetious**. This latter category is particularly difficult to apply, and readers will perhaps be surprised by the words included under or excluded from those headings. The reasons reflect both the difficulty of determining a speaker's or writer's tone or intent and a shift in *DARE* editorial policy from the more frequent inclusion of such information in the form of labels in the early years to a preference for statements such as **usu considered offensive**, **often used ironically**, or **in joc phrr** appended to definitions in later years of editing.

4. *Etymological processes* include phenomena that contribute to the formation of headwords, e.g. **apocope**, **folk-etymology**, **lambdacism**, **metathesis**.

5. *Languages* include references, mostly etymological, to different varieties of English (e.g. **Australian**, **Canadian**, **Jamaican**), to foreign languages that are sources or analogues of *DARE* entries, and to the dictionaries that document those sources or analogues. A great variety of languages is represented, from **Arabic** to **Arawak**, from **Gaelic** to **Greek**, from **Newfoundland English** to **Nupe**. A few *DARE* references to foreign languages are not included in the *Index*, however, since etymologies such as [See quot 1947] provide no indexable labels. (See Section V below.)

6. *Other sources* include references to the **Bible** and to trademarks when they are the source of a headword.

7. *MAP* indicates entries or senses which include maps.

V. Completeness of the *Index*

Since the indexed terms are those that actually appear in the text of *DARE*, the *Index* must inevitably be less than complete. If, for ex-

ample, a headword is to appear in the category **folk-etymology**, the entry must include the term **folk-etymology**. But not all *DARE* entries with folk-etymologies do this. *DARE*'s flexible editorial procedures allow an entry to skip this term and simply refer to a quotation that explains the process. So a folk-etymology that is explained through use of [See quot 1898] will not be included in the *Index* for lack of an indexable term.

Other features of *DARE*'s format also result in omissions from the *Index*. As a matter of *DARE* editorial policy, regional and social labels are added only when they are based on sufficient evidence, the amount of evidence varying from case to case. For instance, a word attested only once, from Montana, would not be labeled **MT**, and so would not appear in the *Index* under that heading. If that word were attested three times, all citations being from Montana, the editor would probably feel safe in applying a regional label, which would then be indexed. But three citations from a broad region such as **Nth** would not justify application of a regional label. In such cases, readers of *DARE* are left to draw their own conclusions from the evidence presented.

Had we envisioned this *Index* fifteen years ago, we could have flagged entries or systematically used introductory phrases such as "In logging," "In railroading," "In tobacco farming," or "In marble play" that would have allowed easy retrieval of all related entries. But *DARE*'s editorial policies allow variable treatment of related entries, aiming for the most elegant yet efficient presentations. The result is that some entries include an introductory phrase that alerts the reader to the context, others use another *DARE* entry as a definition (e.g. at **Annie-over** the definition is "=**Antony-over**"), and still others allow the quotations to do the defining (See quot 1957). To have included in this *Index* only those entries with introductory phrases would have seriously misrepresented the numbers of entries for any particular subject. Hence it was decided to omit all of them.

VI. List of Terms Indexed

All *Index* terms except **MAP** are listed here according to type: *Regional* (within the U.S.), *Social*, and *Usage Labels*; *Etymological Processes*, *Languages*, and *Other Sources*. Some terms are listed in more than one category. In the *Index* itself, all terms appear in a single alphabetical listing.

Cities are treated individually following their respective states. So, for example, **Philadelphia** can be found immediately following **Pennsylvania**, under the heading **Pennsylvania, Philadelphia**. References to other dictionaries are included under the language or form of language they treat, e.g. references to the *Dictionary of Jamaican English* are listed under **Jamaican**.

Regional Labels

Alabama
Alaska
Allegheny Mountains
Appalachians
Arizona
Arkansas
Atlantic (See also **Central Atlantic; Middle Atlantic; North Atlantic; South Atlantic**)
Baltimore See **Maryland, Baltimore**
Boston See **Massachusetts, Boston**
Britain; British See **England**
Brooklyn See **New York, Brooklyn**
California
Central
Central Atlantic
Charleston See **South Carolina, Charleston**
Chesapeake Bay
Chicago See **Illinois, Chicago**
Cincinnati See **Ohio, Cincinnati**
coastal
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Delmarva
Desert Southwest
East; eastern United States
east of Mississippi River See **Mississippi River, east of**
Florida
Florida, Palm Beach
Georgia
Great Lakes
Gulf States; Gulf
Hawaii; Hawaiian
Hudson River Valley See **New York**

Idaho
Illinois
Illinois, Chicago
Indiana
Inland North
Inland South
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Long Island See **New York, Long Island**
Louisiana
Louisiana, New Orleans
Lower Mississippi Valley See **Mississippi Valley, Lower**
Maine
Maryland
Maryland, Baltimore
Massachusetts
Massachusetts, Boston
Massachusetts, Nantucket
Michigan
Middle Atlantic
Midland (See also **North Midland**; **South Midland**; **West Midland**)
Midwest, Upper See **Upper Midwest**
Minnesota
Mississippi
Mississippi-Ohio Valleys
Mississippi River, east of
Mississippi River, west of
Mississippi Valley
Mississippi Valley, Lower
Mississippi Valley, Upper
Missouri
Montana
Nantucket See **Massachusetts, Nantucket**
Nebraska
Nevada
New England
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New Orleans See **Louisiana, New Orleans**
New York
New York, Brooklyn

New York City
New York, Long Island
North (See also **Inland North**)
North Atlantic
North Carolina
North Central
North Dakota
Northeast
North Midland
Northwest (See also **Pacific Northwest**)
Ohio
Ohio, Cincinnati
Ohio Valley; Ohio River Valley
Okefenokee See **Georgia**
Oklahoma
Oregon
Ozarks
Pacific
Pacific Northwest (See also **Northwest**)
Palm Beach See **Florida, Palm Beach**
Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Piedmont See **Virginia**
Plains States
Rhode Island
Rocky Mountains
Smoky Mountains (See also **Appalachians**)
South (See also **Inland South**)
South Atlantic
South Carolina
South Carolina, Charleston
South Dakota
Southeast
South Midland
Southwest (See also **Desert Southwest**)
Tennessee
Texas
Upper Midwest
Upper Mississippi Valley See **Mississippi Valley, Upper**
Upstate New York See **New York**
Utah
Vermont
Virginia

Washington
West
West Midland
west of Mississippi River See **Mississippi River, west of**
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

Social Labels

Amish
Black
educated; education
female See **women**
German, Pennsylvania
Jewish
male See **men**
men; also male
middle-aged
Mormons
old; older
old-fashioned
Pennsylvania German See **German, Pennsylvania**
Quakers
rural
urban
White
women; also female
young; younger

Usage Labels

affected (See also **hyperurbanism**)
affectionate
archaic (See also **obsolete; old-fashioned**)
derisive
derogatory
disparaging (See also **derogatory**)
euphemism; euphemistic; also minced form
facetious
familiarly
historic (See also **obsolete**)
humorous See **jocular**
informal
ironic

jocular; also humorous; humorously
minced form See **euphemism**
obscene
obsolescent
obsolete
offensive
old-fashioned
patronizing
rare
relic
taboo
uncultivated

Etymological Processes

aphetic
apocope
assimilated; assimilation
back-formation; back-formed
calque; also loan translation
diminutive
dissimilation
echoic; echoism (See also **imitative; phonosymbolic**)
ellipsis; elliptical
epenthetic
erroneous
excrecent
eye-dialect
folk-etymology; folk-etymological
homophonous; homophony
hypercorrection; also overcorrection; overcorrected
hyperurbanism
hypocoristic
imitative; imitation (See also **echoic**)
infix
intrusive
lambdacism
loan translation See **calque**
malapropism
metanalysis
metathesis; metathetic (See also **reversed compound**)
naturalized
overcorrection See **hypercorrection**
phonosymbolic

pleonastic See **redundant**
reduced; reduction
redundant; redundantly; also pleonastic
reduplicated; reduplication
reversed compound (See also **metathesis**)
rhotacism
syncopated; syncope
synecdoche
telescoped

Languages

Africa; African
Algonquian
American French See **French, American**
American Indian See **Indian; American Indian**
American Spanish See **Spanish, American**
Arabic
Arawak
Australian; Australian National Dictionary
Bahamian; Dictionary of Bahamian English
Bambara
Bantu
Basque
Britain; British See **England**
Bube See **Bantu**
Canadian; Dictionary of Canadianisms
Canadian French See **French, Canadian**
Cantonese
Cariban
Caribbean
Carib, Island
Cherokee
Chinese
Chinook
Choctaw
Cornish; Cornwall
Creek
creole; creolized
Cuban Spanish See **Spanish, Cuban**
Czech
Danish
Dictionary of Bahamian English See **Bahamian**
Dictionary of Canadianisms See **Canadian**

Dictionary of Jamaican English See **Jamaican Dictionary of Newfoundland English** See **Newfoundland Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue; Dictionary of the Scottish Language** See **Scottish**

Dutch
Eastern European
Efik
England; English; English Dialect Dictionary; also Britain; British
Ewe
Fon
French
French, American
French, Canadian
French, Louisiana
Frisian, East
Gaelic
German
German, Pennsylvania
German, Swiss
Greek
Gullah
Haitian
Hawaii; Hawaiian
Hebrew
Hindi
Igbo
Indian; American Indian
Ireland; Irish
Iroquoian
Island Carib See **Carib, Island**
Italian
Jamaican; Dictionary of Jamaican English
Japanese
Kongo
Korean
Latin; pseudo-Latin; quasi-Latin
Louisiana French See **French, Louisiana**
Makah
Malay
Malinké
Mexican Spanish See **Spanish, Mexican**
Minorcan
Miskito

Navaho
Newfoundland; Dictionary of Newfoundland English
Nisqualli
Norwegian
Nupe
Ojibwa
Pennsylvania German See **German, Pennsylvania**
Philippine (See also **Tagalog**)
pidgin
Polish
Portuguese
Romany
Russian
Scandinavian (See also **Danish; Norwegian; Swedish**)
Scottish; Scots; Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue; Dictionary of the Scottish Language; Scottish National Dictionary
Seminole
Serbo-Croatian
Slovak
Spanish
Spanish, American
Spanish, Cuban
Spanish, Mexican
Swedish
Swiss German See **German, Swiss**
Tagalog
Turkish
Twi
Ukrainian
Welsh
Yiddish
Yoruba

Other Sources

Bible
manufacturer's name See **trademark**
trademark; trade name; also manufacturer's name

VII. List of States and the Regions in Which They Occur

Because states belong to larger regions, a comprehensive picture of regional speech in a particular state requires consulting the *Index* under its regional headings as well. Thus readers looking for words used in **Arizona**, for example, should also look under **Desert Southwest, Southwest, and West**.

Alabama (AL): Appalachians, Gulf States, Inland South, Midlands, Southeast, South Midlands, South, West Midlands.

Alaska (AK): (None).

Arizona (AZ): Desert Southwest, Southwest, West.

Arkansas (AR): Central, Lower Mississippi Valley, Midlands, Mississippi Valley, Ozarks, South Midlands, West Midlands.

California (CA): Desert Southwest, Pacific, Pacific Northwest, Southwest, West.

Colorado (CO): Plains States, Rocky Mountains, West.

Connecticut (CT): Atlantic, North Atlantic, Northeast, New England, North.

Delaware (DE): Atlantic, Central Atlantic, Delmarva, Midlands, North Midlands, South Midlands

District of Columbia: See **Washington, D.C.**

Florida (FL): Atlantic, Gulf States, South Atlantic, Southeast, South.

Georgia (GA): Appalachians, Atlantic, Midlands, South Atlantic, Southeast, South Midlands, South, West Midlands.

Hawaii (HI): (None).

Idaho (ID): Inland North, North, Northwest, Rocky Mountains, West.

Illinois (IL): Great Lakes, Inland North, Lower Mississippi Valley, Midlands, Mississippi-Ohio Valleys, Mississippi Valley, North Central, North Midlands, North, Ohio Valley, South Midlands, Upper Mississippi Valley, West Midlands.

Indiana (IN): Great Lakes, Inland North, Midlands, Mississippi-Ohio Valleys, North Central, North Midlands, North, Ohio Valley, South Midlands, West Midlands.

Iowa (IA): Inland North, Midlands, Mississippi-Ohio Valleys, Mississippi Valley, North Midlands, North, Upper Midwest, Upper Mississippi Valley, West Midlands.

Kansas (KS): Central, Plains States, West.

Kentucky (KY): Appalachians, Inland South, Lower Mississippi Valley, Midlands, Mississippi-Ohio Valleys, Mississippi Valley, North Central, Ohio Valley, South Midlands, West Midlands.

Louisiana (LA): Gulf States, Lower Mississippi Valley, Midlands, Mississippi Valley, South Midlands, South, West Midlands.

Maine (ME): Atlantic, North Atlantic, Northeast, New England, North.

Maryland (MD): Appalachians, Atlantic, Central Atlantic, Chesapeake Bay, Delmarva, Mid Atlantic, Midlands, North Midlands, South Midlands, South.

Massachusetts (MA): Atlantic, North Atlantic, Northeast, New England, North.

Michigan (MI): Great Lakes, Inland North, North Central, North.

Minnesota (MN): Great Lakes, Inland North, Mississippi-Ohio Valleys, Mississippi Valley, North, Upper Midwest, Upper Mississippi Valley.

Mississippi (MS): Gulf States, Inland South, Lower Mississippi Valley, Midlands, Mississippi Valley, Southeast, South Midlands, South, West Midlands.

Missouri (MO): Central, Lower Mississippi Valley, Midlands, Mississippi-Ohio Valleys, Mississippi Valley, Ohio Valley, Ozarks, South Midlands, Upper Mississippi Valley, West Midlands.

Montana (MT): Inland North, North, Northwest, Rocky Mountains, West.

Nebraska (NE): Central, Midlands, North Midlands, Plains States, Upper Midwest, West, West Midlands.

Nevada (NV): Rocky Mountains, West.

New Hampshire (NH): Atlantic, North Atlantic, Northeast, New England, North.

New Jersey (NJ): Atlantic, Central Atlantic, Inland North, Midlands, North Atlantic, Northeast, North Midlands, North.

New Mexico (NM): Desert Southwest, Southwest, West.

New York (NY): Atlantic, Great Lakes, Inland North, North Atlantic, Northeast, North, Upstate New York.

North Carolina (NC): Appalachians, Atlantic, Mid Atlantic, Midlands, South Atlantic, Southeast, South Midlands, South, West Midlands.

North Dakota (ND): Inland North, North, Upper Midwest, West.

Ohio (OH): Great Lakes, Inland North, Midlands, Mississippi-Ohio Valleys, North Central, North Midlands, North, Ohio Valley, South Midlands, West Midlands.

Oklahoma (OK): Central, Midlands, Ozarks, South Midlands, Southwest, West, West Midlands.

Oregon (OR): Inland North, North, Northwest, Pacific, Pacific Northwest, West.

Pennsylvania (PA): Appalachians, Atlantic, Central Atlantic, Great Lakes, Inland North, Midlands, Northeast, North Midlands, North.

Rhode Island (RI): Atlantic, North Atlantic, Northeast, New England, North.

South Carolina (SC): Appalachians, Atlantic, Mid Atlantic, Midlands, South Atlantic, Southeast, South Midlands, South, West Midlands.

South Dakota (SD): Inland North, Midlands, North Midlands, North, Upper Midwest, West, West Midlands.

Tennessee (TN): Appalachians, Inland South, Lower Mississippi Valley, Midlands, Mississippi Valley, Southeast, South Midlands, West Midlands.

Texas (TX): Gulf States, South, Southwest, West.

Utah (UT): Rocky Mountains, West.

Vermont (VT): Atlantic, North Atlantic, Northeast, New England, North.

Virginia (VA): Appalachians, Atlantic, Central Atlantic, Chesapeake Bay, Delmarva, Mid Atlantic, Midlands, South Midlands, South, West Midlands.

Washington (WA): Inland North, North, Northwest, Pacific, Pacific Northwest, West.

Washington, D.C. (DC): Atlantic, Central Atlantic, Mid Atlantic, Midlands.

West Virginia (WV): Appalachians, Midlands, North Midlands, South Midlands, West Midlands.

Wisconsin (WI): Great Lakes, Inland North, Mississippi-Ohio Valleys, Mississippi Valley, North Central, North, Upper Mississippi Valley.

Wyoming (WY): Inland North, North, Northwest, Rocky Mountains, West.