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A Dialect Study of Faulkner County, Arkansas.

Patricia Joanne Hoff
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A DIALECT STUDY OF FAULKNER COUNTY, ARKANSAS

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the
Louisiana State University and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

in

The Department of Speech

by

Patricia Joanne Hoff
B. A., Hendrix College, 1954
M. A., University of Arkansas, 1955
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS</th>
<th>v</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Chapter

### I. INTRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose and Problem</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous Studies</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limitations</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. HISTORY AND INFORMANTS

| History of Faulkner County | 8 |
| Pre-territorial Period in Arkansas | 8 |
| Territorial Period in Arkansas | 11 |
| Statehood | 12 |
| Early History of Faulkner County | 16 |
| Cadron, the Earliest Settlement | 17 |
| Faulkner County | 20 |
| Population | 20 |
| Industry | 21 |
| The Informants | 22 |

### III. PRONUNCIATION IN FAULKNER COUNTY

<p>| Organization | 39 |
| Stressed Vowels | 39 |
| Vowels before [r] | 47 |
| Vowels before Intersyllabic [r] | 49 |
| Incidence of Vowels and Consonants | 52 |
| Unstressed Vowels | 70 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consonants</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influences of Southern and Mountain Speech</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Speech</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozark Speech</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoky Mountain Speech</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexplained Pronunciations</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. SELECTED LEXICAL ITEMS</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. CONCLUSION</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence of Isoglosses</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected and Unexpected Lexical Items</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items That Are Dying Out</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terms Not Used by Educated Informants</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limitations</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE WORKBOOK FOR PAULKIN COUNTY, ARKANSAS</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. TRANSCRIPTION OF WORKBOOKS</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITA</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Vowel Chart</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Diacritics Used in Transcription</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Location of Faulkner County Informants</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to determine the speech characteristics of the people of Faulkner County, Arkansas.

First, a study was made of the history of Faulkner County in order to determine influences on immigration into the area. Most of the people came from the Southern states, particularly Tennessee.

Second, thirty informants were interviewed and the responses recorded. Two of these tapes were not usable; consequently twenty-eight informants were used in the study. The responses were transcribed into phonetic symbols and a description was given of the dialect. Although the study is primarily a descriptive phonological study, certain lexical items were examined and comparisons, primarily with Southern, Mountain and Midland speech, were made.

The speech of Faulkner County has similarities with Southern, Mountain and Midland speech along with great differences from all three. The great diversity in pronunciation and in the use of lexical items suggests that Faulkner County may be a transitional area. Among the evidence to support this is the following: (1) In words such as ma and pa, either the Midland pronunciation [o] or the Southern [a] may be used by the same individual. (2) The Southern [o] in water does not occur; but the Southern [a] is predominant in wash. (3) The Southern diphthongization of vowels and the Southern and Mountain monophthongization of [ai] are
predominant; but the loss of [r] does not occur. (4) The Northern terms brook, pail, quite (sry) and (cherry) pit are common. (5) The Southern and Midland terms lightbread, clabbered, shuck, pallet, snack, pulleybone, snakadoctor, etc. are all common; whereas the Southern terms tote, turn of wood, fritters, Confederate War, etc. and the Southern Midland terms milkgap, blinds, a little piece, etc. are either infrequent or non-existent. Further studies need to be made in the areas around Faulkner County before the evidence will be clear. There are suggestions that isoglosses appear; but the evidence suggests they may be a result of the few informants used and the small geographical area studied.

There is evidence to show that certain pronunciations and terms are dying out. These include: (1) [ɔ] in care, chair, stamp (one's foot); [i] in cherry, syrup; [ɛ] in syrup, shut; [i] in drain; [ɜ] in hearth, tushes, widow; [ju] in new, due, Tuesday; [æ] in wound; loafbread; lunch (for snack); skeeter hawk; devil's horse; fritters; Confederate War; tap; stob; firedogs; fire irons; stinging lizard; fireboard; etc.

In most instances there is no difference in pronunciation or terminology between the educated informants or those from Conway, the County seat of Faulkner County, and other informants. In a few instances the educated or those from Conway did not use pronunciations or terminology of other speakers. These include: (1) loafbread; (2) lunch (snack); (3) skeeter hawk; (4) devil's horse; (5) stinging lizard; (6) low (moo); (7) frying pan; (8) sty; (9) hog lot; (10) rounding of the vowel in sun, brush, gums, judge, shut, touch;
(11) voicing of the fricative in nephew; (12) [ɹ] in drain and
(13) [r] in wash.

Until further evidence is available it can be said tentatively
that (1) Faulkner County seems to be a transitional area with
influences of Southern, Mountain and Midland speech; (2) that certain
terms are dying out; (3) that in most instances the educated inform­
ants and the informants from Conway use the same pronunciations and
terminology that is used by other informants; (4) the indications
of possible isoglosses will probably not be valid as other studies
are completed.
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to determine the speech characteristics of the people of Faulkner County, Arkansas. Although the study is primarily phonological, selected lexical items will be observed.

The problem is to determine the following: (1) the phonological characteristics of the speech of the people of Faulkner County, Arkansas; (2) the relationship between the dialect of Faulkner County and Mountain Speech, Southern Speech or Midland Speech; (3) the trends indicated by differences in speech at various levels of age and education; (4) any indication of possible isoglosses in the County.

The procedure for the study involved five steps. First, the investigator selected representatives from varying townships in Faulkner County who had been residents of the County since birth or early childhood and who were willing to be interviewed. Informants were limited to those who had not resided, for long periods of time, traveled extensively or been educated outside of Faulkner County. Thirty informants were chosen. Of these, fifteen were male and fifteen were female. There were twelve informants over sixty years old, twelve between thirty and sixty years old, and six under the age of thirty. Three informants had at least two years of college education.
Second, each informant was interviewed and the responses were recorded on tape. The worksheets for the interview were based on the word lists from the Atlantic Coast study by Kurath and McDavid\(^1\) and the Oklahoma Study by Van Riper,\(^2\) and the word lists of McDavid in *The Structure of American English.*\(^3\) A questionnaire was used for the interviews. For some items pictures were used.\(^4\)

Third, the responses of the informants were transcribed in symbols of the International Phonetic Alphabet as modified by Kurath.\(^5\) Some symbols were further modified because of the typewriter being used.\(^6\) The transcription of one entire interview was checked by Dr. William R. Van Riper and all interviews were spot checked by Dr. Claude Shaver. Two tapes were not usable because of background noise during the interview. These were the interviews coded YF8 and CF24.


\(^4\)See the appendix for the questionnaire.


\(^6\)See the chart of symbols at the end of this chapter.
Fourth, a description was then given of the dialect of Faulkner County, using the format of Kurath and McDavid's Atlantic Coast study. After the dialect was described, it was compared with Southern, Mountain and Midland speech using the following references for the comparisons: Kurath and McDavid's Atlantic Coast Study\textsuperscript{7}, Wise's \textit{Applied Phonetics}\textsuperscript{8}, Harris' Ozark Study\textsuperscript{9} and Hall's Smoky Mountain Study.\textsuperscript{10} Then selected lexical items were compared with those given by McDavid in \textit{The Structure of American English}.\textsuperscript{11}

Fifth, conclusions were drawn from the results of the analysis and comparisons.

There have been many previous related studies. Among these studies are the following:

Carpenter, Charles "Variation in the Southern Mountain Dialect" \textit{American Speech}, I (Feb., 1933), pp. 22-25.

Crumb, D.S. "The Dialect of Southeastern Missouri" \textit{Dialect Notes}, II (1903), pp. 304-337.


\textsuperscript{7}Kurath and McDavid, \textit{op. cit.}, pp. 101-182.


\textsuperscript{10}Joseph Sargent Hall, "The Phonetics of Great Smoky Mountain Speech" \textit{American Speech}, (April, 1942), pp. 1-110.

\textsuperscript{11}McDavid, \textit{op. cit.}, pp. 513-527.
The basic limitations of this study are in the number of informants used and the geographical area being studied. More accurate results could be expected if more informants were interviewed over a larger area of the state. Since only one county was studied, and the surrounding counties have not previously been studied; the isoglosses cannot be determined. As other studies are completed, the information in this study should be of greater value.

The organization of the material will be as follows: (1) a brief history of Arkansas and Faulkner County; (2) the background of the informants including their age, birthplace, education, occupation, travel, family background, recreational activities, and responses to the interview; (3) an analysis of the workbooks including stressed vowels, vowels before [r], vowels before intersyllabic
the incidence of vowels and consonants, the influences of Southern, Mountain and Midland speech; (4) selected lexical items; (5) conclusions.
Fig. 1. - Vowel Chart (Parentheses indicate lip rounding.)
• = backed
- = fronted
↑ = raised
↓ = lowered
. (after a symbol) = long
: (after a symbol) = very long
:: (after a symbol) = extra long
. (under l, m, n) = syllabic
' (above and before a syllable) = primary stress
" (below and before a syllable) = secondary stress
~ (over a symbol) = nasalization
. (under a vowel) = retroflection
. (under a stop) = unaspirated
_ (under a symbol) = unround
~ (under a symbol) = overly round

Fig. 2. - Diacritics used in transcription
CHAPTER II
HISTORY AND INFORMANTS

History of Faulkner County

It is necessary in any dialect study to investigate the background of the area in an attempt to determine the influences on the dialect being studied. Since the history of Faulkner County is inextricably tied to that of Arkansas, a brief history of Arkansas will first be considered.

Hernando de Soto and his men, in 1541, were the first "white men" to go into the territory now known as Arkansas.¹ The area was occupied by the Oguapas, often shortened to Kappas or Quapaws. Their country "...was known as Akansea or Arcanca - the land of the downstream folk..."² This name was first encountered by Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette who traveled down the Mississippi River as far as the mouth of the Arkansas River in 1673.³ There were other Indians in Arkansas at the time, including the Osages north of the river and the Caddos in southwest Arkansas.⁴ The French explorer,

³Hempstead, op. cit., p. 4.
⁴Ibid., p. 55.
Rene Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, entered the Arkansas area in 1682. La Salle's lieutenant, Henry de Tonti, in 1686, established a post "some fifteen miles or so inland, close by the junction of the White and Arkansas rivers with the Mississippi; and near the place where an old trail...crossed the lower Arkansas, going southwest." Arkansas Post, as this settlement was called, was the first white settlement in what is now Arkansas. It survived until the Civil War; but the site of the Post has now been washed into the river. At the present time, 1967, there is a National Monument near the site commemorating that first settlement in Arkansas. In 1758 the territory of Arkansas was ceded to Spain but was back in the possession of France in 1800. It came into United States possession in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803.

"A few small settlements had been made in what is now Arkansas prior to the opening of the nineteenth century. But it was not until after the Province of Louisiana was purchased by the United States in 1803 that there was any considerable emigration from the country east of the Mississippi River." The majority of those

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5Fletcher, op. cit., p. 30.
6Ibid., p. 32.
7Ibid., p. 34.
8Hempstead, op. cit., p. 19.
9Ibid., p. 29.
10Ibid., p. 24.
pioneering in Arkansas were from Kentucky and Tennessee with many others coming from Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Virginia.\textsuperscript{12} Immigration between 1803 and 1836, when Arkansas became a state, was influenced by several factors. In 1811 an earthquake destroyed New Madrid, Missouri, and left hundreds of people homeless. These people began moving out of the area. "The United States had encouraged this movement by granting to most of the dispossessed settlers certificates entitling them to a free equivalent of their present holdings, southward and westward as far as the Arkansas River".\textsuperscript{13} Many of the people at New Madrid had come from Virginia.\textsuperscript{14} Another influence was that "about the close of the War of 1812 Congress passed an act setting apart certain tracts of the public domain, to be divided among the soldiers of that war as a bounty or reward for their military services. These lands were known as 'Military Bounty Lands' ",\textsuperscript{15} Another factor was that in 1818 there was a big cotton boom. Cotton was selling for thirty-four cents a pound.\textsuperscript{16} Arkansas had good, cheap land for the raising of cotton and thus settlers came in from the older Southern states.\textsuperscript{17}

\textsuperscript{12}Herndon, Ibid., p. 197.
\textsuperscript{13}Fletcher, op. cit., p. 40.
\textsuperscript{14}Josiah H. Shinn, Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas (Little Rock: Genealogical and Historical Publishing Co., 1908), pp.156-157.
\textsuperscript{15}Herndon, op. cit., p. 184.
\textsuperscript{16}Fletcher, op. cit., p. 39.
\textsuperscript{17}Shinn, op. cit., p. 105.
On March 2, 1819, the president approved a bill creating the territory of Arkansas. The capital was at Arkansas Post. At the time Arkansas became a territory there were not many settlements in the area; only small settlements along the river. There was only one road from Davidsonville in Lawrence County to Ouachita in Louisiana, and soon after one to Cadron and one to Montgomery's Landing. When the *Arkansas Gazette* began in 1819 there were only two post offices in the territory: Arkansas Post and Davidsonville. Within six months four more were added: Cadron, Clark Court House, Hempstead Court House and White River Post Office. There were many problems to clear up before settlement was possible: two areas were still Indian territory; the Spanish had made many large land-grants, mainly to French families; and the New Madrid certificates had to be settled. Legal battles went on for years over these things.

Cadron, in what is now Faulkner County, was one of the earlier important settlements in Arkansas and, in fact, was considered for the territorial capital. "As early as 1812 the site of the future city of Little Rock was occupied by one William Lewis, a buffalo hunter, who built, it is said, some sort of rude shack on the spot and who took out a claim to the land at the nearest Federal land office.

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21 Fletcher, *op. cit.*, p. 52.
(in Nashville, Tennessee), in 1814. He sold it and then it was re-sold in 1819 to William Russell of St. Louis. By 1820 Russell had bought all the land at Little Rock. The people at Cadron wanted Cadron to be the new capital. It had a town whereas there was nothing of consequence at Little Rock. Several men, Austin, Bryan, O'Hara, etc., using the New Madrid certificates for their claim, had Amos Wheeler settle at Little Rock and "through connivance of the legislature..." he became postmaster, storekeeper and real estate operator. In 1820 the legislature made Little Rock the capital and made Cadron the county seat of Pulaski County. It was not until June, 1821, that the courts threw out the Austin and Associates claims and proved the validity of Russell's claim. The New Madrid certificates were not good south of the river. It was not until 1835 that Little Rock had grown enough to be incorporated as a city.

In 1836 Arkansas was admitted as a state. During the Territorial period most of the migration into Arkansas was from Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, and Indiana with many also coming from the older Southern States. Most immigrants came in on foot, horseback or by river. By 1821 the Great National Road was open from Missouri, through Cadron and on down to the Red River. With this road opened settlers

22 Fletcher, Ibid., p. 66.
23 Ibid., pp. 66-73.
24 Herndon, op. cit., p. 1008.
could come in by wagon. From 1830 to 1850 many immigrants entered Arkansas over the Great National Road. The first widespread stage coach travel did not begin until 1836, the year of statehood.

"During the period from 1836 to 1860, the immigration was very largely from the Old South..." From 1820 until 1880 many bought land in Arkansas from the United States government. The lack of a public domain in Tennessee may help to explain why that state ranked first as a source of migration into Arkansas to 1880.

Between 1810 and 1870 the greatest growth in population was from people born in the United States. There were some French settlers from the early French ownership of the area. This is reflected in such names as Fourche Le Fave, Petit Jean, Fourche and Maumelle mountains.

There were also some German settlers around Little Rock in 1830. The following chart from the 1850 census shows the states from which the people in Arkansas came:

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26 Shinn, op. cit., p. 104.

27 Fletcher, op. cit., p. 81.

28 Thomas, op. cit., p. 461.


31 Ibid., p. 203.

32 Ibid., p. 205.
Maine 80   Delaware  51
New Hampshire 49   Maryland  326
Vermont  82   District of Columbia  49
Massachusetts 174   Virginia  4,737
Rhode Island 36   North Carolina  8,772
Connecticut 121   South Carolina  4,587
New York  537   Georgia  6,367
New Jersey  117   Florida  38
Pennsylvania 702   Alabama  11,250
Mississippi 4,463   Indiana  2,128
Louisiana  1,096   Illinois  3,276
Texas  336   Missouri  5,328
Arkansas  63,206   Iowa  106
Tennessee  33,807   Wisconsin  13
Kentucky  7,428   California  6
Ohio  1,051   Territories  9
Michigan  17

The total foreign born was 1,628. Of these 514 were from Ireland and 516 were from Germany.33

From 1865 to 1875 there was no foreign immigration because of reconstruction, the large number of Negroes, the reported unhealthfulness from malaria and because of "false statements being spread

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abroad of lawlessness and disloyalty to the Federal government. 34 When Arkansas gained control of her own affairs again, she began attending to immigration. Pamphlets were printed and distributed, editors from the northwest were invited to visit the state, the state was advertised at Universal expositions and at the World's Fair of 1893. People again began coming into the state from all over the country, particularly from the South. 35 During this time there were a number of foreign immigrants. In 1876 German colonists settled in Logan, Franklin, Johnson and Yell counties; in 1879 German groups settled around Morrilton and Conway (Faulkner County); and in 1885 at Stuttgart, on Grand Prairie, Arkansas County, and at ULM. 36 About fifty French families settled at Conway. About 200 Polish families settled at Marche in 1880. An Italian settlement was started in 1894 at Sunnyside (Chicot County) and later moved to Tontitown because of the climate. 37 There were also some Irish, Bohemians, Slavonians, Greeks, Syrians, and Chinese. 38 Immigration from 1905 to 1920 was heavy. "The most important single factor causing this population flow to Arkansas appears to have been the opening of the Grand Prairie to rice culture, which had been proved a feasible and profitable enterprise by the growing of a crop there,

34 Lucey, op. cit., p. 206.
36 Ibid., p. 215.
37 Ibid., p. 216.
38 Ibid., pp. 217-218.
near Carlisle, in 1904.39

Up until World War II Arkansas had been an agricultural state but with the coming of the war it began a move in the direction of industry. Alcoa Aluminum began the processing of bauxite at that time. There were also many defense plants and army camps built.40 Since World War II agriculture has continued to be on the decline.

"One may say that there are roughly two regions in Arkansas: the highlands, occupying the northwestern half and the lowlands, occupying the southeastern half of the area. These two are distinct in types of population, in scenery, and in culture."41 Faulkner County is located directly north of Pulaski County, which is the county in which Little Rock is located. The southern part of Faulkner County lies in the Arkansas River valley; the northern part is in the foothills of the Ozark Mountains. It is thus on the border of the two regions of Arkansas and therefore could expect to have influences from both the lowland cotton area and the hill country. About one tenth of the land in Faulkner County is first-class bottom land and very fertile; about one tenth is hilly, rocky, marshy, unfit for cultivation; about one tenth is prairie land; and the other seven tenths is valleys and "gently rolling, well drained uplands" which


40Fletcher, op. cit., pp. 392-394.

41Ibid., p. 3.
can be cultivated.\textsuperscript{42}

In 1819 Thomas Nuttal, a botanist, arrived at Arkansas Post and from there headed up the Arkansas River to Fort Smith. At that time there were several scattered settlements all the way up to Cadron on the north bank of the river. On the south bank were four Quapaw villages and one Choctaw village. There was also a garrison at Fort Smith.\textsuperscript{43}

"On that twenty-seventh of March, the travelers reached Cadron, which along with Arkansas Post and Fort Smith, deserves mention here as the third of the earliest settlements in the Arkansas area."\textsuperscript{44} Nuttal went on to Fort Smith. On his way back he again stopped at Cadron and commented on the roughness of the people at the log tavern. He had a rather poor opinion of Arkansas.\textsuperscript{45}

Cadron was the oldest settlement in Faulkner County. "Originally it was an Indian village, then was settled by French hunters, and finally Americans came there and stayed to form a settlement."\textsuperscript{46} It was named for Cadron Creek "which is said to have derived its name from a corruption of the word 'Quadrant', the name of a trading


\textsuperscript{43}Fletcher, op. cit., p. 46.

\textsuperscript{44}Ibid., p. 48.

\textsuperscript{45}Ibid., pp. 51-57.

\textsuperscript{46}Louise Clayton, "Cadron," Faulkner Facts and Fiddlings, I (Sept., 1959), p. 3.
The first settlement in the area was in 1808 when a group headed by Alexander McFarland settled across the Arkansas River from Cadron Creek. The town of Cadron was settled by John McElmurry as early as 1810. Between 1810 and 1820 there were a number of families settling in what is now Faulkner County. Some of the early settlers include the Hardins, Harolds, Mathers, Fletchers, and Benedictts at Cadron; the Standlees in the southwest part of Faulkner County; the Kuykendalls at Red Hill; the Flanagins and Massengills at the mouth of Palarm Creek, etc. Many of these names still exist in the county. Many of the people at Cadron were from Kentucky and Tennessee. They made their living by hunting, fishing, and trading skins. In 1816 a postal route went through Cadron and sometime before 1818 a post office was established. In 1820 Cadron became the county seat of Pulaski County. It was proposed that Cadron be the capital of the territory;

47 Margaret S. Ross, "Cadron: An Early Town that Failed," reprint from Arkansas Historical Quarterly, (Spring 1957).

48 Ibid.

49 Clayton, op. cit., p. 3.

50 One of the informants in this study is descended from these Kuykendalls.


52 Shinn, op. cit., p. 38.

53 Biographical and Historical Memoirs, op. cit., p. 703.

54 Ross, op. cit.
but Little Rock won out. The county seat was then moved to Little Rock. When Conway County was created in 1825 Cadron became the temporary county seat. In 1831 the county seat was moved to Lewisburg and the town of Cadron was abandoned.\textsuperscript{55}

"At the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, there was not a town, village or trading point in the present territory of Faulkner County, excepting a little store at Duncans' Gap, in what is now Cypress Township. The population was then thinly scattered and the trading was done mostly at Springfield..." (Conway County). The first store was that of G. B. Evans about one mile north of the present town of Conway.\textsuperscript{56} During the war most of the troops raised from the area were Confederate. After the Yankees took over, some federal troops were raised. "No engagements between the contending armies took place during the war in what is now Faulkner County... It escaped the ravages of war much better than many other localities in the State."\textsuperscript{57}

In 1870, Colonel A. P. Robinson, civil engineer for the Little Rock - Fort Smith Railroad, was granted a section of land as a reward for his services. In 1871 he filed a plat for the town and named it in honor of James S. Conway, the first Governor of Arkansas.

\textsuperscript{55}Ross, \textit{Ibid.}

\textsuperscript{56}\textit{Biographical and Historical Memoirs, op. cit.,} p. 711. One of the informants in this study is descended from G. B. Evans.

\textsuperscript{57}\textit{Ibid.}, p. 711.
Robinson donated land for a depot. 58 "The 1873 Legislature, which was the last under carpetbag rule, created nine new counties in the state, including Faulkner." 59 It was created from parts of Conway and Pulaski counties 60 and was named for Sandy Faulkner who was the original "Arkansas Traveler" and wrote the words and music for the song. 61 Three commissioners were appointed to locate a seat of justice, procure title to the site and lay out a town. They had authority to sell lots and make deeds of conveyance. They chose Conway Station as a county seat. This was detrimental to the new county because Robinson owned the land and thus the commission could not sell land to provide revenue for the operation of the county government. 62 Colonel Robinson was a Republican and probably influenced the legislature so that Conway could become important. 63 Conway was incorporated in 1875. 64

"The population of early Conway was made up largely from immigrants from other Southern states, particularly from Tennessee, Mississippi, and Georgia, but there was a liberal sprinkling of

60 Biographical and Historical Memoirs, op. cit., p. 703.
61 Gatewood, op. cit., p. 2.
62 Ibid., p. 6.
63 Murphy, op. cit., p. 7.
64 Herndon, op. cit., p. 874.
Yankees and foreigners from Germany, France, and Switzerland." The population of Faulkner County according to the 1880 Census, the first census after the organization of the county, was 12,786. By 1930 the population had grown to 28,381 with 5,534 in Conway. In 1960 the population had declined to 24,303 with 9,791 in Conway. This decline is probably the result of the shift in emphasis from agriculture to industry. According to the 1960 Census report there were only 1,235 people employed in agriculture in Faulkner County and 7,040 employed in non-agricultural jobs.

Conway is the only city in the county and most non-agricultural jobs are located there. Industries in Conway include Ward Body Works founded in 1936, Dean Milk Co. started in 1952, Okla-Miss River Products Corp. founded in 1954, Virco Manufacturing Co. started in 1954, Baldwin Piano Co. started in 1959, Universal Match Co.

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69 Ibid.
started in 1960, International Shoe Factory started in 1945. Also located in Conway is the Arkansas Children's Colony founded in 1958, Hendrix College founded in 1890, Central Baptist College founded in 1892 and Arkansas State Teachers College founded in 1908. There are also eighteen Titan missile sites located in Faulkner County, started in 1960. The nearby Little Rock Air Force Base, the rapid rise of industry in Little Rock and the installation of the Titan missile sites have brought in people from all over the country in the past few years.

Thus it can be seen that the population of Arkansas and Faulkner County has been influenced by such varying factors as an earthquake, war, the price of cotton, the lack of a public domain in Tennessee, the rise of industrialization and the need of defense of the United States. The greatest numbers of the population have come from Tennessee and other parts of the Old South.

The Informants

Informants will be identified by code except when their names are significant in the early history of Faulkner County. The

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70Gatewood, op. cit., pp. 86-94.
71Ibid., p. 89.
72Ibid., p. 51.
73Ibid., p. 58.
74Ibid., p. 68.
75Ibid., p. 90.
following is an explanation of the code used:

O — Over 60 years
C — 30 to 60 years
Y — Under 30 years
M — Male
F — Female
E — Educated (at least two years of college)

Numbers are from west to east, north to south according to township.76

CM 1 was sixty-two years old. He was born in Bee Branch in Van Buren County, just north of the Faulkner County line. He moved to Damascus as a small child and completed high school there. He has never lived outside of Faulkner County except when he was in military service. He operates a service station and raises some cattle. His parents were from Arkansas, his grandparents moved to Arkansas from Tennessee. He enjoys fishing, watching ball games and television. During the interview he was relaxed, friendly and seemed to enjoy it. Only a few responses seemed careful. His wife joined us during the interview and at times responded to questions. She was born and raised around Damascus. Damascus is named for Damascus, Syria. "The settlement was founded by church-going people from Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas." Early families include the Huttos and Lees.77 This informant is named Lee and is descended from one of the founding families. Cotton was the chief money crop.78

76 See Figure 3.
Fig. 3. - Location of Faulkner County informants
Now the people raise beef cattle and feed corn.

**GF 2** was forty-seven years old. She was born, raised and completed the ninth grade at Guy. She has never lived in any other place. She was a housewife and now runs a cafe. Her parents were from Arkansas. Her father was a farmer. Her grandparents were from Georgia and North Carolina. She enjoys crocheting, gardening and watching television. She reads only the Bible. During the interview she was very much at ease. There is a long conversation at the end of the tape which reuses some of the words in the interview. Her responses seemed normal. The income is primarily from cattle and corn.

**CM 3** was fifty-five years old. He was born in Centerville, Faulkner County, and has lived at Enders since he was fifteen years old. He completed the tenth grade at Centerville and has lived all his life in Faulkner County except while he was in service. He was a retired farmer. His father and mother were from Faulkner County. His grandparents moved to Arkansas from Tennessee. He enjoys fishing, sports and television. He reads the newspaper. He was very friendly and cooperative, but a little shy about the interview. Most responses seemed normal. Enders was a cotton growing area; now the people raise cattle. The town is dying. Most of the young people have moved.

**YM 4** was sixteen years old. He was born in Beckett Mountain Community and has lived there all his life. At the time of the interview he was in Junior High School at Mt. Vernon. His father was a farmer from Mt. Vernon and his mother was from Beckett Mountain.
Community. His grandparents were from Mt. Vernon and Rosebud. His great grandparents on one side were from Kentucky. He likes to swim, show calves, ride horses and watch television. His speech was a little stilted at times, especially on final sounds. When an attempt was made to get a more normal response, his mother explained that he always talked that way; that his speech "was a little funny." His mother helped on the interview too much. When he would give a response that his mother had said first, and it did not seem natural to him, he was questioned about it. He was very cooperative.

Beckett Mountain Community is a farming community, producing cattle, cotton and corn.

CF 5 was forty-two years old. She was born two miles from Shady Grove, not far from Bono, and has lived in the area of Bono all her life. She completed high school at Shady Grove. Her parents were from Shady Grove and her grandparents on one side were from Alabama. She was a housewife and helped to operate a store. She enjoys singing but does not like television or reading. At first she was very suspicious and agreed to the interview only after some of her relatives said they would stay and help her. Then she became amused at the interview and before it was completed, she was enjoying it. She would not give her name but one of her relatives introduced everyone. Most responses seemed normal. Bono was a farming community. Now most people work in Conway. Some cattle are raised in the area.

CM 6 was sixty-two years old. He was born just north of Conway and has lived outside of Wooster since he was a small child. He
completed high school at Pleasant Valley, Faulkner County. He spent two years in Oklahoma while in service. His father was a dairy farmer from Conway. His mother was from Alabama. His paternal grandparents were from Tennessee and his maternal grandparents were from Alabama. He has been a farmer. He likes to fish, hunt and read. He was so much at ease that it was difficult to get him to speak up enough and he also kept moving too far away from the microphone. After the interview he continued talking and told about his family problems. He enjoyed the interview and laughed often at it. At first he continually asked "Is that what you'd say?" until he was finally convinced of what was expected of him. Wooster is a farming community, primarily cattle. This informant was a descendant of the G. B. Evans who opened the first store just north of Conway.

CFE 7 was thirty-one years old. She was born and raised at Greenbrier. She received a B. A. from Hendrix College in Conway and an M. A. from Syracuse. She spent three years outside of Faulkner County after graduating from Hendrix. She was the Dean of Women at Hendrix College. Her parents and grandparents were from Greenbrier. She had three hours of speech training in college. She likes to sing, read and play the piano. She is very sociable. Most of her responses were normal. At times she would give an overly careful response and then change it to a more natural one. She knew more than most informants about the purpose of the study and was trying to make her responses as natural as possible. There is a long conversation at the end of the tape. Greenbrier is the second largest community in Faulkner County. It is a more cultured and
progressive community than most of those in Faulkner County.

YF 8 was twenty-nine years old. She was born and raised at Greenbrier. She finished the eleventh grade at Greenbrier. She has never lived outside of Faulkner County. Her parents and grandparents were from Faulkner County. She was a housewife and operated a store. She likes to picnic, swim and read. Her responses seemed normal. She was skeptical at first about the interview; but after it was started she relaxed and seemed to enjoy it. This tape was not usable.

CM 9 was seventy years old. He was born near Centerville and has lived around Centerville and Enders all his life. He completed the fifth grade at Antioch School near Centerville. His father and paternal grandparents were from Tennessee. His mother and maternal grandparents were from Faulkner County. He was a retired farmer and still owns a small truck patch. He enjoys television and radio but does not like to read. He was very friendly and cooperative. His responses seemed normal. Centerville is a farming community, mainly raising cattle.

YF 10 was sixteen years old. She was born and raised at Enola. At the time of the interview she was a junior in high school in Enola. Her father moved to Enola from Centerville, Faulkner County. He operated a grocery store and service station. Her mother was from Enola. Her grandparents were from Centerville and Cross Roads, Faulkner County. She likes to swim, ride horses and reads history and literature. She finds the town very dull. She was difficult to interview and was often self consciousness when she did not know a term. Many terms had to be suggested. After a term was suggested, an effort
was made to get her to use the term naturally. There is a conversation at the end of the tape. Enola is a farming community, mainly cotton, corn and cattle.

CM 11 was sixty-two years old. He was born two miles from Mt. Vernon and has lived at Mt. Vernon all of his life. He completed the ninth grade. His father, a farmer, was born in Missouri and raised at Mt. Vernon. His mother was from Mt. Vernon as were his maternal grandparents. He was a farmer but at the time of the interview was a forest ranger. He likes to watch baseball, fish, and enjoys sports and news on television. He does not like to read. His wife said he mainly likes to go up to town and "sit around."
The interviewer found him sitting in front of the Post Office with a number of other men. He volunteered to be interviewed without knowing anything about the type of interview. He was relaxed, friendly and cooperative. His wife helped with the interview. She also was born at Mt. Vernon. His responses seemed normal. Mt. Vernon is a farming community, mainly cotton, corn and cattle.

CM 12 was fifty-five years old. He was born northwest of Vilonia, between Hamlet and Naylor. Since he was five years old he has lived on Highway 64 northwest of Conway. He has done a little traveling but has never lived outside of Faulkner County. His father was a farmer who moved to Arkansas from Alabama. His mother was from Arkansas. He completed the ninth grade at Conway. He used to be a farmer but at the time of the interview, worked at Conway Corporation, a pumping station. He likes to fish but does not like to read. At the beginning he was very suspicious but became more relaxed and
cooperative as the interview progressed. His responses seemed normal. He lives in a farm area. It is not a community.

CF 13 was fifty-six years old. She was born and raised at Pickles Gap. She completed the eighth grade at Greenbrier. During the war she lived for one year in Washington and Tennessee where her husband was working in a defense plant. Her father was a farmer who was born in Georgia and raised in Pickles Gap. Her mother was from Louisiana. Her paternal grandparents were from Georgia. Her occupation is housewife. She likes to sew, work in the garden, and read. She was very cooperative. For a while it seemed that she was resenting the time necessary for the interview, then it became obvious she was just taking the interview very seriously. She said she enjoyed the interview. Her children also took part. Pickles Gap was a farming community but now most of the people work in either Conway or Little Rock.

TM 14 was twenty years old. He was born, raised and completed high school at Holland. His father, a farmer, and his paternal grandparents were from Holland. His mother was also from Holland. He strings pianos at the Baldwin Piano Company in Conway. He enjoys playing baseball and reading. He was very cooperative. Some of his friends helped with the interview. His responses seemed normal. Holland is a farming community; mainly cotton, corn and soybeans.

OM 15 was sixty-five years old. He was born in Beckett Mountain Community and moved to Naylor when he was two years old. As an adult he spent one year in Prairie County. His father was a farmer who
moved to Naylor from Georgia. His mother was from Naylor, and his maternal grandparents from Monroe County, Arkansas. He completed the ninth grade at Naylor. He was a retired farmer. He likes to hunt, fish and read about sports. He was very cooperative. His friend, who is seventy-eight years old, joined in the interview. The friend was also from Naylor. His responses seemed natural.

There is a conversation at the end of the tape. Naylor is a farming community, producing mainly cotton, corn and cattle.

OF 16 was eighty-four years old. She was born in Conway and has lived west of Conway on the road to Toad Suck Ferry for thirty years. As an adult, she lived in Pulaski County, Arkansas, for one year. Her schooling was at Conway where she did not complete high school. Her father was a farmer from Conway. Her mother and maternal grandparents were from Tennessee. Her paternal grandparents were from Faulkner County. She is a widow. She raises tulips, fishes and likes to read. She was very suspicious and wanted to know about the other informants, what the interview was for, where the interviewer was raised, etc., before she would allow the interview to proceed. She had never seen a tape recorder before and watched it much of the time during the interview. She did not seem to be disturbed by the tape recorder but was just curious. She had a hard time remembering terms and often it was necessary to suggest them. Her responses seemed normal. She was extremely religious and gave the interviewer a long lecture about religion. She lives in a farm area.

OF 17 was sixty-four years old. She was born and raised in Conway. She received the B. A. from Arkansas State Teachers College
and the M. A. from the University of Arkansas. She taught in south­east Arkansas, Dardanelle and Pine Bluff. In all she taught for twelve years outside of Faulkner County, but always in Arkansas. Her parents were from Faulkner County. Her maternal grandparents were from Georgia and her paternal grandparents from around Morrilton, Arkansas. Her father's ancestors were in Arkansas before it became a state. The informant is from the family of Kuykendalls who were among the early settlers of Faulkner County. She is a retired principal of an elementary school at Conway. She likes to paint, work in the garden, likes music, fishing, reading and television. Her family was wealthy and her friends were the "better class" of people. She engages in many social activities. Many responses were overly careful. Even during conversation her speech seemed stilted. Her older sister was in the house during the inter­view and several times came to listen. This made the informant nervous and her responses then were not normal. This interview is of questionable value. Conway is a college town (has three colleges) and several industries.

YM 18 was sixteen years old. He was born and raised in Conway. At the time of the interview he was a senior in high school at Conway. His father, Assistant Postmaster at Conway, was from Greenbrier, Faulkner County. His mother, a secretary, was from Iowa. His grand­parents were from Arkansas and Iowa. He likes basketball, tennis and reading of classical novels. He was very cooperative. He was ill at ease at first, but quickly relaxed. His responses seemed normal.

CM 19 was sixty-one years old. He was born at Barrow, near
Liberty, west of Conway and has lived in Conway for twenty-five years. He completed high school in Faulkner County. He was out of the state only while in service. His father was a farmer who moved to Faulkner County from Georgia. His mother was from Faulkner County. His grandparents were from Georgia and Mississippi. He is head of the maintenance crew at Hendrix College. He likes to fish, work in the garden, read and watch television. He is involved in many of the social activities at the college. He was very friendly, cooperative and his responses seemed normal.

OF 20 was seventy-two years old. She was born at Pearson, near Heber Springs, Arkansas. She moved to the area west of Gold Creek as a small child. She completed high school at Naylor. She lived outside of Faulkner County, but still in Arkansas, for a little over a year. Her father was a farmer, school teacher, wood carver and "census enumerator." Her grandparents were born in England, then moved to Virginia, then Tennessee. She is a housewife. At one time she taught school in Faulkner County. She likes to sing folk songs, collect rocks and read. She was relaxed and was accustomed to a tape recorder from having her folk songs recorded. She likes people and enjoyed the interview. Often she would interrupt the interview to show things she had (shoe for an ox for example). Some responses seemed overly careful, particularly on word endings. Often a word that was too careful could be elicited in conversation in order to check the pronunciation. She lives in a farm area.

OF 21 was seventy-five years old. She was born near Vilonia and moved to near Conway as a small child. From the age of six to
eight she lived in Texas. She moved back to the area of Conway where her education continued through the fifth reader. Her mother and father were from Vilonia. Her father was a farmer and later ran a hotel where the wagons stopped in Conway. Her grandparents were from Arkansas. She was a widow. She likes flowers and the out-of-doors but broke her hip and cannot work outside now. She reads newspapers and watches television. She was very cooperative and seemed to enjoy the interview. She seemed to be concerned when she could not remember a term and complained about her bad memory. While the interview was in progress some of her family came to visit her thus giving the interviewer the opportunity to compare her speech in the interview with her natural speech. The community where she lives is just south of Conway. Most of the people there work in Conway.

CM 22 was sixty-eight years old. He was born north of Caney near highway 64 and has lived in Caney since 1921. The only time he was outside of Faulkner County was when he was in service in France. He went through grade school in Conway at St. Joseph's School. His father came to Faulkner County at the age of twenty-one years from Alsace-Lorraine. His mother was from Germany as were his grandparents. They were part of the Catholic group that settled east of Conway in the 1870's. His wife's family was a part of the Swiss Catholic group. He was a retired farmer. He likes to watch television. He was friendly and cooperative. His responses seemed normal. Caney is a farming community.

CF 23 was fifty-eight years old. She was born at Holland, Faulkner County; lived for two years, as an adult, on the White River;
and the rest of her life has been spent at Hamlet. She attended school at Holland and Hamlet and completed the eighth grade. Her father was born at Holland. Her mother was from Mississippi. Her grandparents were from Faulkner County and Mississippi. She was a housewife. She likes to fish and walk but does not enjoy television or reading. She was very friendly and cooperative; but some responses were not those of her normal conversational speech. During a conversation she said [drin] whereas in the interview she said [drein]. She lives in an old house with a "dog trot." Hamlet is a farm community; mainly cotton and corn. Many of the people work in Conway.

CF 24 was thirty-seven years old. She was born near Saltillo; lived for several years, as an adult, in Little Rock; and the rest of her life has been spent near Saltillo. Her mother and father were from Faulkner County. Her paternal grandparents were from Georgia. She completed the seventh grade at Vilonia. She likes to fish and watch television; but does not like to read. Her mother helped with the interview. Her responses seemed natural even though she was not very cooperative. In some instances she did not want to try to think of several terms when the first response was not the term needed. Saltillo was a farming community; now most of the people work in Conway. This tape was not usable.

CM 25 was fifty-one years old. He was born and raised at Vilonia. While in the service he spent twenty months in the United States and seventeen months in Europe. He completed high school at Vilonia. His parents were from Vilonia. His father was a school
teacher and postmaster. His paternal grandparents were from Georgia. He works at the First State Bank in Conway. He likes to read and watch television and sports. His responses seemed normal. This was the first interview for this study. The interview reveals the inexperience of the interviewer and thus may not be of as much value as some of the later interviews.

CF 26 was fifty-nine years old. She was born near Otto. As an adult she spent five years near Enola, Arkansas, and one year in White County, Arkansas. She completed the fifth grade at Vilonia. Her father was a farmer who moved to Otto from Tennessee. Her mother was from Benton, Arkansas. She was a housewife. She likes to fish, garden, read and watch television. Most responses seemed natural. Some words she was afraid to try to pronounce. She was very nervous when reading. Some of her children and neighbors joined the interview. There is still some farming at Otto. Most people work in Conway.

CM 27 was fifty-six years old. He was born in Greenbrier, lived in Conway until his teens and now lives in Lollie. He spent all of his life in Faulkner County except while in service. He completed high school in Conway. His father was a farmer from Greenbrier. His mother was from Springfield, Arkansas. His grandparents were from Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. He operates a grocery store and grows cotton. He likes fishing and reads a great deal. He was very much at ease during the interview. Some of his responses were overly careful but most of them appeared naturally in other parts of the interview. Lollie is a farming community producing mainly cotton
and cattle. The interview was in an old store of heavy, rough-cut timbers. The informant said it was the first State Prison built in 1884.

CF 28 was forty-one years old. She was born at Mayflower. She spent one year in Detroit and three and a half years in Little Rock as an adult. She completed high school at Mayflower and took a business course at Arkansas State Teachers College. Her parents were from Mayflower. Her father farmed and operated a grocery store. Her grandparents were from Enola, Arkansas, and Alabama. She helps operate the grocery store. She likes to fish and hunt. She was very cooperative and her responses seemed normal. The earliest settlers in the Mayflower area came in 1778 or 1783. The town itself developed around a labor camp for the Little Rock-Fort Smith Railroad. "The present town of Mayflower has some farming residents but the bulwark of its present wage earners are engaged in working for companies in Conway, Little Rock, and the Government missile base sites." 79

YME 29 was twenty-two years old. He was born in Little Rock and moved to Mayflower when he was three months old. He completed two years of college at Arkansas State Teachers College in Conway. His parents were from Mayflower. They own a farm and operate a grocery store. His paternal grandparents were from Tennessee. His maternal grandparents were from Faulkner County. He works in the family store and raises cattle. He likes sports and reads only the

newspaper. At first he was skeptical about the interview. When he realized what it was about, he relaxed and was very cooperative. His responses seemed normal.

Of 30 was sixty-six years old. She was born, raised and completed the eighth grade at Cato. Her father and mother were from Conway. She was a housewife. She likes to garden and read magazines. She was very much at ease through most of the interview. Toward the end she became ill at ease because of the heat. She was completely uninformed on all geographical questions. A neighbor who was also from Cato joined in the interview. Cato was a farming community. The government took most of the land for the Camp Robinson Firing range and it is now an Air Base recreation area. That ruined most of the farm land. Now most of the people are retired. The young people have moved out. It is now an isolated section of the county.
CHAPTER III

PRONUNCIATION IN FAULKNER COUNTY

The organization of materials in this chapter will follow the basic pattern of Kurath and McDavid's *The Pronunciation of English in the Atlantic States*. In this way later comparisons with this study may be made more easily.

The sounds are dealt with in this order: stressed vowels, vowels before [r], vowels before intersyllabic [r], the incidence of vowel and consonants.

Following the description of the pronunciation of Faulkner County, comparisons will be made with Southern and Mountain speech.

Stressed Vowels

1.1 The Vowel in *whip, pig, skillet, chimney*

The monophthongal [i] is predominant among all ages, localities, educated and uneducated. Ingliding [i] is most common after [w] as in *whip*. Centralized [+] may occur; but it is not common.

Before a nasal, as in *thing, drink, sing*, [i] predominates; but [e] may occur. Cultivated speakers used [i]. Among the younger informants and in the area of Conway [e] was less common than [i].

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1.2 The Vowel in wood, wool, push, bull

Before a voiced consonant, as in wood, wool, bull, [u] is usually followed by an off-glide or is lengthened: [u^−u^'] or [u^']. The vowel [u] is usually raised and is often overly round. Some informants used [u]. The educated and younger informants tended not to use[u]. The vowel [u] is more common in the southern part of the county.

Before a voiceless consonant, as in push, monophthongal [u] is used. In rare instances [A'] may be used but not by cultivated speakers.

1.3 The Vowel in egg, shed, pen, fence

The vowel in these words varies markedly. The monophthongal [ε] at times raised or lengthened, is the most common vowel used in egg. The vowel [ε] often lowered, is also common in egg and may be an upgliding [ε^'] or even become a diphthong [εi]. Those from Conway, the younger, and educated informants used [ε]. However, in shed the vowel [ε] predominates with an off-glide: [ε^−ε^−ε^'] . The vowel[ε] may appear with an off-glide. There were no differences in usage determined by age, education or location.

Before a nasal, as in fence and pen, the vowel [ε] does not appear. The vowel [i] with an off-glide or diphthongal [ιe] are predominant. The following may also appear: [ι^−ι^−ι^−ι^] . The educated informants and those around Conway used [ιe].

1.4 The Vowel in sun, judge, brush

In sun and brush, monophthongal [A] prevails; whereas in judge
a rounded and fronted \( [A^\sim] \) is more common. The off-glides \( [i^-e] \) may also appear following either one. The educated speaker did not use rounding.

1.5 The vowel in \textit{sack}, \textit{ashes}, \textit{half}, \textit{dance}, \textit{glass}

The vowel \( [\text{æ}] \) varies markedly according to its phonetic environment. Before voiced or voiceless velar stops, as in \textit{sack} or \textit{bag}, upgliding \( [\text{æ}^1] \) predominates. Monophthongal \( [\text{æ}] \) occurs and may be raised and lengthened. Monophthongal \( [\varepsilon] \) sometimes occurs.

Before the voiceless fricatives, as in \textit{glass} and \textit{half}, \( [\text{æ}^1] \) predominates and a monophthong is rare. The vowel \( [\varepsilon] \) may also appear with an up-gliding \( [\varepsilon^1] \). The following appear; but are rare: \( [a^1] \) and \( [e^1] \). There are no distinct differences in usage determined by age, education, or location.

Before the voiceless fricative \( [\$] \), as in \textit{ashes} an off-glide rarely occurs. The monophthong \( [\text{æ}] \) is predominant and may be raised. A lowered monophthongal \( [\varepsilon] \) may also appear. The vowel \( [\varepsilon] \) was found only in the northern part of the county and was not used by older informants.

Before a nasal, as in \textit{dance}, \( [\text{æ}] \) does not usually occur. The common sounds are \( [\varepsilon^1] \) and \( [e^1] \). The younger informants used \( [\varepsilon^1] \).

1.6 The Vowel in \textit{crop}, \textit{oxen}, \textit{farm}

The vowel \( [a] \) appears regularly before most stops, as in \textit{crop}, \textit{oxen}; before \( [r] \) as in \textit{farm}, \textit{scar}, \textit{far}, \textit{barn}. The incidence of \( [a] \)
varies after [w] as in watch, water, wasp, swamp; and before [g] as in log, dog, frog; and before intersyllabic [r] as in tomorrow and orange.

It is rare for [ɔ] to appear in crop, oxen, farm, scar, far, barn. In nearly all instances the vowel is [a].

In watch and water [a] predominates, but [ɔ] rarely appears. There may be an off-glide, [aI-aə], in watch. However, [ɔ] becomes more common in swamp and wasp, although [a] is usually used. There are no distinct differences in usage determined by age, education, or location.

In frog, [a] is the most common sound whereas in log and dog [ɔ] is more common. In all three of these words a lowered [ɔ] may appear, often with an off-glide [ɔ'ə]. There are no differences in age, education, or location in the uses of these sounds.

Before intersyllabic [r], as in orange and tomorrow, [a] is more common than [ɔ]. The [a] is often raised and backed; and [ɔ] is often fronted and lowered. There are no differences in age, education, or location in the uses of [a-ɔ] in these words.

1.7 The vowel in yeast, grease, sheep

Monophthongal [i] and a lengthened monophthong [iˑ] are predominant among all groups, areas and educational levels. In a few cases an on-glide is used [iˑ].

1.8 The vowel in two, chew, food, suit, room

Monophthongal [u] and a lengthened monophthong [uˑ] are predominant. In some cases an on-glide is used [uˑ]. A fronted
[u-] is sometimes used; and in one instance the centralized [u.] was used in the word suit. The [u] is sometimes lowered. There are no distinct differences by age, education or location.

1.9 The vowel in day, reins, vase, bracelet

Upgliding [ei~ei] are the most common pronunciations. The [e] may be lowered or backed; [i] may be lowered; and [i] may be raised. In a few instances [ee] or [ei] appear. There are no differences in usage determined by age, education or location.

1.10 The vowel in ago, coat, whole, posts, throw

There is a great deal of variation in the pronunciation of this sound; but in all instances it is a diphthong. The most common uses are [ou^] with a raised upglide and [ou^] with an overly round and raised upglide. Most cultivated speakers used the former. In other variations, [o] may be fronted and [u] may not be raised. These may be used in varying combinations: [ou^ ~ ou^ ~ ou^ ~ ou^ ~ ou^]. There are no differences in usage by age or location.

1.11 The vowel in law, salt, dog, log, frog

The vowel in these words varies considerably even without sufficient cause of environmental differences. In the word law, [o] is most common; but a backed and raised [a] does appear. In the word salt only [o] appears; but it may be lengthened and in rare instances has an offglide [o.].

Even in dog, log and frog there are differences. In dog and log [o] is the most commonly used sound. The [o] in dog is usually raised. Instances of [a] and [a] appear in both words. The [o] and [o] may have the offglides [o] or [u].

There may be onglides [a~a] before [o]. There may be the
offglide [ɔ] after [a]. In the word frog, a raised and backed [a]
is the most predominant sound with [ɔ] also being common. The [ɔ]
may be raised, lowered, fronted, or may have an offglide [ɔ]. The
vowel [o] may appear with an offglide [ə]. There are no distinct
differences by age, education or location. The great variation
would indicate transitional sounds.

1.12 The Vowel in thirty, sermon, girl, nurse, worm, earth

In only rare instances was the slightly constricted [ɔ] found
and only once was the unconstricted [ɔ] used and it was followed by
the offglide [i]. Only older informants used the unconstricted or
slightly constricted forms.

In nearly all instances this sound is a fully constricted [ɔ].
Even so there is a great deal of allophonic variation. The fully
constricted [ɔ] is often lowered and occasionally it is fronted.
Often there is a centralized on-glide [ə] and sometimes, especially
before [ɓ], there is an off-glide [ə]. In the fully constricted
forms there is no variation determined by age, education or location.

1.13 The Vowel in nine, twice, wire, fight

This vowel is rarely diphthongal but is in most instances a low
front [a] or the same vowel lengthened. The following off-glides
may appear [i=aiə]. In a few instances the diphongs [aː=aiː]
appear. The vowel is [a] in a few instances. The vowel [a] appears
among all ages, educational levels and localities.

1.14 The Vowel in mountain, houses, out, cow, owl
There is marked variation positionally in several respects: 
(1) in initial quality, which may be the low-front [a], the raised low front [æ] or the mid-front [ɛ]; (2) in final quality, which may be [u], a raised and very strong [u¹], a rounded and raised [u¹], a rather weak [ə] or [ø], or the absence of a final element. 

Before the nasal in mountain [æu¹] is predominant; but [au] is also common. The second element of the diphthong is always strong and may be overly round. The mid-front [ɛ] does not occur. There are no differences according to age, education or location.

In cow, out, houses [æu¹] is predominant; [au] also appears but is not common. Both elements of the diphthong are strong. The [æ] may be raised or lowered and [u] may be raised and/or overly round. The [a] may be raised. The mid-front [ɛ] appears in these words; but is not common. The variations on [au] are not common in the extreme northern part of the county. Among the educated speakers [æu¹] is common. 

Before the lateral in owl the initial element is always [æ]. The final quality may be offglides [uˌəʊʊ]. Of these [ə] is most common. The offglide is usually very weak and in some cases is absent. In the area around Conway and among educated speakers [æʊ] was used.

1.15 The Vowel in oil, boiled, poison, joint

The diphthong [ɔi] varies greatly in both initial and final elements. The initial quality may be [ɔ] or [o]. In one instance [ɔ] was the initial vowel sound in boiled. Of these the vowel [ɔ] is predominant and it is at times raised. The vowel [o] is not frequent.
There is far greater variation in the final quality of the diphthong. The following may appear as either rather strong elements of the diphthong, or as quite weak off-glides: [ə-1-ə-ʊ]. The combination [əə] is predominant. In a few instances a vowel is used rather than a diphthong; e.g. [ə-1-ə-ʊ-ə-ʊ]. The diphthong [əɪ] does not appear.

1.16 The Vowel in *coat, stonewall, whole, goal*

The initial quality of this diphthong is an [ə] which is frequently fronted. There is greater variation in the final quality. The final element is consistently [ʊ] ; but it is almost invariably raised and is frequently overly round. Thus it is difficult to determine if the final quality is phonemically an [ʊ] or [u]. The most common pronunciation of the diphthong is [ʌʊə]. The term *stonewall* is not often used in Faulkner County. The usual term is *rockwall*.

1.17 The Vowel in *scar, barn, farm, father, calm*

There is no use of [ə-a] in these words in Faulkner County. The vowel is almost invariably [a]. Even in the few instances when post-vocalic [r] is omitted, the vowel is still [a]. A few instances of [ə] appear in *calm*. The vowel [a] may be backed and/or raised; it may be fronted. There may be an off-glide [ə] after [a] before an [r] ; or the two may link to form [ər] .

1.18 The Vowel in *music, dues, Tuesday, new*

After the labial in *music* [ju] is predominant with [ru] occurring rarely. After alveolars as in *dues, Tuesday* and *new* [ru] is
predominant with [u] also occurring. In these words [ju] is rare and in most instances it is used by older informants. In new, [ju] does not occur. In music [ju] was used by the educated and younger informants and by those living in Conway.

Vowels Before [r]

2.1 The Vowels in ear, here, beard, queer

Five different vowel phonemes occur in these words: high-front [i-1], mid-front [e-ε], low-front [æ]. In ear, beard, here the predominant sound is [i]. The high-front [i] is the only other vowel used in hear and beard. In the word ear the mid-front [ε] appears. The educated speakers and younger informants used [i] in ear. The vowel [ε] does not appear south of Conway. The word queer may have any of the five vowels. The vowels [i-1-ε] are almost equal in their appearance in this word. The vowels [e-æ] are used only by older informants. Although [r] may be used following the vowels, it is far more common for the syllabic [ə] to be used. Often when [r] is used there is an on-glide [ə] preceding it.

2.2 The Vowels in stairs, care, chair, scare

Five different vowel phonemes occur in these words: high-front [i-1], mid-front [e-ε], low-front [æ]. In the word stairs the predominant sound is [æ] whereas in care, chair, scare it is [ε]. In the word stairs no high vowels are used. Most younger informants used [ε] in stairs. In care and chair [i] does
not appear; but [i] is more common than [९]. The raised mid [e] appears rarely. The vowel [९] in these words was used primarily by older informants and was not found south of Conway. The vowel [i] was found primarily in the northern part of the county. In the word scare [e] is not found and [i-९] are not common. Although [r] may be used following these vowels; it is far more common for [९] to be used. The [r] is more common after [९-९] and [९] after [९-९९]. An on-glide [१] may precede [०].

2.3 The Vowels in poor

The high vowels [३-३] predominate, although [३३] is not uncommon. The up-glide [३] in this diphthong is usually raised and overly round. The vowel [३] is more common north of Conway and the vowel [३] is more common south of Conway. The final sound is usually the syllabic[३].

2.4 The Vowels in four, door

In nearly all instances the vowel is [३३]. The[३] may be raised, lowered or fronted; the [३] may be raised and/or overly round. In some instances a pure vowel is used rather than a diphthong. The final sound is usually the syllabic[३].

2.5 The Vowels in forty, horse

The vowels in these words normally contrast with the [३३] of four, door. The most common vowel is [३]; however, [३३] appears in a few instances of forty and in one instance of horse. The low vowel[३] appears, though rarely, in horse. The vowel [३] in these
words is usually shorter than the [ɔ] in salt, log, etc. The sound after the vowel is usually the syllabic [ə]. The variation in [ɔ-ou-ə] is not determined by differences in age, education or location.

2.6 The Vowels in barn, scar, garden

The vowel in these words is almost invariably [a]. A lowered and fronted [ɔ] appeared one time. In most instances [r] is used, although the syllabic [ə] is common.

2.7 The Vowels in wire, fire, iron

This vowel is rarely diphthongal; but is in most instances a low front [a] or the same vowel lengthened. The diphthong [aɪ] appears in very few instances. There is one occurrence each of [ɔ-ə]. These words are predominantly monosyllabic; however [ə] is not uncommon. In this dialect fire is usually not homophonous with far. The word far uses [a] and not [a].

2.8 The Vowels in flower

The diphthongs [æʊ-au] are common usually having a raised and often overly round [u]. This word is disyllabic using [ə]. In a few instances the first element of the diphthong is [ɛ]. This occurred only in the southeast part of the county. The monophthongs [æ-ə] appear but are uncommon. There is one instance of [a,w].

Vowels Before Intersyllabic [r]
3.1 The Vowels in diphtheria

In all instances the vowel before the \[r\] is the high-front \[i\] of six. In a few cases the \[i\] is raised.

3.2 The Vowels in cherry

The word cherry predominantly has the mid-front vowel \[e\] in all parts of the county. The two instances of a lowered \[i\] were from older informants living in the northern part of the county.

3.3 The Vowels in Mary

Mary rimes with merry with both containing predominantly \[e\]. Two instances each of \[e\] and \[i\] appeared.

3.4 The Vowels in married, wheelbarrow, barrel

The vowel \[e\] is most common in married; and thus marry, merry and Mary are often homophonous. The low-front \[æ\], usually raised, is also common. Younger informants used \[e\].

In wheelbarrow \[e\] is still predominant; but the vowel \[a\] is more common than \[æ\]. In one instance \[u\] appears. The use of \[æ-a-æ\] is not determined by age, education or location.

In barrel \[æ\] and \[e\] are both common. A lowered \[e\] and a backed \[a\] appear rarely. The vowel usage is not determined by age, education or location.

3.5 The Vowels in tomorrow, borrow, orange

These words have either the stressed vowel of barn, \[a\], or that of forty, \[o\]. The vowel \[a\] is predominant in all three words.
Because [a] is often backed and raised and [o] is often lowered and fronted in the word tomorrow it is not clear whether tomorrow has an allophone of the vowel of forty or of barn. In borrow and orange the distinctions are clearer. In orange the sound after the stressed vowel is often [e]. The differences in usage are not determined by age, education or location.

3.6 The Vowels in furrow

In all instances [e] is used. It is often lowered, sometimes fronted and may be lengthened. The major differences in pronunciation are on the unstressed vowel. The most common unstressed vowel is [ə]; but [ɛ-ɚ] may also appear. This word is occasionally reduced to monosyllabic [fəː]. The differences are not determined by age, education or location.

3.7 The Vowels in squirrel, stirrup, syrup

In squirrel, stirrup [ə] is the only vowel used. It is often fronted or lowered. The usual unstressed vowel is [ə]; but [ɛ] may occur. It is not uncommon for these words to be reduced to monosyllabic [stɛːr-skwɛə.ɹ]. Younger informants used the disyllabic pronunciation. The word syrup follows the same patterns as squirrel and stirrup, except in two instances when [ɜ-r] were used. The educated and younger informants, and those from Conway used [sərپ].
The Incidence of Vowels and Consonants

4.1 [i] and variants

bristles
The vowel [i] of _six_ is current in _bristles_ in all parts of the county. Those in Conway, the educated and younger informants used only [i]. A raised [ɛ] is used; but rarely. In one instance [A] was used.

rinse
In most instances the vowel [i] is used in all parts of the county. Those in Conway and the educated informants used only [rints]. The mid-vowels [ε-ε] may be found with both usually being raised. The vowel [ɛ] is relatively common whereas [ε] is rare.

4.2 [ɛ] and variants

again
Again rimes either with _pin, pen, or pain_. The vowels [ɛ-i] are rather common with an off-glide[ɛ]. Younger informants used only [ɛi]. The vowel [ɛi] was used only one time by an older informant.

dead
Two different vowel phonemes occur in this word: the[ɛ] of _left_ and, rarely, the [i] of _leaf_. The vowel [ɛ] usually has an off-glide [ɛ-ɛ]. Younger informants used only [ɛ].
**Egg**

Egg has either the vowel of *bet* or *eight*. Both are common. Those in Conway, the educated and younger informants used only [ɛ]. The vowel [ɛ] is usually used, although the diphthong [ei] does occur.

**Keg**

Keg rhymes with either *beg*, *bag*, or *plague*. The vowel [ɛ] predominates, [æ] is common and [ei] is rare. The vowel [ɛ] was not used south of Conway.

**Kettle**

Both [ɛ] as in *bet* and [ɪ] as in *bit* are common among all groups in all areas of the county. One instance of [æ] as in *pan* occurred.

**Muskmelon**

This word is commonly pronounced [mʌskmɛlən]. In only one instance was [ɪ] used. In only a few instances was [sk] used instead of [ʃ]. The younger informants used only [ʃ].

**Yellow**

In the word *yellow* [ɛ] is used almost invariably. In one instance [æ] was used. The unstressed vowel may be [ə~əʊ~o].

**Yesterday**

The first syllable of yesterday predominantly has the vowel [ɛ] of *bet*. The vowel [ɪ] of *six* occurs infrequently. Those from Conway and educated informants used [ɛ].
4.3 [æ] and Variants

**aunt**

Three different vowel phonemes are current in *aunt*: the [æ] of *bag*, the [ɛ] of *beg*, and the [e] of *paint*. They are approximately equally common. There is often an off-glide, usually [æ̞-ɛ̞-e̞]. The vowel [ɛ] is more common in the northern part of the county and [æ] is more common in the southern part. The younger informants did not use [ɛ].

**calf, glass, dance**

Three possible vowel phonemes may occur: the [æ] as in *bag*, the [ɛ] as in *beg*, and the [e] as in *paint*. In *calf* and *glass* [æ] is predominant, [ɛ] is common and [e] is infrequent. In *dance* [ɛ] is predominant, [ɛ-æ] are both common. In nearly all instances there is an off-glide [i] on all three phonemes. Informants from Conway used [æ] for *calf* and *glass*. Younger informants used [æ] for *glass*; but [ɛ] for *dance*.

**can't**

In this word three different vowel phonemes occur: the diphthong [εi] of *paint*, the vowels [æ] of *pant* and [ɛ] of *beg*. The diphthong [εi] is predominant, [æ] is common and [ɛ] is infrequent. The vowels [æ-ɛ] usually have an off-glide [œ]. The vowel [ɛ̞] is used only in the northern part of the county and [æ̞] is used mostly in the southern part.

**pasture**
In pasture the vowel is \( \text{[e]} \), usually with an off-glide \( \text{[i]} \), except in one instance of \( \text{[e]} \). Pasture is pronounced \( \text{[pæ\text{\textemdash}st\text{\textemdash}tə]} \) by most speakers; though \( \text{[pæ\text{\textemdash}stə]} \) is also common; and \( \text{[pæ\text{\textemdash}st\text{\textemdash}tə]} \) is infrequent.

**raspberry**

Raspberry has the vowel \( \text{[æ]} \) of bat in most instances; but \( \text{[ɛ]} \) is also common. The vowel \( \text{[æ]} \) is often raised and may have the off-glide \( \text{[i]} \). Informants from Conway used \( \text{[æ]} \). The vowel \( \text{[ɛ]} \) of bet is more common in the northern part of the county.

**rather**

Rather rhymes with feather or gather. The vowel \( \text{[ɛ]} \) is predominant; but \( \text{[æ]} \) is also common. The younger and educated informants used \( \text{[ɛ]} \).

**stamp (one's foot)**

In this expression the verb stamp may have three different phonemes: the \( \text{[ɑ]} \) of lawn, the \( \text{[ə]} \) of calm, or the \( \text{[æ]} \) of lamp. The predominant sound is \( \text{[ɑ]} \), the \( \text{[ə]} \) is common and \( \text{[æ]} \) is used by older informants in the southern part of the county. All three vowels were used by educated informants.

**catch**

Catch rhymes either with fetch or with match. The vowel \( \text{[ɛ]} \) is predominant and \( \text{[æ]} \) is rare. The younger informants used \( \text{[ɛ]} \).
hammer, Saturday

These words regularly have the [æ] of bag. The vowel [ɛ] occurs infrequently. In the word hammer the [æ] is often raised and the [ɛ] is often lowered making it difficult to determine if the vowel is an allophone of [æ] or [ɛ]. Only one instance of [ɛ] occurred in Saturday.

radish

The vowel [ɛ] of bed is the most common sound in radish; and the vowel [æ] of bad is also frequently used. The younger informants used [ɛ]. Cultivated speakers used either one.

sumac

The diphthong [ei] of take appeared in all except one instance when [æ] was used. The initial consonant was [s] when [æ] was used and was [z] when [ei] was used. The one usage of [sumæk] was from an older informant.

tassel

In this word four possible vowel sounds occur [æ-æ-o-o]. The most common is [a], [æ-æ] are equally frequent, and [æ] is not common. The vowel [o] is probably not phonemic; but is probably an allophone of either [a] or [ɔ].
4.4 [a] and Variants

**carm**

The vowel [a] of barn is predominant in the word calm, with [ɔ] occurring infrequently. The vowel [a] is often backed. The [l] may be present or absent; or the following off-glides may occur: [r~ə~ɔ].

**palm**

Palm (of the hand) exhibits variants similar to those observed in calm, except [ɔ] is more frequent. Educated speakers used [pam].

**cartridge**

In all except one instance of [ɔ] the vowel of cartridge is [a] of car. There is greater variation in the consonant following the stressed vowel. It may be [r~t~r]. Educated informants used [ar].

**marsh**

The only vowel used in marsh is the [a] of car.

**hearth**

The [a] of car is the predominant vowel in hearth although [ə] is also common. The vowels [a~ʊ] are rare and are probably allophones of [ɔ~a]. The vowel [ə] was used primarily by older informants and was not used at all by younger informants.

**crop**

Except for one instance of [ɔ] the vowel [a] is used in crop. The vowel [a] is sometimes raised and backed.
yonder

Except for one instance of [a] the vowel in yonder is [a]. The [a] is sometimes backed or raised and backed. Assimilation often results in [aut$anwer].

4.5 [a] and Variants

brush

Except for one instance of [ε?] the vowel in brush is [a]. There is a strong tendency for [a] to be fronted and round; and often there is an off-glide [i]. Informants from Conway used [a] without rounding or an off-glide.

bulge, bulk

In bulge and bulk the vowels [u] of bull or [a] of hull is used. The vowel [u] is more common, especially on the word bulk. The vowel [a] was used more often by the educated informants.

gums

The word gums regularly has the vowel [a] of sun. This vowel is often rounded and/or fronted. Informants from Conway did not use rounding or fronting. Rounding was not used in the southern part of the county.

judge

The most common vowel in judge is a fronted and/or rounded [a]. The vowel [a] without rounding or fronting is also frequent. Occasionally there is an off-glide [i]. Informants from Conway used
[A] without rounding, fronting, or an off-glide. Educated informants did not use rounding.

**mush, mushmelon**

In mush the fronted and/or rounded [A] and the plain vowel [A] often have an off-glide [ɪ]. The fronting, rounding and the off-glide appear less frequently in mushmelon. In the variant mushmelon only a plain [A] appears. Younger informants did not use mushmelon.

**nothing**

The word nothing has only the vowel [A] which is infrequently rounded and/or fronted. The rounding was found only from older informants. Those from Conway, educated and younger informants used only [A].

**Russia**

The vowel in Russia follows the same variants as nothing.

**shut**

The vowel in shut is predominantly [A] which is often rounded and/or fronted. A backed [ɐ̯] as in bet appears infrequently. Younger informants did not use [ɐ̯]. Informants from Conway used [A] without rounding or fronting.

**touch**

The vowel in touch is predominantly [A] which is often rounded and/or fronted. Educated informants used the vowel [A] without rounding or fronting.
**tushes**

Tushes is an infrequent variant for tusk. Tusk is usually pronounced with [A] which is often fronted and in a few instances is fronted and round. When [S] is used the vowel may be [A], sometimes fronted and/or rounded or it may be [o]. There may be an off-glide [I] in tushes when the fronted - round [A] is used. In a few instances the final sound was [s]. Those from Conway, the educated and most younger informants used [A]. The final sound [S] is more common in the southern part of the county. Younger informants used [k].

4.6 [u] and Variants

**butcher**

Butcher invariably has the vowel [u] of foot. In a few instances the vowel was raised or overly round and/or fronted. Among educated informants the vowel was a plain [u].

**bushel, push**

Only one vowel is current in push, bushel: the [u] of pull. However, [A] occurs rarely in push. The vowel [u] is often raised so that it is approaching [u]; and in some instances is overly round and/or fronted. Educated informants used a plain [u].

**put**

Put has the vowel [u] of book predominantly; although [A]
is common. The [u] is often fronted and [ʌ] is often backed so that it is difficult to determine the phonemic status of the sound. Those from Conway, the educated and younger informants used [u].

**took**

Besides the usual [u] of book, the vowel [ʌ] of luck occurs infrequently in *took*. This is true even though [ʌ] does not appear in *hoof* or *roof*. Those from Conway, the educated and older informants all used [u]. Some informants did not use the word *took*, but used [teikən] ; for example, "Brother taken it."

4.7 [i] and Variants

**bleat**

In most instances the vowel of *bleat* is a diphthong [eɪ-ɛɪ] ; but the [i] of *beat* is not uncommon. The term *baa* is also common for this with the vowels [æ-ɛ-ɑ] which are usually lengthened.

**creek**

The predominant vowel is the [i] of *peak* with [i] of *pick* occurring infrequently. Those from Conway, the educated and younger informants used [i].

**either, neither**

Only one instance of [i] occurred. In all other cases the vowel is the [i] of *three*. 
Negro

The pronunciation of this word varies greatly. Most informants used polite and derogatory variants of this word. The most common pronunciations are [nigə-nigrou-nigrou-nigprə]. The pronunciation [nigə] is the usual derogatory term. The other three variants are polite forms. The vowel [i] is far more common than [ɪ]. The variants do not differ by age, education or location.

4.8 [e] and Variants

afraid

The diphthongs [ei-ɛi] are the only vowels used in this word. The variants of the diphthong occur equally.

drain

Although the [ei] of rain is predominant, the [ɪ] of bean is also common. The educated and younger informants used [ei].

parents

Only two vowels appear as possibilities in parents: the [ɛ] of bed and the [æ] of bat. Of these [ɛ] is more common. Younger informants used [ɛ].

scarce

A great variety of vowels is possible in scarce: [ɛ-ɪ-æ-e-ɪ]. Of these the [ɛ] is predominant; [ɪ] is common; and the others are rare. The high front vowels [i-ɪ] are more common in the northern part of the county.
tomato

The stressed vowel in tomato is predominantly the diphthong [eɪ-ɛi]. The vowel [e], either raised or lowered, is also common. In several instances the initial consonant was unaspirated. The vowel differences are not determined by age, education or location.

4.9 [u] and Variants

broom

In only two instances did broom have the [u] of pull. In all other cases it had the [u] of two. When [u] is used it is raised. The vowel [u] is often lengthened and may be lowered.

coop

The vowel [u] of book and the vowel [u] of two are both common, with [u] predominating. Variants are not determined by age, education or location.

Cooper

In the family name Cooper the [u] of two and the [u] of book occur equally; and the [ʌ] of luck is rare. The younger informants used [u].

hoop

In hoop, the incidences of the [u] of book outnumber the incidences of the [u] of two which is also common. The variants are not determined by age, education or location.
roof

Roof has either the vowel [u] of tooth or the [ʊ] of wood with [u] being predominant. The central part of the county, including Conway, used [u].

hoof

The same variants exist in hoof as in roof except that the [ʊ] of wood is predominant. The informants from Conway, and the educated and younger informants everywhere used [ʊ].

root

Only two instances of the [ʊ] of wood were used. In all other cases the vowel was [u]. The [u] is often lengthened and may have an on-glide [ə].

soot

In soot the vowel [ʌ] of flood is predominant; the [ʊ] of pull is common; and the [u] of food is rare. The [ʌ] is often backed and [ʊ] is often fronted so that the allophones tend to merge. The variants are not determined by age, education, or location.

food

Only the vowel [u] of two is found in the word food; but it is usually lengthened and may have an on-glide [ə].

wound (noun)

In all except one instance the vowel [u] of two was used in
the word wound. The [u] is usually lengthened and may have the on-
glide [ə]. One older informant used [wʌu̯nd]. Very few informants
used a [d] ending.

goober, cooter

Goober "peanut" always uses the [u] of two. The plural form
was frequently given with a voiceless ending. Cooter "turtle" was
unknown.

spooks

The vowel [u] of two is always used in the word spooks.

ewa

In the word ewa the vowel [u] of two is predominant; the
diphthong [ou] is common; and the vowel [i] of tree is rare. In one
instance [jo:n] was used. The informants from Conway, and the
educated and younger informants everywhere used [ju].

4.10 [ou] and Variants

goal

Only the diphthong [ou] is used in this word. The [o] is
frequently fronted; and [u] is often overly round and/or raised.

home, loam

These words follow the same variants as goal.

won't

Two vowels are current in won't, that of stone and lawn.
The [ou] of stone is somewhat more frequent than the [ɔ] of lawn. All younger informants except the educated one used [ou]. All educated informants used [ɔ]. Usually the words won't and want are pronounced the same way; both having either [ou] or [ɔ].

yolk

The most common pronunciation of yolk is with an [ou]; but the pronunciation with [ɛ] is also common. When [ou] is used it follows the usual variants of [ou] as in goal. No [l] is used with [ou]. The vowel [ɛ] is followed by either [l] or an unrounded back vowel [ɤ]. The informants from Conway, and the educated and younger informants everywhere used [ou].

4.11 [ɔ] and Variants

daughter

The vowel [ɔ] of law is predominant; but the [a] of lot is also common. The vowel [a] is usually raised and backed.

faucet

The term faucet is quite common in this area; and appears far more frequently than tap, spigot, etc. The vowel sound may be the [ɔ] of law or the [a] of lot. Both are frequent and there are no differences in usage determined by age, education or location.

haunted

This word has three different vowel phonemes: the [ɔ] of law, the [a] of lot, and the [ei] of eight. Of these three the [ɔ]
is predominant and the other two are infrequent. The [t] is regularly omitted. The diphthong [ei] was not used south of Conway.

The younger informants used [o] .

**sausage**

In *sausage* the round vowel [ɔ] predominates and the unround [a] of *lot* appears infrequently. The vowel [a] is usually raised and backed. Younger informants did not use [a] .

**because**

The vowel [ɔ] of *law* is predominant in the word *because*; any other vowels are used rarely. A lowered [ə] does appear. When unstressed the vowel may be [a] which is then infrequently restressed to [A] . The informants from Conway and the educated informants used [ɔ] .

**water**

The vowel [a] of *lot* is the only vowel that appears in *water*. The vowel is sometimes raised, sometimes lowered, and rarely backed. The consonant [r] is used far more frequently than [t] .

**wash**

The vowel [a] of *lot* is predominant in *wash* with [ɔ] appearing infrequently. The intrusive [r] frequently appears after the vowel. The informants from Conway and the educated informants used [a] without the [r] .
fog

Fog has predominantly the [a] of lot, but the [o] of law appears frequently. A lowered [o] appears but is probably phone- mically an [ɔ]. The vowel [a] may be raised and backed while [o] is frequently lowered and fronted making it difficult to determine the phonemic status of the sounds. The vowels may be lengthened. Educated informants all used the raised and backed [a]. The informants from Conway used either the raised and backed [a] or a low-central [a].

The variants of fog are also found in frog except that [ɔ] appears a little more frequently. In dog the vowel [ɔ] is predominant and [o] appears almost as frequently as [a].

long, strong

The vowel [o] of law is predominant in these words with [a] appearing infrequently and [o] rarely. When [a] is used it is raised and backed. The [o] is frequently lengthened; it may also be lowered and fronted; and may also be raised. The response, stout, was frequently used in place of or along with strong. The response stout was more frequent in the southern part of the county.

on

In the word on the vowels[on-ɔ] are both common. The vowel [ou] appears more frequently than the [ɔ]. There was one unstres- sed use of [o]. The vowel [o] is at time raised so that the [ou] and [o] begin to merge.
4.12 [a] and Variants

grandma, grandpa, ma, pa

In all of these words the vowel [o] of law is common with [a] appearing frequently. There was little consistency in usage of the two. An informant would at times use [o] on one word and [a] on another. It would seem highly likely that the usage here is transitional.

4.13 [ai] and Variants

appendicitis

The word appendicitis uses the same variants as nine, twice, wire, fight. The vowel [i] does not appear. The informants from Conway, the educated, and all but one of the younger informants used [pindəsərəs]. The initial unstressed vowel is usually omitted.

iodine

The variants of [ai] of nine are predominant in iodine with unstressed [ə] and the stressed [i] appearing infrequently.

quinine

Only the variants of [ai] of nine are used in quinine. The vowel [i] does not appear. The informants of Conway and the educated and the younger informants used [kwənən].

4.14. [au] and Variants

drought

The diphthong in drought is one of the variants of [au] as in
cow, out, houses. The usual final consonant is [θ], though [t] does appear. In one instance the final consonant was [s].

4.15 [ɔɪ] and Variants

joint

The word joint has predominantly the diphthong [ɔʊ]. The other variants of [ɔɪ] may appear but are infrequent. These include [ɔə, ɔɛ, ɔɪ, ɔʊ]. The diphthong [aɪ] does not appear in any of the usual words with [ɔɪ]. The words joint, joined, boiled, spoiled, oil, oyster all use the variants of [ɔɪ]. In the word oyster either [t] or [tʃ] may appear, with the [t] being predominant.

4.16 [uː] and Variants

blew, chew, suit

After [l,tʃ,s], as in blew, chew, suit the vowel used is [u] without a preceding [j]. In rare instances an on-glide of [I] or [o] is found. The vowel [u] is frequently prolonged. Some informants did not have the word blew, but used [blɔu̯d] as the past tense of blow.

Unstressed Vowels

4.17 [e, i]

bucket, skillet, careless, houses, towel, funnel, mountain

Before stops and fricatives the unstressed vowels are predominantly [I]. The high central vowel [e] is common and [ə] is rare.

Before the sonorants [n] and [l], the [i] does not appear. In mountain and funnel the ending is usually syllabic and thus no unstressed
vowel appears. When there is an unstressed vowel, it is [ə] . The word towel uses the unstressed vowel [ə] when the word is pronounced with more than one syllable. The predominant pronunciation of towel is [təʊl] .

4.18 [ə, i, ə, ɪ, ɪ]

sofa, china

These words usually end in [ə] . Among older informants, in rare cases, the vowels [ɪ, ə, ɪ, ə] appear. The word sofa is not the predominant term used in Faulkner County. The most common term is couch with divan and davinette also being common. The words davenport and settee are also used.

Missouri, Cincinnati

The predominant final vowel in these words is [ə] with [ɪ] also being common. The vowel [ɪ] is infrequent and [ə] appeared one time. The [ə] is more common in Missouri than in Cincinnati.

father

The final sound in father is [ə] as would be expected in an area where the [r] is preserved after stressed vowels.

4.19 [ə, ə, ə]

borrow

The final syllable of borrow may have several vowel sounds: [ə, i, o, ɪ, ɪ], or borrow may be monosyllabic with a very long [r]. The endings [ɪ, ə] are equally frequent. The vowels [o, ɪ] and the prolonged [r] are common. The ending [ɪ] is rare.
tomato

Tomato ends in [o, o] or [ə]. Of these [o] is infrequent and [ə] is rare.

widow, meadow, yellow

In meadow and widow the predominant ending is [ə] with [o] being common and [ə] being infrequent. However, in yellow the ending [ə] is almost as common as [ə], and [o] is infrequent. Although younger informants did not use [ə] in widow, and educated informants used [ə] in meadow; there are no clear-cut distinctions in usage by age, education or location.

Consonants

4.20 [r] and Variants

doar

Postvocalic [r], as in door, care, poor, ear is preserved in Faulkner County. In only rare instances is a slightly constricted [ə] used. Often the [r] becomes the syllabic [ə].

your aunt

The [r] is present in this phrase among all speakers in the County. The linking [r] is not a factor for consideration in this area, in such phrases as law and order or swallow it, because the postvocalic [r] is retained.

wash

The intrusive [r] is frequent between the [ɔ, ə] and the [ʃ] of wash. The informants from Conway and the educated informants did not
use the intrusive [r].

**library**

The trisyllabic pronunciation with primary and secondary stress are the only pronunciations used in Faulkner County. The [r] is commonly omitted in the second syllable. The educated informants used the [r] in the second syllable.

**4.21 [j] and Variants**

**new, due, Tuesday**

The alveolar consonants in *new, due, Tuesday* are predominantly followed by [iu], with [u] being common and [ju] being infrequent. The sequence [ju] is not used in *new* and the [u] may have an on-glide [ə]. The [ju] was found mainly among older informants. The [iu] and [ju] may belong to the same phoneme.

**yeast**

The pronunciation [jist] is predominant and [ist] is infrequent. The vowel [i] is frequently lengthened. The informants from Conway and the educated and younger informants everywhere used [jist].

**garden**

Only the velar stop is used as the initial consonant of *garden*. The palatal stop followed by a glide does not occur.

**Massachusetts**

The next to last syllable is pronounced as [tu], [tju], [tju] or [tju]. Of these the [u] and [iu] are frequent while [tju]
and [tʃu] are rare. The sequences [ju] and [iu] may be phonemically the same. Educated informants use [tu].

4.22 Fricatives

nephew

All informants used [nɛfju] except four began the fricative voiced and ended it voiceless, e.g., [nɛfju]. The informants from Conway and the educated informants did not use voicing of the fricative.

without

The fricative is predominantly the voiced [ð], but the voiceless [θ] is frequent. There are no differences in usage determined by age, education or location.

greasy

Voiced [z] is predominant in greasy and [s] is infrequent. Older informants used [z]; and thus [prisi] would seem to be a late arrival in the County.

vase

The final sound is invariably the voiceless [s].

Mrs.

The pronunciation of this word is quite varied. It is most frequently [mɪzɪz]; [mɪstrɪz] is common, [mɪzɪz] is infrequent. Some uncommon variants include: [mɪsɪz], [mɪstrɪ], [mɪzəz], [mɪz]. The informants from Conway and the educated and younger informants everywhere used [mɪzɪz]. The two instances of [mɪz] were used by older informants.
sumac

Only one instance of initial [s] occurred. In all other cases the sound was [z].

wheelbarrow, whip, whinny, wharf

In the words whip, wheelbarrow the [hw] is most common, but [w] is frequent. Educated informants usually used [hw]. The terms whinny and wharf are most commonly used. Most informants used dock rather than wharf and nicker rather than whinny. When whinny was used the [hw] was more frequent than [w]; but in wharf the [hw] was quite rare. In one instance [h] was the initial sound in wharf.

humor

The most prevalent pronunciation of humor is [hjumə] ; however, both [hiumə] and [jumə] are common. The pronunciation [jumə] was not found south of Conway.

4.23 Miscellaneous Consonants

coop

The word coop does not have the variant [kub].

mushroom

In only one instance was this word pronounced with three syllables. The ending was then pronounced as [n], as it was in two other instances of the disyllabic pronunciation. The informants from Conway and the educated and younger informants everywhere used a disyllabic pronunciation with a final [m].
walnut
The [l] is retained in this word.

once, twice
An added [t] is common in Faulkner County; but is not the predominant pronunciation.

turtle
The [t] in turtle is not replaced by [k]; however, in one instance, the pronunciation was given as [twəki]. The synonym cooter did not appear.

mountain
A glottal stop is frequently substituted in mountain for the [t].

tomorrow, tomato
In words such as tomorrow and tomato, the [t] beginning the initial unstressed syllable is, at times, unaspirated.

corner, barbed
In these two words the [r] is regularly omitted.

girth, sixth
In the word sixth the final sound is usually [θ]; but it is also commonly [t]. Those from Conway used [θ]. In the word girth the final sound is predominantly [t], with [θ] occurring infrequently. In girth the [θ] occurs only in the south-central part of the county along the main highway.
clothes

The consonant [ð] is never used in the word clothes. The pronunciation is [klou'tz].

gubers

The final sound in gubers is frequently a voiceless [s] although [z] is more common.

silk, milk, calm, palm

The [l] is rare in these words. In calm and palm there is infrequently a substitution of [y]. In silk and milk there is predominantly a substitution of the unround back [v]. These variants are not determined by age, education or location.

wound, candle, mantle, haunted

Stops after the alveolar nasal are commonly omitted. The [d] in candle does appear slightly more often than it is omitted.

Influences of Southern and Mountain Speech

This section will point out any characteristics of Southern speech and Mountain speech that occur in Faulkner County. The description of Southern speech is taken from Applied Phonetics. Comparisons will also be made with Kurath and McDavid's Atlantic Coast Study.

The dialect in Faulkner County has greater differences from Southern speech than it has similarities. Perhaps the most obvious

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point of difference is that Southern speech is one of the r-less dialects, whereas, in Faulkner County the [r] is almost invariably present.

There are a number of similarities between non-standard Southern speech and the pronunciation in Faulkner County:

(1) Diphthongization in such words as wood, brush, sack, on, etc.;
(2) Monophthongization in such words as wire, fire, nine, twice, etc.;
(3) Raising of initial elements of diphthongs in such words as out, cow, joint, etc.;
(4) Raising of vowels in such words as wood, egg, sack, pen, etc.;
(5) Loss of [d] from [nd], as in wound, candle, etc.

Other Southern characteristics are: the off-glide [εθ] in shed; rounding in judge; [or] in four, door; [i] in again; [ει] in egg, can't, bleat; [ε] in radish; [a] in hearth, wash; [ε] in bulge, bulk, butcher; [A] in nothing, soot; [i] in creek, neither, either;
[u] in root; [o] in long, strong;[a1] in quinine; [ε] in unstressed vowels in bucket, skillet, careless, houses; [ε] in unstressed vowels towel, funnel; and [z] in greasy.

Some of the characteristics of Southern speech are the same as Mountain speech. Comparisons with studies by Harris,4 Wise,5

and Hall will be made to show the relationship between Mountain speech and pronunciation in Faulkner County.

In only the following instances are there points of comparison between Ozark pronunciation, as shown in the study by Alberta Harris, and pronunciation in Faulkner County.

In Ozark speech[eɪ] is used in bleat, aunt, can't. In Faulkner County [eɪ] is predominant in can't, frequent in bleat and common in aunt.

The pronunciation [rentʃ] for rinse which is found in the Ozarks is not overly common, but does occur in Faulkner County.

The Ozark usage of [i] in drain and creek is also used in Faulkner County. It is predominant in creek and common in drain.

The use of [i] in kettle and again is common in Faulkner County.

The use of [ɛ] in catch is predominant in Faulkner County.

The use of [ɔ] in stamp is predominant in Faulkner County.

In the Ozarks [ɔ] or [a] are used in tassel. In Faulkner County [a] is predominant and [ɔ] is infrequent.

In both places a[t] is often added to once and twice.

The use of [h] preceding it occurs only in a few instances in Faulkner County.

The use of unstressed [ə] in yellow and widow occurs in Faulkner County, but it is not frequent.

The use of [\textit{\textbf{\textsc{ou}}} \textbf{\textsc{ou}}] in \textit{\textbf{\textsc{cow}}} \textbf{\textsc{cow}} is common in Faulkner County.
The use of [\textit{\textbf{\textsc{ju}}} \textbf{\textsc{ju}}] in \textit{\textbf{\textsc{mule}}} \textbf{\textsc{mule}} is predominant in Faulkner County.
The intrusive [\textit{\textbf{\textsc{r}}} \textbf{\textsc{r}}] in \textit{\textbf{\textsc{wash}}} \textbf{\textsc{wash}} is common, but not predominant.
The use of [\textit{\textbf{\textsc{t}}} \textbf{\textsc{t}}] in \textit{\textbf{\textsc{pasture}}} \textbf{\textsc{pasture}} is common.
The omission of [\textit{\textbf{\textsc{d}}} \textbf{\textsc{d}}] in \textit{\textbf{\textsc{candle}}} \textbf{\textsc{candle}} is common in Faulkner County.

In Wise's \textit{\textbf{\textsc{Applied Phonetics}}} there are shown certain features of Mountain speech which are held in common with non-standard General American, Southern and Eastern speech. The following comparisons may be made between those and pronunciation in Faulkner County. Any item which has already been noted in the Ozark study by Harris will be omitted here.

The use of [\textit{\textbf{\textsc{i}}} \textbf{\textsc{i}}] in \textit{\textbf{\textsc{chair}}, \textbf{\textsc{care}}, \textbf{\textsc{scarc}}} \textbf{\textsc{e}} is common in Faulkner County.
The use of [\textit{\textbf{\textsc{e}}} \textbf{\textsc{e}}] in \textit{\textbf{\textsc{keg}}} \textbf{\textsc{keg}} is common, but is not usual in \textit{\textbf{\textsc{egg}}} \textbf{\textsc{egg}} and \textit{\textbf{\textsc{yellow}}} \textbf{\textsc{yellow}}.
The use of [\textit{\textbf{\textsc{e}}} \textbf{\textsc{e}}] in \textit{\textbf{\textsc{rather}}} \textbf{\textsc{rather}} is predominant.
The use of [\textit{\textbf{\textsc{a}}} \textbf{\textsc{a}}] is predominant in \textit{\textbf{\textsc{soot}}, \textbf{\textsc{common in put}, but is infrequent in took} \textbf{\textsc{took}} and does not appear in \textit{\textbf{\textsc{hoof}}} \textbf{\textsc{hoof}}.
The use of [\textit{\textbf{\textsc{ou}}} \textbf{\textsc{ou}}] in \textit{\textbf{\textsc{poor}}} \textbf{\textsc{poor}} is not predominant, but is not uncommon in Faulkner County.
The use of [\textit{\textbf{\textsc{v}}} \textbf{\textsc{v}}] in \textit{\textbf{\textsc{bulge}}} \textbf{\textsc{bulge}} and \textbf{\textsc{bulk}} is common.
The pronunciation [\textit{\textbf{\textsc{jou}}} \textbf{\textsc{jou}}] for \textit{\textbf{\textsc{ewe}}} \textbf{\textsc{ewe}} is common.
The use of [\textit{\textbf{\textsc{s}}} \textbf{\textsc{s}}] is common in \textit{\textbf{\textsc{muskemel}}} \textbf{\textsc{muskemel}}, but not so common in \textit{\textbf{\textsc{tusk}}} \textbf{\textsc{tusk}}.

Among the features included by Wise as being peculiar to Mountain speech, the following are found in Faulkner County:
The diphthong [ei] is frequent in bleat.

The vowel [e] is common in miracle, but does not appear in milk.

The omission of the unstressed [i] is predominant in material and common in scorpion.

The intrusive [r] is common in wash.

The use of [prɛ] for [pʰ] in perspiration is common.

The [t] is always omitted in correctly.

The use of [t] in pasture is common.

The use of [ɔ] in hundred is common.

The intrusive [r] is common in solder.

The use of a final [t] is common in sixth.

The pronunciation in Faulkner County has many features in common with Smoky Mountain speech as reported by Hall. The following items show the relationships between the two.

The vowel [i] is predominant in creek. It also occurs in drain, but the most common vowel in drain is [ei]. The [i] is the most commonly used vowel in staple, but is rare in deaf.

The vowel [i] appears before a nasal, as in fence and again.

The vowel [i] is common in kettle, but rare in yesterday. The unstressed [i] is common in soda, is predominant in salad, frequent in skillet and common in pallet.

In the Smoky Mountains [ei] is always used in bleat, and it is predominant in Faulkner County. The vowel [e] is common in egg, but does not appear in keg. It is predominant in can't and common in aunt.
The vowel [e] appears, but is not common in rinse. It is predominant in care and chair. The vowel [i] may also appear in care and chair. In catch and rather the vowel is predominantly [e].

The [æ] in queer is not common in Faulkner County, but is common in keg. The [æ] is lengthened or diphthongized when stressed, as in hammer. It is usually raised or lengthened in bag. The [æ] becomes a diphthong in such words as calf, half, glass, pasture. This diphthong is usually [æι] in Faulkner County, but is transcribed as [æε] in the Smoky Mountain speech. The [æ] is common also in parent and predominant in stairs.

The vowel [a] always appears in water, father, watch and farm. It is predominant in crop, John, rock, yonder, garden, borrow and tomorrow; and is frequent in hearth.

In Smoky Mountain speech the usual vowel in because, daughter, dog, law and log is an [o] which is often raised and overly round so that it sounds like [o]. The vowel [o] is used for these in Faulkner County, but only in the word dog is the raising predominant. The [o] is also predominant in August and orphan. Faulkner County pronunciation differs from the Smoky Mountains in that [o] is not common in orange or fog.

The [ou] is a diphthong in clothes, post, stone, door, four, porch; but is not used in forty. An [o] is not frequent in poor in Faulkner County.

The vowel [u] is predominant in push, wood, wool, coop, hoop, cooper, and bulk; and is common in bulge.
The vowel [a] is the only one used in soot in the Smoky Mountains and is predominant in Faulkner County.

The vowel is always the retroflex [ɾ] in girl, squirrel, and thirsty.

The diphthong [ai] is predominantly monophthongized into [a] in fire, hire, iron, wire.

The diphthong [au] is predominantly [œu] in house, mountain, out, and owl.

The predominant unstressed vowels in tobacco and tomato are [ə]. Whereas, [œ] appears in tobacco, tomato, meadow, yellow, mosquito in the Smoky Mountains, it is quite infrequent in Faulkner County.

The plural of posts is usually [pou:s:] and the plural of ox is usually oxens.

Either [ɛ] or [r] appears in the stressed syllable of solder making the pronunciation [sɔrdə] or [sɔrə].

Although [j] is not common in new and tube as it is in the Smoky Mountains, it is the predominant usage in music.

The [hw] is more common than [w] in whip.

The usual pronunciation of shrivel is [swɪvəl].

Most of the other pronunciations in Faulkner County are Midland or North Midland. However, there are a few unexplained pronunciations. Since these may be of interest as further studies are done, they will be listed here.
1). The use of [ɪu] in *dues*, *Tuesday* and *new*. According to the study by Kurath and McDavid, this is a New England pronunciation.7

2). The use of [ɜ] in *can't*, *pasture*, *raspberry*, *hammer*, *tomato*, and *aunt*.

3). The use of [ɛ] and [ø] in *calf*, *glass* and *dance*.

4). The use of [ɔ] in *cartridge* and *crop*.

5). The use of [ʌ] in *push*.

6). The pronunciations [jɪ] and [jo:n] for *ewe*.

7). The use of [ø] in *iodine*.

8). The use of [h] in *humor*. According to Kurath and McDavid, this occurs only in New England, Upstate New York, and the Connecticut Valley.8

These results indicate that Faulkner County is a transitional area with influences from Midland, Southern and Mountain speech. As other studies are completed, the relationship between pronunciation in Faulkner County and other dialect areas should become clearer. It would be possible to show isoglosses on some items within the County, but their significance would not be clear until the surrounding areas are studied.

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Although this study is a phonological study, lexical items were included in the interviews so that they could be of value if other related studies are made in the area. The lexical items are all included in the transcription of the workbooks. Since many of them were not only interesting but potentially significant, a few of them will be analyzed here. These will be compared with the words given in The Structure of American English.¹

The South and South Midland use of light bread is also predominant in Faulkner County. The term loafbread is common and whitebread does occur. The informants from Conway, and the educated and younger informants everywhere did not use loafbread.

In all except one instance of curdled the South and South Midland term clabbered was used.

The South and South Midland use of shuck is predominant; but husk does occur. The term husk was used only in the central part of the County, especially near Conway.

With the exception of one use of downbed, the South and South Midland term pallet is universal in Faulkner County.

The South and South Midland term *jackleg preacher* is not common. Very few informants used the term but some had heard it used. The term *jackleg* was at times used in regard to other occupations, such as *plumber*.

The South and South Midland term *snack* is predominant; but *lunch* is not uncommon. The term *lunch* was used only in the southern part of the county but not from Conway nor by the educated or younger informants.

*Pulleybone*, the South and South Midland term, is predominant; but *wishbone* is not uncommon. *Wishbone* occurred only in the southern part of the county.

Although the South and South Midland term *snakedoctor* is the most common word, other variations are common. The terms *dragonfly*, and *skeeter hawk* are both common and there was one instance of *devil's horse*. The Midland term *snake feeder* did not occur. The informants from Conway, and the educated and younger informants did not use *skeeter hawk*.

The South and South Midland term *haint* is common in Faulkner County but is by no means the predominant term. The terms *ghost* and *spook* occur far more frequently, with the term *spooks* being the most frequently used term. The word *buggers* occurs but is rare. Most informants used several terms. The use of *spooks* probably came into the County with the Germans who settled there in 1879.

Although the terms *stack* or *haystack* are predominant, the South and South Midland term *shock* is common. The term *haycock* appeared once. There were no differences in usage determined by age, education
or location.

The most interesting lexical item that was found in Faulkner County is the terms used for a stream. The most frequent term is creek. The South and South Midland term branch occurs almost as frequently as creek. The Northern term brook is also quite common. Other relatively common terms include [kədəm], spring and stream. The term ditch, bayou, drain [drin] and streamlet are rare. How the term brook, which is found more frequently in the southern part of the county, became a common term is beyond this writer's ability to explain. The local names and the names given on maps of the area usually are either creek or bayou; e.g., Tupelo Bayou, Gold Creek, Cypress Bayou, Little Cypress Creek, Greenbrier Creek, Turkey Creek, Pickles Gap Creek, Muddy Bayou, etc. Even though this is true only one informant used the word bayou. The usage of [kədəm] by five informants is more easily explained than the use of brook and the failure to use bayou. There is a creek in Faulkner County called Cadron Creek. Two parts of it go through the county, North Fork Cadron Creek and East Fork Cadron Creek. Cadron Creek forms part of the northwestern boundary of Faulkner County. The name Cadron has been generalized so that it means a small body of running water. All uses of Cadron were in the northern part of the county. Two of those who used it were younger informants. Only one of those who used it lived directly on Cadron Creek.

The use of stoop for a small porch is rare in Faulkner County. The term porch is almost invariable; but other terms may occur along with it. Other terms given were patio, gallery and verandah but
these were all rarely used.

The only term used for "small sticks to start a fire" is kindling.

The term goobers is almost as frequent as the term peanuts. All informants used peanuts; but most of them used goobers as well. There was one instance each of gooberpeas and groundnuts.

The term crokersack or crocus sack does not occur in Faulkner County. The usual term is tow sack. The term burlap is common. Infrequent terms are burlap bag, burlap sack, gunny sack, tow bag and mesh bag. Most informants used several terms.

The term cornhouse does not occur. The predominant term is crib or corncrib. The terms grain bin, bin and grainery were rare.

The term lumber room does not occur. The predominant term is storage room. The term junkroom is common and utility room was given once. Many informants used the attic for storage and a few used the smokehouse.

The Southern term tote is infrequent. The predominant term is carry. The South Midland term pack occurs but is also rare. Those who use tote or pack also use carry.

Take is the common term in Faulkner County rather than the Southern term carry. Escort, walk you and carry are all infrequent. Carry occurred in the central part of the County. Younger informants used take.

The Southern term chittlins for "edible intestines" is the only term used in Faulkner County.

The Southern term snapbeans is common but the predominant term
is stringbeans. The Midland term greenbeans is also common; pole beans is infrequent; and there was one use of Kentuckywonders. Most informants used more than one term. There were no differences in usage determined by age, education or location.

Although the Southern term low is common, along with bawl; the term moo is predominant. There was one instance each of beller and bleat. Informants from Conway used moo.

The Southern term harp is common; but the South Midland term frenchharp is more common. Harmonica is almost as common as harp. Only two instances of harmonica were found in the southern part of the County and only two instances of harp were found in the northern part.

The Southern term turn of wood does not appear. The usual terms are load of wood, arm load, load, arm load of wood. The use of arm load or arm load of wood was found more frequently among older informants; whereas load of wood or load was more common among younger informants.

The Southern term fritters is rare in Faulkner County. The predominant term is cornbread with hushpuppies also being common. Other terms include flitters, shortening bread, hoe cakes, cornsticks, corn fritters, cornmeal bread, corn pone and muffins. Younger informants used cornbread or corn pone.

The Southern term Confederate War is uncommon. The predominant term is Civil War. The term War Between the States is also uncommon. The educated and younger informants used Civil War. The term Confederate War was used by older informants.
The South Midland term redworm is predominant with earthworm also being common. Informants from Conway used earthworm.

The South Midland terms fireboard and mantleboard are both common although mantle occurs more frequently. One use of catchall was given. The younger informants usually used mantle; but one also used fireboard.

The South Midland term milk gap does not occur. The common terms are lot, cowlot, and corral. The terms pen, cowpen, and barnyard are rare. There were no differences in usage determined by age, education or location.

The Midland term sook is the only term used in Faulkner County. It may be sook, sookcow, sooksooksook or sookjersey.

The Midland term blinds for window shades is not used in Faulkner County. Blinds refers to Venetian blinds and shades to the window coverings on rollers.

The Midland term skillet is the predominant term. Frying pan is infrequent. The Northern and Southern term spider did not appear. The informants from Conway, and the educated and younger informants everywhere used skillet.

The Midland term poke occurs almost as frequently as sack. Bag is also common. Most informants used several terms. Poke may be used by young, old or educated.

The Midland term a little piece is rare in Faulkner County. Common terms are short distance and a little ways. Other terms are a short ways, down the road a piece, just a piece, a step, nearby, just a few steps and aways. There were no differences in usage
determined by age, education, or location.

The Midland term to **hull** beans is infrequent. The usual term is to **shell** beans. **Hull** was used only by older informants.

The Midland and Southern term **slop** is predominant. **Scraps** and **garbage** also occur.

The Midland and Southern term **bucket** is predominant. However, many people also use the Northern term **pail**. To some informants a **pail** is made of metal and a **bucket** is made of wood.

The Midland and Southern term **weather boarding** is common but the predominant term is **siding**. The younger informants and those from Conway used **siding**.

The Midland and Southern right (spry) is rare whereas the Northern quite (spry) is common. The usual term is just **spry**. Other variations include **pretty** (spry) and **real** (spry). Many informants did not respond to this item.

Although the Northern term **eavestrough** is not used, the term **trough** is common. The predominant term is **gutter**. There were no differences in usage determined by age, education or location.

The Northern term (cherry) **pit** is common; but the predominant term is **seed**. A few instances of **kernel** appeared. There were no differences by age, education or location.

The Northern terms **fills** or **thills** does not occur. The usual term is **shafts**. Many informants did not know a term for this.

The Eastern New England term **pig-sty** occurs infrequently. The usual term is **pig-pen**. Other terms include **pen**, **hogpen**, **hoglot**, **hoghouse**, **lot** and **pig lot**. Educated informants used **pig pen**. **Sty**
occurred only in the southwestern part of the County.

Such terms as apple dowdy or deep-dish pie do not appear in Faulkner County. The predominant term is cobbler. The terms pan pie or deep-pan pie are rare.

The only term used in Faulkner County for the cheese made from soured skim milk is cottage cheese.

Although sled is the usual term, slide also appears and there was one use of the Northern term stoneboat. The term slide occurred only in the southern part of the County.

In Faulkner County the usual term is sidewalk. The term pavement appears rarely. There was one instance of walks. The term pavement and walks were used only by older informants.

There are other lexical items besides those used in The Structure of American English that are significant in showing that some terms are dying out or that possible isoglosses may be determined.

Although nut is predominant, tap is also common. Tap was not used by younger informants; nor was it used south of Conway.

The terms freshen, calve, bring a calf, drop a calf, etc., are common. Freshen is more common in the northern part; whereas drop a calf, find a calf, or have a calf are more common in the southern part.

The terms stake, stob and peg are all common. The younger informants used stake.

The terms dogirons and andirons are both common. Other terms are firedogs, fireirons and irons. Younger informants did not use firedogs and fireirons.
Although many informants gave no response the terms wood rack, saw rack or rack are found in the County. Wood rack was used only by older informants. Younger informants gave no response.

The terms shed, cowshed, cowbarn, and barn are all common terms for a place to shelter cattle. Shed is more common in the northern part and barn in the southern part.

The term scorpion is predominant; stinging scorpion and stinging lizard are equally common. Educated and younger informants did not use stinging lizard.

The terms hydrant and faucet are both common, whereas spigot is rare. Younger informants used faucet. Spigot was used only by older informants.

Although blinky is the predominant term, blue John does appear infrequently. Other uncommon terms are whey, tainted, and sourmilk. Blue John was used only in the extreme South; but one from each age group used it.

The preceding information suggests that the following terms are dying out: loafbread, lunch, skeeter hawk, devil's horse, escort, fritters, huspuppies, Confederate War, frying pan, to hull beans, weather boarding, pavement, tap, stob, firedogs, fire irons, wood rack, stinging lizard and spigot.

Such items as loafbread, lunch, skeeter hawk, devil's horse, stinging lizard and earthworm suggest that there is a difference between rural terminology and that of Conway and educated informants. Since Conway is growing the difference will probably increase.

As is shown by the geographical distribution of such terms
as blue john and blinky, tap and nut, sled and slide, sty and pen, harmonica and harp, cadron and other terms for a stream, etc., isoglosses could be established in the County. However, until the surrounding areas are studied, the evidence is not clear enough to be certain that the isoglosses are significant. This evidence that appears, in terms of this study, to signify isoglosses may be the result of the limited number of informants used and the limited geographical area studied. Until further evidence is available it would be faulty to come to conclusions establishing dialect boundaries. From other evidence indicated in this and the preceding chapter, it would seem to be far more likely that Faulkner County is a transitional area.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In Chapter III a description was given of the pronunciation in Faulkner County. This was then compared with pronunciation of Southern and Mountain speech. In Chapter IV selected lexical items were examined and compared with items from other dialect areas. Both of these chapters reveal the great variation found in the dialect of Faulkner County. However, since some items suggest the possibility of isoglosses in Faulkner County, it would be wise to examine the evidence more directly.

The sound system used in Faulkner County reveals influences from many other dialect areas. It would be expected that the Southern part of the County would have the greatest amount of Southern dialect influence since it is on the border of the lowland cotton area. It would also be expected that there would be little direct influence of Northern dialects since the settlers in Faulkner County came primarily from the Southern states. However, the following items show that these expectations will not hold true.

(1) The term faucet which is usually found in the North is frequent in Faulkner County; whereas the Midland and Southern terms spigot, spicket are not frequent. According to Kurath and McDavid,¹ when faucet occurs

in the Midland and South the vowel is [o]. However, in Faulkner County either [o] or [a] may be used.

(2) According to Kurath and McDavid, the word *spooks* is uncommon to many Southerners.² It is common in Faulkner County.

(3) Both the Northern [u] and the South and South Midland [v] are common in Faulkner County in the words *Cooper* and *coop*.

(4) The North and North Midland [v] in *put* is predominant in Faulkner County. The South and South Midland [a] is also common in *put* and is predominant in *soot*.

(5) The North and North Midland [i] as the vowel before [r] in *diphtheria* was used by all informants in Faulkner County.

(6) The South and South Midland [o] in *poor* is common, but the North and North Midland [u-u] is predominant. The vowel [u] is common in the northern part of the County and [v] is common in the southern part. Thus, although an isogloss is suggested, it would probably not extend beyond the boundaries of Faulkner County.

(7) According to Kurath and McDavid, the [h] of *humor* is found, with but few exceptions, only in New England and Upstate New York.³ It is the predominant pronunciation

²Ibid., p. 156.

³Ibid., p. 178.
in Faulkner County. The pronunciation of humor without [h] was not found south of Conway. Thus in the southern part of the county where a southern pronunciation would be expected, a Northern pronunciation predominates.

(8) The South and South Midland [ju] in new, due, Tuesday is infrequent in Faulkner County and was found mainly among older informants. The New England [ɪu] is predominant in these words.

(9) The unstressed vowels in widow, meadow and yellow is predominantly the South Midland and Lower South [ə]. The [o] which is infrequent in the South and South Midland is common in Faulkner County. The [ɛ] which is common in the Southern Mountains is infrequent.

(10) The Midland and Carolina [ɔ] and the Southern [o] are common in grandma, grandpa, ma and pa. Both pronunciations may be used by the same individual.

(11) The Southern [ɔ] is not used in water; but the Southern [a] is predominant in wash.

(12) The South and South Midland term snack is predominant in Faulkner County. However, the term lunch is used only in the southern part of the County where one would expect a South or South Midland term.

(13) The South and South Midland term pulleybone is predominant. Wishbone is found only in the southern part of the county where one would expect a southern term to prevail.

(14) The Northern term brook is more frequent in the southern
part of the County.

(15) The Southern term harp is not common in the northern part of Faulkner County. This is following the expected pattern.

(16) The Midland and Southern term right (spry) is rare in Faulkner County whereas the Northern term quite (spry) is common.

(17) The New England term pig-sty occurs only in the southwestern portion of Faulkner County.

It was shown in Chapter II that there were a few settlers from the New England area in Faulkner County. However, these few settlers do not seem to be sufficient to cause so many terms common in New England to exist in Faulkner County.

Other deviations from the expected occur among the lexical items along with the expected. For example, the Southern and Midland terms lightbread, clabbered, shuck, pallet, snack, pulleybone, snakedoctor, shock, branch, slop, bucket, weatherboarding; the Southern terms chittlin, snapbeans, low, harp; the Midland terms greenbeans, sook, skillet, poke; the South Midland terms frenchharp, redworm, fireboard, mantleboard are all found in Faulkner County. On the other hand, the Southern terms tote, carry (for take), turn of wood, fritters, Confederate War and the South Midland terms milkgap, blinds, a little piece, to hull beans are either infrequent or non-existent. Along with these the Northern terms brook, pail, quite (spry), and pit; the Hudson Valley term spooks and the Eastern Virginia term gobbers are common.

These inconsistencies and departures from what would be expected
are not explainable within the confines of this study. The most likely answer seems to be that Faulkner County is a transition area. Until further studies are completed between the Atlantic Coast and the area of Faulkner County our knowledge will be incomplete. As other studies are made perhaps the answers to some of these problems will be answered.

There is clearer evidence to show that certain pronunciations of words and certain terms are dying out. Among the pronunciations that seem to be dying out are the following: \( \text{[æ]} \) in care, chair, stamp (one's foot), sumac; \( \text{[i]} \) in cherry, syrup; \( \text{[ɛ]} \) in syrup, shut; \( \text{[e]} \) in aunt; \( \text{[ɪ]} \) in drain; \( \text{[ɛ]} \) in hearth, tushes, widow; \( \text{[ɔ]} \) in sausage; \( \text{[u]} \) in wood, wool, push, bull; \( \text{[ju]} \) in new, due, Tuesday; \( \text{[æʊ]} \) in wound; \( \text{[ʃ]} \) in tushes; \( \text{[ɪst]} \) for yeast; \( \text{[mɪz]} \) for Mrs.; the monosyllabic pronunciation of stirrup and squirrel; the rounding of \( \text{[ʌ]} \) in nothing; the use of unstressed vowels other than \( \text{[ə]} \) in sofa and china; the trisyllabic pronunciation of mushroom; and the unconstricted or slightly constricted vowel in thirty, sermon, girl, nurse, worm, earth. Among the terms that seem to be dying out are the following: loafbread, lunch(for snack), skeeter hawk, devil's horse, escort, fritters, hushpuppies; Confederate war, frying pan, to hull beans, weatherboarding, pavement, walks(sidewalk), tap, stob, firedogs, fire irons, wood rack, stinging lizard, spigot and fire-board.

Although in most instances there is no difference in pronunciation or the use of terminology between the educated informants or those from Conway and other informants, there are in a few cases certain
points of difference. The difference is usually that the educated informants and those from Conway did not use terms or pronunciations that other informants used. There was no instance where an educated informant or an informant from Conway used a term or pronunciation that was not found among other informants. The following terms or pronunciations tended not to be used either by educated informants or those from Conway: loafbread; lunch(snack); skeeter hawk; devil's horse; stinging lizard; low(moo); frying pan; sty; hog lot; hog pen; pig lot; rounding of the vowel in sun, brush, gums, judge, shut, touch; voicing of the fricative in nephew; [1] in drain and [r] in wash.

The only conclusions that can be reached from the evidence given here and in Chapters III and IV is that (1) further studies need to be made before possible isoglosses can be determined, (2) that certain terms are dying out in Faulkner County, (3) that in most instances the educated informants and the informants from Conway use the same pronunciations and terminology that is used by other informants. There seems to be evidence, as was shown earlier in this Chapter, that the indications of possible isoglosses will not be valid as other studies are completed.

The greatest limitation of this study is in the geographical area investigated. An inquiry over a larger area would probably give more conclusive results. Description must, of necessity, precede comparison. From that viewpoint the part of the chapters describing the dialect of Faulkner County is far more valuable than the comparative statements. Until the counties around Faulkner County are studied, the evidence given in this investigation will not be clear. When
studies are completed linking Faulkner County with the Atlantic Coast studies, then the significance of many items should be clearer. Unexplained items may also then be explained. This linking of the studies will also make comparison more feasible. At the present time any comparisons made in this investigation should be considered of questionable value.

The greatest contribution of this study is to describe the dialect used in Faulkner County. Since this is the first study of the dialect of that area it contributes at least a small amount of knowledge to the broader undertaking of investigating the dialects over the entire United States. Other than that this study is of value in that it has brought to the foreground many questions that suggest other possible studies. How can the unexplained pronunciations given in Chapter III be explained? Do the suggested isoglosses extend beyond the border of the County or are they accidental results due to the limited number of informants? Is Faulkner County a transitional area or is the evidence that indicates that it is, merely another result of the limited number of informants and limited geographical area studied? Some of the data in this study was not used for lack of comparative sources in the surrounding areas. When other geographical areas around Faulkner County are investigated then much of this material will be of value for the purposes of comparison.

Until further evidence is available it can be said tentatively that Faulkner County seems to be a transitional area with influences of Southern, Mountain and Midland speech.
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APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE WORKBOOK
FOR
FAULKNER COUNTY, ARKANSAS

1. When it's not night time, it's what? day

2. What rises and sets during the day? sun

3. If the wind isn't blowing we say it's what kind of day? calm

4. What does the wind do? What if it was yesterday? blew

5. What do we call a long time with no rain? drought

6. What is a sudden hard rain called? cloudburst, goosedrownder, downpour

7. What is the thick dampness in the air that makes it difficult to see very far? fog

8. What is the place that one owns if one wants to grow things? farm

9. What does he grow? Cotton and corn are called row crop?

10. What is a small area for growing vegetables? For growing flowers? garden
11. Where are horses grazed? pasture

12. What is the main building on a farm besides the house? barn

13. What is the upper part of a barn called? loft

14. What is the place for hay in the barn? loft

15. What is a small building for storing tools? shed

16. What is a small enclosed place for chickens? coop
    A large one? hen house, chicken house

17. What is a place near the barn where horses are enclosed? corral, lot

18. What is a place where the cows are enclosed? lot

19. What is a shelter for cows? barn, shed

20. What is an enclosure for pigs? pig sty, pig pen
21. Where is corn stored? corn house, corn crib

22. What is the time to feed the animals and do the work? chore time

23. What is hay piled up in the field barrack, mow haycooking, hayshocks

In the barn?

24. How does a farmer clear his field? (of rocks or stones) Any kind of thing without wheels? stoneboat sled, slide

25. What might be used with wheels besides a wagon? wheelbarrow (picture)

26. How do you move a wheelbarrow? push

27. When the farmer plows, a small ditch is left. What is it called? furrow

28. How does he keep the animals where he wants them? fence

29. What kind? (picture) barbed wire

30. (picture) wire
31. What is the wire fastened to? 
   posts

32. What do you use to fasten wire to posts? 
   staple, steeple

33. What do you put them in with? 
   hammer

34. What kind of wall might be built around the yard? 
   stonewall, rockwall

35. What is a short piece of metal or wood that is driven into the ground? 
   stake, stob

36. What animals might a farmer use for plowing? 
   horse, mule, oxen

37. What is a male horse called? 
   Before women? 
   stallion

38. What is the equipment for horses for plowing? 

39. What is the equipment for horses for riding? 
   stirrup, bridle, reins, girth

40. What is the equipment for horses or mules with wagon? 
   What are the parts of a wagon?
41. What are the parts of a buggy? 
   shafts, fills, thills

42. What are the calls to horses? 
   Make him start? get up
   stop? whoa
   back up? yea back
   left? haw
   right? gee

43. What are the calls to teams? (teams of what)
   right? gee
   left? haw

44. What sounds do horses make? 
   glad to see you
   hungry
   whinny

45. What is used on a horse to make him go faster? whip

46. What other farm animals might he have? chicken, cow, pig

47. What is a male cow called? 
   bull
   Before women?
   male, cow brute, etc.

48. When a female cow is going to have a baby one, 
   we say she is going to ___________.
   to calve

49. What is the young one called? calf

50. What is a motherless calf called? maverick, doggie, orphan
51. What does a farmer keep cows for besides meat? milk

52. How do you call a cow?
   To come from pasture? sook, co-wench
   To stand while milking? saw

53. What sounds does a cow make? moo, low, bawl

54. How do you call pigs at feeding time? sook, piggy

55. What are the left overs from the table? garbage

56. What do you call scraps, etc. fed to pigs? slop, swill, garbage

57. How do you call chickens at feeding time? chick, chick

58. What are sheep for besides meat? wool

59. What are the names for outdoor toilet? usual word?
   privy, johnny, etc.
   joking terms?

60. What is a man called who is paid to help do work on a farm? hired man
61. If he has big muscles and can lift heavy things, we say he is very__________?
   strong

62. What is a wooden rack for sawing planks? (picture)
   horse, sawhorse

63. What is a wooden rack for sawing firewood? (picture)
   sawbuck

64. What do you sharpen tools (knives) with—by hand?
   whetstone

65. One that turns?
   grindstone

66. What do you use on tools, metal parts to keep them from rusting?
   oil

67. If two metal parts have come apart that were solid, how do you put them back together?
   solder

68. What goes on the end of a bolt?
   tap, nut

69. What is inside the outer tire of a car?
   tube

70. What is another word for sweat?
   perspiration
71. What is a block and tackle system or chain and pulley system to lift heavy objects? hoist

72. When you want to get water out of a well, what do you carry it in? wooden? metal? bucket, pail

73. What is the opposite of a short way? long

74. If someone offers you a peach or a pear and you don't care which one you get. You would say give me ________? either

75. What is the opposite of either? neither

76. What do people live in? houses

77. If you love the house and feel it's where you belong, what do you call it? home

78. When you are going inside, what do you step onto before you step inside the house? big, small? stoop, porch

79. What covers the outside of the house? finished sidings, clapboards, weather-boards

80. What is the top of the house called? roof
81. What are the things to catch water on edge of roof? eavestrough, gutter, spouting, spouts

82. What are the inside parts of a house? room, living room, parlor

83. What do you go through to get from one room to another? door

84. If the house has two floors, how do you reach the second floor? stairs stairway

85. What do you do with old worthless things that you don't really want to throw away? We put them in the junkroom, storeroom, lumber room

87. What is the large article of furniture in a living room that several people can sit on? sofa

88. What is the piece of furniture for one person to sit on? chair

89. What is the covering for a window on a roller? shades, blinds
90. What do you sweep the floor with? **broom**

91. An article of furniture turned across a corner or a picture not straight on the wall is _______? **cater-cornered, anti-goggling, anti-goddlin**

92. If you don't heat a house with gas or electricity, how might you do it? **fireplace**

93. What do you build in it? **fire**

94. What is floor of fireplace called? **hearth**

95. Where does smoke go? **chimney**

96. What is the place above the fireplace where you can put things? **mantle, fireboard, mantleboard**

97. What do you burn in the fireplace? **wood**

98. What is the round, uncut wood called? **log**

99. What is a large piece used to burn for a long time? **backlog**
100. What are very small pieces used to start a fire? lightwood, kindling, fatwood, fatty kindling

101. If you want someone to go bring in more wood by hand, how do you ask them to do it? armload, turn of wood

102. What do you carry kindling or coal in? scuttle, basket

103. What keeps the wood from falling out into room and holds wood for burning? andirons, dog irons, fire dogs

104. What is left when the fire burns out? ashes

105. What is the black stuff that collects in chimney? soot

106. What do you put in a lamp to give off light in a house? light bulb

107. What do you use if the electricity goes off? candle

108. What do you put flowers in - in the house? vase

109. What do you look in to see yourself? mirror
110. What is a place to sleep made from quilts, etc. on the floor?  pallet

111. If you and your neighbor are friends and you need to use a tool he has, you would go to him and ask to ________?  borrow

112. If you haven't had anything to eat in a long time, it makes you_________?  hungry

113. You eat ________ to stop the hunger?  food

114. What might you have besides something to eat?  drink

115. What do you drink out of a well?  water

116. What can you buy at the store, in bottles, to drink?  soda pop

117. What is a type of homemade tea?  sassafras

118. What part of the bush does the sassafras come from?  root

119. What is a light meal between meals?  snack

120. Before you can swallow food, what do you have to do to it in your mouth?  chew

121. What is a strong smelling vegetable used to season, sometimes eaten raw, or fried?  onion

122. What is a round, red, small fruit?  cherry

123. What is the hard center of a cherry?  pit, seed
124. What is a long, thin, green vegetable?  
(Picture)  
greenbeans,  
stringbeans,  
napbeans,  
snapbeans,  
 snaps  

125. How do you cook them?  
boiled  

126. What are the parts of corn?  
shucks,  
husks  

127. (Picture)  
silk,  
tassel  

128. How do you get peas or beans out?  
shell,  
hull  

129. What is the type of nut that grows from a root underground?  
goobers,  
peanuts,  
groundnuts  

130. What are some types of melons?  
watermelons,  
muskmelons,  
mushmelon  

131. What is this?  
(Picture)  
mushroom  

132. (Picture)  
orange
133. What is a type of small, reddish-purple berry? (Picture) raspberry

134. If there aren't many berries to pick, one says the berries are really _______ this year? scarce

135. What is a mixture of lettuce and other vegetables, that we put a dressing on? What is a mixture of fruit called? salad

136. What is a small red vegetable that grows in the ground? (Picture) radish

137. (Picture) tomato

138. What do you add, along with pepper for seasoning? salt

139. What is boiled corn meal called? mush

140. What are the edible insides of pig or calf? chittlins

141. What is the part of a chicken that children like to break apart? wishbone, pulleybone
142. What is the type of meat that comes out of shells - fried, raw? oyster

143. What is the highly seasoned, usually ground pork, that we fry for breakfast? sausage

144. What does a chicken lay? eggs

145. What are the parts of an egg? yolk

146. What color is a lemon? yellow

147. What types of bread do you buy from a store? whitebread, light bread

148. What types of homemade breads are made with corn meal? cornbread, johnny cake, flitters, etc.

149. What do you put in them besides meal? soda

150. What is a fruit pie made in a deeper pan than a pie pan? deep dish pie, cobbler

151. What causes bread to rise? yeast

152. What do you put on pancakes besides butter? syrup
153. What is milk just turning sour? 

blue john,  
blinky

154. What is it when it forms into lumps? 

bonny-clabber,  
clapper,  
brinker,  
clabber, etc.

155. What is soft cheese made from soured skim milk? 

cottage cheese, 
smeer case, etc.

156. If you keep food too long and it smells bad, we say it has _______.  
(A child who is given whatever he wants is what?) spoiled

157. If something is broken and someone tries to fix it, but ends up making it so it can't be fixed, we say he has ______it. ruined

158. If potatoes are kept until they are dry and their skins are wrinkled, we say they are all ________up.  

swivel,  
shrivel

159. What is left in the pan after frying bacon? 

grease

160. If there's too much grease in food we say it's too ___________.  

greasy
161. If you want to pour something from a large pan into a jar, what would you use? (picture) funnel

162. What do you use to cook bacon and eggs? (one with short legs) spider, frying pan, skillet

163. What do you drink water out of? glass

164. What are really good dishes called? (What is the big country in the Far East that's Communist?) China

165. What do they put groceries in at the store? sack, paper bag, poke

166. One of rough material? (picture) burlap bag, croker sack, toe-sack, crocus sack

168. What do you boil water in? kettle

169. What are the baskets called that apples, peaches, etc. come in, - a size basket? bushel
170. What is a round wooden container for water, pickles, etc.? (Picture) barrel

171. What is a round, wooden container for nails? keg

172. What do you turn on in the house to get water? faucet

173. Outside the house? hydrant

174. Where does the water go when it leaves the sink? drain

175. What do you do with dirty clothes or dishes? wash

176. How do you get the soap out? rinse

177. What do you dry dishes with? (What do you dry with?) dish rag, towel, tea towel

178. After clothes are washed and dried, then what is done to them? iron

179. What is a high rise in the ground called? mountain

180. What is cleared area where there are no trees, where hay is grown? meadow
181. What is an area where the cypress grow, a low land full of water?  
swamp

182. What is a low, damp area - soft, wet land, may have grasses and cattails?  
mud

183. What is made up of sand, clay and silt?  
It is called sandy __________.  
loam

184. What are small streams according to size, smallest to largest?  
brook, run, branch, creek, etc.

185. What is low ground in river valley?  
bottoms, bottom land

186. What types of rock or stone are found in this area.  
sandstone, sandrock

187. Postal routes are called city routes and ______ routes?  
rural

188. If something isn't near it's ______?  
far

189. If I didn't know where an object was and it was in sight you might point to it and say it's over ________.  
yonder
190. If I were asking you how to get to a certain place and it was very close, you might say "it's just ______________."  
a short distance, a little piece

191. What is the concrete place people walk on in town?  
sidewalk, pavement

192. What is a plant that makes you break out and itch?  
poison ivy

193. What is a type of tree with large nuts bigger than hickory nuts?  
walnut

194. What is the type of bush that has the clump of reddish brown berries on top? It grows along fence rows and along the side of the road.  
sumac

195. What is a female sheep called?  
ewe

196. What sound does a sheep make when it cries?  
bleat

197. What is man's best friend?  
dog

198. A young dog is called a ________.  
pup

199. (picture)  
frog
200. (picture) squirrel

201. What is the hard part of a horse's foot? hoofs

202. (picture) cooter, turtle

203. (picture) hoot owl

204. What are the long outer teeth, like an elephant or hog? tushes, tusks

205. What is the small, flying insect that, when it bites you, it itches? gallinippers, mosquitoes

206. What is the small red insect that digs into skin and itches for a long time? chigger, red bug

207. What is the small, brown insect with long tail that stings? (picture) scorpion

208. (picture) dragonfly, snake doctor, snake feeder

209. What is a worm one digs up to fish with? angleworm, earthworm, redworm
210. (picture ) hoppergrass
    grasshopper

211. What are some flying insects that sting? wasp

212. If one of these falls to the floor, one might do what to kill it? stamp

213. Why would you want to kill it? because

214. If today is Thursday and you plan to do something on Friday, you say "I'll do it __________." tomorrow

215. If it is Thursday and you did it on Wednesday, you say "I did it ______." yesterday

216. What day comes after Monday? Tuesday

217. What day comes after Friday? Saturday

218. What month is after July? August

219. If you cut a pie into two equal parts and give one part away, how much do you have left? half

220. What number comes after one in counting? two
221. What number comes after three in counting? four
222. What number comes after eight in counting? nine
223. What number comes after 29 in counting? thirty
224. What number comes after 39 in counting? forty
225. What number comes after 99 in counting? hundred
226. If you took a vacation only one time, you say "I did it __________." once
227. What is one more than "once"? twice
228. What is one more than the fifth time? sixth
229. What are you trying to do when you go fishing? catch fish
230. What kinds might you catch? perch
231. What is a string set out with lots of hooks? trot line
232. Where do you tie up a boat? wharf
233. What does an orchestra play? music

234. What might a couple do while the music plays? dance

235. (picture) harmonica, harp, mouth harp

236. If a person can play a piano really well, you might say "he can _____ play that piano". strictly (very well)

237. What is the football kicked over at football games? goal

238. What is another name for a shotgun shell or bullet? cartridge

239. What are the things that children roll with sticks or recently that they twirl around their hips? hoop

240. What is in a cigarette? tobacco

241. Saturday Evening Post, Time, McCall's, etc. are called ___________. magazines

242. What do boys like to do with rocks? throw
243. When two boys get mad at each other, what do they do? fight

244. When a person says funny things and makes us laugh, we say he has a good sense of humor.

245. What is this called? (point it out) palm

246. (point out) ear

247. What is the area around the teeth? gums

248. A man with long whiskers has a beard.

249. Rheumatism causes pain in the joints.

250. Cotton, silk, wool, etc. are material.

251. What is an article of clothing to keep one warm? coat

252. What are clothes one wears every day? duckins, everyday clothes

253. What are the types of trousers, blue in color, of a heavy material? blue (jeans)

254. The matching trousers and coat of a man is called a suit.
255. If he just bought it, it's brand ________.
   new

256. What is a piece of material, we keep in
   our pocket to blow our noses? handkercher
   (handkerchief)

257. What does a woman carry to keep her money,
   lipstick, etc., in? purse

258. What does a man keep his money in? budget,
   bag, wallet, billfold

259. What does a woman wear on her wrist for
   decoration? bracelet

260. What does one wear on the arm to tell
   time? watch

261. (picture) umbrella

262. (picture) brush

263. (picture) bristles

264. (picture) What do you write with that
   holds ink? pen

265. What do you do with Christmas presents with
   paper and ribbons? wrap
266. When children see an old rundown house and hear strange sounds coming from it, they call it _______.

267. What do they say lives in the haunted house?

268. How do they feel about going near the house?

269. If a child is punished by being locked in his room, he says, "Please, Mommy, let me _______."

270. When a young man enjoys the company of a young woman, what might he do for dates?

271. If they decide they are in love, then they get _______.

272. While they are discussing the idea of getting married, before it is really decided, we say they are _______.

273. After they are married, instead of being Miss she is now _______.
274. If her husband dies, she is called a _______.
   widow

275. If they have babies, they are called their _______.
   children

276. They could have a boy or a _______.
   girl

277. The girl is called their _______.
   daughter

278. The man is not the Mother, but the _____.
   father

279. The man and wife are the ____ of their children?
   parents

280. What might the children call their father?
   pa

281. What might the children call their mother?
   ma

282. What might the children call the mother of their father?
   grandma

283. What might the children call the father of their father?
   grandpa

284. If the father has a sister, she is his children's _________.
   aunt

285. If the father is trying to explain this to his children, he might say she is not my aunt she is _________.
   your aunt
286. If a man's sister has a boy child, he is called the man's _______.  
   **nephew**

287. What is the name of the mother of Jesus?  
   **Mary**

288. Who was the actor in Westerns - Gary _____.
    The Methodist minister in Conway was called Joel _______.  
   **Cooper**

289. What are the names for colored people?  
    polite and not polite?  
   **Negro**

290. What is the country that Kruschev bosses?  
   **Russia**

291. People who come here from other countries are called _______.  
   **foreigner**

292. What is the state above Arkansas?  
   **Missouri**

293. What is the state that Boston is in?  
   **Massachusetts**

294. What is a large city in Ohio, on Ohio River?  
   **Cincinnati**

295. What does one do in Church?  
   **sing**

296. We listen to what in Church?  
   **preachment**
   **(sermon)**
297. Who does the preaching? 

298. Any unskilled preacher or one who goes from church to church is called _________.

299. How do you become a member of a church? joined

300. When Jesus made the water turn to wine, raised the dead, etc., these are called _________. miracles

301. Above is Heaven - down here is _________. earth

302. When a person robs a bank he's breaking the _________. law

303. Who besides the police might arrest him? sheriff

304. Who presides over the trial? judge

305. The police, sheriffs, etc., are hired to maintain _________. law and order

306. Who cuts up the meat in the store? butcher
307. Where do you go to borrow books, if you have a card? library

308. If you are in a hospital, who besides the doctor takes care of you? nurse

309. What is it called when the appendix gets swollen and hurts? appendicitis

310. If a person has the appendix removed it leaves what kind of mark where he was operated on? scar

311. What are children vaccinated for - to prevent what? diphtheria

312. What is a bitter medicine to prevent malaria? quinine

313. What medicine might a mother use on a small scratch? iodine

314. If a mother gives a child a teaspoon of medicine and he just keeps it in his mouth she says "Go on _________." swallow it

315. If someone is shot with a gun and it doesn't kill him, we say "he has a bullet ______." wound

316. A person who can't hear is _________. deaf
317. If a person has been sick and we ask how he's feeling - if he is ready to be up and back to work, he may answer _____. quite or right (spry)

318. If he's just feeling so-so, he may answer _______. middlin, fair d'middlin

319. A person who has no money is _______. poor

320. When a person dies the family stays _____. in mourning

321. When you join a club, you have to pay the _______. dues

322. What was the war between the North and South called? Confederate War, Civil War

323. What is the opposite of something? nothing

324. If someone asks you to go somewhere with them but you are not able to that day, you say _______. can't

325. If someone is rudely trying to make you do something and you don't intend to do it, you say _______. won't

326. If I offer you a choice between an apple and an orange and you like oranges you would say _______. want
327. If you want to indicate you prefer oranges you might say ____.  

328. Another word for strange or odd.  

329. If you are trying to show something to a child and he is looking somewhere else, you might say "Now you just ______."  

330. If a child picks something up off of a table to play with and you want it back on the table, what would you say?  

331. Where?  

332. If he's about to get it and you don't want him to, what would you say?  

333. If a child is accused of taking something he didn't take and his brother is the one who did it, he might say "I didn't take it, brother ______."  

334. How do fairy tales usually begin?  

335. If someone we like is going on a trip, we often say in parting "Now you take good _____ of yourself."  

336. What is the opposite of careful?  

---

rather  

queer  

look here  

put it  

on  

don't touch it  

took  

Once upon a time, many years ago  

care  

careless
337. If you sit down to a meal and discover there's no bread, you might say "We'll just have to get along ________ it.

338. When a child rides a merry-go-round and likes it, he may say "Oh, let's do it ________" again.

339. If a child is doing his homework and gets all the problems right, we say he has done them all ________ correctly.

340. If a small child sees a dog and says "kitty", you would explain "No that's not a kitty, _____ a dog."

341. If a person ate all of a pie we say he ate the ______ pie.

342. What do we call an article if we don't know the name?

343. If we have a lot of things to do we may say I have a _____ to do?

344. What is a large package, that is hard to carry, it is not heavy but is ________.

345. Something in one's pocket, that is large, makes a ________.
346. If the clouds are gathering, we might ask "Do you _____ it'll rain?"

347. What is a very mild way of cussing? What are some byewords?

reckon
swan, swear
NAME ________________________________ AGE __________

Education (How much, where)

Occupation

Birthplace

Length of residence in community

Length of residence in other places (at what age)

Parents (Birthplace, home, occupation)

Community (Name and type of)

Any Foreign languages? Which ones? Speech training?

Characterization: Friends when child, social, religious interests, activities, reading.
APPENDIX II

TRANSCRIPTION OF WORKBOOKS

day

OM1.dei CFl.dei CM3.dei' YM4.dei CF5.de'i OM6.dei
CFE7.de' YF8.tape not good OM9.de'i YF10.de'i
OM11.dei CM12.dei' CF13.de'i YM14.de'i OM15.de'
OF16.de'i'lat OFE17.dei YM18.de'i OM19.de'i
OF20.de'i'lat OF21.dei CM22.dei CF23.de'i CF24.tape
not good OM25.de'i-de'i CF26.de'i'lat CM27.dei
CF28.de'i YME29.de-ita-m OF30.de'tam

sun

OM1.sar CM3.sar CM4.sar CF5.sar
OM22.sar CF23.sar CM25.sar CF26.sar CM27.sar
CF28.sar YME29.sar OF30.sar

calm

OM1.kam CF2.kam CM3.kam YM4.kam CF5.kam
OM22.kam CF23.kam CM25.kal'm (careful) CF26.kam

145
blew

OF30.blou d
OF21, blou d
OF20, blou d
OF19, blou d
OF18, blou d
OF17, blou d
OF16, blou d
OF15, blou d
OF14, blou d
OF13, blou d
OF12, blou d
OF11, blou d
OF10, blou d
OF9, blou d
OF8, blou d
OF7, blou d
OF6, blou d
OF5, blou d
OF4, blou d
OF3, blou d
OF2, blou d
OF1, blou d
OF0, blou d

cloudburst, goose drownder, downpour

OF30, blou d
OF29, blou d
OF28, blou d
OF27, blou d
OF26, blou d
OF25, blou d
OF24, blou d
OF23, blou d
OF22, blou d
OF21, blou d
OF20, blou d
OF19, blou d
OF18, blou d
OF17, blou d
OF16, blou d
OF15, blou d
OF14, blou d
OF13, blou d
OF12, blou d
OF11, blou d
OF10, blou d
OF9, blou d
OF8, blou d
OF7, blou d
OF6, blou d
OF5, blou d
OF4, blou d
OF3, blou d
OF2, blou d
OF1, blou d
OF0, blou d
fog

OM1.fog CF2.fog OM3.fog YM4.fog CF5.fog
OM22.fog CF23.fag OM25.fag CF26.fog OM27.fog
CF28.fog YME29.fag OF30.fag

farm

OM1.farm CF2.farm OM3.farm YM4.farm CF5.farm
OM6.farm CF7.farm OM9.farm YM10.farm OM11.farm
OM12.farm CF13.farm YM14.farm OM15.farm OF16.farm
OFE17.farm YM18.farm OM19.farm OF20.farm OF21.farm
OM22.farm CF23.farm OM25.farm CF26.farm OM27.farm
CF28.farm YME29.fem OF30.farm

crop

OM1.kraps CF2.kraps OM3.krap YM4.kraps CF5.krops
OF21.krap OM22.kraps CF23.kraps OM25.kraps CF26.krap
OM27.krap CF28.kraps YME29.kraps
garden

flower

pasture

barn
place for hay in barn

shed

coop
large place for chickens

enclosure for horses
enclosure for cows

O11.lat CF2.kau\'lat CM3.kau\'lat TM4.lat CF5.kau\'lat
CM6.lat CF7.pian CM8.kau\'lat CM9.kau\'lat CM11.pian CM12.lat
CM19.lat CM20.pian CM21.barnjard CM22.lat CF23.lat
CM25.lat CM26.kau\'lat CM27.pian lat CM28.pian lat
YM29.pian CM30.lat

shelter for cows

O11.se\':d CF2.se\':d CM3.koeu\':d TM4.koeu\':d
CM5.koeu\':d CM6.se\':d CF7.barn CM8.koeu\':d CM9.koeu\':d
CM10.barn CM11.se\':d CM12.se\':d CM13.koeu\':barn
CM14.se\':d CM15.se\':d CM16.se\':d CM17.koeu\':d YM18.barn
CM19.koeu\':d-ba\':en CM20.koeu\':barn CM22.koeu\':barn
CM23.koeu\':barn CM25.barn CM26.kau\':se\':d
CM27.lou\':se\':d-kau\':ba\':en CM28.barn YM29.ba\':en
CM30.kau\':ba\':rn

pig sty, pig pen

O11.hogkoeu\':s-pian CF2.lat-pian CM3.pian CM4.hog pian CM5.pian
CM6.pian CM7.pian CM8.hog pian CM9.hog pian
CM15.hog pian CM16.pian CM17.pian CM18.hog pian CM19.pian
CM25.hog pian CM26.pian CM27.pian
CM28.pian YM29.hog pian CMS29.hog pian CM30.pian
OF30. ha'tg pi'enz

corn house, corn crib

OM1. kri'b CF2. kri eb OM3. kri eb YM4. grein bin-korn kri eb
CF5. kri eb OM6. kri eb CFE7. sa lou (uncertain)
OM9. kri eb kri OM10. kri eb OM11. kri eb OM12. kri eb
CF13. kri eb YM14. bri'nan-korn kri eb OM15. kri eb
OF16. korn kri OM17. kri eb YM18. sa lou OM19. kri eb
OF20. grei'neri-bi'en OF21. bri' OM22. kri eb CF23. kri eb
OM25. kri eb CF26. kri eb OM27. kri eb CF28. kri eb
OF30. korn kri eb

chore time

OM1. tsou'ez (old) CF2. tsou'ez OM3. tsou'ez YM4. tsou'etam
(old) CF5. tsou'ez OM6. tso'ez CFE7. tsou'ez OM9. tso'ez
YM10. tsou'ez OM11. tso'ez OM12. tso'ez CF13. tso'ez
YM14. tso'tam OM15. tso'ers OF16. tso'ez OF17. tso'ez
OM22. tso'tam CF23. tso'ez OM25. tso'ez CF26. tso'ers
OM27. waktam-tso'ez (not used much) OF30. tso'ez

hay in field

OM1. heistæk CF2. stæk OM3. sak YM4. heistæk CF5. so'k-
heistæk (uses) OM6. hei kak-stæk CF7. stæk
OM9. hei' stæk YM10. hei' stæk OM11. sak-stæk (most common)
OM12. stæk CF13. stæk YM14. he' stæk OM15. sa'ks
OF16. hei' staks OF17. heistæk YM18. stæk
hay in barn

stone boat, sled, slide

wheelbarrow

push
furrow

O1.fur CF2.fur CM3.fur YM4.fur CF5.fur CM6.fur
CF23.fur CM25.fur CF26.fur CM27.fur CF28.fur
YME29.fur OF30.fur

fence

OM1.fen CF2.fen CM3.fen YM4.fen CM5.fen CM6.fen
CF23.fen CM25.fen CF26.fen CM27.fen CF28.fen
YME29.fen OF30.fen

barbed

O1.bar CF2.bar CM3.bar YM4.bar
wire

wire

posts

posts

staple, steeple

staple, steeple
YF10.stipl OM11.steip1rz OM12.stei1p1rz CF13.stipl
YM14.stipl rz OM15.stipl rz OF16.stei1p1rz-stipl rz (uses)
OFF17.steip1rz YM18.stei1p1rz OM19.steip1rz OF20.stei1p1rz
OF21.stipl rz OM22.stipl rz-steip1rz CF23.steip1rz CM25.stipl
CF26.stipl CM27.steip1rz CF28.stipl rz YME29.stipl rz (uses)
OF30.stei1p1rz

hammer
OM1.hsemer CF2.hsemer CM3.hse'mer YM4.hse'mer CF5.hsemer
OM6.hsemer CF67.hse'mer YM10.hse'mer OM11.hsemer CM12.hse'mer
YM18.hse'mer OM19.hsemer OF20.hse'mer OF21.hse'mer OM22.hse'mer
CF23.hsemer CM25.hse'mer CF26.hse'mer CM27.hsemer CF28.hse'mer
YME29.hse'mer OF30.hse'mer

stonewall
OM1.stou1nwo.l (old)-rak ( wall) CM3.stou1n YM4.rak
CF5.rakwo.l OM6.rak CF67.rakwo.l-stou1n OM9.rak
YF10.stou1nwo.l OM11.stou1n CM12.stou1n-rak CF13.rak
YM14.rak CM15.rak OFE17.rakwo1 CM18.rakwo1
OM19.rakwo1 OF20.rak CM22.rakwo1 CF23.rakwo1
CM25.stou1nwo.l CF26.stou1n-raks CM27.rakwo1 CF28.rak
YME29.rak OF30.rakwo.l-stou1nwo.l

stake, stob
OM1.pei1g CF2.stab CM3.stei1k-pien (metal ) YM4.pei1g
(mother)-stei1k CF5.stab OM6.pei1g CF67.stei1k CM9.stei1k
horse

mule

oxen
male horse

OM1.stad CF2.hors OM3.stad YM4.steljen CF5.melhores-
stad OM6.steljen-stad CF7.stad OM9.steljen
YM10.stad OM11.steljen OM12.stad CF13.steljen
YM14.stad OM15.stad OF16.steljen OF17.steljen
OM22.hors-steljen CF23.steljen-stad OM25.stad
CF26.hors CM27.stad CF28.steljen YM29.steljen
OF30.stad

male horse before women

OM1.steljen CF2.hors OM3.steljen YM4.stad (mother)
CF5.steljen (neighbor) OM9.stad OM11.stad-steljen
OM19.steljen CF23.steljen-stad CM27.steljen YM29.steljen

equipment for plowing

OM1.kale-gis-heimz-teinze-bekbesnd-se1njtri- CF2.brad-biext-
thetait-tein-kale-heimz-gis-treisiz-sinjtri-
CM3.harris-kale-trei'siz-sinjtri YM4.henris-kale-heimz-
tseinze-bekbesnd-dabltri-sinjtri-britjinz (mother)
CF5.harris-kale-paad-kale-brad-trei'siz-britjinz-se1njtri
harness
stirrup

OM1.steaps CF2.steaps OM3.steaps YM4.steaps CF5.steaps
OM6.steaps CF7.steaps OM9.steap YF10.steap
OM15.steaps OF16.steap OFE17.steap YM18.steaps
CF23.steaps CM25.steap CF26.steaps CM27.steap
CF28.steaps YME29.steaps OF30.steaps

bridle

OM1.braqli CF2.braqli OM3.braqli YM4.braqli CF5.braqli
OM6.braqli CF7.braqli OM9.braj CF10.braj OM11.braqli
CM12.braqli CF13.braqli YM14.braqli OM15.braqli
CM25.bradl CF26.braqli CM27.braqli CM28.braqli
YME29.bradl OF30.braqli

reins

OM1.reinz CF2.rein OM3.reinz YM4.reinz CF5.reinz
OM6.reinz CF7.reinz OM9.reinz YF10.reinz
OM15.reinz OF16.lainz OFE17.reinz YM18.reinz
OM19.reinz OF20.reinz OF21.reinz OM22.reinz
CF23.bradlreinz CM25.reinz CM27.reinz CF28.reinz
YME29.reinz OF30.reinz
girth

OM1.got CF2.got OM3.got YM4.got CF5.se'dlgot
OM6.got CF7.got OM9.got's CF10.got OM11.got
CF23.se'dlgot OM25.got CF26.got OM27.got CF28.got
YME29.got OF30.got'irap

shaft, fills, thills

OF30.Savz

call to horse - start

OM1.girap CF2.gira'p OM3.girap YM4.uses lateral click
CF5.girap OM6.girap CF7.gidap OM9.girap YF10.gidiap
(plus two lateral clicks) OM11.girap OM12.gidap
CF13.girap YM4.gira'p OM5.girap OF16.girap
OF17.gidap YM18.gidiap OM19.girap OF20.gira'p
OM22.gidap CF23.gira'p OM25.girap CF26.lateral click-
OM27.girap CF28.gidap YME29.gira'p OF30.gira'p

call to horse - stop

OM1.wou' CF2.wou'u OM3.wou' YM4.wou'u CF5.wou'
call to horse - back up

CF2.beek OM3.jeibeekap YM4.beekap CF5.beekap
OM6.jeibeekap OM9.jeibeekap YF10.beekap OM11.jeibeekap
OM22.jeibeekap CF23.beekap CM25.jeibeekap CF26.jeibeekap
CM27.jeibeekap CF28.beekap

call to horse - left

YM29.ho OF30.ho

call to horse - right

OM1.d3i CF2.d3i OM3.d3i YM4.d3i CF5.d3i OM6.d3i
OM22.d3i CF23.d3i CM25.d3i CF26.d3i CM27.d3i
CF28.d3i YME29.d3i OF30.d3i
sounds of horses


whip


chicken

sheep

OM1. سل CF2. سل CM3. سل CF5. سل OM11. سل CF13. سل

cow

CF2. قئ CF3. قئ YM4. قئ CF5. قئ CF6. قئ
OM9. قئ YF10. قئ CF11. قئ OF16. قئ
OF17. قئ CF19. قئ OF21. قئ OM22. قئ CF23. قئ
CF26. قئ CF27. قئ OF30. قئ

pig

CF23. قئ CF26. قئ CM27. قئ CF28. قئ YME29. قئ

male cow

OM1. مئ CF2. مئ CF3. مئ YM4. مئ CF5. مئ
OM22. مئ CF23. مئ CM25. مئ CF26. مئ CM27. مئ
CF28. مئ OF30. مئ

male cow before women

OM1. مئ CF2. مئ CF5. مئ OM6. مئ CF9. مئ (usually
to calve

maverick, doggie, orphan
milk

call cow from pasture

tell cow to stand while milking

sounds of cow
call to pigs


leftovers from table

scrap for pips

OM1 slap CF2 slap CM3 slap YM4 skrewips garbids
CF5 slap OM6 slap CF6 slap OM9 slap YM10 slap skrewips
OM11 slap CM12 slap CF13 slap YM14 slap
OM15 slap CM16 slap OM17 slap YMC18 slap OM19 slap
OF20 slap OF21 slap CM22 slap CF23 slap OM25 scrap
CF26 slap CM27 slap CF28 slap YMC29 slap OF30 slap

call to chickens

OM1 tsikt tsikt CM2 tsikt CM3 tsikt CM4 tsikt CM5 tsikt CM6 tsikt CM7 tsikt CM8 tsikt CM9 tsikt CM10 tsikt CM11 tsikt CM12 tsikt CM13 tsikt CM14 tsikt CM15 tsikt CM16 tsikt CM17 tsikt CM18 tsikt CM19 tsikt CM20 tsikt CM21 CM22 tsikt CM23 tsikt CM24 tsikt CM25 tsikt CM26 tsikt CM27 tsikt CM28 tsikt CM29 tsikt CM30 tsikt

wool

OM1 wu1 CF2 wu1 CM3 wu1 YM4 wu1 CF5 wu1
OM6 wu1 CF6 wu1 CM9 wu1 YM10 wu1 OM11 wu1
CM12 wu1 CF13 wu1 YM14 wu1 OM15 wu1 OM16 wu1 OM17 wu1
YM18 wu1 OM19 wu1 OF21 wu1 OM22 wu1 CF23 wu1
CM25 wu1 CF26 wu1 CM27 wu1 CF28 wu1 YMC29 wu1
OF30 wu1
outdoor toilet

OM1. privi old ~ tolit CF2. au'theu's CM3. d3an':
YM4. ba'rum CF5. privi ~ au'theu's OM6. au'theu's CF7. privi
OM9. restrum (not natural) YF10. tolit OM11. privi
CM12. priviz CF13. au'tdoue'tol'lit ~ au'theu's YM14. to'lit ~
autbildung OM15. to'lit OF16. priviz OFE17. privi YM18. au'theus
OM19. privi OF20. priviz ~ to'lit uses OF21. privi
OM22. privi ~ to'lit CF23. to'lit OM25. privi CF26. to'lit ~
au'theu's CM27. privi CF28. privi ~ au'theu's YME29. privi
OF30. to'lit ~ e'u'the'u's

outdoor toilet ~ jocular

CF2. ka'u'ntisi.t YM4. parihe'u's mother CF5. man hou'le
OM6. d3an CFE7. au'theu's OM11. au'theu's wife ~ kla'zit
CM12. d3anhe'y'ziz OF16. au'tdoue'klozit OFE17. tuhoulez ~
wanhoulez OM19. d3ani OF20. d3ani'hau's ~ au'theu'ziz
OM22. au'theau'ziz CF23. e'u'the'u's CM27. wanhoul'le ~ tuhou'lez
CF28. jit hau's

hired man

OM1. ha'rd man old ~ ha'rd hace'tnd CF2. ha'rd hace'tnd CM3. hard
he'tnd YM4. ha'rd haze'i'ns CF5. ha'rd hace'tnd OM6. hard hace'tnd
CFE7. hard help OM9. ha'rd hace'tnd YF10. hard he'tnd
hean OM15. ha'rd OF16. hard haze'i'ns OFE17 ha'rd haze'i'ns
| YM18. hard ha'ind | YM19. hard ha'ind | OF20. hard ha'ind |
| OF21. hard he'end | OM22. hard he'end | CF23. hard he'end |
| CM25. hard ha'ind | CF26. hard ha'ind | CM27. ha'ed he'end |
| CF28. hard he'end | YME29. hard he'end | OF30. ha'ed he'ind |

**strong**

| CM1. stron | CF2. stron | CM3. stron | YM4. stron | CF5. stron |
| CM12. stron | CF13. stron | YM14. strau't-stron | OM15. stron | |
| OF16. stron | OFE17. stron | YL18. stron | CM19. stron |
| OF20. steau't-stron | OF21. steau't-stron | CM22. stron |
| CF23. steau't-stron | CM25. stron | CF26. stron | CM27. stron |
| CF28. steau't-stron | YME29. stron | OF30. steau't-stron |

**horse, sawhorse**

| OM1. sohoers | CF2. hoers | CM3. sa'hoers | YM4. sohoers | CF5. hoers |
| CM15. sohoers | OF16. werkint' | OFE17. hoers | YL18. sohoers |
| CM19. sohoers | OF20. sohoersiz | OF21. hoersiz | CM22. sohoers |
| CF23. sa'hoers | CM25. sohoers | CF26. sohoers | CM27. sohoers |
| CF28. hoers | YME29. sohoers | OF30. sohoers |

**for sawing firewood**

| OM1. wu'adrek-sorek | CM3. rek | YM4. hoersiz | (mother) |
| CF5. hoers reik | OM6. reik | CM9. sore'ik |
| OM11. wu'adrek | CM15. reek | OM19. sore'ik-wudrek | OF20. wu-drek |
wetstone

whetstone

grindstone

oil
solder


tap, nut


tube

perspiration

hoist

bucket, pail
either

neither
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>houses</th>
<th>home</th>
<th>stoop, porch large - small</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OM1, heau'ziz</td>
<td>CF2, heau'ziz</td>
<td>OML, po'et$ - perio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF5, heau'ziz</td>
<td>OM6, heau'ziz</td>
<td>CF2, pov'et$ - gal'ri$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YM10, heau'ziz</td>
<td>OM11, heau'ziz</td>
<td>YM4, pov'et$ - gal'ri$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YM14, heau'ziz</td>
<td>OM15, heau'ziz</td>
<td>OM6, pov'et$ - gal'ri$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YM18, heau'ziz</td>
<td>OF16, heau'ziz</td>
<td>OM11, pov'et$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OM22, heau'ziz</td>
<td>CF23, he'u'ziz</td>
<td>OF16, pov'et$ - veranda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CM27, heau'ziz</td>
<td>YME29, heau'ziz</td>
<td>OF30, he'u'ziz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CM25, ho'um</td>
<td>CF2, ho'um</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF5, ho'um</td>
<td>CM6, ho'um</td>
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<tr>
<td>YF10, ho'um</td>
<td>CM9, ho'um</td>
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<tr>
<td>YM14, ho'um</td>
<td>CM12, ho'um</td>
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<tr>
<td>OF16, ho'um</td>
<td>CF13, ho'um</td>
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<tr>
<td>CM22, ho'um</td>
<td>YME17, ho'um</td>
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<tr>
<td>CM25, ho'um</td>
<td>CM27, ho'um</td>
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<tr>
<td>YME29, ho'um</td>
<td>OF30, ho'um</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>stoop, porch</td>
<td>large - small</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OML, po'et$ - perio</td>
<td>CF2, pov'et$ - gal'ri$ (long one)</td>
<td>CM3, pov'et$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YM4, pov'et$ - gal'ri$ (mother, small one)</td>
<td>CF5, pov'et$</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OM6, pov'et$</td>
<td>CF7, pov'et$</td>
<td>YM10, perio - pov'et$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OM11, pov'et$</td>
<td>CM12, pov'et$</td>
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<tr>
<td>CM15, pov'et$</td>
<td>OF16, pov'et$</td>
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</table>
YM18. poutstj CM19. poutstj-stup (small) OF20. poutstj
OF21. poutstj CM22. poutstj CF23. poutstj CM25. poutstj
CF26. poutstj QM27. poutstj-verandaz CF28. poutstj-stup (small)
YM29. poutstj OF30. poutstj

siding, clapboards, weatherboards, finished siding

CM1. we5erboudin (old)-sa-din CM2. we5erboudin
CM3. we5erboudin YM4. sa-din CM5. we5erboudin CM6. sa-din
CF7. sa-din CM9. sa-din (common) we5erboudin YM10. sa-din
CM15. sa-din-sa-din-we5erboudin CM16. sa-din OF16. sa-din CM17. sa-din
CM22. sa-din CM23. sa-din CM25. sa-din CM26. we5erboudin
CM27. sa-din CM28. sa-din YM29. hesu' slambor OF30. sa-din

roof

CM1. ruf CF2. ruf CM3. ruf CM4. ruf CM5. ruf CM6. ruf
CF23. ruf CM24. ruf CM26. ruf CM27. ruf CM28. ruf
YM29. ruf CM30. ruf

eaves trough, futter, spouting, spouts

CM1. trof (unsure)-gare CM3. ga'are YM4. gare (mother)
CF5. gare CM6. gare CF7. ga'are CM9. trof CM11. trof
room

room to entertain guests

doors
GM22. door  CF23. door  CM25. door  CF26. door  CM27. door
CF28. door  YME29. door  OF30. door

shut
OM1. sit  CF2. sit  CM3. sit  YM4. sit  CF5. sit
OM22. sit  CF23. sit  CM25. sit  CF26. sit  CM27. sit
CF28. sit  YME29. sit  OF30. sit

stairs stairway
OM1. stairs-stairway  CF2. stairs  CM3. stairs-stairway  YM4. stairs
CF5. stairs  OM6. stairs-stairway  CF7. stairs  CM9. stairs  YF10. stairs
OM15. stairs-stairway  OF16. stairs-stairway  OF17. stairs-stairway  YF18. stairs
CF23. stairs-stairway  CM25. stairs-stairway  CF26. stairs-stairway  CM27. stairs-stairway
CF28. stairs-stairway  YME29. stairs-stairway  OF30. stairs-stairway

put
OM1. put  CF2. put  CM3. put  YM4. put
CF5. put  OM6. put  CF7. put  CM9. put  YF10. put
OM11. put  OM12. put  CF13. put  YML4. put
OM15. put  OF16. put  OF17. put  YM18. put
junkroom, storeroom, lumberroom

CM2. put®em CF28. purit YM29. purit OF30. pat

CME1. ërik ~ stou'ridgrum C1F2. ërik ~ smou'khau's ~ stou'ridgrum
CM3. ërik ~ stou'ridgrum YM4. ërik ~ stou'ridgrum CF5. smou'k ~
haus ~ stou'ridgrum OM6. klozit ~ ërik ~ stou'ridgrum
CME7. ërik ~ stou'ridgrum OM9. dÅnkrum YF10. dÅnkrum
OM11. ërik ~ stou'erum CH12. stou'ridgrum (most common)
dÅnkrum CFl3. ërik ~ stou'ridgrum YM14. ërik ~ stou'ridgrum
OM15. ërik ~ stou'ridgrum OF16. ërik ~ stou'ridgrum
OF17. ërik YM18. stou'ridgrum OM19. ërik ~ stou'erum
OF20. stou'ridgrum OM21. stou'ridgrum OM22. ërik ~ jutilitirum
stou'ridgrum CF23. ërik ~ stou'ridgrum CH25. stou'ridgrum
OF26. ërik ~ dÅnkrum CH27. ërik ~ dÅnkrum CF28. ërik ~
stou'erum YM29. stou'erum

sofa

OM1. sou'fe ~ keu'ts ~ seti CF2. keu'ts ~ diven ~ sou'fe
CM3. diven ~ sou'fe YM4. sou'fe CF5. diven ~ sou'fe
OM6. devinpou'rt CFl7. kauts ~ diven ~ sou'fe OM9. keu'ts
sou'fe YF10. keu'ts ~ sou'fe OM11. keu'ts ~ sou'fe
CM12. de'venet ~ seti ~ soufe CF13. keu'ts ~ diven
YM14. diven ~ kauts ~ sou'fe OM5. de'venet ~ sou'fe
OF16. de'venet ~ kauts ~ sou'fe ~ sou'fe OF17. diuen ~
keu'ts ~ sou'fe YM18. kauts ~ sou'fe OM19. sou'fe ~ keu'ts
diuen OF20. sou'fe ~ de'venet ~ keu'ts OF21. de'venet ~ sou'fe
OM22. keu'ts ~ de'venet ~ sou'fe CF23. de'venet ~ sou'fe
CM25. de'venet ~ soufe ~ keu'ts CF26. keu'ts
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shades, blinds</td>
<td>CF1</td>
<td>CF2</td>
<td>CM3</td>
<td>CM4</td>
<td>CM5</td>
<td>CM6</td>
<td>CM7</td>
<td>CM8</td>
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<td>CM10</td>
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<td>CM32</td>
<td>CM33</td>
<td>CM34</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
cater cornerd, antigoggling

OMl.kaerikonerd (old) CF2.kaerikonerd CM3.enigaglin
YM4.kaerikonerd (mother) CF5.kaerikonerd OM6.kaeri konerd
CFE7.kaeri konerd-enigaglin-wumpidgod OF9.kaeri konerd
YF10.kroskonerd OM11.kaeri konerd-kiri konerd (wife)
CM12.kaeri konerd CF13.krosakovner YM14.kaeri konerd
OM15.kaerikonerd-enigaglin OF16.kaeri konerd OFE17.kaerikonerd
YM18.ketikpnerd OF19.kaerikonerd OF20.kaeri konerd
OF21.kaerikonerd CM22.kaerikonerd CF23.kaeri konerd
CM25.kaerikonerd CF26.kros3o konner-kaerikonerd
CM27.kaerikonerd-enigaglin CF28.kaeri konerd YME29.kaerikonerd
OF30.kaeri konerd (neighbor)

fireplace

OM1.farpleis CF2.farpleis CM3.farpleis YM4.farpleis
CF5.farpleis OM6.farpleis CF7.farpleis CM9.farpleis
OM10.farpleis OF12.farpleis CM11.farpleis CM10.farpleis
CF13.farpleis OM14.farpleis CM15.farpleis
OF16.farplei's OFE17.farpleis YM18.farpleis
OM19.farpleis OF20.farplei's OF21.farpleis
OM22.farpleis CF23.farplei's CM25.farplei's
CF26.farplei's CM27.farpleis CF28.farplei's
YME29.farplei's OF30.farplei's
fire

OM1.fa'r CF2.fa'r CM3.fa'r YM4.fa'r CF5.fa'r OM6.fa'r
- fa'r CFE7.fa'r - fai'r OM9.fa'r YF10.fa'r OM11.fa'r
CM12.fa'r CF13.fa'r YML4.fa'r OM15.fa'r - fa'r OF16.fa'r
OFE17.fa'r - fa'r YML8.fa'r OM19.fa'r OF20.fa'r OF21.fa'r
OM22.fa'r CF23.fa'r CM25.fa'r CF26.fa'r CM27.fa'r
CF28.fa'r YME29.fa'r OF30.fa'r

hearth

OM1.ha'r CF2.ha'r CM3.ha'r YM4.ha'r (Mother)
CF5.ha'r OM6.ha'r CFE7.ha'r OM9.ha'r YF10.ha'r
OM11.ha'r CM12.ha'r CF13.ha'r YML4.ha'r OM15.ha't-r0
OF16.ha'r OFE17.ha'r YML8.ha'r OM19.ha'r OF20.ha'r
OF21.ha'r CF23.ha'r CM25.ha'r CF26.ha'r CM27.ha'r
CF28.ha'r YME29.ha'r OF30.ha'r

chimney

OM1.tsimni CF2.tsimni CM3.tsimli YM4.tsimli CF5.tsimni
OM6.tsimli CF7.tsimni OM9.tsimni YF10.tsimli
OM11.tsimli CM12.tsimli CF13.tsimli YML4.tsimli
OM15.tsimli OF16.tsimli OFE17.tsimli YML8.tsimni
CM23.tsimli CM25.tsimni CF26.tsimli CM27.tsimli
CF28.tsimni YME29.tsimni OF30.tsimni

mantle, fireboard, mantle board

OM1.faarbou'ed (old) CF2.mealbou'ed CM3.me'nl YM4.me'mntl
CF5.faarbou'ed - ketsol OM6.mealbou'ed CFE7.me'nl
| QM9 | farbou1rd | YF10 | farbou1rd-mean1 | OML1 | farbou1rd (most common)-mean1 | QM12 | mean1 | CF13 | farbou1rd | YM14 | mean1 | QM15 | farbou1rd-mean1 | OF16 | mean1| OML7 | bou1rd | OFE17 | mean1| bou1rd | YM18 | mean1 | QM19 | mean1| bou1rd | OF20 | mean1| bou1rd | OF21 | mean1| bou1rd | OML22 | mean1 | CF23 | farbou1rd | QM25 | mean1 | CF26 | farbou1rd | OML27 | mean1 | CF28 | mean1 | YME29 | mean1 | OF30 | mean1| bou1rd |
|-----|----------|------|----------------|------|-------------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
|     |          |      |                |      |                               |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |        |       |      |       |      |        |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |
|     | wood     |       |                |      |                               |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |        |       |      |       |      |        |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |
| OML1 | wu1ed | CF2 | wu1ed | OM3 | wu1ed | YM4 | wu1d | CF5 | wu1d |
| OML6 | wu1d-wu1d | CF7 | wu1d | OM9 | wu1d | YF10 | wu1d | OM11 | wu1d |
| OML12 | wu1d-wu1d | CF13 | wu1d | YM14 | wu1d-wu1d | OM15 | wu1d |
| OF16 | wu1ed | OFE17 | wu1ed | QM19 | wu1ed | OF20 | wu1d | OF21 | wu1ed |
| QM22 | wu1ed | CF23 | wu1d | QM25 | wu1d-wu1d | CF26 | wu1d |
| QM27 | wu1ed | CF28 | wu1d | YME29 | wu1ed | OF30 | wu1ed |
|     | log      |       |                |      |                               |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |        |       |      |       |      |        |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |
| OML1 | log | CF2 | log | OM3 | log | YM4 | log | CF5 | log | OM6 | log | CFE7 | log-log | OM9 | log | YF10 | log | OM11 | log | CML2 | log-log | CF13 | log | YM14 | log | OM15 | log-log | OF16 | log | OFE17 | log |
|     | backlog, backstick |       |                |      |                               |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |        |       |      |       |      |        |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |
| QM1 | be1klog (old) | CF2 | be1klog | OM3 | be1klogz | YM4 | be1klog | (not very familiar) | CF5 | be1kstik | OM6 | be1klog |
lightwood, kindling, fatwood

arm load, turn of wood

put coal in
OM1.had (for coal, old) CF2.bakit OM3.bashkit
YM4.kou4:lbakit CF5.bashkit CF6.bakit OM9.bakit
OM11.bashkit-bashkit OM12.bashkit OM15.bakit
OF20.had (has heard) OF21.bashkit OM22.bashkit CF23.bakit
OM25.bakit CF26.bakit OM27.bashkit CF28.shakil
YME29.kou4:lbakit

andirons, dog irons, fire dogs

OM1.fa7:arnz CF2.dogarnz OM3.ndarnz YM4.dogarnz
(mother) CF5.fardogz OM6.endarnz-dogarnz (uses)
CF7.dndarnz OM9.fardogz YF10.arnz OM11.dogarnz
OM12.fardogz CF13.dogarnz YM14.dogarnz OM15.dogarnz
OF16.endarnz-dogarnz OF17.endarnz YM18.endarnz
OM27.endarnz CF28.endarnz YME29.arnz (uses)-dogarnz
OF30.dogarnz

ashes

OM1.a'siz CF2.a'siz OM3.a'siz YM4.a'siz CF5.a'siz
OM6.a'siz CF7.a'siz OM9.a'siz YF10.a'siz OM11.a'siz
OM12.a'siz CF13.a'siz YM14.a'siz OM15.a'siz OF16.a'siz
OF17.a'siz YM18.a'siz OM19.a'siz OF20.a'siz OF21.a'siz
OM22.a'siz CF23.a'siz OM25.a'siz CF26.farkou4:lz-a'siz
OM27.a'siz CF28.a'siz YME29.a'siz OF30.a'siz
soot

OM1.sat CF2.sa"t CM3.su"t YM4.sa"t CF5.sat OM6.su"t

sut-sat (uses) CFE7.sa"t OM9.su"t YM10.su"t OM11.sa"t

CM12.sa"t CF13.su"t YM14.sa"t OM15.sa"t OF16.sa"t

OFE17.sut YM18.su"t OM19.sat OF20.sa"t-su"t OF21.sa"t

OM22.sat CF23.sa"t CM25.sa"t CF26.su"t CM27.sa"t

CF28.su"t YME29.sa"t OF30.sa"t

light bulb

OM1.bab CF2.bub CM3.baa"b YM4.latbab CF5.la"t ba"b

OM6.ba"b CFE7.lat bab OM9.lat ba"b YM10.ba"b OM11.ba"b

CM12.ba"b CF13.bab YM14.la"t bab OM15.la"t bab

OF16.bab-bab OFE17.ba"b YM18.lat bab OM19.ba"b

OF20.ba"b OF21.ba"b OM22.ba"b CF23.bab CM25.bab

CF26.lat ba"b OM27.la"t bab CF28.balb YME29.ba"b

OF30.ba"b

candle

OM1.kandl CF2.kae"ndl OM3.kerndl YM4.kae"ndl CF5.kendl


OM22.kae"l CF23.kae"ndl CM25.kae"ndl CF26.kae"l CM27.kae"l

CF28.kae"ndl YME29.kendl OF30.kendl

vase

OM1.veisiz CF2.veis CM3.veis YM4.veis CF5.veis
hungry

OM1.hangri CF2.hangri OM3.hangri YME4.hangri
CF5.hangri OM6.hangri CF7.hangri OM9.hangri
YME10.hangri OM11.hangri OM12.hangri YME13.hangri
OM14.hangri OM15.hangri OF16.hangri YME17.hangri
OM22.hangri CF23.hangri OM25.hangri CF26.hangri
OM27.hangri CF28.hangri YME29.hangri OF30.hangri

food

OM1.fud CF2.fud OM3.fud YME4.fud CF5.fud CF7.fud
YME14.fud OM15.fud OF16.fud YME17.fud OM18.fud
fud OM25.fud CF26.fud OM27.fud CF28.fud YME29.fud
OF30.fud

drink

OM1.drink CF2.drink OM3.drink YME4.drink CF5.drink
OM6.drink CF7.drink OM9.drink YME10.drink
OM15.drink OF16.drink YME17.drink YME18.drink
soda pop, soft drinks, cold drinks

water

sassafras (k)

onion

cherry

pit, seed
greenbeans, stringbeans, snapbeans, snaps

On. binz - kintakiwande - stri~ p binz CM2. grin binz
CM3. grin binz YM4. sne~p bin CF5. stri~ p binz
OM6. stri~ p binz CF7. grin binz - stri~p binz OM9. sne~p
CM12. pou~l binz - grin binz CF13. stri~ p - sne~p binz
YM10. grin binz (uses) - stri~p binz OM11. stri~pbinz
YM14. sne~p binz OM15. stri~ p binz - pou~lbinz - grinbinz
OM16. stri~ p binz OFE17. sne~p binz YM18. stri~ p binz
OM19. pou~l binz - stri~ p binz OF20. stri~ p binz
OM21. sne~p bin OM22. snap binz CF23. sne~p binz
CM25. stri~ p binz - pou~l binz CF26. grin bin CM27. stri~ p binz
CF28. stri~ p binz YME29. sne~p binz - stri~ p binz
OM30. sne~p binz

boiled

OM1. boelixem CF2. boelixem CM3. boel YM4. boelix CF5. boelix
CM12. boelix CF13. boelix YM14. boelix OM15. boelix
OF16. boelix OFE17. boel YM18. boelix OM19. boelix
CF26. boelix CM27. boelix CF28. boelix YME29. boelix
shucks, husks

CFE7. Sa'k  OM9. Sa'k  YF10. hal - Sa'kit  OM11. Sa'k  CF13. Sa'k
YM18. hask  OM19. Sak  OF20. ha'sak (uses) - Sa'k  OF21. Sak

silk, tassel

OM1. si'yk - tas'l (2 different parts)  CF2. sirk - ta'sl (differs)
CM3. si'yk - to'sl (differs)  YM4. si'yk - ta'sl (differs)
CF5. si'yk - te'as - tasl (differs)  OM6. si'yk - to'sal (differs)
(differs)  CFE7. si'yk - tasl (same thing)  OM9. si'yk - to'sal
(differs)  YF10. sirk  OM11. si'yk - ta'sal (differs)
CM12. sirk - tasal (differs)  CF13. sirk - tasl  YM14. si'yk -
to'sal  OM15. sirk - to'sal  OF16. si'yks - ta'sal
OFE17. tasalz  YME18. si'yk - tasl  OM19. sirk - tasl
OF20. tasalz - si'yk  OF21. lasl  OM22. si'yk - tosal
CF23. si'yk - tosal  CM25. to'sal - sirk  CF26. si'yk - tosal
CM27. sirk - tasal  CF28. ta'sal - si'yk  YME29. si'yk - ta'sal
OF30. tasal - sirks

shell, hull

gooler, peanut, groundnuts

OM1. pinats CF2. pin^a^t OM3. pin^a^t - gubuz (old)
YM4. pinats CF5. pinats - gubuz OM6. pinats - grav'unats - gubuz CFE7. pinat - gubuz (not common) OM9. pin^a^t - gubepiz YF10. pinat - gubuz (younger people use it)
OM11. pin^a^ts - guber CM12. pin^a^ts - guber CF13. pinat
OM19. pinat - guber (not common) OF20. pin^a^t - guber
CF28. pinat - gu'bers YME29. pinat - guber (not common)
OF30. pinats - guber neighbor CM25.

melon

OM1. waremelen CF2. waremelen CM3. waremelen
YM4. waremelen CF5. waremelen OM6. waremelen
CFE7. waremelen OM9. waremelen YF10. waremelen
OM12. waremelen CM11. waremelen CF13. waremelen
YM14. waremelen OM15. waremelen CM15. melon
OF16. watermelon OF17. watermelon YM18. watermelon
OM19. watermelon OF20. melon OF21. watermelon
OM22. watermelon CF23. watermelon CM25. watermelon
CP26. melon CM27. watermelon CP28. watermelon
YM29. watermelon OF30. watermelons

musk melon, muskmelon

OM1. muskmelon CF2. muskmelon CM3. muskmelon
YM4. muskmelon CF5. muskmelon OM5. muskmelon
CF6. muskmelon OM9. muskmelon YM10. muskmelon
OM11. muskmelon CM12. muskmelon CF13. muskmelon
YM14. muskmelon OM15. muskmelon OF16. muskmelon
CF17. muskmelon YM18. muskmelon OM19. muskmelon
OF20. muskmelon (careful) OF21. muskmelon
OM22. muskmelon CF23. muskmelon CM25. muskmelon
CF26. muskmelon CM27. muskmelon CF28. muskmelon
YM29. muskmelon OF30. muskmelon

mushroom

OM1. mushroom CF2. mushroom CM3. mushroom YM4. mushroom
CF5. mushroom OM6. mushroom CF6. mushroom OM9. mushroom
YM10. mushroom OM11. mushroom CM12. mushroom
CF13. mushroom YM14. mushroom OM15. mushroom (neighbor)
ma.serun OF16. mushroom OF17. mushroom YM18. mushroom
CF23. mushroom CM25. mushroom CF26. mushroom CM27. mushroom
orange

scarce
salad

radish

tomatoes
YF10. tamaire
OM11. tamaire
CM12. tamaire
CF13. tamaire

YML4. tamaire
OM15. tamaire
OF16. tamaire
OFEL7. tamaire

--not natural
YML8. tamaire
OM19. tamaire

OF20. tamaire
OF21. tamaire
OM22. tamaire
CF23. tamaire
CM25. tamaire
CF26. tamaire
OM27. tamaire
CF28. tamaire
YME29. tamaire
OF30. tamaire

salty

OM1. salty
CF2. salty
CM3. salty
OF4. salty
OM5. salty

OM6. salty
CFE7. salty
OM9. salty
YF10. salty
OM11. salty

CM12. salty
CF13. salty
YML4. salty
OM15. salty
OF16. salty
OFEL7. salty

OM18. salty
OM19. salty
OF20. salty
OF21. salty

OF22. salty
CF23. salty
CM25. salty
CF26. salty
OM27. salty
CF28. salty
YME29. salty
OF30. salty

mush

OM1. macho
CF2. macho
CM3. macho
OM4. macho
OF5. macho
OM6. macho

CFE7. macho
OM2. macho
YF10. macho
OM11. macho
CM12. macho

CM13. macho
OM5. macho
OF16. macho
OFEL7. macho
YML8. macho

OM19. macho
OF20. macho
OF21. macho
OM22. macho
CF23. macho
CM25. macho
CF26. macho
CM27. macho
OF28. macho
OF30. macho

chittlins

OM1. chittlinz
CM3. chittlinz
OM4. chittlinz
(mother ~ old)
CF5. tsitlnz OM6. tsitlnz CFE7. tsitlnz (not common)
CM9. tsitlnz YF10. tsitlnz OM11. tsitlnz
CM12. tsitlnz CF13. tsitlnz YM14. tsitlnz OM15. tsitlnz
OF16. tsitlnz OFE17. tsitlnz OM19. tsitlnz
OF20. tsitlnz OM22. tsitlnz CF23. tsitlnz CM25. tsitlnz
CF26. tsitln OM27. tsitln CF28. tsitlnz YME29. tsitlnz

wishbone, pulleybone
OM1. pa‘libou’n CF2. pulibo‘un CM3. pulibo‘un
YM4. pulibo‘un CF5. pulibo‘un OM6. pulibo‘un
CFE7. pulibo‘un OM9. pulibo‘un YF10. pulibo‘un
OM11. pa‘libou’n CM12. pulibo‘un CF13. pulibo‘un
YM14. pulibo‘un OM15. pa‘libou’n OF16. pulibo‘un
OFE17. pulibo‘un YM18. wisbou’n OM19. pulibo‘un
OF20. wisbou’n pu‘libou’n (older) CF21. pulibo‘un
OM22. wisbou’n CF23. pulibo‘un CM25. pulibo‘un
CF26. pu‘libou’n CM27. pulibo‘un CF28. wisbo‘un
YME29. wisbou’n OF30. pu‘libou’n

oyster
OM1. cester CF2. cester CM5. cester YN4. cist‘er CF5. cester
OM15. c‘ester OF16. cester OFE17. cester YM18. cester
sausage

OM1.sosid3 CM2.sosid3 CM3.sosid3 YM4.sosid3 CF5.sosid3
OM6.sosid3 CFE7.sosid3 OM9.sosid3 YF10.sosid3
OM11.sosid3 CM12.sosid3 CF13.sosid3 YM14.sosid3
OM15.sosid3 OF16.sosid3 OFE17.sosid3 YM18.sosid3
OM19.sosid3 OF20.sosid3 OF21.sosid3 CM22.sosid3
CF23.sosid3 CM25.sosid3 CF26.sosid3 CM27.sosid3
CF28.sosid3 YME29.sosid3 OF30.sosid3

egg

OM1.egz - e1g CF2.e1g CM3.e1g YM4.egz CF5.egz
OM6.e1g CF7.e1g OM9.e1g YF10.egz OM11.egz
OM12.e1g CF13.e1g YM14.e1g OM15.e1g OF16.egz OFE17.e1g
YM18.egz CM19.e1g OF20.e1g OF21.egz OF22.e1g CF23.e1g
CM25.e1g CF26.e1g CM27.e1g CF28.e1g YME29.egz
OF30.e1g

yolk

OM1.jou1k CF2.jou1k CM3.jou1k YM4.jou1k CF5.jou1k
OM6.jou1k CFE7.jou1k OM9.jou1k YF10.jou1k OM11.jou1k
OM12.jou1k CM13.jelk YM14.jelk OM15.jelk OM19.jou1k
OF16.jerks OFE17.jou1k YM18.jou1k OM19.jou1k
OF20.jou1k - jelk (has heard) OF21.jou1k OM22.jou1k
yellow

OM1.jelo CF2.jelo CM3.jelo YM4.jelo CF5.jelo
OM6.jelo CFE7.jelo OM9.jelo jelöý'ýkiet YF10.jelo
OM11.jelo jelöý'ýkiet CM12.jelo jelöý'ýkiet CF13.jelo
YM14.jelo OM15.jelo OF16.jelo (not natural)
OF17.jelo (not natural) YM18.jelo OM19.jelo OF20.jelo
CF28.jelo YME29.jelo jelöý'ýk OF30.jelo

white bread, light bread

OM1.louf breed CF2.louf breed " lat bread
OM3.lat bread YM4.lat bread CF5.lat bread OM6.lat
bre'd - logý'ýf bre'd CFE7.lat bre'd OM9.lat bre'd
YF10.lat bre'd OM11.lat bre'd CM12.lat bre'd CF13.louf
bre'd - lat bread YM14.lat bread OM15.lat bread
OF16.bre'n breed - houf'ý wit bread OF17.lat YM18.hwat
OM19.lat bread OF20.louf bre'd - lat bre'd OF21.lat bread
OM22.lat bread CF23.lat bre'd - logý'ýf bre'd OM25.lat
bre'd CF26.lat bre'd CM27.lat bre'd CF28.lat bre'd
YME29.wat bread OF30.lat bre'd

corn bread, hush puppies, corn pone, etc.

OM1.koýn breed CF2.koýn breed - há'ý papiz CM3.koýn breed
202

YM4, kœn brød CF5, kœn brød - haspapiz OM6, ko'ørn brød - haspapiz CFE7, koørn brød - haspapiz OM9, koørn brød - flīrz (friend) YF10, kœn brød OM11, ko'ørn brød - Sartnin brød - haspapitz CM12, koørn bred - hoy'ker'ks - koørn flīrz CF13, kœn brød - haspapiz YM14, koørn brød


soda OM1, sou'de CF2, sou'de CM3, soude YM4, sou'de CF5, sou'de

OM6, sou'de CM11, sou'de OM9, sou'de YF10, sou'de

OM11, sou'de CM12, sou'de CF13, sou'de YM14, sou'de

OM15, sou'de OF16, sou'de OF17, sou'de YM18, sou'de

OM19, sou'de OF20, sou'de OF21, sou'de OM22, sou'de CF23, sou'de CM25, sou'de CF26, sou'de CF28, sou'de OF30, sou'de

deepdish pie, cobbler

OM1, kabler CF2, kabler CM3, kabler YM4, kabler CF5, ka'bler OM6, kabler CFE7, kabler OM9, kabler YF10, kabler OM11, kabler CM12, ka'bler CF13, kabler YM14, ka'bler OM15, ka'bler
OF16. kable - pe^npa. OFE17. kable YML8. kable OM9. kable
OF20. kable (older) - dip.m^npa. z OF21. kable OM22. kable
CF23. pe^npa. CM25. kable CF26. kable CM27. kable
CF28. kable YME29. kable OF30. kable

yeast
OM1. jist CF2. jist CM3. jist YN4. jist CF5. jist
CM12. jist OM15. jist OF16. jist OF17. jist YN18. jist
CM25. jist CF26. jist CM27. jist CF28. jist YME29. jist
OF30. jist

syrup
OM1. se^ap CF2. se^ap CM3. se^ap YN4. se^ap CF5. se^ap
OM6. se^ap OF7. se^ap OM9. se^ap YP10. se^ap OM11. se^ap
CM12. se^ap CF13. se^ap YN14. se^ap OM15. se^ap OF16. se^ap
OM17. se^ap YN18. se^ap OM19. se^ap OF20. se^ap OF21. se^ap
OM22. se^ap CF23. se^ap CM25. se^ap CF26. se^ap CH27. se^ap
CF28. se^ap YME29. se^ap OF30. se^ap

blue john - blinky
CF5. ble^nki OM6. ble^nki YN7. ble^nki OM9. bli^nki
YP10. bli^nki (does not use much) OM11. bli^nki CM12. hwei -
bli^nki C3. bli^nki YN4. ble^nki OM15. ble^nki
OF16. bli^nki OFE17. bli^nki OM19. sevsemirk - blinki
clapper, cruds, curdled, clabber, etc.

clotted, curdled, clabber, etc.

cottage cheese, pot cheese, smear case, etc.

spoiled
YM18. spoil'd  OM19. spoil'd  OF20. spoil'd  OF21. spoil'd
OM22. spoil'd  CF23. spoil'd  CM25. spoil'd  CF26. spoil'd
CM27. spoil'd  CF28. spoil'd  YME29. spoil'd  OF30. spoil'd

ruined
OM1. ru'ind  CF2. ru'ind  CM3. ru'ind  YME4. ru'ind
OM11. ru'ind  CM12. ru'ind  CF13. ru'ind  YML4. ru'ind
OM15. ru'ind  OF16. ru'ind  OFE17. ru'ind  YML8. ru'ind
CF23. ru'ind  CM25. ru'ind  CF26. ru'ind  CM27. ru'ind
CF28. ru'ind  YME29. ru'ind  OF30. ru'ind

swivel, shrivel
OM1. swivel'd  CF2. swivel'd  CM3. shrivel'd  YMLE4. swivel'd
(not often)
CF5. swivel'd  OM6. swivel'd  CF7. swivel'd  OM9. swivel'd
YM10. swivel'd  OM11. shrivel'd  CM12. swivel'd  CF13. swivel'd
YML4. swivel'd  OM15. swivel'd  OF16. swivel'd  OFE17. shrivel'd
YML8. shrivel'd  OM19. swivel'd  OF20. swivel'd  OF21. swivel'd
OM22. swivel  CF23. swivel'd  CM25. swivel'd  CF26. swivel'd
CM27. shrivel'd  CF28. swivel'd  YME29. swivel'd  OF30. swivel'd

grease
OM1. gris  CF2. gris  CM3. gris  YMLE4. gris  CF5. gris
CM12. gris  CF13. gris  YMLE4. gris  OM15. gris  OF16. gris
greasy

funnel

frying pan, spider, skillet
skillet with legs

OM1 .aven CF2 .dat'sa .vinz CM3 .skilit - AVINZ (both with legs)

CF5 .dat'saven OM6 .dat'saven CM12 .arskilit CF13 .dat'saven

YM14 .fra .mpe'an OFE17 .dat'saven OM19 .skilit OF20 .pete .teavinz

OF21 .aven CF26 .dat'saven CM27 .dat'saven YME29 .dat'saven

OF30 .aven

glass

OM1 .ple's CF2 .ple's CM3 .ple's YM4 .ple's CF5 .ple's

OM6 .ple's CF27 .ple's OM9 .ple's YF10 .ple's OM11 .ple's


OFE17 .dipe . ple's YM18 .ple's OM19 .ple's OF20 .ple's


CM27 .ple's CF28 .ple's YME29 .ple's OF30 .ple's

Russia

OM1 .ra'se CF2 .ra'se CM3 .ra'se YM4 .ra'se CF5 .ra'se OM6 .ra'se

CFE7 .ra'se OM9 .ra'se YF10 .ra'se OM11 .ra'se CM12 .ra'se

CF13 .ra'se YM14 .ra'se CM15 .ra'se OF16 .ra'se OFE17 .ra'se

YM18 .ra'se OM19 .ra'se OF20 .ra'se OF21 .ra'se CM22 .ra'se

CF23 .ra'se CM25 .ra'se CF26 .ra'se CM27 .ra'se CF28 .ra'se

YME29 .ra'se OF30 .ra'se

china

OM1 .redt'sa .ne CF2 .tsa .ne CM3 .tsane YM4 .redt'sa .ne
CF5.  tsa.ne  OM6.  tsani  CFE7.  tsaI  ne  OM9.  tsani  YF10.  tsa.ne
OM1.  tsa.ne  OM2.  tsa.ne  CF13.  tsa.ne  OM4.  rdt.sai.ne
OM15.  tsa.ne  OF16.  tsa.ne  OFE17.  tsani  tsa.ne  YM18.  tsaI.n
OM19.  tsa.ne  OF20.  tsa.ne  OF21.  tsa.ne  OM22.  tsa.ne
CF23.  tsa.ne  CM25.  tsa.ne  CF26.  tsa.ne  CM27.  tsa.ne  CF28.  tsa.ne
YME29.  tsa.ne  OF30.  tsa.ne

sack, paper bag, poke

OM1.  peiperberIg  -  pouIk  -  seIk  CF2.  peiperbeIg  -  pouIk  -  beig
OM2.  beI'p  -  pouk  -  seIk  YM4.  saeiks  -  beigz
OM3.  beI'p  -  pouk  -  seIk  YM4.  saeiks  -  beigz
CF5.  pouIk  -  seIk  -  beig  OM6.  seI'k  -  beig  CFE7.  seI'k  -  pouIk
(small one)  OM9.  pouIk  -  seI'k  YF10.  seI'k  -  beig  -  pouIk
(older)  OM11.  peiperbeIg  -  seIk  -  pouIk  CM12.  saeiks  -  beigz
OFE17.  beig  -  pouIk  YM18.  seI'ks  -  beig  OM19.  seI'k  -  beig
OF20.  peiperbeIg  -  seak  -  pouIk  OF21.  peiperseak  -  pouIk  -
beig  OM22.  pouIk  -  peiper  -  beig  -  peipersek
CF23.  beI'g  -  seIk  CM25.  beI'g  -  pouIk  CF26.  saeI'k  -  pouIk
CM27.  saeI'k  -  pouIk  CF28.  saeI'ks  -  beigz  -  pouIk  (joking)
YME29.  saeI'k  -  pouIk  OF30.  beI'p  -  seIk

burlap bag, toe sack, gunny sack, etc.

OM1.  belap  beIg  CF2.  touI  beIg  -  touI  seI'k  CM3.  touI  seI'k  -
belap  YM4.  touI  seI'k  -  tanisak  CF5.  touI  seI'k  OM6.  meIbeap  -
touI  seI'k  CFE7.  touI  seI'k  OM9.  touI  seI'k  -  belap  seI'k
YF10.  touI  seI'k  OM11.  belap  beIg  CM12.  touI  seI'k  CF13.  belap
YM14.  touI  seI'k  OM15.  touI  seI'k  OF16.  touI  seI'k
bushel

OM1.bu$el CF2.bu$el CM3.bu$el YM4.bu$el CF5.bu$el
OM6.bu$el CF7.bu$el OM9.bu$el YM10.bu$el OM11.bu$el
CM12.bu$el CF13.bu$el YML4.bu$el OM15.bu$el
OF16.bu$el OF17.bu$el CM18.bu$el OM19.bu$el
OF20.bu$el OF21.bu$el OM22.bu$el CF23.bu$el
CM25.bu$el CF26.bu$el CM27.bu$el CF28.bu$el
YME29.bu$el OF30.bu$el

barrel

OM1.barrel CF2.barrel CM3.barrel YM4.barrel CF5.barrel
CM12.barrel CF13.barrel YML4.barrel OM15.barrel
OF21.barrel OM22.barrel CF23.barrel CM25.barrel
CF26.barrel CM27.barrel CF28.barrel YME29.barrel
OF30.barrel

keg

OM1.keg CF2.keg CM3.keg YM4.keg CF5.keg
OM6.keg CF7.keg OM9.keg YM10.keg OM11.keg
OM22.keg CF23.keg CM25.keg CF26.keg CM27.keg
CF28.keg YME29.keg OF30.keg
faucet, tap, spigot - inside

OM1. fosit CF2. fosit CM3. fosit YM4. fosit CF5. fosit
OM6. fosit (in and out) CFE7. fosit (in and out)
OM9. fosit (in or out) YF10. fosit (in or out) OM11. fosit
CM12. hadrent - fosit CF13. fosit YM14. fosit OM15. fosit
OM22. fosit CF23. fosit CM25. fosit CF26. fosit
CM27. fosit CF28. tap - fosit YME29. fosit OF30. fosit

hydrant (outside)

OM1. spriget CF2. hadrent CM3. hadrent YM4. fosit - hadrent
CF5. hadrent OM6. fosit CFE7. fosit OM9. fosit
(in or out) YF10. fosit (in or out) OM11. fosit
OF16. hadrent OF17. hadrent - spiget - spiget YM18. fosit
(in or out) OM19. hadrent OF20. hadrent OF21. hadrent
OM22. hadrent CF23. hadrent CM25. fosit CF26. hadrent
CM27. hadrent CF28. hadrent YME29. fosit OF30. hadrent

drain

OM1. drein CF2. drein OM3. drein YM4. drein OM5. drein
OF17. drein YM18. drein OM19. drein OF20. drein
wahnsinnig

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towel


iron


mountain

OMI. *mau. CF2. *maunt*n ~ *mau* ~ *maunt*n CM3. *maut*n YME4. *maunt*n
meadow

OM1.med0 CF2.med0 CM3.med0 YM4.med0 CF5.med0
OM6.med0 CFE7.med0 OM9.med0 YF10.med0 OML1.med0
CM12.med0 CF13.med0 YML4.med0 OM15.med0 OF16.med0
(not natural) OFE17.med0 (not natural) YML8.med0
OM19.med0 OF20.med0 OF21.med0 OM22.med0 CF23.med0
CM25.med0 CF26.med0 CM27.med0 CF28.med0 YME29.med0
OF30.med0

swamp

OM1.swa'mp ~ swamp CF2.swamps CM3.swamp YM4.swa'mp
CF5.swamp OM6.swamps CFE7.swamp OM9.swa'mp YF10.swamp
OM11.swa'mp CM12.swamps CF13.swa'mp YML4.swa'mp
OM15.swa'mp OF16.swamps OFE17.swamp YML8.swa'mp
OM19.swamp OF20.swa'mp OF21.swa'mp CM22.swa'mp
CF23.swa'mp CM25.swa'mp CF26.swa'mp CM27.swa'mp
CF28.swamp YME29.swa'mp OF30.swa'mp

marsh

OM1.marS CM3.marS krofäi YML4.marS CF5.bagi
(does not use marsh) OM6.marS CFE7.marS OM9.mar
YF10.marS (not used often) OML1.marS CM12.marS
OFE17.marS YML8.marS OML9.bagi ~ marS OF20.marS
OF21.marS OM22.marSle'in CF23.marS CM25.sluz
CF26.marS CM27.marS CF28.slau ~ marSi YME29.marSi
OF30.sluz
loam

OM1, lo^u^m CF2, lo^u^mz YM4, lo^u^m CF5, lo^u^m (does not use) OM6, lo^u^m YF10, lo^u^m OM11, lou^m CM12, lou^m CF13, lou^m YML4, lou^m OM15, lo^u^m OF16, sand\lo^u^m

OME, lo^u^m YML8, lo^u^m OM19, sand\lou^m OF20, lo^u^m

OF21, lo^u^m OM22, lou^m CF23, lou^m CM27, lo^u^m

CF28, lo^u^m YME29, lo^u^m

brook, run, branch, creek, etc.

OM1, tædræn (old) - bre'^nts CF2, bre'^nts - spri'n - kædæn

CM3, krik - bre'^nts YML4, kædæn - krik - bre'^nts (smallest)

CF5, kædæn - bre'^nts - spri'n - krik (same as branch)

OM6, krik - bre'^nts - bruk CF17, krik - bruk - strim (same size) OM9, krik - bre'^nts - dit'sz YFL10, bre'^nts - spri'n - krik (smallest) OM11, krik - bre'^nts - bruk CM12, krik - bre'^nts CF13, krik - krik - krik YML4, kædæn - kr°ik - balou - bre'^nts - strim OM15, krik - bre'^nts - dri'n

OF16, bre'^nts - dit'sz - krik (same as branch) OFE17, rívr - krik - bruk - strim YML8, strim - krik - bruk (same as creek)

OM19, krik - bre'^nts - spri'n OF20, kriks - bre'^nts - bruk (last two the same) OF21, kriks OM22, krik - bre'^nts CF23, krik - bre'^nts - bruk CM25, bre'^nts - krik

CF26, krik - bre'^nts CM27, krik - bre'^nts - bruk - dit's CF28, krik - bruk - strimlat YME29, krik - bruk

OF30, krik - bre'^ntsiz (neighbor)
bottoms, bottomland

OML.batm CF2.batmz le1n - batm le1n CM3.batm YM4.batmz
(mother) - batmz CF5.batm le1n OM6.batm CF67.batm le1nd
OM9.batm le1n YF10.batm le1n OM11.batmz CM12.batm
CF13.batm - batmz YM14.batm le1nd OM15.batm
OF16.batmle1n OFE17.ri1vatm YM18.batm le1n OM19.batm le1n
OF20.batm le1n OF21.batm le1nd OM22.batm le1n CF23.batm
CM25.batm le1nd CF26.batm CM27.krik batm CF28.riiver batm
YME29.blak le1nd - batm le1n OF30.batm

sandstone, sand rock

OML. se1n rak CF2. se1n rak CM3. se1n rak YM4. se1n rak
CF5. rak - se1nstou1n (neighbor) OM6. se1n stou1n
OM9. se1n.drak OM11. se1ndstou1n CM12. se1ndrak
CF13. se1ndstou1nz YM14. se1ndstou1n OM15. se1ndrak
OF16. se1ndraks OFE17. se1nstou1n YM18. se1nstou1n
OM19. sandstou1n OF20. se1ndstou1n - se1ndrak
OM22. se1nstou1n CF23. se1ndraks CM25. se1nrak CF26. se1nrak
CM27. se1nstou1n CF28. se1ndstou1n YME29. se1nrak
OF30. se1nrak

rural

OM1. ru1rel CF2. ru1el CM3. ru1el YM4. rurlrau1t CF5. ru1rel
OM6. ru1el CF67. ru1rel OM9. ru1rel YF10. ru1el OM11. ru1el
CM12. ru1rel CF13. ru1rel YM14. rurlrau1t OM15. ru1rel - ra1rel
CF16. ru1el OFE17. ru1rel YM18. ru1rel OM19. ru1el
OF20. rural OF21. rural OF22. rural OF23. rural
CM25. rural CM26. rural CM27. rural CM28. rural
YME29. rural OF30. rural

far

OML. far CF2. far CM3. far YME4. far CF5. far OM6. far
CFL7. far OM8. far YFL10. far OM11. far CM12. far
CF13. far YML4. far OM15. far OF16. far ~ far OF17. far
YM18. far OM19. far OF20. far CF21. far ~ far OM22. far
CF23. far CM25. far CM26. far CM27. far CF28. far
YME29. far OF30. far

yonder

OML. yonder (old) CF2. yander CM3. yander YME4. yander
CF5. yander CM6. yander CFL7. yander OM9. aut yander YFL10. yander
OM11. yander CM12. yander YML4. yander OM15. aut yander
OM16. yander OF17. yander YML8. yander (does not usually use)
OM19. near ~ yander OF20. yander OM22. yander CF23. yander ~ yander
OM25. near ~ yander CM25. yander CF26. yander
OM27. aut yander CF28. yander OF30. ouy yander

short distance, little piece

OM1. short distance ~ short piece ~ litl piece CF2. riel clou's
OM3. litl piece YME4. short distance CF5. short pis
OM6. deu'n berou'depis ~ short distants CF6. deu'depis
OM9. short distance YFL10. step CM12. short piece ~ litl pis
CF13. short distance YML4. litl piece OM15. litl piece
OFE17. nirba - sort distents YM18. litlweiz
OM19. litlweiz - sortweiz OM22. sort distents CF23. dżaste
fjusteps CF26. litl̄pis OM27. litlweiz CF28. dae'ndereu̱depis
YME29. weiz - sortweiz OF30. sort distents

crack, pavement

OM1. sad wok CF2. sad wok CM3. sad wok IM4. sad wok
CF5. sad wok OM6. sad wok CF27. sad wok OM9. sad wok
YF10. sad wok OM11. sad wok CM12. sad woks CF13. sad wok
YML4. sad wok OM15. sad wok OF16. woks OFE17. pavement
YML8. sad wok OM19. sad wok OF20. peiv' mints
OF21. sad woks OM22. sad woks CF23. sad woks CM25. sad wok
CF26. sad woks CM27. sad wok CF28. sad wok YML29. sad wok
OF30. sad wok

sumac

CF28. Sumei'k YM29. Sumeik

walnut

OM1. 'wol ná't CF2. 'wol ná't CM3. 'wolnät YM4. 'wolnät
CF5. 'wolnät OM6. 'wolnät CF27. 'w0lnät OM9. 'w0lnät
YF10. 'w0l nät OM1. 'w0lnät CM12. 'w0lnät CF13. 'w0lnät
poison ivy

ewe
bleat

OML. bee: - bleit CF2. blei't CH3. bee': - blei't YML. bee: - bleit (not familiar - Mother uses) CF5. bee: - bleit


OF30. blei't - ba:

dog

OML. do'g CF2. do'g CM3. do'g YML. do'g CF5. da'g

OM6. do'g CFE7. do'g OM9. do'g YF10. do'g OM11. do'g

CM12. do'g CF13. da'g YML4. do'g OM15. do'g OF16. do'g

OFE17. da'g YML8. da'g OM19. do'g OF20. da'g OF21. da'g

OM22. do'g CF23. do'g CM25. da'g CF26. da'g CH27. da'g

CF28. do'g YME29. do'p OF30. do'g

pup

OML. pa'p CF2. pa'p CH3. pap CH4. pap CH5. pap CF5. pap

OM6. pap CFE7. pap CH9. pap CH10. pap OM11. pap


OFE17. pap CH18. pap CH19. pap OF20. pap OF21. pap

OM22. pap CF23. pa'p CH25. pap CF26. pap CH27. pap

CF28. pap YME29. pap OF30. pap
frog

OM1. fro\textsuperscript{g}  CF2. fra\textsuperscript{g}  CM3. frag  YM4. fro\textsuperscript{g}  CF5. frag
OM6. fro\textsuperscript{g}  CF17. fro\textsuperscript{g}  OM9. frog  YF10. frag  OM11. fra\textsuperscript{g}
CM12. fra\textsuperscript{g}  CF13. fra\textsuperscript{g}  YM14. fro\textsuperscript{g}  OM15. fro\textsuperscript{g}  OF16. frog
OF17. fra\textsuperscript{g}  YM18. fra\textsuperscript{g}  OM19. frog  OF20. frag
OF21. fragz  OM22. bul frog  CF23. fro\textsuperscript{g}  CM25. fra\textsuperscript{g}
CF26. fro\textsuperscript{g}  CM27. bul frog  CF28. fra\textsuperscript{g}  YME29. frag
OF30. fra\textsuperscript{g}

squirrel

OM1. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  CF2. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  CM3. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  YM4. skwe\textsuperscript{al}
CF5. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  OM6. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  CF7. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  OM9. skwe\textsuperscript{al}
YM10. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  OM11. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  CM12. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  CF13. skwe\textsuperscript{al}
YM14. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  OM15. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  OF16. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  CF17. skwe\textsuperscript{al}
YM18. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  OM19. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  OF20. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  OF21. skwe\textsuperscript{al}
OM22. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  CF23. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  CM25. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  CF26. skwe\textsuperscript{al}
CM27. skwe\textsuperscript{alz}  CF28. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  YME29. skwe\textsuperscript{al}  OF30. skwe\textsuperscript{al}

hoofs

OM1. huf  CF2. huf  CM3. huf  YM4. huf  CF5. huf  OM6. huf
YM14. huf  OM15. huf  OF16. huf  YME17. huf  YM18. huf
CM25. huf  CF26. huf  CM27. huf  CF28. huf  YME29. huf
OF30. huf
turtle

OM1.\texttt{tetl} CF2.\texttt{tetl} OM3.\texttt{tetl} OM4.\texttt{tetl} CF5.\texttt{tetl}

OM6.\texttt{tetl} CF7.\texttt{tetl} OM9.\texttt{tetl} OM10.\texttt{tetl} OM11.\texttt{tetl}

OM12.\texttt{tetl} CF13.\texttt{tetl} OM14.\texttt{tetl} OM15.\texttt{tetl} OF16.\texttt{tetl}

OF17.\texttt{terphin - tetl} OM18.\texttt{tetl} OM19.\texttt{tetl} OF20.\texttt{tetl}

CF21.\texttt{terphin - tetl} OM22.\texttt{tetl} CF23.\texttt{tetl} CM25.\texttt{tetl}

CF26.\texttt{ter'ki} CM27.\texttt{tetl} CF28.\texttt{tetl} YM29.\texttt{tetl} OF30.\texttt{terephin}

hoot owl

OM1.\texttt{æel} CM3.\texttt{æel} YM4.\texttt{æel} OM6.\texttt{æel} CF7.\texttt{æel}

OM9.\texttt{æel} OF10.\texttt{æel} OM11.\texttt{æel} OM12.\texttt{æel} CF13.\texttt{æel}

YM14.\texttt{hutæ\texttt{æel} OM15.\texttt{æel} OF16.\texttt{æel} CF17.\texttt{æel} YM18.\texttt{æel}

OM19.\texttt{æel} OF20.\texttt{æel} OF21.\texttt{æel} OM22.\texttt{æel} CF23.\texttt{æel}

CM25.\texttt{æel} CF26.\texttt{æel} CM27.\texttt{æel} CF28.\texttt{æel} YM29.\texttt{æel} OF30.\texttt{æel}

tushes, tusks

OM1.\texttt{task} CF2.\texttt{ta\texttt{æ}ls (unsure)} CM3.\texttt{ta\texttt{æ}sk} YM4.\texttt{task}

OM6.\texttt{task} CF7.\texttt{task} OM9.\texttt{ta\texttt{æ}ls} OF10.\texttt{task} OM11.\texttt{ta\texttt{æ}sk}

CM12.\texttt{ta\texttt{æ}sk} CF13.\texttt{task} YM14.\texttt{ta\texttt{æ}sk} OM15.\texttt{ta\texttt{æ}ls} OF16.\texttt{ta\texttt{æ}s - ta\texttt{æ}s}

OF17.\texttt{ta\texttt{æ}s - k} YM18.\texttt{task} OM19.\texttt{tæs} OF20.\texttt{task} OF21.\texttt{ta\texttt{æ}s}

OM22.\texttt{tæsz} CF23.\texttt{ta\texttt{æ}ls} CM25.\texttt{tæs} CF26.\texttt{ta\texttt{æ}s} CM27.\texttt{ta\texttt{æ}sk}

CF28.\texttt{ta\texttt{æ}sk} YM29.\texttt{task} OF30.\texttt{ta\texttt{æ}s}

mosquitoes

OM1.\texttt{meskire} CF2.\texttt{skiræ} CM3.\texttt{meskite} YM4.\texttt{meskritæz}

CF5.\texttt{meskire} OM6.\texttt{meskire} CF7.\texttt{meskire} OM9.\texttt{meskire}
chigger, red bug

OM1. tsiperz CF2. tsiperz CM3. tsiger YW4. tsiperz CF5. tsiperz
OM6. tsiperz CF7. tsiperz OM9. tsiger YW10. tsiperz
OM11. tsiperz CM12. tsigerz CF13. tsigerz YW14. tsiperz
OM15. tsiperz OM16. tsigerz OF17. tsigergz OM18. tsigerz
OM19. tsiger ~ red bug OF20. tsigerz CF21. tsigerz OM22. tsigerz
CF23. tsiger CM25. tsigerz CF26. tsigerz CM27. tsigerz CF28. tsigerz
YW29. tsiger OF30. tsigerz

scorpion

OM1. stinin lized (wife) ~ skorpien CF2. skorpien
CM3. stinin lizado ~ stinin skorpien YW4. stinin skorpien
CF5. stinin lizado ~ stinin skorpien OM6. skorpien ~ stinin lizado CF7. stinin skorpien OM9. skorpien YW10. skorpien
OM11. stinin skorpien CM12. stinin lizado ~ skorpien (does not use much) CF13. stinin skorpien YW14. skorpien
OM15. stinin lizado ~ skorpien OM16. skorpien OF17. stinin skorpien YW18. skorpien CM19. stinin lizado ~ skorpien
dragon fly, snake doctor, etc.

angleworm, earthworm, red worm
### worm

|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|

### hoppergrass, grasshopper

| OML. gree'shaper | CF2. gree'shaper | CF7. gree'shaper | YML4. gree'shaper |
| OML5. gree'shaper | CF7. gree'shaper | YML4. gree'shaper |
| OML9. gree'shaper | YF10. gree'shaper | OML1. gree'shaper | YML4. gree'shaper |
| OML2. gree'shaper | CF13. gree'shaper | YF14. gree'shaper | OML5. gree'shaper |
| OF16. gree'shaper | OF17. gree'shaper | YML8. gree'shaper |
| OML9. gree'shaper | OF19. gree'shaper | OF20. gree'shaper | OF21. gree'shaper |
| OML22. gree'shaper | CF23. gree'shaper | CM25. gree'shaper | CM26. gree'shaper |
| CM27. gree'shaper | CF28. gree'shaper | YML29. gree'shaper | YML30. gree'shaper |

### wasp

| OML. wasp | CF2. wasp | CM3. wasp | YML4. wasp |
| CF5. wasp | CM6. wasp | CF7. wasp | OML9. wasp | YF10. wasp |
| OML1. wasp | CM2. wasp | OF12. wasp | CM13. wasp | YML4. wasp |
| OML15. wasp | OF16. wasp | OF17. wasp | YML8. wasp |
CF23.wasp CM25.wasp CF26.wasp CM27.wasp
CF28.wasp YME29.wasp OF30.wasp

stamp
CF5.stampim OM6.stampim CF7.stampit OM9.stampit
YM18.stamp OM19.stamp OF20.stamp (uses)- stamp
CF26.stamp CM27.stampim CM28.stamp YME29.stamp
OF30.stampit

because
O11.bikoz CF2.bikoz CM13.bikoz (not natural) YM4.bikoz
CF5.bikoz (unnatural) OM6.bikoz CF7.bikoz OM9.bikoz
YM10.bikoz OM11.bikoz (unnatural) CM12.bikoz deri wsp takirrev
OFE17.bikoz YM18.koz OM19.bikoz OF20.bikoz (careful)
OF21.koz (unstressed) OM22.koz CF23.koz CF26.bikoz
CM27.bikoz (careful) CF28.koz - koz (unstressed)
YME29.koz - bikoz OF30.bikoz
tomorrow

OM1. tamarë CF2. tamarë CH3. tam'o're YM4. tamarë
CP5. tama're OM6. tam'o'ro CF7. tam'o'ro OM9. tama're
YP10. tamarë OM11. dama're CM12. tama're CF13. tama're
OF21. tamarë OM22. tam'a're CF23. tama're OM25. tam'o'ro (careful) CF26. tama're CM27. tama'ro (careful)
CF28. tama're YME29. tamarë OF30. tama're

yesterday

CM1. jestëdei (not natural) CF2. jestëri CH3. jestërdë
YM4. jestërdë ~de CF5. jestëdë'ë (not natural)
OM6. adanitjëtërdë CF7. jestëde OM9. jestërdë YF10. jëstëde
OM15. jestërdë'ë OF16. jestërdë'ë OFE17. jestëdei (not natural)
YM18. jestëdë. CM19. jestërdë'ë OF20. jestërdë OF21. jestëdë
OM22. jestërdë CF23. jestërdë CM25. jestëdë CF26. jëstëdë
CM27. jestëdei (careful) CF28. jëstëdë'ë YME29. jëstëde
OF30. jëstëdë

Tuesday

OM1. tuzdi CF2. t'uzdi CM3. t'uzdi'ë YM4. tuzdi CF5. tuzdi
OM6. tuzdi CF7. tuzdi CF9. tuzdi YF10. tuzdi
OM11. tuzdi'ë CM12. tuzdi CF13. t'uzdi'ë YM14. tuz'dë
OM15. tuzdi'ë OF16. tuzdi'ë ~tuzdi'ë OFE17. tuzdei (not natural)

Saturday


August


half

OM22. he`f CF23. he`f CN25. he`f CF26. he`f CM27. he`f
CF28. he`f YME29. he`f OF30. he`f

two
OM1. tu CF2. tu CN3. tu YN4. tu CF5. tu OM6. tu
CM27. tu CF28. tu YME29. tu OF30. tu

four
OM1. fo`r CF2. fo`r CN3. fo`r YM4. fo`r CF5. fo`r
OM6. fo`r CF7. fo`r OM9. fo`r YF10. fo`r OM11. fo`r
CM12. fo`r CF13. fo`r YM14. fo`r OM15. fo`r OF16. fo`r
OF17. fo`r YM18. fo`r OM19. fo`r OF20. fo`r OF21. fo`r
OM22. fo`r CF23. fo`r CN25. fo`r CF26. fo`r CM27. fo`r
CF28. fo`r YME29. fo`r OF30. fo`r

nine
OM1. na`n CF2. na`n CN3. na`n YM4. na`n CF5. na`n OM6. na`n
CF7. na`n OM9. na`n YF10. na`n OM11. na`n CM12. na`n
CF13. na`n YM14. na`n OM15. na`n OF16. na`n OFE17. na`n
YM18. na`n OM19. na`n OF20. na`n OF21. na`n OM22. na`n
CF23. na`n CM25. na`n CF26. na`n CM27. na`n CF28. na`n
YME29. na`n OF30. na`n
once(t)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{OM1. wants CF2. wants CM3. wantst YM4. wantst CF5. wants} \\
\text{OM6. wantst CF17. wants OM9. wantst YF10. wants OM11. wantst} \\
\text{CM12. wantst CF13. wantst YM4. wantst OM15. wantst} \\
\text{OF16. wants wantst CF17. wantst OM18. wantst CM20. wantst} \\
\text{CM25. wantst CF26. wantst CM27. wantst CF28. wantst CM32. wantst} \\
\text{YME29. wantst OF30. wantst}
\end{align*}
\]

twice(t)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{OM1. twas CF2. twas CM3. twast YM4. twast CF5. twas} \\
\text{OM6. twast CF17. twas OM9. twast YF10. twas OM11. twast} \\
\text{CM12. twast CF13. twas. YM4. twast OM15. twast CF17. twas} \\
\text{CF17. twas YME18. twas OM19. twast OF20. twas OF21. twas} \\
\text{OM22. twas OF23. twas CM25. twas CF26. twast CM27. twas} \\
\text{CF28. twas YME29. twast OF30. twas}
\end{align*}
\]

sixth

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{OM1. sikst CF2. sikst CM3. sikst YME14. sikst CF5. sikst} \\
\text{OM6. sikst OM9. sikst YF10. sikst OM11. sikst} \\
\text{CM12. sikst CF13. sikst YM4. sikst OM15. sikst CF17. sikst} \\
\text{CF17. sikst YME18. sikst OM19. sikst OF20. sikst (careful)} \\
\text{OF21. sikst OM22. sikst CF23. sikst CM25. sikst CF26. sikst} \\
\text{CM27. sikst CF28. sikst YME29. sikst OF30. sikst}
\end{align*}
\]
catch


perch


trot line

wharf

OM1. dak - wa'rf CF2. dak CH3. dak YM4. dak CF5. dak
OM5. dak - wo'rf CF7. wo'rf YF10. wo'rf (not common) - dak
(uses) OM11. dak - wo'rf OM12. pi'af CF13. dak - pi'af - wo'af
YM14. dak OM15. wo'rf (neighbor) OFE17. wo'af YM18. dak -
wo'rf OM19. dak OF20. dak - hwu'rf OF21. dak - dwarf
OM22. dak - wo'af (does not use) CF23. hwu'rf OM25. dak -
wo'af CF26. dak CH27. warf CF28. wo'af YM29. dak - ho'af
(not familiar) OF30. dak

music

OM1. mjuzik CF2. mjuzik CH3. mjuzik YM4. mjuzik CF5. mjuzik
OM6. mjuzik CF7. mjuzik OM9. mjuzik YM10. mjuzik
OM15. mjuzik OF16. mjuzik OF17. mjuzik YM18. mjuzik
CF23. mjuzik CM25. mjuzik CF26. mjuzik CH27. mjuzik
CF28. mjuzik YM29. mjuzik OF30. mjuzik

dance

OM1. de'ents CF2. de'ents CH3. de'ents YM4. de'ents
CF5. de'ents OM6. de'ents CF7. de'ents OM9. de'ents
YF10. de'ents OM11. de'ents OM12. de'ents CF13. de'ents
YM14. de'ents OM15. de'ents OF16. de'ents OF17. de'ents
YM18. de'ents OM19. de'ents OF20. de'ents OF21. de'ents
OM22. de'ents CF23. de'ents CM25. de'ents CF26. de'ents
CH27. de'ents CF28. de'ents YM29. de'ents OF30. de'ents
harmonica, harp, mouth harp

OM1. frints harp CF2. harmanike - frints harp (uses)
CM3. frints harp YM4. harmanike CF5. frints harp
OM6. harp CF17. frints harp (most common) - harmanike
OM9. frints harp (common) - harmanike YM10. harmanike
OM11. frints harp CM12. frints harp CF13. harp
YM14. harmanike - frints harp OM15. harps CF16. frints harp
OM17. harp YM18. harmanike CM19. harp OF20. harp
OF21. harp OM22. harp CF23. frints harp CM25. frints harp
CF26. harp CM27. frints harp CF28. harp YM29. frints harp
OF30. harp - harmanike

strictly, very well

OF2. rili CM3. rili YM4. strikli (sometimes) CF5. rili -
CF23. rili CF26. strikli CM27. rili CF28. strikli
YM29. rili OF30. rili

goal

OM1. go^u^1 CF2. go^u^1 CM3. go^u^1 YM4. go^u^1 CF5. go^u^1
OM6. go^u^1 CF17. go^u^1 OM9. go^u^1 YM10. go^u^1 OM11. go^u^1
CM12. go^u^1d CF13. go^u^1 YM14. go^u^1 OM15. go^u^1
OF16. go^u^1 OFE17. go^u^1 YM18. go^u^1 OM19. go^u^1
OF20. go^u^1 OF21. go^u^1 OM22. go^u^1 CF23. go^u^1 CM25. go^u^1
CF26. go^u^1 CM27. go^u^1 CF28. go^u^1 YM29. go^u^1
OF30. go^u^1
cartridge

OM1. kartid3 CF2. karrid3 CM3. katrid3 YM4. kartrid3iz
CF5. kartid3 OM6. kartrid3 CFE7. kartrid3 OM9. kartrid3
YF10. kartrid3 (not common) OM11. kartrid3 CM12. kartrid3
CF13. kartid3 YM14. kartrid3 OM15. kartrid3iz
OF16. kartrid3 OFE17. kartrid3 YM18. kartrid3 OM19. kartrid3
CM25. kartrid3 CF26. kartrid3 CM27. kartid3 CF28. kartrid3iz
YME29. kartid3 (does not use) OF30. kartid3

hups

OM1. hups CF2. hups CM3. hup YM4. hup CF5. hulalup - hup
YME29. hups OF30. hups

tobacco

OM1. tebeke CF2. tebeke CM3. tebe'ke YM4. tebe'ke CF5. tebeke
OM6. tebeke CFE7. tebe'ke OM9. tebeke YF10. tebe'ke
OM15. tebeke OF16. tebeke OFE17. tebeke YM18. tebe'ke
CF23. tebeke CM25. tebeke CF26. tebeke CM27. tebeke
CF28. tebe'ke YME29. tebeke OF30. tebeke
magazine

CF2.
magazine

CF5.
magazine

YM4.
magazine

OM1.
magazine

OM9.
magazine

OM2.
magazine

OM15.
magazine

OM16.
magazine

OM19.
magazine

OM20.
magazine

CM2.
magazine

CM25.
magazine

CM28.
magazine

YM29.
magazine

CM3.
magazine

YM4.
magazine

CM3.
magazine

YM4.
magazine

CM3.
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YM4.
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CM3.
magazine

YM4.
magazine

CM3.
magazine

YM4.
humor

OM1. hjum CF2. jum OM3. hjum YM4. jum CF5. hjum
OM6. hjum CF7. jum OM9. hjum YF10. hjum OM11. jum
OM12. hjum CF13. hjum YML4. hjum OM15. hjum
OF21. hjum OM22. hjum CF23. hjum CM25. hjum
CF26. hjum CI27. hjum CF28. hjum YME29. hjum
OF30. hjum

palm

OM1. pal CF2. pal OM3. pal YN4. pal CF5. pal
OM22. pal CF23. pal CI25. pal CF26. pal CM27. pal
CF26. pal YME29. pal OF30. pal

ear

OM1. eor CF2. e=s OM3. e=s YN4. e=s e=s (Mother) CF5. e=s
OM6. e=s CF7. e=s OM9. e=s YF10. e=s OM11. e=s OM12. e=s
OM13. e=s YML4. e=s OM15. e=s OF16. e=s e=s OFE17. e=s
OM18. e=s OM19. e=s OF20. e=s OF21. e=s OM22. e=s
OM23. e=s OM25. e=s CF26. e=s CH27. e=s CF28. e=s YME29. e=s
OF30. e=s
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<tr>
<th>joints</th>
<th>OML.d3oents</th>
<th>CF2.d3oents</th>
<th>CM3.d3oents</th>
<th>YM4.d3oents</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YF10.d3oents</td>
<td>OML.d3oents</td>
<td>CM12.d3oents</td>
<td>CF13.d3oents</td>
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<tr>
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<td>OF30.d3oents</td>
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material

OM1. material CF2. material OM3. material YM4. material
CF5. material OM6. material CFE7. material OM9. material
YF10. material OM11. material CM12. material CF13. material
YML4. material OM15. material OM16. material
OF17. material OM18. material OM19. material OF20. material
OF21. material OM22. material CF23. material OM25. material
- material CF26. material CM27. material CF28. material
YME29. material OF30. material

cloth

OM1. kous CF2. kou\'t OM3. kou\'t YM4. kou\'t CF5. kou\'t
OM6. kou\'t CM7. kou\'t OM9. kou\'t OF10. kou\'t OM11. kou\'t
CM12. kou\'t CF13. kou\'t OM14. kou\'t OM15. kou\'t
OF16. kou\'t OF17. kou\'t YM18. kou\'t OM19. kou\'t OF20. kous
OF21. kous OF22. kou\'t CF23. kou\'t CM25. kous
CF26. kous CM27. kou\'t CF28. kou\'t YME29. kous
OF30. kous

clothes

OM1. work CF2. work CM3. evrideikou\'z OM4. work
YM4. work CF5. evrideikou\'z OM6. work
CFE7. evrideikou\'z OM9. evridei\'wer OF10. work
OM11. work CM12. work OM13. work
YM14. work OM15. evhealz OF16. work
OF17. work CM19. work OF20. work
OF21. ewdeidres OM22. w:klou'z CF23. evri'deispiri'ol -
evri'de1 we13 r CI25. ewdei'klow'z CF26. w:klouz
CM27. w:klou'z CF28. w:klou'z YME29. w:klou'z
OF30. w:klou'z

blue jeans

OM1. blud'inz CF2. blud'inz CM3. dzinz YM4. blud'inz
CF5. dz'inz OM6. dzinz CFE7. dzinz OM9. dzinz YF10. blud'inz
OM11. dzinz CM12. dzinz CF13. dzinz YM14. blud'inz
OM15. dzinz OF16. dzinz OFE17. blud'inz YM18. dz'inz
CI25. dzinz CF26. dzinz CM27. dzinz CF28. dz'inz
YME29. blud'inz OF30. blud'inz

suit

OM1. su'ts CF2. sa't YM4. su't CF5. su't
OM6. su't CFE7. su't OM9. su't YF10. su't OM11. su't
CM12. su't CF13. su't YM14. su't OM15. su't OF16. su't
OFE17. su't YM18. su't OM19. su't OF20. su't OF21. su't
OM22. su't CF23. su't CI25. su't CF26. su't CI27. su't
CF28. su't YME29. su't OF30. su't

new

OM1. nu CF2. n'i OM3. nu YMG. nu CF5. n'i OM6. nu
YM14. n'iu OM15. n'iu. OF16. nu OFE17. n'iu YM18. nu
CF26. n'iu CM27. n'iu CF28. nu YME29. n'iu OF30. nu
handkercher, handkerchief

OM1. hænkærtæf CF2. hænkærtæf CM3. hænkærtæf
YM4. hænkærtæf CF5. hænkærtæf OM6. hænkærtæf
CFE7. hænkærtæf OM9. hænkærtæf YF10. hænkærtæf
OM11. hænkærtæf CM12. hænkærtæf CF13. hænkærtæf
OM14. hænkærtæf OM15. hænkærtæf OF16. hænkærtæf
OFE17. hænkærtæf YM13. hænkærtæf OM19. hænkærtæf
OF20. hænkærtæf OF21. hænkærtæf OM22. hænkærtæf
CF23. hænkærtæf CM25. hænkærtæf CF26. hænkærtæf
CM27. hænkærtæf CF28. hænkærtæf YM29. hænkærtæf
OF30. hænkærtæf

purse

OM1. per's CF2. per's CM3. per's YM4. per's CF5. per's
OM6. per's CFE7. per OM9. per's YF10. per OM11. per's
CM12. per's CF13. per OM14. per's OM15. per's OF16. per's
OFE17. per YM13. per OM19. per's OF20. per's OF21. per
OM22. per's CF23. per's CM25. per's CF26. per's CM27. per
CF26. per YM29. per's OF30. per's

budget, bag, wallet

OM1. bli⁴ fowl CF2. bli⁴ fowl CM3. bli⁴ fowl YM4. wally
CF5. bli⁴ fowl OM6. bli⁴ fowl CFE7. bli⁴ fowl
OM9. bli⁴ fowl YF10. bli⁴ fowl OM11. bli⁴ fowl
CM12. bli⁴ fowl CF13. bli⁴ fowl YM14. bli⁴ fol
OM15. parkitbufk CF16. per's OFE17. wally YM18. wally
OM19. bi'l fou'1d OF20. wailit - bi'elfou'1l OF21. bi'1l fou'1l
OM22. bi'elfou'1l - pakit buk OF23. bi'1l fou'1l CM25. pe's -
bi'elfou'1l CF26. bi'elfou'l CM27. pe's - bi'elfou'1l
CF28. wailit YME29. bi'elfou'1l OF30. bi'1l fou'1l

bracelet
OM1. breislit CF2. breislit CM3. breislit YM4. breislit
CM5. breislit OM6. breislit CF7. breislit YME7. breislit OM9. breislit
OM10. breislit OM11. breislit CM12. breislit
OM13. breislit YM14. breislit CM15. breislit OF16. breislit
CF17. breislit YM18. breislit OM19. breislit OF20. breislit
OF21. breislit CM22. breislit CF23. breislit CM25. breislit
CF26. breislit CM27. breislit CF28. breislit
YME29. breislit OF30. breislit

watch
OM1. wats CF2. wats CM3. wats YM4. wats OF5. wats
OM22. wats CF23. wats CM25. wats CF26. wats CM27. wats
CF28. wats YME29. wats OF30. wats

umb. alla
OM1. 'Ambrele CF2. 'Ambrele CM3. 'Ambrele YM4. 'Ambrele -
'Ambrele - 'Ambrela (last two more natural) CF5. 'Ambrele
OM6. pe'resol - 'Ambrele CF7. 'Ambrele OM9. pe'so'l -
'Ambrele YME10. 'Ambrele OM11. 'Ambrele CM12. 'Ambrele

brush

OM1. bras - bras®1 CF2. hær bras®1 ys13. bras®1 YM4. bras

OF5. bras OM6. bras CF7. bras®1 OM9. hær bras®1

YF10. bras OM11. hær bras®1 CM12. hær bras®1 CF13. hær bras

YM14. hær bras®1 OM15. bras®1 OM16. hær bras®1 OFE17. bras

YM18. bras OM19. bras OF20. bras®1 OF21. hær bras

OM22. bras®1 CF23. hær bras®1 CM25. bras®1 CF26. bras®1 CM27. hær bras CF28. bras®1 YME29. bras®1 OF30. bras®1

bristles

OM1. brisÌz CF2. brisÌz CM3. brisÌz YM4. brisÌz

CF5. brisÌz OM6. brisÌz CF7. brisÌz OM9. brisÌz YF10. brisÌz


pen

OM1. pien CF2. pien CM3. pien YM4. pien CM5. pien

haunted

ghosts, spooks, haints, haunts

wrap
out

call, escort, carry

take, escort, carry

married
talkin', planning on getting married, goin' steady

Mrs.

widow

children
CFE7. tSildrin OM9. tSildem YF10. tSildrin OM1. tSildren
OM12. tSildrin CF13. tSildrin YM14. tSildren
OM15. tSiled OM16. tSiled OFE17. tSildrin YM18. tSildren
OM19. tSiled OM20. tSiled OM21. tSiled OM22. tSiled
CF23. tSiled CM25. tSiled CM26. tSiled CM27. ofspring-tSiledren
CF28. tSiled CM29. tSiled CM30. tSired
girl
OM1. deO1 CF2. deO1 CM3. deO1 YM4. deO1 CF5. deO1
OM6. deO1 CFE7. deO1 OM9. deO1 YF10. deO1 OM11. deO1
CM2. deO1 CF13. deO1 YM14. deO1 OM15. deO1 OM17. deO1
OM22. deO1 OF23. deO1 CM25. deO1 CM26. deO1 CM27. deO1
CF28. deO1 YME29. deO1 OF30. deO1
daughter
CF28. dO YME29. dO OF30. dO
father
OM1. faO CM2. faO CM3. faO YM4. faO CF5. faO OM6. faO
CFE7. faO OM9. faO YF10. faO OM11. faO CM12. faO
CF13. faO YM14. faO OM15. faO OF16. faO OFE17. faO
parents


pa


ma

grandma

OM1. gree'nm a CF2. gree'nm a CM3. gree'nm a YM4. gree'nm a
CF5. gree'nm a OM6. gree'ndmo. CFM7. gree'nm a OM9. gree'nm a
YF10. gree'nm a OM11. gree'nm a CF12. gree'nm a CF13. gree'nm a
YM14. gree'nm a OM15. gree'nm a OF16. gree'nm a OFE17. gree'nm a
YM18. gree'nm a OM19. gree'nm a OF20. gree'nm a OF21. gree'nm a
CM22. gree'nm a CF23. gree'nm a CM25. gree'nm a CF26. gree'nm a
CM27. gree'nm a CF29. gree'nm a YM29. gree'nm a OF30. gree'nm a

grandpa

OM1. gree'npa CF2. gree'npa CM3. gree'npa YM4. gree'npa
CF5. gree'npa OM6. gree'npa CFM7. gree'npa OM9. gree'npa
OM11. gree'npa CM12. gree'npa CF13. gree'npa
YM14. gree'npa OM15. gree'npa OF16. gree'npa OFE17. gree'npa
YM18. gree'npa OM19. gree'np a OF20. gree'np a
OF21. gree'np a OM22. gree'np a CF23. gree'np a CM25. gree'np a
CF26. gree'np a CM27. gree'np a CF28. gree'np a YM29. gree'np a
OF30. gree'np a

aunt

OM1. eint CF2. e'ent CM3. e'nt YM4. e'nt CF5. e'nt
OM6. e'nt CF17. e'nt OM9. e'nt YF10. e'nt OM11. e'nt
CM12. e'nt CF13. e'nt YM14. e'nt OM15. e'nt OF16. e'nt
OFE17. e'nt YM18. e'nt OM19. e'nt OF20. e'nt CF21. e'nt
CM22. e'nt CF23. e'nt CM25. e'nt CF26. e'nt CM27. e'nt
CF28. e'nt YM29. e'nt OF30. e'nt
your aunt

OM1. jure\^\text{int} \quad CF2. jure\^\text{ent} \quad CM3. jure\^\text{int} \quad Y\text{M4. jure\^\text{ent}}

CF5. jure\^\text{ent} \quad OM6. jure\^\text{ent} \quad CF6. jure\^\text{ent} \quad CF7. jure\^\text{ent}

OM9. jure\^\text{ent} \quad YF10. jure\^\text{ent} \quad OM11. jure\^\text{int} \quad OM12. jure\^\text{int}

CM13. jure\^\text{int} \quad YM14. jure\^\text{ent} \quad CM15. jure\^\text{ent}

OF16. jure\^\text{ent} \quad OF17. jure\^\text{ent} \quad YM18. jure\^\text{ent} \quad OM19. jure\^\text{ent}

OF20. jure\^\text{ent} \quad OF21. jure\^\text{int} \quad OM22. jure\^\text{ent} \quad CF23. jure\^\text{int}

CM25. jure\^\text{int} \quad CF26. jure\^\text{int} \quad CM27. jure\^\text{int} \quad CF28. jure\^\text{int}

YME29. jure\^\text{ent} \quad OF30. jure\^\text{ent}

nephew

OM1. nefju \quad CF2. nef\^\text{ju} \quad CM3. nefju \quad Y\text{M4. nef\^\text{ju}} \quad CF5. nef\^\text{ju}

OM6. nef\^\text{ju} \quad CF7. nef\^\text{ju} \quad OM9. nef\^\text{ju} \quad YF10. nef\^\text{ju} \quad OM11. nef\^\text{ju}

CM12. nef\^\text{ju} \quad CF13. nef\^\text{ju} \quad Y\text{M14. nef\^\text{ju}} \quad OM15. nef\^\text{ju}

OF16. nef\^\text{ju} \quad OF17. nef\^\text{ju} \quad Y\text{M18. nef\^\text{ju}} \quad OM19. nef\^\text{ju}

OF20. nef\^\text{ju} \quad OF21. nef\^\text{ju} \quad OM22. nef\^\text{ju} \quad CF23. nef\^\text{ju}

CM25. nef\^\text{ju} \quad CF26. nef\^\text{ju} \quad CM27. nef\^\text{ju} \quad CF28. nef\^\text{ju}

YME29. nef\^\text{ju} \quad OF30. nef\^\text{ju}

Mary

OM1. meri \quad CF2. meri \quad CM3. meri \quad Y\text{M4. meri} \quad CF5. meri

OM6. meri CF7. meri \quad OM9. meri \quad YF10. meri \quad OM11. meri

CM12. meri \quad CF13. meri \quad Y\text{M14. meri} \quad CM15. meri

OF16. meri \quad OF17. meri \quad Y\text{M18. meri} \quad OM19. meri \quad OF20. meri

OF21. meri \quad OM22. meri \quad CF23. meri \quad CM25. meri \quad CF26. meri

CM27. meri \quad CF28. meri \quad YME29. meri \quad OF30. meri
Cooper

Negro - polite

Negro - impolite

OM9, kuper CF2, kuper CF3, kuper CF4, kuper CF5, kuper
OM6, kuper CF6, kuper (uses) CF7, kuper OM9, kuper YF10, kuper
OM11, kuper CF12, kuper CF13, kuper YM14, kuper OM15, kaper
OM16, kuper OF17, kuper YM18, kuper OM19, kuper OP20, kuper
OM21, kuper OM22, kuper CF23, kaper - kaper CM25, kaper
OM26, kuper CM27, kaper CF28, kaper YM29, kaper OP30, kaper

OM1, nigröz CF2, nigröz - kaled CF3, kaledpipl

OM4, nigröz CF5, kaled OM6, nigröz CF7, nigröz
OM9, kaled YF10, nigröz OM11, nigröz - kaledpipl

OM12, nigröz CF13, nigröz YM14, nigröz OM15, nigröz
OM16, nigröz OF17, nigröz YM18, nigröz OM19, nigröz
OM20, nigröz OF21, nigröz CM22, kaledman CM23, nigröz -

OM25, nigröz CF26, nigröz CM27, nigröz

CF28, nigröz YM29, kaledpipl - nigröz OP30, kaledpipl

OM1, nigröz CM13, nigröz YM14, nigröz (is only term)

CF5, nigröz CM6, nigröz CF7, nigröz OM9, nigröz YF10, nigröz
OM11, nigröz CM12, nigröz CF13, nigröz CM14, nigröz

OM15, nigröz OF17, nigröz YM18, nigröz OM19, nigröz OP20, nigröz

OP21, nigröz CM22, nigröz CF23, nigröz - darkiz CM25, nigröz

CF26, nigröz CM27, nigröz CF28, nigröz YM29, nigröz

OP30, nigröz
foreigner

MO1. forinerz CF2. forinerz CM3. forinerz HM4. forinerz

CF5. forinerz OML. forinerz CFLE7. forinerz CM9. forinerz

YM10. forinerz CM11. farinerz CM12. farinerz CF13. forinerz

YM14. forinerz OML. farinerz OF16. farinerz OFE17. forinerz


OM22. forin CF23. forinerz CM25. farinerz CF26. farinerz

CM27. forinerz CF28. farinerz YME29. farinerz OF30. farinerz

Missouri

OM1. mizure CF2. mizure CM3. mizure YME. mizure

CF5. mizure OML. mizure CM7. mizure OM9. mizure

YM10. mizure CM11. mizure CM12. mizure CF13. mizure

YM14. mizure CM15. mizure OF16. mizure OFE17. mizure


OM22. mizure CM23. mizure CM25. mizure CF26. mizure

CM27. mizure CF28. mizure YME29. mizure OF30. mizure

Massachusetts

OM1. mesetjustes CF2. mesetjustes CM3. mesetjustes

YM4. mesetjustes CF5. mesetjustes OM6. mesetjustes

CF17. mesetjustes CM9. mesetjustes YM10. mesetjustes

OM11. mesetjustes CM12. mesetjustes CF13. mesetjustes

YM14. mesetjustes CM15. mesetjustes (neighbor) mesetjustes

OF16. mesetjustes OFE17. mesetjustes YM18. mesetjustes

OM19. mesetjustes OF20. mesetjustes OF21. mesetjustes
Cincinnati

OM1. sin|enere CF2. sin|enere CI3. sin|enere YM4. sin|enere

CF5. sin|enere OM6. sin|enere CF7. sin|enere CI9. sin|enere

YM10. sin|enere CF11. sin|enere CI12. sin|enere

CF13. sin|enere YM14. sin|enere OM15. sin|enere

OM16. sin|enere CF17. sin|enere YM18. sin|enere

OM19. sin|enere CF20. sin|enere CF21. sin|enere

OM22. sin|enere CF23. sin|enere CI25. sin|enere

CF26. sin|enere CI27. sin|enere CF28. sin|enere

YM29. sin|enere

sing

CI1. sin|n CF2. sin|n CI3. sin YM4. sin CF5. se'n

OM6. se'n CF7. sin OM9. sin YF10. sin OM11. sin

CM12. se'n CF13. sin YM14. sin CI15. se'n OF16. sin

OF17. sin YM18. se'n CI19. sin OF20. sin CI20. sin

OM22. sin CF23. se'n CI25. sin CF26. se'n CI27. sin

YM29. sin CF30. se'n

preachment, sermon

OM1. semen CF2. prit|in CI3. semen YM4. semen

CF5. semen prit|in OM6. semen CF7. semen OM9. semen

YF10. gaspal OM11. gaspal CI12. semen CF13. prit|in semen

YM14. semen CI15. semen OF16. semen CF17. semen
brother, preacher, pastor

OM1. pritʃer CF2. paeIste CM3. pritʃer YM4. pritʃer
CF5. pritʃer OM6. pritʃer - paeIste (uses) - prit
CM12. pritʃer CF13. paeIste YM14. paeIste CM15. pritʃer
OF16. pritʃer OF17. ministe YM18. pritʃer OM19. paeIste
OF20. ministe OF21. pritʃer OM22. ministe CF23. pritʃer
CM25. ministe CF26. pritʃer CM27. pritʃer (most common) -
peaIste CF28. pritʃer YM29. pritʃer OF30. pritʃer - ministe

jackleg preacher

CF5. d3̞3e̞k̞le̞g pritʃer OM9. (has heard it used)
OM11. d3̞3e̞k̞le̞g pritʃer (uses some) CM12. d3̞3e̞k̞le̞g pritʃer
OM15. d3̞3e̞k̞ le̞g OF16. d3̞3e̞k̞le̞g pritʃer OM19. d3̞3e̞k̞le̞g pritʃer
OM22. (has heard of) [d3̞3e̞k̞ le̞g karpinter]
CF28. d3̞3e̞k̞le̞g (not preacher)

joined

OM1. d3̞3e̞n CF2. d3̞3e̞n CM3. d3̞3e̞n YM4. d3̞3e̞n
CF5. d3̞3e̞n OM6. d3̞3e̞n CF7. d3̞3e̞n OM9. d3̞3e̞n
YM10. d3̞3e̞n OM11. d3̞3e̞n CM12. d3̞3e̞n CF13. d3̞3e̞n
YM14. d3̞3e̞n OM15. d3̞3e̞n CM16. d3̞3e̞n OF17. d3̞3e̞n
YM18. d3̞3e̞n OM19. d3̞3e̞n OF20. d3̞3e̞n OF21. d3̞3e̞n
miracles

earth

law
sheriff


judge


law and order

O1. lqoRde CF2. lqoRde C3. lqoRde YM4. lqoRde
CF5. lqoRde OM6. lqoRde CF7. lqoRde OM9. lqoRde
YF10. lqoRde OM11. lqoRde CM12. lqoRde CM13. lqoRde
YM14. lqoRde OM15. lqoRde OF16. lqoRde OM17. lqoRde
(const not natural) YM18. lqoRde OM19. lqoRde OF20. lqoRde
OF21. lqoRde OM22. lqoRde CF23. lqoRde CF26. lqoRde
CM27. lqoRde CF28. lqoRde YM29. lqoRde OF30. lqoRde
appendicitis

- CF2. epindésares CH3. epindésares
- CF5. epindésares CH6. epindésares
- CF10. epindésares
- CF13. epindésares
- CF16. epindésares
- YF16. epindésares
- OF20. epindésares
- CF25. epindésares
- CF28. epindésares
- OF30. epindésares

scar

- CF2. skaer CH3. skaer CH4. skaer
- CF5. skaer
- CM9. skaer OF10. skaer CM11. skaer
- CF13. skaer YF14. skaer CM15. skaer
- OF16. skaer OF17. skaer YF18. skaer CM19. skaer
- CF26. skaer CM27. skaer OF28. skaer YF29. skaer OF30. skaer

diptheria

- CM2. dipiri CH3. dipiri YF4. dipiri
- CM5. dipiri CM6. dipiri CM7. dipiri CM9. dipiri
- YF10. dipiri CM11. dipiri CM12. dipiri
- CM14. dipiri CM15. dipiri CM16. dipiri OF17. dipiri
quinine

OM1. kwana'n CF2. kwa-na-n CI3. kwa-na-n YL4. kwa-na-n
CF5. kwa-na-n OM6. kwanan CF7. kwanan OM9. kwanan
YF10. kwanan OM11. kwa-na-n CM12. kwanan CF13. kwa-na-n
YML4. kwanan OM15. kwa'na'n OF16. kwa-na-n OF17. kwa-na-n
OM22. kwanan CF23. kwa-na-n CM25. kwanan CF26. kwa-na-n
CM27. kwanan CF28. kwa'na'n YML29. kwa-na'n OF30. kwa-na-n

iodine

OM1. a'edan CF2. a'edan CM3. a'dan YL4. a'edan
CF5. a'edan OM6. a'dan CF7. a'dan OM9. a'dan
YF10. a'dan OM11. a'dan CM12. a'dan CF13. a'dan
YML4. a'dan OM15. a'dan CM16. a'dan OF17. a'dan
YML8. a'dan OM19. a'dan OF20. a'dan OF21. a'dan
OM22. a'dan CF23. a'dan CM25. a'dan CF26. a'dan
CM27. a'dan CF28. a'dan YML29. a'dan OF30. a'dan

swallow it

OM1. swalolit CF2. swalolit CM3. swalolit YL4. swalol
CF5. swalolit OM6. swalolit CF7. swalolit (careful)
OM9. swalolit YF10. swalolit OM11. swalolit CM12. swalol
CF13. swalol YML4. swalolit OM15. swalolit OF16. swalol
OFE17. swalol YML8. swalol OM19. swalol CF20. swalol (careful)
wound


deaf


quite or right (spry)

middlin, fair d'middlin

CM1. fe'erdimidlin CF2. midlin CM3. tele'eblw2l
CM5. fe'erdimidlin (does not use much) CM6. midlin -
fe'rdimidlin CM7. ferli'midlin CM9. midlin - fe'rdimidlin
OM1. dgst midlin CM2. fe'erdimidlin YML4. fe'rdimidlin
OM5. feramidlin YML8. ferdi'midlin OM19. fe'erdimidlin
CM23. midlin def q. CF26. midlin CM27. midlin - fe'rdimidlin
CM28. fe'erdimidlin (old)

poor

OM1. pu'er CF2. pu'er CM3. pu'er YML4. pu'er CF5. pu'er
OM6. pou'er CF7. pu'ter CM9. pou'ter YF10. pu'ter OM11. pu'ter
CM12. pu'ter CF13. pu'ter YML4.pou'ter OM15. pu'ter OF16. pu'ter
CM17. pu'ter YML8. pu'ter OM19. pu'ter OF20. pu'ter OF21. pu'ter
OM22. pu'ter CF23. pu'ter CM25. pu'er CF26. pu'er CM27. pu'ter
CM28. pu'ter YME29. po'ter OF30. parer - pu'ter

in mourning

OM1. mou'menin CF2. moenin CM3. mou'menin YML4. mo'emenin
CM5. mornin OM6. mou'irnin CF7. mornin OM9. mou'irnin
YF10. mournin OM11. mou'irnin CM12. mornin CF13. mou'irnin
YML4.mou'irnin OM15. mou'irnin OF16. mo'even OFE17. mou'irnin
YML8. mou'irnin OM19. mou'irnin OF20. mou'irnin OF21. mou'irnin
OM22. morn CF23. mornin CM25. mornin CM27. mou'irnin
CM28. mou'irnin YME29. mou'irnin OF30. mou'irnin
Confederate War, Civil War, War Between the States

nothing
can't

won't

want
rather

OML. reeber CF2. reeber CH3. reeber YM4. reeber CF5. reeber
OM6. reeber CF17. reeber OML. reeber YFM10. reeber OML. reeber
OM11. reeber CF1. reeber YML4. reeber CF16. reeber OFE17. reeber
CF23. reeber CF26. adreese CH27. reeber CF28. reeber YM29. reeber
OF30. adreese

 queer

OM1. kwiers CF2. kwiers CH3. kwiers YM4. kwiers CF5. kwiers
OM12. kwiers CF13. kwiers YM4. kwiers kwiers (old people use
this) OM15. kwiers OF16. kwiers OFE17. kwiers YM18. kwiers
CF26. kwiers CM27. kwiers CF28. kwiers YM29. kwiers
OF30. kwiers

(look) here

OM1. luk his CF2. luk his CH3. lukhis YM4. lukrat his
CF5. luk his OM6. lukhis CF17. lukrashe CF5. lukhis
YFM10. lukhis OM11. lukhis OM12. luk his OF13. lukhis
YM14. lukhis OM15. his OF14. lukrashe OFE17. lukhis
OM22. lukhis CF23. lukhis CF25. his CF26. lukhis
OM27. his CF26. lukhis YME29. lukhis OF30. lukhis
put (it)


on


YM1. on OM5. on OM11. on OM13. on OM15. on OM16. on OM17. on OM18. on OM19. on OM22. on OM25. on OM26. on OM28. on OM29. on OM30. on

don't touch it

OM1. tattsit CF2. tattsit OM3. tattsit YM4. dounttattsit

CF5. dounttattsit OM6. tattsit CF27. dounttattsit OM9. tattsit

YM10. tattsit OM11. tattsit OM12. tattsit CF13. tattsit

YM14. tattsit OM15. tattsit OF16. tattsit OF17. tattsit


OM22. tattsit CF23. tattsit OM25. dountjutatts CF26. dounttatts

CF28. tattsit YM29. tattsit
took

OM1. teiknit  CF2. teiknit  CM3. tukit  YM4. tukit  CF5. tu*k
CM6. tuk  CF7. tukit  OM9. tukit  YM18. tuk  OM31. tu*k
OM12. ta*kit  CF13. tukit  YM4. ta*kit  OM15. teiknit
OM16. tukit  OFE17. tukit  YM18. tukit  OM19. teiknit  tu*k
OM20. tu*kit  OF21. tukit  OM22. tu*k  CF23. ty*k  CM25. tuk
CF26. teiknit  CM27. tukit  CF28. tu*k  YM29. teiknit  tu*k
CF30. teiknit

ago

OM1. jerzegou1  CF2. jirzegou1  CH3. jirzegou  YM4. jirzegou1
CF5. ji1rzegou1  OM6. jirzegou1  CF7. jirzegou1
OM9. jetrzegou1  YM10. jirzegou1  CH11. jirzegou1
CH12. jirzegou1  CM13. jirzegou1  YM14. jirzegou1
OM15. jirzegou1  OF16. jirzegou1  OFE17. jirzegou1
YM18. jirzegou1  CM19. jirzegou1  OF20. ji1rzegou1
OF21. jirzegou1  OM22. jirzegou1  CF23. jetrzegou1
CM25. jirzegou  CF26. jirzegou  CM27. jirzegou1
CF28. jirzegou1  YM29. jirzegou1  OF30. jirzegou1

care

OM1. ke1er  CF2. ki1er  CM3. ke*er  YM4. keer  CF5. ke1er
OM6. ki1er  CM7. ke1er  OM9. ke*er  YM10. keer
OM11. keer  CM12. ke1er  CM13. keer  YM14. ke1er
OM15. ke1er  CM7. ke1er  CM13. keer  OF16. keer  OFE17. keer
Just carry in my arms CF13.tukit YML4.ta'kit
OM15. hit it OF16.tukit OFL17.tukit YML8. tukit
CF23. tisit CM25. swale't OF26. hits (it has) CM27. tukit
CF28. tisit YML29. tisit OF30. tei'kpit

again

OM1. oge'en CF2. oge'en CM3. oge'en YML4. ogi'en CF5. oge'en
OM6. ogi'en CF6. oge'en OM9. ogi'n YML10. ogi'n OM11. oge'n
OM17. oge'en YML18. ogi'en OM19. oge'ln OF20. ogi'ен
CF21. ogi'en CM22. oge'en CF23. oge'en CM25. oge'n
CF26. ogi'n CM27. oge'en CF28. ogi'en YML29. ogi'en
OF30. oge'ен

correctly

OM1. kerekli CF2. kerekli CM3. kerekli YML4. kerekli
CF5. kerekli OM6. kerekli OF7. kerekli OM9. kerekli
CF10. kerekli CM11. kerekli CM12. kerekli CF13. kerekli
YML4. kerekli CM15. kerekli CM16. kerekli CM17. kerekli
OF22. hidânit kerekli CF23. kerekli CM25. kerekli
CF26. kerekli CM27. kerekli CM28. kerekli YML29. kerekli
OF30. kerekli

whole

OM1. ho'uit CF2. ho'ulti'ni CM3. ho'uit YML4. ho'uit
thing

heap (of things)

bulk
OML. bu'lk OF16. bu'lk OFE17. bulki YME. balki
OM9. bu'lk OP20. bu'lk OF21. bulki OM22. bulki
CF23. ba'lk CM25. bu'lk CM27. ban'sam ~ bulki
CF28. bu'lk ~ bu'lk CM29. bulki OP30. ban'sam ~ bu'lk

bulge

OM1. buld OF2. buld CM3. buld YME. buld
CF5. ba'ld OM6. buld OF7. ba'ld OM9. ba'ld
YF10. buld OM11. buld CM12. buld CF13. buld
YM18. buld OM19. buld OF20. buld CM22. buld CF23. ba'ld
CM27. buld CF2. bu'ld CM3. buld YME29. buld OF30. buld

reckon

OM1. a.reken CF2. reken CM3. areken YME. reken
(not often) CF5. reken CM6. reken
CF8. reken OF9. reken CM10. reken YF10. reken
OM11. reken CM12. reken YME. reken CM14. reken
OM15. re'ken OF16. areken CF17. a.reken CM19. reken
CM27. a.reken CF28. reken (older) YME19. reken
OF30. areken

I'll swear, I'll swan

OM1. a.swan ~ a.swan (wife) CF2. a.swan CM3. a.swan
YM1. a.lswan (sometimes) CF5. a.swan CM6. a.swan
CFE7. asweør ~ aswan  OMI9. alswan ~ alswr
YP10. a swet ~ alswn  OML1. alsweör ~ alswn
CM12. (not used much) CF13. asweør  YML4. swet ~ swa'n
OM15. swet ~ swa'n  OFE17. a bidarnd  YML8. alswør
OM19. swa'n  OF21. a swan  CF26. asweör ~ alswn1
CM27. a swa'n  CF26. a swani1  YME29. swa'n ~ swet ~ swetp bidem ~
hat dem juolad swør (sister)  OF30. alsei1
VITA

Patricia Joanne Hoff was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, September 16, 1932. She completed twelve years of public school education in Little Rock and then finished two years at Little Rock Junior College. The Bachelor of Arts degree in Speech was earned with honors at Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas. Then she attended the University of Arkansas with a National Collegiate Players scholarship and completed the Master of Arts degree in 1955.

In September of 1955 she began teaching at Hendrix College and remained there for eight years. In 1958 she began attending summer school at Louisiana State University. In 1963 she left her job at Hendrix in order to continue work on the doctorate. During the year of 1963-1964 she worked as a graduate assistant and became interested in second language teaching. In 1964 she accepted a job as assistant professor of Speech at the College of Guam, located in the Marianas Islands in the Western Pacific.
Candidate: Patricia Joanne Hoff

Major Field: Speech

Title of Thesis: A Dialect Study of Faulkner County, Arkansas

Approved:

[Signature]
Major Professor and Chairman

[Signature]
Dean of the Graduate School

EXAMINING COMMITTEE:

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

Date of Examination:

January 3, 1968