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A PHONETIC STUDY OF THE FRENCH SPOKEN
IN SALTZMAN SETTLEMENT, VERMILION PARISH, LOUISIANA

A Thesis

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
Master of Arts

in

The Department of Foreign Languages

by

Joseph Doris Saltzman
B.A., Northwestern State College of Louisiana, 1954
August, 1957
MANUSCRIPT THESES

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119-a
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author wishes to express his sincere appreciation and gratitude to Dr. John Guilbeau, who so patiently checked his material and guided him in his work; to the various informants without whom this study could not have been made; and to his wife, Alice, for typing his thesis and for her encouragement.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgment</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I   Texts</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II  Translations of texts</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III Phonetic study</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vowels</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vowel nasalization</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-vowels</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consonants</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syllabication</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sounds in combination</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breath-groups</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accents and stress groups</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emphatic stress</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occurrence and function of ö</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of consonants and vowels</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linking</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaison</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of two consonants</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assimilation</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double consonants</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of a consonant</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of two vowels</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elision</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocalic liaison</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of a vowel</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected bibliography</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vita</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABSTRACT

The purpose of this thesis is to present a phonetic study of the French spoken in Saltzman Settlement, a small farming community located southwest of Gueydan, Vermilion Parish, Louisiana. The study is based on a body of material, recorded on tape, consisting of tales and personal experiences related by six informants from the area. The study consists of edited texts transcribed from the recordings, a translation of the texts into English, and a phonetic analysis of the transcribed material.
INTRODUCTION

Saltzman Settlement is a small rural community located six miles southwest of Gueydan in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana. The Louisiana Acadian or "Cajun" variety of Louisiana French is the main language used in this area. Although English is rapidly gaining in popularity among the younger set, French is still the language spoken in the homes.

It is the purpose of this thesis to present a phonetic study of the speech of the French-speaking people of this area.

This study is based on a body of material transcribed from tape recordings. The texts thus obtained consist of tales and personal experiences related by six native speakers of this region. The recordings were made in the spring of 1955.

Chapter I consists of examples of the material transcribed from the tape recordings for each of the six informants. This represents a good sampling of the thirty pages of material on which this study is based. To facilitate the interpretation of the texts we include in Chapter II an English translation of the texts. Chapter III consists of a phonetic analysis of the data contained in
The phonetic alphabet used in the transcription, along with examples from Standard French (unless otherwise indicated) representing the sound of each, follows:

1 as in qui
1 as in bit (English)
\text{a} as in \text{étê}
\text{à} as in belle
\text{ê} as in bat (English)
\text{a} as in rat (medial timbre)
\text{à} as in bas (velar variety)
o as in chaud
\text{ô} as in port
u as in oú
\text{û} as in look (English)
\text{û} as in pu
\text{û} as in German müs sen (open variety)
\text{ô} as in mieux
\text{é} as in le
\text{è} as in soeur
\text{y} as in yeux
\text{ë} as in lui
\text{ê} as in oui
\text{p} as in pêche
\text{b} as in battre
\text{t} as in table
\text{d} as in donner
k as in quand
ɡ as in garder
f as in flèvre
v as in yeau
ɔ as in gous
z as in zéro
â as in chaud
j as in jour
h as in hope (English)
m as in main
n as in nette
ý nasalized yod
ŋ as in king (English)
ã as in laisser
r as in rouge (tongue-tip flap)
ʁ as in right (English)
ʒ as in church (English)
ðj as in joke (English)

In the transcribed material breath-groups are indicated by either a period or a question mark placed immediately after them, and a pause of hesitation within a breath-group is indicated by the symbol (\ldots). Breath-groups are divided into stress-groups, and the word or syllable receiving the group accent is preceded by the symbol ('). Syllables receiving emphatic stress are preceded by the symbol ("). The symbol (.) placed directly under a voiced
A list of the informants along with their ages, occupations and education follows:

I. Doles Saltzman, 46, farmer, no formal education.

II. Mrs. Darius Guidry, 43, housewife, no formal education.

III. Mrs. Reese Froussard, 37, housewife, fourth grade education.

IV. Mr. Neelis Adams, 41, farmer, second grade education.

V. Mr. Darius Guidry, 47, farmer, no formal education.

VI. Mr. Nelson Primeaux, 35, farm tenant, second grade education.

In Chapter I, the texts are numbered I, II, III, IV, V, and VI, corresponding to the informants above. When more than one tale is related by an informant, the designations A, B, C, etc. are added.

The examples cited in Chapter III are given in phonetic transcription, underlined. The translation is enclosed in quotation marks. A reference to the occurrence
of the example is given in parentheses whenever it was taken from the texts included in Chapter I. The designation (II A, 2), for instance, refers to text II A, line 2. Examples taken from the transcribed material not included in the samples of texts have no reference designation.
CHAPTER I

TEXTS

I

la ñas o kokodri

1 6 j 'vô vu rakö'te ë 'pô pûr la ñas o kokodri.

prômyët'mâ pur a'le a la ñas o kokodri fole'd ët ë

'pô prepa're. e pûr ët prepa're sa prë've se k ën

æple ën 'gaf ... avek ë kroëse dë 'fër ... a pô pre ë

dûmi 'pus dë 'gro ... tûr'ne kûm ën am'sô a pûr'sô.

ë s ete arëje aprë ën 'përs. i fole 'byë kô sa 'swëy
dë 'trët a trët së pyë 'd lô. e 'la pûr ëmne së dôdëk

1 'mës ... s ete ë kwë buku difi'sil. ëë fole sa swëy

akro'ë aprë la sëtûr d ën përs'ôn. e l l ha'le ën

10 aryër dë 'lëi a 'pyë. fole sa 'marë dëk l 'meë.

fole

marës e dë le grän'z ërb e përs'ôn kûnëse 'pû eyu 1 kok-
dëkodri e'te ... eyu s kô il ete tru've suvë de 'fwâ ... 

dë de pti 'lak u dë de tru 'd o k ete pû 'byë 'grë e

k ete ëtu're avek de gränz ërb ku'pât. e suvë de 'fwâ

15 de ti'z ërb de ti 'sôl eyu s kô y ave bu'ku de jî'bye

k ete po'ze alëtûr dë sô tru 'd o (là) pûr swar 'd l o 
pûr 'bwar. eyu s kô l ñë'sôr ete suvë de 'fwâ kôtë d

ari've (là) a s tru 'd o (là) pûr swar d l o pûr 'bwar
diz nôf së 'trât. e kôbyë le 'po sô vâ" de dâ s tâ 'là. e 'bë föle k sa sëy ân "bôn 'po ... pûr sa 'vo trât së 'su a sëkât su 'l pye. e a pre'zë ân po d koko'dri sô vâ jûska dô pyas e âni l 'pye e 'plûs.

e se âsas 'lâ ete tu 'fe ... alë'tûr dû 'meû dû lak 'blâ ... dâ ô pó de têr flo'tât kô y ân à "tu'fur ki'rës dô se têr flo'tât (lâ) opra dû lak 'blâ.

II A
le karât volôr

1 èn 'fwâs e 'te ân 'fly e la 'mêr e a tne. èn o'têl. e al a 'pri èn jalu'zri kôt sa 'fly è 'fur. e a lî a fe 'mêt ë 'ho ... pûr sô sër'vô la 'gêt pûr pû k a ... kô "pûr'sôûn la 'vôy (vu kône). e a "pre'së sô sër'vô pûr fêr èn "tit 'krak o âa'si pûr var 'dyêr ... war lô môn pa'ser. e lûl i vulê 'pô ÿ sa fe ë 'fur il a dési-
'de d fêr èn tit 'krak. i lî a lese 'war e _____1 zôn ki pa'ser pi ki ... ki rûgâr'de (vu kône) yu il oryô 'pû ku"sëe l'sar. e il ë 'di i krwà'yoûk 'lâ (18) kô il oryô pû ku"sëe dâ sët plas 'lâ. e il ë "vû sët pûr'sôûn (lâ) dô l âa'si. sa fe l ît 'di mê ga:r war lô la "bêl pûr'sôûn. l ît di "mê: 'vîj e "jâmè vû osî 'bo. sa fe il ë ari've il ë rê'trê e kô il e'tyô apre su'pe a yûz a Ëmâ'de war si il avyô 'vû èn plû bêl pûrsûn 'k ël. e il ë 'di "pû plû 'bêl me o"si 'bêl. e a rsîble a sa 'mêr. e ël a s a du'te kô s ete sa 'fly il avyô 'vû.

1The tape is unintelligible at this point.
il ô ete par'ti ... al a ete la'bà a s 'kép. mël a lez a "pà kô'te. lô prômye ma'të a lez a kô'te. më lô dûzyêm ma'të a lez a pà kô'te. n ave 'ën k ave res'te. fe i s a ka'se. kë al a ri've y ave ë'kôr ën ët bôn ëco-dys're d 'vyâm apre bu'yîr. sa fe a 'di (me di) j và o'kôr yë 'rûr èn bôn frika'ëse. ë pure mâm'ë. sa fe kât ... tô k al ete ën'dâ (1) ëm a sor'ti. e 'ël a vule a so've. a vule a ën a'le. e il a pà vu'lë. îll a "pre'se "pre'se skà k al a res'te e a yëz a 'kôj a mâm'ë. e kë lez ët a arî've il a ... a e "kël ki la vu'le. sa la vule 'tu. s ete ën "bël pêr'sôn. sa fe sû'llâ k a've res'te 'dô s e 'lôj ki il a gë'ye. i di j ëm'rè truve ke'kè k e ase bô uvri'ye pur fër ën 'pôrð dë ma 'sëm ës mô 'pêr kô "pêr'sôn s aperâ't'vere. me y èn a ën dôs ki 'ôj më "mwa a sû ase fë uvriye pur 'sâ. "mwa a 'pô. më i 'di si tû 'pô (i di) tû pura l 'fôr. fe il a fe ën 'pôrð dë la 'sëm ... dë sa 'sëm apre la mezô 'd sô 'pêr. il a fe ën 'pôrð ko "pêr'sôn ore 'vu k y ave ën pôrð dô fe 'lâ. ëwî il a'le e i debare sa 'pôrð e i rä'tre e i rsor'te e "pêrsôn sa've. ë 'jûr sa mèr 'ôj ... a di're tû rât su'vâ dë ta 'sëm e tû 'rsor e tû la 'bar. pûr'kwà tû fe 'sâ? e ëh i 'di me y a "pà e'ryë. j vô 'sô kêm 'sâ. ë 'jûr i sô de'sì'de dô truve la më'yêr dô râ'tre dë sët 'sëm. il ë 'vû sët bôl pêr'sôn. e y a râ'tre.ën vyëy 'fêm ën vyëy hu'dù (s ete). a y a dô'ne ën "bël 'bag. a y a mi 'sà dë sô 'dwô. sa il à ëdor'mi. e i puvyô 'pû la Rowe'ye. ël a se'ye
... al a se'ye ã la reve'ye e a puve 'pà. il aseyò tut mãi'fër pu ã la reve'ye. al ave de "bo 'ëfò. pi sa la "pë'ye: e sa ... al ave de "bël 'mè. sa i "frote se
75 'mè: ... a "ryë. e là a y ote sa 'bag e a i "rme'te. a ... e là jis'kà a y a ote "tu 'nët (sa bag). 'là a s a reve'ye. kà il a ri've (lëW) il ete "si kò'të kò il ò fe ën "gròs 'nòs. e ë sò ma'rye.

II B

ti jà e la betay a sët tët

1 ën 'rwà s e'ëte ti jà e sò 'sàyë e la betay a sët 'tët. tu le sët 'à folë kô ... i mâj ën 'fiy ... i mâjò ën 'fiy. e sò "jûr 'là s ëte l 'tûr d la fiy dû 'rwà. folë sa mâj la plû bèl 'fiy kô y a've. sa fe s ëte o
5 'tûr a la fiy dû 'rwà. fe la fiy dû 'rwà a parti dà l 'bwà. e ti jà a'ri've e sò 'sàyë ën elë 'apre. e i 'di me kwà s tû '"fe i'si? mê a 'di ... mê sa ë ojûr'dëWî kô j dwà m fàr mâ'je par la betay a sët 'tët. 'ë ... me i di
10 '"nô tû va pà t fàr mâ'je. mê a di ò: 'wì (a di) s e ojûrdëWî mô 'tûr. tu le së't ëa la betay a sët 'tët mâj ën 'fiy e la "plû bèl fiy kô 'y à. e a 'di s e ojûrdëWî mô 'tûr. a di "va 't à "va 't à twà e tô 'sàyë. jë ... y a "se d d'mwà a m fàr mâ'je së 'twà e tô 'sàyë swey mâ'je. "va 't à. i di 'nô va pà mâ àn a'le. 'él a s a
15 asi par'tër. 'lëW i s a a'si. i di "sàrë 'm'wà ë de 'pù. ò ... al a mi së ... il a mi sa 'tët ëû ë së 'jû. sàrë m'wà ë de 'pù. a di 'nô: je pa l ku'raj dò t ëaû ë de 'pù.
læ a y a šarše de 'pu.  be't'o il े ašã'ëdi े "gro 'tré
dā le'z arb.  sa fe a 'di tū 'wà ì tê 'di (a di) fole
tû t ñ 'và.  fe i s a ... s a poze par'tër.  betay a
sêt têt a pri a "rir "rir "rir.  i di a lyrèr "d ën a
mà'je ojùr'dëì ën n ora 'trwà a mà'je.  ën à la fiy dì
'rwà ... ti 'jë ... e só 'isyè.  sa fe la batay a 'pri
... ti jà a pri ³ bahtay.  il ave è "grâ ku'to e só
'syè.  l ñ kupe ... la têt de 'sêt ... il ñ gâ'ye la
bahtay.  fe il a 'pri il a desërne le sêt 'lànq.  e il
ave è "grâ mušwar 'ruj.  e il a pri le sêt 'lànq i ll
âmær dà só mušwar.  fe 'el a y a di 'sà.  'wel (a di)
sì jà'më k tû vô m ma'rye (a di) ës st 'là.  si tû vô m
marye as'tèr ... mê i 'di: j vô t ma'rye me È pò pa t
ma'rye evà ën 'ã e ë 'júr.  me o but d ën ë e ë 'júr s
è 'twà 'j vô.  mê a di 'bl 'Rayt.  j và m ën a'le.  o
but d ën ëë 'júr (a di) tû pò 'mnìr.  ës rà 'là.  fe
pur s ën a'le (ël) fole a pas ën a'và ëé vyè jardì'ye
... ë "vyè 't ôn ki feze jar'dë.  i di mê tò 'vlà? mê
i di ë krö'ye tû òve t fîr mà'je ojùr'dëì.  a di 'wè j
dîve m fîr mà'je.  'më (a di) ti jà sà 'pôr e só 'isyè
è tëwè la batay sët 'têt.  i di "nö s e pa 'vre.  mê a
dì 'wè ë pò t mòtre la 'pròv.  i 'di tû pò 'pà m mòtre
la 'pròv.  a di 'wè (a di).  'vyè (a di) j va t mò'tre.
il ñ ete yu il ave tëwè la batay sët 'têt e il ñ vô le
sêt 'têt.  sa fe il a ramase le sêt 'têt e i lez a 'pri.
e i di si ti di 'pà kë se 'mwà k a tëwè la batay sët 'têt
(i di) j và t 'tëwè.  e i di o but ë ën ë e ë 'júr (i di)
se 'mwa ki vô t ma'rye a lyôr dô ti 'jô. më a 'di s e 'bo. sa fe ... a s ân a ete ëè sô 'pèr. sa lez a sû'pri kë: ... al a ri've. më il ë 'di më s e pa 'twô? më kômë sa s 'fe t e 'lè? t a pa fe mâ'je ojûr'dô? para k a 'di l vyô jardî'ye a tôe la betay a sët 'têt. il ë 'di ë 'nô. sa pô pa s 'fër. a di 'wi (a di) il a la 'prôv (a di). il a le sët 'têt pur ndô'tre kô s e 'lôk a tôe la betay a sët 'têt. e: ... o but d ân s e ë 'jûr fo j mô mari a'vek. më il ë 'di ë 'Rayt. i t a sove la 'vi. fe 'kë ën s e ë jûr e ari've vyô jardî'ye s e rô'je. il ë fe ën "grô:s 'nôs. fe ë "gro di'ne e ë tè de ga'to. më 'el al a rômi 'l Ôr. sa dôved èt ën 'ôr ti jë ete pa ri've. al a rômi 'së ë "dô'z Ôr è s a 'rômi jûskà kô ... lô 'ôyè a ti jë a ri've avèk ën "lêt dë la ... dë la 'gôl. sa fe al a pri la 'lêt a ll a 'li. sa di'ze k fole i 'vë o mar'sô drôët o 'pre ëè 'el e aûte 1 plû bo lôj kô ... kô y a've. fole a swe'zi a sô 'gu e k il eû èt ari've (lô) byô 'vit. sa fe al a ete aû'te. e kô il a ri've a la pôrd lô 'kûr lô rvë a ete rjûëm ti 'jë. \\
'wël (1 di) ti 'jê (1 di) a e ojûrdô lô nôs dô ma 'fiy. a "'wi? (1 di). 'wô (1 'di) a s ma'ri sôve l vyô jardî'ye (1 di). ë 'wô ë 'ô? 1 di 'wë. il a tôe la betay a sët 'têt e (1 di) il a le sët 'têt pu 'prôv. e i 'di s e 'lôl k a ma 'fiy. a me i di mëô lô 'rvë kôl k e plû krô"yab (1 di) le sët 'têt u le sët 'lôr? "ha (me i 'di) sa dôved èt le sët 'lôr. më i 'di
garde le i'ai (1 di). j lez e 'pri j lez e 'mi dâ l o
d 'vi (1 di). gar'de (1 di) le sêt 'lêng. sa fe ô ...
il ô râtre la'bâ il ô pri l vyô jardi'ye i y ô areô
sô 'lêj e i ll ô 'byô ha'ôse. i tu l môn y ave 'lô l y ô sakre ô ku ô 'kab pi ll ô sa'se il ô 'di k i vulyô jâm'ô me lô 'rwôr.

III

la fly k a maryl ê neg

mô ën 'fdô y av ën 'fly. al a parti ô i'sit ... d
la lu'zyên ... pur s ën ale dâ l 'nôr. e kô al a rive
dâ l 'nôr a s a ma'rye. la 'bâ l môn ble s ma'ri avek
lô môn ô ku'lôr. sa 'fe dôô kekz ë'nê al a rpari ôô
'nôr pur s ô mnîr sô prômne i'sit. e kô al a rive sô
sa 'mêr al a desô'dû. sa mîr y a 'di '"kwô (a di) t a
pa ëm'ô téô ma'ri. pukôô il a 'pâ desô'dû avek 'twô:
"ô (mê a di) 'môm (a di) vuz ave oblî'ye (a di) ô e
marye ô 'nêg e a ô i'sit (a di) l môn 'ble vô pa s
melô avek le 'nêg. 'ô (mê a di) ma 'fly vu ... tû pô
ll ese de'sân. a di môn ôt 'fly a maryl ê hôm 'Rul.

IV A

le zôm kuô

ôô s ete dî'z ëm. e pi sa ... ën di'ze kô sô'n
ôô ete 'vôr e ô ôt dîze kô 'l tayên ete plû ku'yô. e
ôô ete 'si s ete 'sô. sa fe y ën a 'ën k ave dô'ne vêt
sô 'su a sô'n ôô e pi il a 'di tô vu le a sô'ôte ô kôô-
'lôk. sa 'fe il a par'ti. ô ôt i 'di tô vu le la 'bô
wär si j stil là. se et e hökè'tök (il avyô). se et e
'klëb (tû kôpré). se fe i ... le dôz òm ku'yô s ò
rëkô'trê le'ba ... le dôz ëgo'je. se fe i 'di kwô
'twô tû 'fe (isi). me i di mè 'bôs tû pô 'war kômä
kuyô 's e (i di) i m dônn vët sê 'su pûr j y ajetè e
këd'lek 'e (i di) i m a sôr'më pë di la ku'lër. me
1 et 'di "gar 'war kômä kuyô "1 myën 'e. 1 di il ave
ë 'fon sô sô 'dës (i di) i m óvëy fu're o hökëtëk (lè
i di) i puvë aple lwi 'môn war si il ete 'là.

IV B

tî lë a lë rwô

1 èn fwô ... ë ... lô 'rwô il ave èn 'fiy e pi 'kô
... a vulë pà par'le. sa fe ti 'jâ (lwi) il a trâpe
'së. il a e'te i di mëô lô 'rwô (i di) kômëñ vu m dônn
si j fe parle vôt 'fiy. mè i di j va t 'dône ma 'fiy.
e pi s et èn òm 'ris e ... il ave tu l afèr è 'më. e
'bë i di si vule m 'mët dëè èn kû'zìn 'e (i di) ave tu
sa 'pra pu 'kwîr (i di) j và fèr parle vôt 'fly. sa 'fe
ti jâ e pi la fïy dî 'rwô il ë rë'tre. e 'li kwô il a
'me il a pri è pwalô 'd grèss ... fe nayô lô 'rwô (lî)
te apre mar'ë se sô sa galri d èn a'vâ e il a'le i 'mne
me il evâ'te. be'to sa pri a sàtir a 'bô e i 'di ti
'jâ (i di) sa. së: 'bô. mè i di s e "proë 'kwî (i di
mëô lô rwô). i di kâ sa arc. 'kwî (i di) j và vu 'dièr.
mè tu s tê 'là la fïy parle 'pô. s fe kâ s a ete 'kwî
15 il ô ni la 'tab. e pi la lô 'rwô il a mnû s e 'sir
avèk 'ôs ... e ... 'o s ete mûni'fik ...
VA
pukwà le øyë s evât
1 tû 'se mwà ë save 'pa pukwà le 'øyë s evâtë l 'tšù a šak 'fwà sa ràk'ë'trè. øn 'fwà y a yû ë gro bal dô 'øyë. pi kà il ë arï'ëve (là) sa dekroë se 'tšù (là) pi sa akroë së sû le 'klu tu l tûr dô 'hà ... pi dà l 'bal (là) l fô a 'pri dà l 'hàl. s et øn ba'tay a pû fi'nìr. sa fe 'šak 'øyë k arï'ëve il atrape ë 'tšù pi s la me'të. e s e pûr sa as'sèr l könesë 'pa e kël 's e k a l tšù dû ë'ët. fo il evà'tô ë 'war.

V B
la fîy avèk lô bo šar
1 øn 'fwà y ave øn 'fîy. al ave ë "bo 'šar (tû köne). y a ... y ave ë 'bug ki vule la Rayd a'vèk ... i vule la pi'ke pi i save 'pa kûmë 'fër. a pase tu le di'nàt dâ s "bo 'šar lô u'vër. fe i di 'sà a sô pa'dànë. me i di hal 'twà o bôr dû 'ûmë (l). i 'di a va t 'Rayd. o 'ke. i s a ha'le (l). i ll a 'fûk (la). al a "plû'te le 'bërëk. il a ëbar'kë pi y ave øn ri'vyîr pa. 'lwë (tû köne). f al a "vûl 'la. l a u"vûr sô 'šar (là). kà al a arï'ëve a la ri'vyîr (là) al a "plû'te le 10 'bërëk.

V C
lô buèk a la fîy dû rwà
1 s et ø 'rwà (tû köne). pi il av asëtê øn "bêl jû'më
pi ô "bo bo'ge a sa 'fly. sa fe y ave ô "tûg ki vule ...
Rayd o'ai pi i vule la pi'ke. sa 'fe i rmân 'sà ...
... i rmân 'sà a sô pad'nà. sa fe sô padnà 'di "hal
'twà o 'bôr (i di) a va t 'Rayd. sa fe il ëbar'ke pi
mô 'nè ... a pu'se sët jû'mâ pur tu 'sà y ave 'ddà ...
tu 1 'tä. sa fe al a ri've sw ân 'arb (la). al a re'te
pûr la lese sô rpo'ze a la 'lôm. pi a trë'ble mâ'jër.

V D

lô bûg e le kanar

1 ên 'fwà y ave ô "bûg (tû köne). y ave ô 'ta de
ka'ner dë ë pla'të pi i vule tu '"twe se fi "d gars
(là) dë 'ku. pi i save 'pà kômâ 'fêr. fe i di j "va
le prepa're. il a kro'ëi sô kanô ë fû'zi pi il a lasë
ë "ku la 'ddâ. il a tu tûwe se ka'ner (la). e la i
'di ... il atë'de dë 'trë dë le'z èrb (là). i 'rgard
(là). i plô ëar'së pûr 'd ot (tû könè). i 'rât dë l
pla'të (là). i remars se ... tu se ka'ner (là). i
"sôr à 'dyôr (là). i "vïd se kû'lôt (là). il ave
10 "sët âu'zëîn dë pata'sà dë 1 fô ë kû'lôt.

V E

1 ën malad

1 ên 'fwà y ave ô 'bûg (tû könè) i ... il a ete vàr
"tu le "dok'tôr dë 'môn. e il ô "jësô 'pû ë fêr a'ryë.
il ô di 'vôl ô ... y a pû 'ryô ô pô 'fêr pur 'twà. la
"sôl a'fêr pô'têt ki pure t so've sa are dû le 'j fêm.
fe il arlv ëe 'ës. te jë'glô. te apre "bra'yê. sa vyêy di "kwa a 't a ('ë?)? 1 di ... a di "dë l 'môn kwa y à avêk 'twa. i di 'ëîr (1 di) së 'j e (1) (1 di) t po pà 'fër aryê 'pûr. më a di 'kwa 's è. me i di tû ko'ne (1 di) s e dü lè 'd fâm 'e (1 di) twà t a pa ... t a pa 'd lè (1 di). kôm tû kwa j va 'fër? 'u (1 di) j va mu'rlr si j e pà dü lè 'd fâm. i 'di s su 'môr.

VI A

16 bug e 16 prêt

1 ë 'fwa y à ë'n ëm ki rês'tè orà dü predi'tèr dü 'prêt. e il avè ën vaë 'kay ... ën vaë 'kay. e tu 'l tè l6 prêt 1 di'zè dü têw se 'vaë e l6 partaje o 'pôv. l6 bô 'dyô y ën ore ëwe'ye "d ët ... de pa'rey. sa fê ë 'fur il il a 'têw. il l a partaje o 'pôv. e il espè'rê il espè'rê e pà dü ët vaë pa'rey. e 1 prêt ave "si 'vaë ... "mêm ku'lôr ... pa'rey. sa fê il a e'te il a pri le vaë dü 'prêt. il l a pu'sè ëa sa 'kûr. e l lôtmô ma'tê il avè ë pti 'nôc e pi ën negrè ... ë pti 'bug e pi ën ne'gres ki travaye pur 'lôì. lôtmô ma'tê l ti bug 'và pu sarê le 'vaë. i di o 'bug 1 di le vaë dü 'pêr ë rêt rê dü ta 'kûr? 1 di 'nô (1 di) s e "me 'vaë. i di "nô (1 di) s e le vaë dü 'pêr. 1 di "nô (1 di) s e "me 'vaë. s fê l ti 'bug a rvirê d 'bôr. il a e te dîr sà o 'prêt. sa 'fê lô prêt 'di 'më (1 di) "môc (1 di) j va le a'prê. sa 'fê prêt a e'te. i 'di
(1 di) k ... me vaâ a ... kase la 'kûr e rûtre dâ ta 'kûr ... 'ô? 1 diUEL'"nô (1 di) s e "me 'vaâ (sô 1 di). 15 prêt di bl 'Rayt 'mê (1 di) sülâ ki 'di bô' jur dûmë me'tê a'vâ a 'l ôt i gerd le 'vaâ. bug di bl 'Rayt. sa fe i s a ku'e. tu la 'nûi i karkûlë kûnâ il cre 'pû 1l ûhe'tê pu i "dir bô' jur a'vô. sû 1 bôr dû 'sûd d la mezô dû 'prêt y ave ên sitêrn ù 'bûd. e tu le ma'tê la ne'grès alê ûarûe dû ka ... 'd 1 o (là) pu fêr dû ka'fe. sa fe 1 bug a e'te il a mô'tê ù 'ho d ... y ave ê 'ëën orô d a si'têrn. sa fe il a mô'tê ù 'ho "dû l 'ëën.

VI B

le fiy lô sarsô e l bayaïk

1 ë fwò y ave ên 'fiy k ete aprè Rayd ã bay'sièk. a te dâ 1 e'te. i feze 'ôc è t ape 'Rayd o lô d ë 'bûd. e s a'le s a'le ... jûskô al a 'rjwê ë gar'sô. sa fe al a re'te. pi 1 ete ku'yô:. al a rète i ãmâ'de war si i vûlê 'Rayd. mê a di 'wê ... i di 'wê. mê a 'di ës'pêr (a di) mëô j va m asîr sû le 'kûrn e twô tû va t asîr sû 1 'sit e pi tû va m pagâ'ye. sa 'fè a môte ... s a si sû 1 'sit e'pi il a 'pri a la pagâ'ye. pi 1 feze 'ôc. sa 'fè al a êspê're kât il ave "byô 'ôc (1) "trôp dû "swôr. il ë pa'sè ... y ave ê bo 'ëën ave pê ë reyô ã so'ley ë 'dsu. sa 'fè a di alô cretê 'là (a di) âî rafre'sîr ên e'lâ.
VI C

**ti 1ë a lë prët**

1. ë fwò y avè ë 'bug ki rëstë dël 'prët e pi il avè ën 'fâm. i tè mar'ye. sa fe il a kômëse a vo'le 1 vë dël 'prët. sa fe l 'prët a kômëse a pika la 'fêm a ti 'jâ. ë sa a'le sa a'le skô ë bo 'jur lë prët 'vë. ë se ti 'jô. e l di a sa 'fâm (1 di) asëy do fër ti jâ ... "mnir kôfe'se dëmë (1 di) ... kômë'ye (1 di). 1 di 's krôd (1 di) i vol më 'vë (1 di). sa 'fe lë 'swâr la fâm a ti 'jâ pal a ti 'jâ pûr ale kômë'ye ë'fë kôfe'se. më i di ë 'Rayt. fe il ô e'te. kë n ë

5. rë'trë dël kôfesë'nal ti jë a di se pe'së. sa 'fe lë prët 'di (1 di) ê s kô ti vol tujur më 'vë (1 di i di a ti 'jâ)? ti 'jâ fe 'ë:y? lë prët i rdi ô'kôr (1 di) ê s kô ti vol tujur më'vë? 'ë:y? fe kôm 'ai il atzëdë 'pë. skô be'to lë prët i rdi ô'kôr (1 di) ti vol tujur më 'vë? i di 'pâr (1 di) ën atzë 'pë (1 di) a bôr i'si (1 di). i 'di all bargine 'd bôr. fe il ô bargine 'd bôr. s a 'si a la plus dël 'prët (1 di). sa fe l àmdô o 'prët (1 di) ti pîk tujur ma 'fâm? i fe 'ë:y? i di t pîk tujur ma 'fêm? prët di s e 'vre (1 di) ën atzë 'pë a bôr i'si 'ë (1 di).

10. ______________________

VI D

**lë vo e la vùë**

1. ë fwò y avè ë 'bug ki rëstë dël vi'lâj. e l
parte jë'pë dë la kë'pëy pu wër la vi ë la kë'pëy. sa
fë s jur i z de'sid. il a par'ti pu wër këmë s 'të dë
la kë'pëy. kë il ar'i've sëk si mil dë vi'la j y avè s'n
ön së l bôr dë 'sëmë k avë sën 'bëñ dë 'bët. ë l tê
dë'but ë y avë sën 'vaë k etë aprë aver ë 'vo pi i puve
pà ... puve 'pè. ë tê tro 'gro. sa 'fè lë bug a re'te.
il sâmëde a 'l ôt wa si il eva d bôzwë dë 'hûp. l bug
a repôdë 'k nô. sa re rûsi kôm 'sà. më l bug etë
kë'ryô. il avë "jômè vû 'sà. sa 'fè lë 'bug lë mët a
la 'vaë a tu 'mëz il òrgar'dëë. ë l ôt sën ale 'pè. e
'l ôt òrgarde 'sà è ... tu 'mëz l bug lë òrgar'dëë è l s
ön ale 'pè. kô be'to i dâmë o 'bug (i di) j ën'rë tu
m di'rë (i di) këmë vit së "vo (lë) ënë (i di) kë l a
frape sôt 'vaë.

VI E

lë prômye zibre

lë prômye zi'bre k avë rûtre dël yu'nàrid 'stet i
puvé par'le d le sët 'lënr ë sni'no ... kôm s ko'së sën
'vaë ê 'îfal ê mû'le napôrtë 'kwô. kë il a rë'tre il
a rjuë sën 'vaë. y a dâmëde war kwô i fe'zè (isi). e
di 'wel (a di) 'mëo (a di) j dën dël è o 'mën pûr ës
'vëv e j èlëv de 'vo pûr ës mëje ë la 'vyân. o me i
di 'sà (i di) s è 'bô (i di). il a parti plû 'lwë il
a rjuë ë 'îfal. sa ë fe i 'di kwô "tuë tû 'fe (isi)?
îfal di 'wel (i di) 'mëo (i di) ë hal le ëa'ru (i di)
At this point and throughout the anecdote, the narrator makes several attempts at English pronunciation.
VI G

lo bûg e sa zwò

1 ŋ fùò y a ını ñm k àvë ëte o ın ... o vi'laa. e 1 a pasë èn 'plas. 1 a 'vù y àvë èn 'zwò pu 'vên. sa 'fe i ll a's'te. pi 1 àvë de grë 'kõvõ'Rol. il a pà'së èn àvë ëò ti'erë. s et ë bo 'ño ki 'jwë. il

5 ñrë vu'lii ale o 'ño e i savë 'pà kõnë 'fër. sa 'fe il a pri la 'zwò i ll a mi de së ... së kõvõ'Rol ... ëë së külët. pi 1 a ra'tre. vë a a'st ë ... ë paë dë ... pëp'kõn p fër ëò tak 'tak. sa 'fe il a e'te ı s a a'si (1).

VI H

frëswò

1 ñ 'fùò y ë pti. 'büg k ètë ëë le 's'më ë y à pà ñ 'plas pu res'te. s ën a'le ëë le 's'më. y av ë vyë't ëm ën vyëy 'fâm e pi al av èn 'riy ... ën jën 'riy. sa 'fe i tyë ë vo'gë ... ëë 1 të ë de vo'gë. sa fe kë il ë pà'së o 'rö i ll ë rëmë'se. y ë dëndë 'war iyu të 'gën. ı di 'mùò s aprë ın -save ën 'plas (1 ë1) pur res'te. ı di j è pà ñ 'plas. ëë vyë 'büg 'di mi sa va fër "byë (1 ë1). ı di h ë pë'ënn (1 ë1) pë fër l u'vraaj. 'di -save ë jë'n ëm (1 ë1) pur l abita-

10 'syë ... (1 ë1) pur fër l u'vraaj. ñë i di ë 'Rayt. më ı 'di j ëm'rö (1 ë1) ke'kën (ë1) ti 'büg k e pë efrë'te (1 ë1) për ën ë ... j ën 'riy 'ë (1 ë1) ın s'më
'pà k tû 11 afrê'tré. 'ô (mē i dî) y è pè d dâ'je.
I

The Alligator Hunt

I want to tell you a little about alligator hunting. First in order to go alligator hunting it was necessary to be a little prepared. And in order to be prepared it took (one needed) what was called a gaff ... with an iron hook ... about a half inch wide ... rounded like a fish hook. And it was fixed upon a pole. It was very necessary that it be from thirty to thirty-five feet long. And then to take this into the marsh ... that was something very difficult. But it was necessary that it be hooked onto the belt of a person. And he dragged it behind him on foot. They had to walk in the marsh. One had to walk and in tall grass and no one knew where the alligator was ... where he was found oftentimes ... in small lakes or in water holes that were not very large and that were surrounded with (by) tall cutting grass. And oftentimes little trees, little willows, where there were many birds which were perched around this water hole in order to have water to drink. Where the hunter was oftentimes happy to arrive at this water hole in order to have water to drink ... be-
cause he could not carry drinking water for himself and his preparations for ... hunting these alligators. And the skins of ... the other alligators that he had perhaps already found. It was necessary (that) all ... that he take these skins with him. Then he had to take his gaff and search in this hole where the hole of the alligator was. A branch ... a hole which turned either on (to) one side or the other ... and almost always ... in the setting sun (at dusk). And it was ... the alligator. When the hunter arrived ... it [the alligator] went into this chamber. And then the hunter had to pry inside this with this long pole which he had until he could make it [the alligator] bite on this hook and pull him out. And if the alligator was bigger than the hunter oftentimes he had trouble in pulling the alligator out. Well, it was necessary that he make the battle (that he fight). The best way was to pull on the alligator slowly and for a long time. The alligator pulls hard for a good while. But if you pull ... regularly on him ... it thinks that it is nothing dangerous. It lets itself be pulled. It lets go. And then when the head of the alligator comes out (appears) upon coming out of the water it opens its eyes ... not before. And when it opens its eyes, well, then the battle starts. So then he must have something in order to ... he must have a gun in order to shoot it or an ax in order to cut off its head. And then after he has finished the battle, and he has killed the alligator, well then it is time to skin it. And this
is always done on very hot days. And there is no air ... around this tall grass. And it is about the hardest hunt that I have ever done in my life. These hunts were made around nineteen thirty. And how much the skins sold for in those days. Well, it was necessary that it be a good skin ... in order for it to be worth thirty-five cents to fifty cents per foot. And at present an alligator skin sells up to two dollars and a half per foot and more. And these hunts were all made ... around the marsh of White Lake ... in a little floating land of which there is still some left ... of this floating land near White Lake.

II A

The Forty Thieves

Once there was a girl and the mother and she ran a hotel. And she became jealous of her daughter one day. And she had her put above (the restaurant) ... in order that her servant watch her so that she not ... that no one see her, you know. And she (the daughter) begged her servant to make a little crack at the window ... in order to see outside ... to see the people passing by. And he did not want. So one day he decided to make a little crack. He let her look and ___1 men who were going by and who ... who were looking, you know, where they could ... sleep that night. And they said they thought that there ... that

___

1The tape is unintelligible at this point.
they could sleep in that place. And they saw this person in the window. So the other one says, "Well, look at the beautiful person."

The other says, "Well, yes, I have never seen anyone so pretty!"

So they arrived, they entered, and when they were having supper she (the mother) asked them if they had seen a more beautiful person than she. And they said, "Not more beautiful, but as beautiful." And she resembled her mother. And she suspected that it was her daughter they had seen. So she did not say anything.

She told her servant, "You let her look outside."

He said, "Oh, no!"

But she said, "Oh, yes!", she said. She said, "There are some men who told me that ... that they had seen as beautiful a person as I." And she said, "I know it is she. You will take her, you will go put her in the woods to perish. And," she said, "be sure that no one finds her." So he went ... to put her to perish.

And at night to go to bed ... there was a large hole in a tree where the (wild) animals came in order to sleep. So she ... when the first night arrived she went she ... got into this hole. The animals came. They wanted to go into this hole. It was there that they were accustomed to go sleep. And there was a big animal ... and it fought with the other animals ... fought in order that they not eat her up. And it watched over her. And the next morning
having arrived, she went, she ran. There was a big hill and there was some yellow hay on it. She ran fast. She climbed on this hill and she looked far over there. There were forty thieves ... They were forty horsemen who were going away. And she saw a little house. So when they were far enough she left, she ran, she arrived at this little house, and there was some good ... a pot that had some good fat beef boiling [in it]. So she said, "Well," she said, "I feel like making them a good fricassee." She said, "When they arrive, they will be happy. They will be able to eat." So she made them a good fricassee. Then she ate well. She left again. She returned to sleep in that hole.

And the same night the animals returned. And this big animal ... defended (protected) her all night. The next morning she returned to the same place on the hill. She ... when they had left ... she went over there to this camp. But she did not count them [the horsemen]. The first morning she counted them. But the second morning she did not count them. There was one who had remained. So he hid himself. When she arrived, there was again another good pot full of meat boiling. So she said, she said, "I will again make them a good fricassee. I will be able to eat." So when ... while she was inside the man came out (from hiding). And she wanted to run. She wanted to leave. And he did not want. He begged her, begged until she stayed and she cooked for them. And when the others arrived, he ... it is which one who wanted her (everyone wanted her). They all wanted
her. She was a beautiful person. So the one that ... who had remained, however, it is he who won her. He says, "I would like to find someone who is a good enough carpenter to make a door in my room at my father's that no one would notice."

Well, there is one of them who says, "Well, I am a fine enough carpenter for that. I can."

"Well," he says, "if you can," he says, "you can do it." So, he made a door in the room ... in his room onto the house of his father. He made a door that no one would have seen that there was a door made there. He went and he unlocked his door and he entered and he came out again and no one knew.

One day his mother says, "It seems you enter often into your room and you leave again and you lock it. Why do you do this?"

And then he says, "Well, there (it) is nothing. It is ... I want it that way." One day they decided to find the way to enter into this room. They saw this beautiful person. And there entered an old woman, an old hoodoo (witch), it was. He ... she gave her a beautiful ring. She placed this in (on) her finger. It put her to sleep. And they could no longer wake her up. She tried ... she tried to wake her up and she couldn't. They tried all sorts of ways to wake her up. She had beautiful hair. And they combed her. And they ... she had beautiful hands. They rubbed her hands ... and nothing (happened). And then she would
take off her ring and she would put it on her again. She ... and then until (finally) she took her ring completely off. Then she woke up. When he arrived, he was so happy that they made (had) a huge wedding. And they married.

II B

**Little John and the Seven-Headed Beast**

Once there were Little John and his dog and the beast with seven heads. Every seven years it was necessary that ... it eat a girl ... they eat a girl. And that day it was the turn of the king's daughter. It was necessary that they eat the most beautiful girl that there was. So it was the turn of the king's daughter. So the king's daughter left for the woods. And Little John arrives and his dog a while after. And he says, "Well, what are you doing here?"

Well she says, "Well, it is today that I am supposed to be eaten up by the seven-headed beast."

"Ah," well he says, "no, you will not be eaten up."

Well she says, "Oh, yes," she says, "today is my turn. Every seven years the seven-headed beast eats a girl and the most beautiful girl there is." And she says, "Today is my turn." She says, "Go away! Go away, you and your dog. I have ... It is enough that I have to be eaten without you and your dog being eaten. Go away."

He says, "No, (I) will not go away." She sat on the ground. He sat down. He says, "Hunt some lice for me." ("Look for lice in my hair.") She put her ... he put his
head on her knees. "Hunt some lice for me."

She says, "No. I do not have the energy to hunt lice for you." Then, she hunted lice for him. After a while they heard a loud noise in the trees. So she says, "You see. I told you," she says, "you had to go away." So it (the beast) ... lighted on the ground.

(The) seven-headed beast began to laugh, laugh, laugh. It says, "Instead of one to eat today, we will have three of them to eat. We have the king's daughter, Little John, and his dog." So the battle began ... Little John began to battle. He had a big knife and his dog. They cut ... the head of the seven (the seven heads) ... they won the battle. So he began, he carved out the seven tongues. And he had a large red handkerchief. And he took the seven tongues, he tied them in his handkerchief.

So she [the king's daughter] told him this. "Well," she says, "if ever you wish to marry me," she says, "I am here. If you want to marry me now ..."

Well he says, "I want to marry you, but I can not marry you before one year and one day. But at the end of one year and one day, it is you I want."

So she said, "All right. I will go (home). At the end of one year and a day," she says, "you can come. I will be there." So in order to go home, she had to pass in front of an old gardener ... an old man who cultivated gardens.

He says, "Well, are you there? (Is it you?) But," he said, "I thought you were supposed to be eaten up today."
She says, "Yes. I was supposed to be eaten up. But," she says, "Little John Without Fear and his dog killed the seven-headed beast."

He says, "No, it is not true."

So she says, "Yes, I can show you the proof."

He says, "You can not show me the proof."

She says, "Yes," she says, "come," she says, "I will show you." They went where he had killed the seven-headed beast and they saw the seven heads. So he picked up the seven heads, and he took them.

And he says, "If you do not say that it is I who killed the seven-headed beast," he says, "I will kill you. And," he says, "at the end of one year and one day," he says, "it is I who want to marry you instead of Little John."

So she says, "It is good (all right)." So ... she went to her father's. It surprised them when ... she arrived.

But they said, "But it is not you? But how can it be that you are here? You were not eaten up today?"

"Because," she says, "the old gardener killed the seven-headed beast."

They said, "Oh, no. That can not be done (that is impossible)."

She says, "Yes," she says, "he has the proof," she says. "He has the seven heads to show that it is he who killed the seven-headed beast. And ... at the end of one year and one day I have to marry (him)."

So they said, "All right. He saved your life."
So when one year and one day arrived, (the) old gardener appeared. They had a big wedding. (They) made a big dinner and many cakes. But she postponed the time. It was supposed to be (at) one o'clock, Little John had not arrived. She postponed it until two o'clock, and she put off until ... Little John's dog arrived with a letter in the ... in the mouth. So she took the letter; she read it. It said that he had to go to the merchant very close to her home and buy the most beautiful clothes that ... that there was. She had to choose to her taste and that he would arrive there very soon. So she went to buy. And when he [Little John] arrived at the fence gate, the king went to meet Little John. "Well," he says, "Little John," he says, "it is today the wedding of my daughter."

"Oh, yes?" he says.

"Yes," he says, "she is getting married with the old gardener," he says.

"Oh, yes, huh?" he says.

"Yes," he says. "He killed the seven-headed beast and," he says, "he has the seven heads as proof. And," he says, "it is he who has my daughter."

But he says, "Sir King, which one is more credible," he says, "the seven heads or the seven tongues?"

"Ha!" well he says, "it should be the seven tongues."

So he says, "Look at them here," he says. "I took them, I put them in brandy. Look," he says, "(at) the seven tongues." So ... they entered over there, they took the old
gardener, they pulled off his clothes, and they beat him well (gave him a good beating). And everyone who was there, they struck him a blow of a whip (beat him with a whip) and they chased him away; they said that they never wanted to see him again.

III

The Girl Who Married a Negro

Well, once there was a girl. She left from here ... from Louisiana ... in order to go away to the North. And when she arrived in the North, she married. Over there the white people marry with the colored people. So within a few years she left the North again to come visit here. And when she arrived at her mother's, she descended (went into the house). Her mother told her, "What," she says, "you did not bring your husband? Why did he not descend (come in) with you?"

"Oh," well she says, "Mother," she says, "you have forgotten," she says, "I married a Negro, and," she says, "here," she says, "the white people do not want to mix with the Negroes."

"Oh," well she says, "my daughter you ... you can let him descend (come in)." She says, "my other daughter married a 'home rule.'"
IV A

The Stupid Men

Well, there were two men. And they ... one said that his man (employee) was green (stupid) and the other said that his was more stupid. And it was this, it was that. So there is one who had given twenty-five cents to his man (employee) and he said, "You will go buy me a Cadillac." So he left.

The other, he says, "You will go over there to see if I am there." It was a honky tonk, they had. It was a club, you understand. So he ... the two stupid men met over there ... the two employees.

So he says, "What are you doing here?"

Well he says, "My boss, you can see how stupid he is," he says. "He gives me twenty-five cents for me to buy him a Cadillac, and," he says, "he did not even tell me the color (of it)."

Well the other one says, "Look how stupid mine is." He says, "He had a phone on his desk," he says, "he sends me to the honky tonk," he says, "he could have called himself to see if he were there."

IV B

Little John and the King

Once ... the king had a daughter and ... she did not want to talk. So Little John caught (word) of this. He went, he says, "Sir King," he says, "how much you give me
if I make your daughter talk?"

Well he says, "I will give you my daughter (in marriage)." And he was a rich man and ... he had the whole thing (everything) under control.

"Well," he says, "if you want to put me in a kitchen, and," he says, "with everything it takes to cook," he says, "I will make your daughter talk."

So Little John and the king's daughter entered (the house). And what did he do, he took a skillet (full) of grease ... So Sir King was walking on his front porch, and he went and came (went back and forth), but he smelled (that). After a while it began to smell good, and he says, "Little John," he says, "it smells good."

Well he says, "It is almost cooked," he says, "Sir King." He says, "When it will be cooked," he says, "I will tell you."

But all this time the girl was not speaking. So when it was cooked, they set the table. And then the king came to sit with them ... and ... oh, it was magnificent ...

V A

Why Dogs Smell Each Other

You know I did not know why dog's smelled each other's rear ends every time they met. Once there was a big dog dance. And when they arrived there, they unhooked those rear ends, and they hung them on nails all around the hall. And in (during) the dance fire broke out in the hall. It
was a never-ending battle. So each dog which arrived grabbed itself a rear end and it put it on. And that is why now (today) they do not know which one has the other's rear end. They have to smell to find out.

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V B

The Girl with the Beautiful Car

Once there was a girl. She had a beautiful car, you know. There was a fellow who wanted to ride with her ... he wanted to make love to her and he did not know how to do (to go about getting her). She passed every Sunday in this beautiful car, opened (at high speed). So he tells this to his partner (friend).

Well he says, "Pull yourself to the side of the road." He says, "She will ride you (she will give you a ride)."

Okay. He pulled himself there. He flagged her. She slammed on the brakes. He embarked (got in) and there was a river not far, you know. So she came (went) there. She opened that car (drove at full speed). When she arrived at the river, she slammed on the brakes. ...

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V C

The Fellow and the King's Daughter

There was a king, you know. And he had bought a beautiful mare and a beautiful carriage for his daughter. So there was a fellow who wanted ... to ride also and he
wanted to make love to her. So he asks that ... he asks that to his partner (friend).

So his partner says, "Pull yourself to the side," he says, "she will ride you (will give you a ride)." So he embarked (got in) and my nigger (my friend) ... she pushed that mare for everything there was in her ... all the time. So she arrived under a tree. She stopped to let her [the mare] rest in the shade. And she [the mare] sort of trembled. ...
the doctors in the world. And they never could do anything for him. They said, "Well, we ... there is nothing more we can do for you. The only thing perhaps that could save you would be a woman's milk."

So he arrives at his home. (He) was pensive. (He) was crying. His wife says, "What is wrong, dear?" He says ... she says, "In the world, what is wrong with you?"

He says, "Dear," he says, "what is wrong," he says, "you can not do anything for."

Well she says, "What is it?"

Well he says, "You know," he says, "it is a woman's milk and," he says, "you do not ... you do not have any milk," he says. "How do you think I am going to do (manage)? Oh," he says, "I will die if I do not have a woman's milk." He says, "I am dead."

VI A

The Fellow and the Priest

Once there is (was) a man who lived near the parsonage of the priest. And he had a spotted cow ... a spotted cow. And always the priest was telling him to kill his cow and divide it among the poor. God would send him more ... just alike. So one day he killed it. He divided it among the poor. And he waited, he waited, and no more cows alike (like he had before). And the priest had six cows ... the same color ... just alike. So he went; he took the priest's
cows. He drove them into his yard. And the next morning he had a little Negro and a Negro woman ... a little fellow and a Negro woman who worked for him.

The next morning the little fellow goes to get the cows. He says to the fellow, he says, "The father's cows entered into your yard?"

He says, "No," he says, "they are my cattle."

He says, "No," he says, "they are the father's cows."

He says, "No," he says, "they are my cows." So the little fellow turned around. He went to tell this to the priest.

So the priest says, well he says, "I," he says, "I will go after (them)." So the priest went. He says, he says, "The ... my cows have ... broken the fence and entered your yard ... huh?"

He says, "No," he says, "those are my cows," he says.

The priest says, "All right, but," he says, "the one who says good morning tomorrow morning first to the other, he keeps the cows."

(The) fellow says, "All right." So he went to bed. All night he figured how he could fool him in order to tell him good day first. On the south side of the priest's house, there was a wooden cistern. And every morning the Negro woman went to get cof ... water there to make coffee. So the fellow went, he climbed to the top of ... there was an oak near the cistern. So he climbed to the top in (of) the oak.
VI B

The Girl, the Boy and the Bicycle

Once there was a girl who was riding on a bicycle. It was in summer. It was hot and she was riding along a wood. And it went, it went ... until she met a boy. So she stopped. And he was stupid. She stopped to ask him if he wanted to ride. So she says, "Yes," ... he says, "Yes."

Well she says, "Wait," she says, "I will sit on the handles and you will sit on the seat and you will peddle." So she climbed ... sat on the seat and he began to peddle. And it was hot. So she waited until he was very hot, wet with perspiration. They passed ... there was a beautiful oak with not a beam of sun under it. So she says, "Let us stop there," she says, "to cool ourselves off (for) a while."

VI C

Little John and the Priest

Once there was a fellow, he lived near the priest's (house) and he had a wife. He was married. So he began stealing the priest's wine. So the priest began making love to Little John's wife. And it went, it went, until one fine day the priest goes to Little John's house. And he tells his wife, he says, "Try to make Little John ... come to confession tomorrow," he says ... "to communion,"
he says. He says, "I believe," he says, "he steals my wine," he says.

So that night Little John's wife speaks to Little John to go to communion, well to confession. So he says, "All right."

So they went. When they entered the confessional, Little John told his sins. So the priest says, he says, "Do you still steal my wine?" he says, he says to Little John.

Little John does (says), "Huh???

The priest tells him again, he says, "Do you still steal my wine?"

"Huh???

He did (acted) as if he did not hear.

Until after a while the priest tells him again, he says, "You still steal my wine?"

He says, "Father," he says, "one can not hear," he says, "(on) this side," he says. He says, "Let us exchange sides." So they exchanged sides. He sat on the priest's side. So he asks the priest, he says, "Do you still make love to my wife?"

He does (says), "Huh???

He says, "Do you still make love to my wife?"

(The) priest says, "It is true," he says, "one does not hear (on) this side, huh?" he says.
VI D

The Calf and the Cow

Once there was a fellow who lived in the city. And he never left (to go) in the country to see country life. So one day he decides. He left to see how it was in the country. When he arrived five, six miles from the city, there was a man on the side of the road who had a herd of cattle. And he was standing and there was a cow which was having a calf and it could not ... could not. It was too big. So the fellow stopped. He asked the other (man) if he needed help. The fellow answered that he did not. It would have succeeded like that.

But the fellow was curious. He had never seen that. So the fellow, the owner of the cow, every now and then he looked (at him). The other one was not leaving. And the other one looked at that and ... every now and then the fellow looked at him and he was not leaving. Until after a while he asks the fellow, he says, "I would like you to tell me," he says, "how fast this calf was coming," he says, "when he struck this cow."

VI E

The First Zebra

The first zebra which had entered the United States could speak the seven tongues of the animals ... such as a hog, a cow, a horse, a mule, anything. When he entered, he met a cow. He asked her what she was doing here.
She says, "Well," she says, "I," she says, "I give milk to the people for them to live, and I raise calves for them to eat meat."

"Oh," well he said, "that," he said, "that is good," he says. He left (went) farther, he met a horse. So he says, "What are you doing here?"

(The) horse says, "Well," he says, "I," he says, "I pull the plows," he says, "for people to work the fields and vegetables."

"Oh," well he says, "that is good," he says. (He) goes to meet ... goes farther, he meets a jackass. He asks the jackass, (he) says, "What are you doing here?"

He says, "Take off those striped pajamas that you have," he says, "I will show you," he says, "what I do," he says.

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VI F

The College Fellow

Once there was an old fellow who had a son. And he was not educated at all, this old fellow, and he did not want his son to be as dumb as he. So he decided to send him to the high school. And then when he finished high school, he sent him to college ... to the Kettle Needle Never. And there was an old widow who lived near their home. And the old fellow every time he had letters he went to have them read by the old widow. And every time he had a letter, his little fellow was doing well. "Oh," he said, "chip off the
And ... so one day he received a telegram. And he went to have it read ... the old widow. And it said ...
"Dear Daddy, I am now leaving Kontle Needle Nover for the Brichie Islands to see the 'pedigos."

The old fellow got ... got up. He says, "Read that again."

She read it to him again. "Dear Daddy, I am now leaving Kontle Needle Nover for the Brichie Islands to see the 'pedigos.'" He threw himself up (stood up quickly) ...

VI G

The Fellow and His Goose

Once there is (was) a man who had been to the sh... to town. And he passed a place. He saw there was a goose for sale. So he bought it. And he had (was wearing) some large coveralls. He passed in front of the theatre. It was a good show that was playing. He would have wanted to go to the show and he did not know how to do (go about it). So he took the goose, he put it in his ... his coveralls ... in his trousers. And he entered. (He) wants to buy himself ... a pack of ... popcorn ... to make popcorn.

VI II

Francesca

Once there is (was) a little fellow who was on the
roads and there is no place to live. (He) was going down the road. There was an old man, an old woman, and she had a daughter ... a young daughter. So they were in a wagon ... in the days of wagons. So when they passed near (him), they picked him up. They asked him where he was going. He says, "I am looking for a place," he says, "to live." He says, "I have no place."

The old fellow says, "Well, that will do very well," he says. He says, "I have no one," he says, "to do the work." (He) says, "(I) am looking for a young man," he says, "for the farm ..." he says, "to do the work."

Well he says, "All right."

But he says, "I would like," he says, "someone," (he) says, "(a) little fellow who is not rude," he says, "because we have ... (a) young daughter and," he says, "I would not like for you to insult her."

"Oh," well he says, "there is no danger."

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CHAPTER III

PHONETIC STUDY

Vowels

The vowels are 1, ĭ; ē, ē; ā, ā; ē, ē; ē, ē; ē, ē; and ū, ū.

1, ĭ

A. In a free syllable, it is generally ĭ:

kokodri (I, 1, 2) "alligator"

jaluzri (II A, 2) "jealousy"

i di si ti di (II B, 42) "he says if you say"

âwezi (II B, 61) "choose," present subjunctive, 3rd person singular

oblîve (III, 3) "forgotten"

kabine "outdoor toilet"

mēnifïk (IV B, 16) "magnificent"

dimï (V B, 4) "Sunday"

kroâi (V D, 4) "bent"

catine "to tease"

sîtîrn (VI A, 23) "cistern"

uvriye (II A, 57) "carpenter"

The following exceptions occur in the material:

į in a free syllable:

wi (II A, 12; II B, 2, 36, 38, 52) "yes"

43
"ite "been"
"i\nu "where"
"di\vor "outside"
"d\d\di (VI F, 11, 14) "daddy"
"i\di "he says"

Remarks: The i of \vi alternates with i and e in the same word: \vi (II B, 64) "yes", \vec (II A, 18; II B, 64, 65; IV B, 5) "yes". The i of i\te, in the phrase i\k e i\te "he went", alternates with e and y in the same word: i\k a i\te (II A, 22; II B, 40) "he went", k a y\te "who went." \iyu is likewise an alternate form of eyu (I, 11, 15, 17, 23) "where." The i in di\vor is often omitted in the same word, dy\vor (II A, 5, 16) "outside." The i of i\di alternates with i in the same phrase, i\di (IV A, 5) "he says."
The word 'd\d\di (VI F, 11, 14) keeps the sound of the English original, "daddy."

E. In a checked syllable the sound is generally i:

\mir (I, 36) "to come"
\pare (II A, 21, 23) "to perish"
\bvir (II A, 38, 42) "to boil"
\lvy (II B, 2, 3, 4) "girl"
\isit (III, 1, 9) "hero"
\lastik "rubber"
\far (IV B, 12) "to smell"
\mahfr (IV B, 16) "magnificent"
\finir (V A, 6) "to finish"
dir (IV B, 13) "to tell"
refrēsr (VI B, 12) "to cool off"
é family "pregnant"
The following exceptions occur in the material:

1 in a checked syllable:
difisil (I, 8) "difficult"
tit (II A, 5, 7, 34, 36) "little"
 fid "to feed"

In the case of fid the close vowel of the English original, "feed", remains.

æ, ë, ê

A. It is ê as follows:

1. Generally when followed by r:
prōmyerē (I, 2) "first of all"
rivvēr (V B, 7, 9) "river"
ērb (I, 14) "grass"
prediteir "presbytery"
mēvēr (I, 33) "way, method"
sērvē (II A, 3) "servant"
espērē (VI A, 6) "waited", imperfect tense
mēr (II A, 16) "mother"
pērir (II A, 23) "to perish"
pertēr (II B, 15) "on the floor"
fēr (II B, 36) "to make, to cause"
jērdinaj (VI B, 10) "vegetable"

It remains ê with sporadic fall of r (see r, page 67).
âê (V E, 6) "dear" for âûr (V E, 7) "dear"
vêje "fruit garden" for vêrje "fruit garden"
âlê fê "let's do" for alô fêr "let's do"

The only exceptions that occur in the material are: mér (III, 6) "mother", yêr "yesterday" (both in checked, accented position) and suterê (I, 24) "hole" (in free, unaccented position).

2. In words of English origin which contain the sound â and sometimes ê in the English pronunciation of these words:
   ñêâdi (VI F, 11, 14) "daddy"
   kêdêlêk (IV A, 4) "Cadillac"
   djêk "Jack"
   flêg (V B, 6) "flagged", past participle
   vêl (V E, 3) "well"
   go hêd "to go ahead"
   hên (VI D, 3) "help"

3. With some speakers, in a few expressions, in some of which â alternates with a or ê. The following occur in the material:
   aa fê (V C, 7) "and so" or ao fê (VI A, 15) and
   aa fe (V C, 4)
   getê "watched" or getê

D. Elsewhere it is a or e as follows:

1. It is generally â in a checked syllable:
   rûste (VI F, 6) "lived"
   ñvêy (I, 6, 8; II B, 13) "be", present subjunctive,
3rd person singular

avèk (I, 14; II B, 52) "with"
tèt (I, 36, 40; II B, 37) "heads"
ôtèl (II A, 1) "hotel"
dès (IV A, 13) "desk"
ôwey (IV A, 13) "sends"
grès (IV B, 9) "oil"
bRèk (V B, 7) "brakes"
parey (VI A, 4, 6, 7) "same"
nèg (VI A, 9) "Negro"

fèz "do", present subjunctive, 2nd person singular

A few exceptions occur in the material:

avek (I, 4; III, 7) "with"
kekñôj (I, 38) "something"
kek ëne (III, 4) "a few years"
fyed "to trust"
hey "hey!"
byen elve "well behaved"

2. In a free syllable e is the more frequently occurring form in the material:

rakôte (I, 1) "to relate"
prepare (I, 3) "prepared", past participle
jibye (I, 15) "game", "birds"
ave (I, 28; II B, 65) "had", imperfect
le betay (II A, 24) "the beasts"
debarè (II A, 63) "unlocked", imperfect
ôwezi (II B, 62) "choose", present subjunctive,
3rd person singular

descendè (III, 7) "descended", past participle

èsgaje (IV A, 8) "employee"

plète la bràk (V B, 7, 9) "slammed on the brakes", past participle

il ave ète "he had gone"

pistole "pistol"

However, è in this position, especially in accented position, is not uncommon:

mè (II A, 11, 60) "well"

wè (II B, 66) "yes"

avè (II A, 28) "with"

lè (V E, 9, 10) "milk"

jànè (II A, 12) "never"

kònè (V C, 1) "know", present

ràtrè (II A, 13) "entered", past participle

èmrè (II A, 57) "would like"

melè (III, 10) "to mix"

râkòtrè (IV A, 8) "met", past participle

pùvè (IV A, 14) "could", imperfect

vulè (IV B, 2) "wanted", imperfect

vù dònè (IV B, 3) "give" present tense

parlè (IV B, 14) "was speaking", 3rd person singular

metè (V A, 7) "put", imperfect

brûlè "burned", adjective

tirè "shot", past participle
a été (V D, 1) "it was", imperfect
teat "to nurse"
dnæde "to ask"

Remarks: The è in mè, "but", alternates with ø and ã in the same word: mè (II A, 60), me (II B, 8), më (II A, 60). (See section on nasalization, page 57.) The è in wè, "yes", alternates with i and ī in the same word: wè (II B, 66), wi (II B, 66), wī (II A, 12; II B, 9, 36, 39). The è in ave, "had", alternates with e in the same word: ave (VI A, 2), ave (I, 28). The è in lè, "milk", alternates with e in the same word: lè (V E, 9, 10), lē (V E, 4, 11). The è in kőnè, "knows", alternates with e in the same word: kőnè (V C, 1), kőne (V B, 2).

A. Although ø and ã alternate in all positions in the material examined, è occurs more frequently in accented position, ø elsewhere:

ôle (I, 2) "to go"
akroé (I, 9) "hooked", past participle
awar (II A, 9, 23) "night"
æ (II A, 17) "not"
tu ve (IV A, 4) "you are going"
marve (III, 3, 11) "married", past participle
là (I, 16, 18; II A, 9, 10) "there"
sà (I, 3, 7; II A, 59) "that"
wär (IV A, 5; V E, 1) "to see"
trape (IV B, 2) "caught (word of)", past participle
và (VI A, 11) "goes", 3rd person singular
pà (III, 7, 9) "not"

B. With informants III, IV and VI, à alternates with å in
a free syllable in accented position:

tà (VI A, 1) "time" and và (III, 1; IV B, 1)
bà (III, 3) "there" and bó
forà "penitentiary" and forà
ruà "king" and ruò (IV B, 1, 3, 13)
ora (VI A, 1; VI C, 1) "near" and orà

A. In a free syllable, in accented or unaccented position,
it is generally å:

kokodri (I, 1, 12, 20) "alligator"
fole (I, 2, 6; II B, 2, 4) "it was necessary"
eároå (I, 9; V A, 4) "hooked", past participle
otå (II A, 1) "hotel"
opre (I, 52) "near"
beto (II B, 18; IV B, 11) "after a while"
bora (V C, 2) "buggy"
ënimo (VI E, 2) "animals"
ve (VI E, 6) "calves"
1 kroye "he thought", imperfect
osi (V C, 3; VI F, 3) "also"
worå "wagon"

The following exceptions occur in the material:

å in a free syllable:
Remarks: In free unaccented position ə occurs sporadically before r: ərə (VI G, 5) "would have." kəvərəl (VI G, 3, 6) "coveralls" and ə Rayt (VI C, 9) "all right" are words of English origin and keep the open timbre of the English words. Since ə alternates with ə in a free syllable in accented position, the sound occurs in the following words in
which the alternation occurs: (See section on à, page 50.) ṝaño (IV B, 1, 3) "king", ṭtjō (VI A, 23) "woods", ḋō (VI A, 26) "near", jūskō (VI B, 3) "until", skō (VI C, 4) "until", kō (VI D, 7, 13) "until", šorō "penitentiary", bō (IV B, 1; VI B, 1) "time", kwō (III, 6; IV A, 6) "what", ṭukwō (III, 7) "why", ḧwā (III, 7; IV A, 9) "you", ṭwō (VI B, 6) "me", ṭkrwō (VI C, 7) "I believe", krbyōb (II B, 70) "credible", bo "stocking", awō (VI C, 2, 6) "goose" and ṭmśawō "François".

B. In a checked syllable in unaccented position, it is generally ə:

sortė (I, 19) "to carry"
sortā (I, 37) "getting out", present participle
sortē (IX A, 51) "left", past participle
i rsorte (II A, 64) "he went out again"
ādōrā (II A, 71) "put to sleep", past participle
tordār "wring"er
tordā "wring", imperfect
dōkṭār (V E, 2) "doctor"
mortīfyo "to vex"
akrđō "to get along"
šorēḥ "penitentiary"

C. In a checked syllable in accented position, it is generally à:

ōt (I, 21, 25; II A, 11, 12) "other"
ōdōr (I, 25; V B, 5) "side"
dybr (I, 30; IV B, 9) "outside"

ask, (IV C, 12) "again"

n̄b̄ (II A, 76; II B, 55) "wedding"

s̄r̄s (II A, 26, 31; II B, 55) "big"

vot (IV B, 4, 7) "your"

prēa (IV B, 12) "almost"

kake (2) "something"

r̄dv (I, 37; V D, 9) "dresses"

s̄br̄ (I, 37; V D, 9) "comes out"

vdl (VI C, 11, 13, 15) "steal", 2nd person singular

Exception: ot "other"

ot occasionally alternates with ot when the latter
is unaccented in the phrase.

u, ỳ

A. In a free syllable, in accented or unaccented position,
it is ỳ in the material examined:

vu (I, 1; II A, 4, 8; IV B, 3) "you"

buku (I, 8, 15, 43) "very"

suter (I, 24) "hole"

jaluzri (II A, 2) "jealousy"

vule (II A, 6, 52) "wanted", imperfect

cyu (II A, 24) "where"

kuto (II B, 24) "knife"

kuv̄ (IV A, 2, 7) "stupid"

kūse (VI A, 21) "to go to bed"

stuve "to tickle"

krupiyo "rear end", "buttocks"
butō "button"

B. In a checked syllable, in accented or unaccented position, it is generally ū:

pur (I, 1, 3, 7; II A, 3) "in order that"
ælætær (I, 16, 43, 45) "around"
tujur (I, 51; VI C, 11) "always"
būt "a short distance"
tur (II B, 5, 12) "turn"
rūy (I, 28) "(he) digs"
trūv (II A, 22) "(he) finds"
būs (V D, 1; VI A, 14) "fellow"
jur (II B, 5; VI A, 5) "day"
kūr (II B, 64) "yard"
abūt "standing"
pūs (I, 5) "inches"
pūrkā (II A, 66) "why?"
ōfurōfi (II B, 7, 10) "today"
fūsset "fork"

It remains ū with the sporadic fall of ū: pū "for" (V A, 8) for pur (II A, 3).

Exceptions: ū in a checked syllable, in accented or unaccented position, occurs in the following examples in the material examined:

tut (II A, 43, 72) "all"
rūl (II R, 27) "red"
pūr (II A, 57) "in order to"
būt (II R, 31, 33) "end"
bug (VI A, 10) "fellow"

hümrül (III, 11) "homerule"

skul (VI F, 4) "school"

The last two examples keep the close vowel of the original English words.

A. In a free syllable, in accented or unaccented position, it is ü in the material examined:

plü (I, 30, 44; II A, 14) "more"

dü (I, 31, 36; V A, 4) "some", "of the"

sü (I, 33; V E, 11) "on", "(I) am"

tü (II A, 17, 21) "you"

mnt (II A, 26; IV B, 15) "come", past participle

betü (II A, 28, 29) "fought", past participle

atþü (II B, 18) "heard", past participle

küzän (IV B, 6) "kitchen"

brulë "burned", past participle

külöt (V D, 9, 10) "trousers"

füzi (V D, 4) "gun"

jumë (V C, 1) "more"

B. In a checked syllable, in accented or unaccented position, it is ü in the material examined:

sättür (I, 2) "belt"

plüë (I, 49) "more"

srö (II A, 22) "sure"

büt (II A, 31, 32, 44) "hill"

jüs "just"
sùǹ "south"

jùskò (VI B, 3) "until"

jùskè "until"

sùskò "until"

zùskè "until"

It remains with the sporadic fall of r; sù (IV A, 12) "on" for sùr.

A. In a free syllable the sound is ẹ. No exceptions occur in the material:

I vë (I, 1; II B, 29, 30) "I want"

ẹ pọ (I, 1, 3) "a little"

mọyèr (I, 32) "best"

kọryè (VI D, 10) "curious"

dozièn (II A, 47) "second"

ərè (II A, 73) "hair"

vẹ (II B, 34, 49) "old"

dè (I, 42; II B, 58) "two"

mè (II B, 69; IV B, 3) "mister"

mëd "better"

pëtët (V E, 4) "perhaps"

jọglù (V E, 5) "pensive"

B. In a checked syllable, the sound is generally ẹ:

sasèr (I, 27, 28, 31) "hunter"

èr (I, 42; II B, 57) "hour"

nèr (I, 46) "nine"

volèr (II A, 33) "thief"
**Vowel Nasalization**

A. The four regular nasal vowels are ą, ą̂, ö̂, ö̃:

- ę̃je (I, 6) "attached", past participle
- ką (II A, 13) "when"
- kę̃tę (I, 17) "happy"
- mą̃je (II A, 41, 50) "to eat"
- byę̃ (I, 6, 13, 21) "well"
- ryę̃ (I, 35) "nothing"
- śatrę̃ (VI F, 2) "educated", past participle
- razę̃ "grape"
- mę̃je (II A, 40) "to eat"
3way (IV A, 13) "(he) sends"

&bdr "briers"

õn (II B, 21) "one"

mën (IV A, 14) "same"

jën "young"

In the material the following alternations are very common:

1. ẽ and ë:

mẽje (II A, 40) "to eat"; mɛje (II A, 41, 50) "to eat"

okor (II A, 50) "again"; okør (II A, 49) "again"

& on ale (II B, 32) "go away"; & on ale (II B, 34) "to go away"

kẽm (V E, 10) "how"; kêm "how"

fêm (VI C, 3, 19) "wife"; fêm (VI C, 2, 5) "wife"

jêmè (VI D, 10) "never"; jêmè (VI D, 2) "never"

2. ẽ and ë:

õn (II B, 21) "one"; ôn (I, 4, 9) "a"

mën (IV A, 14) "same"; mêm (II A, 42, 44) "same"

jën "young"; jën "young"

3. In addition, all vowels are subject to nasализation or partial nasalization under the following conditions:

1. When they are immediately followed by a nasal consonant in the same word:

jordan (II B, 34, 49) "garden"

grīne "attic"

ninīteyēr "penitentiary"
důzyěm (II A, 47) "second"
řjwěn (II B, 64) "to meet"
šěn (VI A, 26) "oak"
řměn (I, 22) "to bring"
láew (II B, 27; VI E, 2) "tongue"
měn (V E, 2; VI E, 5) "world", "people"
řũmè "(he) smoked", imperfect
fũm "(he) smokes"
měm (IV A, 14) "same"

The following exceptions occur:
kaně (V D, 4) "gun barrel"
kaner (V D, 5, 8) "ducks"
řramar (V D, 8) "he picks up"
lenže "to lament", "groan"

2. When the vowel is preceded by a nasal consonant:
pīnītāsvēr "penitentiary"
mě (II A, 60) "well"

3. Generally before r plus a nasal consonant:
túrne (I, 5) "hooked", "rounded", past participle
ěr (I, 39) "gun"
desěrne (II B, 26) "to carve out"
sitěrn (VI A, 23) "cistern"
kěrn (VI B, 6) "handles (of a bicycle)"
ďěrne "last"
rtěrn "(he) returns"

4. Occasionally when a vowel in final position in a
word is followed by another word beginning with a
nasal vowel or a nasal consonant:

mä & dau "hand under"

j vë m rän "I'll go on"

Semi-vowels

The semi-vowels are y, ŋ and w.

y

yër "yesterday"

betay (II B, 1) "beast"

eyu (I, 11) "where"

möŷr "better"

ıy<s> (I, 49) "dollars"

jibye (I, 15) "games", "birds"

dyör (V D, 9) "outside"

myō "mister"

The y in myō "mister" is often omitted in the alternate form msō (IV B, 13) "mister". In other expressions it appears sporadically before a vowel: ili a yël (VI F, 10) "he had". In rapid speech the i in ite is sometimes replaced by y: kə yte.

ŋ

li (I, 10, 22) "him"

tëe (I, 41) "killed", past participle

nfi (II A, 43) "night"

kìs "thigh"

stvëil (VI F, 2) "educated", past participle

stëör (VI B, 10) "perspiration"
"him" represents \( l̄\) with the \( å \) dropped, probably a sporadic occurrence in rapid speech.

war "to see"

\( p\nu\vá\v{s̄} \) (I, 5) "fish"

\( k\nu\\wá\v{y} \) (II A, 9) "(they) think"

\( m\nu\wá\v{w}r \) (II B, 27) "handkerchief"

\( p\nu\\wá\v{v}d \) (III, 7) "why"

\( p\wá\wá\wá \) (IV B, 9) "skillet"

One example of \( w \) alternating with \( v \) was found: \( p\wá\v{v} \) (I, 19) "could"; \( p\wá\v{v} \) (VI D, 6) "could".

Consonants

The consonants are \( p, b, t, d, k, g, f, s, z, ñ, l, m, n, ñ, w, r, R, t, d, j. \)

prepare (I, 1) "prepared", past participle

\( s\wá\v{r} \) (II A, 13) "in the act of"

\( p\wá\v{n}\wá\v{m} \) (III, 5) "to visit"

\( p\wá\wá\wá \) (IV B, 9) "skillet"

\( \wá\wá \v{r} \) (V A, 6) "(he) caught", imperfect

\( k\wá\wá\wá \) "rear end", "buttocks"

\( p\wá\wá\wá \) (I, 11) "no one"

\( \wá\wá \) (II A, 45) "cave"

jibye (I, 15) "birds", "game"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arb</td>
<td>(II A, 24) &quot;tree&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bêt</td>
<td>&quot;boots&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tab</td>
<td>(IV B, 15) &quot;table&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batsy</td>
<td>(V A, 5) &quot;fight&quot;, noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bôt</td>
<td>(VI B, 2) &quot;woods&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kôt</td>
<td>(I, 17) &quot;happy&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôtrê</td>
<td>(II A, 13) &quot;entered&quot;, past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isît</td>
<td>(III, 1) &quot;here&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parti</td>
<td>(IV A, 5) &quot;left&quot;, past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kômêt</td>
<td>(V D, 10) &quot;trousers&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dôhût</td>
<td>(VI D, 6) &quot;standing&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tru</td>
<td>(I, 23) &quot;hole&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dômi</td>
<td>(I, 5) &quot;half&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dôdô</td>
<td>(II A, 14) &quot;asked&quot;, past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ojardê</td>
<td>(II B, 7) &quot;today&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dôdê</td>
<td>(III, 4) &quot;in&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vu dônê</td>
<td>(IV D, 3) &quot;you give&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dôsôdi</td>
<td>&quot;descended&quot;, past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kokodîn</td>
<td>(I, 1) &quot;alligator&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krok</td>
<td>(II A, 5) &quot;crack&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avêk</td>
<td>(VII, 7) &quot;with&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuyô</td>
<td>(IV A, 10) &quot;stupid&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>âbarke</td>
<td>(V C, 5) &quot;(he) got in&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
farkhilá (VI A, 21) "he figured", imperfect

gaf (I, 4) "gaff"
gét (II A, 3) "watch", present subjunctive, 3rd person singular

næg (III, 9) "Negro"
gæst "newspaper"
buge (V C, 2) "buggy"
nægæs (VI A, 10) "Negro woman"

difisil (I, 8) "difficult"
frær (II A, 5) "to make"
firó (III, 1) "time"
mænifíst "magnificent"
flég (V B, 6) "(he) hailed"
kégoræ (VI C, 6) "to confess"

suvë (I, 12) "often"
servâ (II A, 3) "servant"
rixe (III, 2) "arrived", past participle
lavëz "washing machine"
uvør (V B, 4) "at full speed"
rviræ (VI A, 14) "turned back", past participle
1 vulà (II A, 6) "he wanted", imperfect

The v in the verb vulâ "to come" and its past participle and imperfect forms alternate in the same words
with x: gñir (I, 36) "to come", umñ (II A, 26) "come", past participle, mne (II A, 24) "came", imperfect. x alternates with y in the following word: puve (I, 19) "could" or puve (VI D, 5) "could".

a

See (I, 1) "hunt"

gras (II A, 37) "fat"

àsás (III, 11) "to come in"

asezone "seasoned", past participle

i save (V D, 3) "he knew", imperfect

fùskò "until"

e

gränz erb (I, 14) "tall grass"

dyzk a kñi (II A, 53) "she cooked (for) them"

luzyën (III, 2) "Louisiana"

dize (IV A, 1) "said"

duzen (V D, 10) "dozen"

reze "grapes"

â

akroñe (I, 9) "attached", past participle

gñasi (II A, 11) "window"

çe (III, 5) "at"

marsta (IV B, 10) "to walk"

zzer (V B, 8) "car"

rlaan "let go", past participle

In the pronoun i, i may alternate with ë: ë nà
(II A, 49) "I will"; (II A, 60) "I can". (See section on Assimilation, page 76). In the preposition at "at" alternates with s: (II A, 58) "at"; (II A, 58) "at".

J and S in juskò "until" alternate: juskò "until".

arrëje (I, 6) "arranged", past participle
jaluzri (II A, 2) "jealousy"
maj (II B, 4) "eat", present subjunctive, 3rd person plural

ti jë (VI C, 4) "Little John"
jëmë (V E, 2) "never"
partaje (VI A, 3) "to divide"

J and S alternate in certain words. (See section on s, page 64.) J in juskò alternates with S and G in the same word: juskò "until", âuskò "until", zuskò "until".

hale (I, 9) "pulled", imperfect
haš (I, 40) "ex"
hadu (II A, 69) "witch"
hokaš (IV A, 6) "honky tonk"
hal (V A, 5) "hall"
hô (VI A, 25) "top"

mërd (I, 29) "to bite"
prömya (II A, 25) "first"
mōm (II A, 44) "same"
duđe (II A, 14) "asked", past participle
čm (IV A, 1) "men"
kōmō (V E, 10) "how"

a alternates with v in vnir and some of its forms.
(See section on v, page 63.)

n
türne (I, 5) "rounded", past participle
lēmō (II A, 43) "next day"
pērsōn (II A, 55) "person"
nēr (III, 3) "north"
nērf "nerves"
grān (I, 11) "tall", feminine form

v
pēye (II A, 74) "combed", imperfect
nāyēr (II A, 73) "ways"
gēye (II B, 25) "won", past participle
gārdāye (II B, 34) "gardener"
gēye "attic"
kōmīye (VI C, 6) "to commune"

k
lān (II B, 27; VI E, 2) "tongue"
lēnr "long", feminine form

l
hale (I, 9) "pulled", imperfect
bēl (II A, 14) "beautiful", feminine form
luzyēn (III, 2) "Louisiana"
ll a nul (IV B, 9) "he took"
klu (V A, 4) "nails"
alō "melon"

r

bwar (I, 18) "to drink"
rgarde (II A, 8) "looked", imperfect
marye (III, 9) "married", past participle
garsē (VI B, 3) "boy"
fēr (V E, 3) "to do"
yēr "yesterday"

A sporadic r appears before uvēr in il a ruvēr, "he opened". r alternates with d in dman: i rmēn (V C, 4) "he asks". In rapid speech final r falls sporadically:
āē (V E, 6) for ēr (V E, 7) "dear"; vēje for vērje "fruit garden"; alō fē for alō fēr "let's do"; pē for por "fear".

r

b Reyt (II B, 54) "all right"
Reyd (V B, 2) "to ride"
bRēk (V P, 10) "brakes"
ju'nārid stet (VI E, 1) "United States"
telēgēm (VI F, 10) "telegram"
'kōvē kel (VI C, 3) "coveralls"

This is the r of American-English used only in some
words of English origin.

tâ

tâyân (IV A, 2) "yours"
têm (V A, 1) "rear end"
ketâoz "something"

dj

djêk "Jack"
pô'djêmôs (VI E, 13) "pajamas"

Syllabication

A. In a spoken word there are as many syllables as there are vowel sounds:

ko-ko-dri (I, 33) "alligator"
kô-byê (I, 46) "how much"
mîr (I, 36) "to come"
grar-de (II A, 8) "looked", imperfect
pêr-sôn (II A, 10) "person"
fly (II A, 1) "girl"

B. A single consonant or a semi-vowel between two vowels is pronounced with the following vowel:

ka-rât (II A, 34) "forty"
be-tay (II A, 42) "beasts"
de-te-ad (II A, 43) "defended", past participle
mê-yôr (I, 32) "best"
ô-we-ye "sent", past participle
mâ-yôr (I, 33) "way"

C. Consonant plus semi-vowel groups go with the following
vowel: 

prü-myôr-mä (I, 2) "first"
a-ryš (I, 10) "behind"
ka-va-lye (II A, 34) "horsemen"
mw-swär (II B, 27) "handkerchief"
pu-kwè (III, 7) "why"
bë-awè (VI D, 8) "need"

D. Consonant groups formed of a consonant (other than l, r, m) plus l or r belong to the syllable of the following vowel:

kë-prä "(I) understand"
rë-kë-trë (IV A, 7) "met", past participle
trë-blë (V C, 8) "trembled", imperfect
jë-rë (V E, 5) "pensive"

Two unlike consonants, other than the above, are usually divided:

lën-mè (II A, 30) "next day"
rtür-ne (II A, 44) "returned", past participle
jis-kè (II A, 76) "until"
jar-dë (II B, 35) "garden"
de-sër-ne (II B, 26) "carved out", past participle
jar-dë-še (II B, 67) "gardener"
gal-ri (IV B, 10) "porch"
ën-rè (VI D, 13) "would like"
per-le (IV B, 4) "to speak"

E. With groups of two consonants plus a semi-vowel, the first consonant goes with the preceding vowel and the
remaining consonant and semi-consonant go with the following vowel:

dēr-nye "last"
c-jur-dĕi (II B, 7) "today"

F. Of groups consisting of more than two consonants, the following examples occur in the material:

ēstrŵi (VI F, 2) "educated", past participle,
(ēs-trŵi or ē-strŵi) and
parskō "because" (par-skō).

Sounds in Combination

Breath groups. Connected speech is divided into breath-groups, each breath-group usually corresponding with the expression of a single idea, or, with a simple sentence. With a slow speaker a sentence is quite often interrupted by pauses of varying lengths, but usually shorter than the final pause at the end of the sentence, during which he sometimes takes his breath. On the other hand, especially with a rapid speaker, two or more simple sentences are sometimes united in a single breath group.

Accents and stress groups. An isolated word, pronounced normally, is accented on its final syllable, except for a few words of English origin which have retained the accent of the original English word. The term accented position in this study refers to the final syllable of the word.

In connected speech, breath-groups are divided into stress-groups, which can consist of one word or several
words intimately connected by their sense. Although non-final syllables of the group may have unequal stress (not indicated in the transcribed material), the final syllable of the group receives the strongest stress, or the group accent. This is indicated in the transcribed material by the symbol (') which immediately precedes the final accented syllable: Carthy 'vö vu rakō'te a 'pō pūr la sas o koko'dri (I, 1) "I want to tell you a little about alligator hunting."

Words or expressions such as lā, i di, là, vu kōne, occur frequently as unaccented appendages to the preceding stress groups. In the transcription these appendages are enclosed in parentheses:

sarāe dā se 'tru (lā) (I, 23) "search in these holes"
'ti 'jā (i di) (II B, 65) "Little John (he says)"
sēt grōs be'tay (lā) (II A, 43) "this big beast"
ki reōr'de (vu kōne) (II A, 8) "who looked (you know)"

**Emphatic stress.** When particular emphasis to an idea is made, the word or syllable expressing this idea is given special stress, which is usually accompanied by a change of pitch. This is called emphatic stress, and is indicated in the material by the symbol (") immediately before the word:

a ate hole 'su l koko'dri (I, 33) "which was to pull on the alligator"
ēn "grōs be'tay (II A, 28) "a big beast"
ii ate 'sī kō'tē (II A, 77) "he was so happy"
eyu sō "pëř e'te "where his father was"
"tu le 'dok'tôr (V E, 2) "all the doctors"

When the word emphasizing the idea is polysyllabic and begins with a consonant, the emphatic-stress accent generally falls on its first syllable:

"dua'mä o lë'tä (I, 33) "slowly and for a long time"
y ån à 'tu'jür (I, 50) "there are still some"
"për'sön (II A, 4) "no one"
a "pre'së (II A, 4) "she begged"
j e "janë vii osai 'bo (II A, 12) "I never saw [anyone] so pretty"

a a a "be'fü (II A, 28) "she fought"
a ll a "swë've (II A, 30) "it protected her"
"karät vo'lôr (II A, 33) "forty thieves"
al a "ku'ri (II A, 36) "she ran"
ll a "pre'së (II A, 53) "he begged her"

aa le "pë've (II A, 73) "they combed her"

aa "frote se 'më (II A, 74) "they rubbed her hands"
a a "me'të (II A, 75) "she put it on her again"

"hõke'tök (IV A, 6) "honky tonk"

aa "tor'dë "it wrung"

sa "pi'se "it squirted" 
"tu le 'dok'tôr (V E, 2) "all the doctors"

ll o "jërnë 'nu (V E, 2) "they never could"

Occasionally the stress accent will fall on the second syllable of a polysyllabic word beginning with a consonant:
ol a trape l ’priest "she caught the priest"  
sō rā'de (I, 46) "were sold"  
sey le be"tay 'mne (II A, 24) "where the beasts came"  
tō'ne "to thunder"

When the word is polysyllabic and begins with a vowel, the accent generally falls on the first syllable beginning with a consonant:

me o"si 'bēl (II A, 15) "but as pretty"  
il a"trāp l afār "he catches the thing"  
l a u"vār sō 'ār (V B, 8) "he opened up the car  
(went full speed)."

**Occurrence and function of ə.** The main function of ə is to prevent difficult or impossible consonant combinations:

prō'ne (I, 3) "took", imperfect  
lō 'rwar (II B, 77) "to see him again"  
ave ḍ bōzwē (VI D, 8) "needed"  
dōpf "since"

When ə is separated from a preceding vowel by a single consonant, it usually drops: ḍ ḍu ḍ sa 'tēt "under his head" representing ḍ ḍu ḍ sa tēt. However, in slow speech it may remain:

pu lō 'mōn (VI E, 10) "in order for people"  
se dōved ēt (II B, 57) "it was to have been"  
dōpf kō je'zū "since Jesus"

When ə is separated from a preceding vowel by two consonants, it usually remains:

vūēn ḍē bēt cras (II A, 37) "fat beef"
a apârsâ'vre (II A, 58) "would notice"

æ before the articles le, la, le frequently drops even when the æ is preceded by two consonants:

1 afær d le ti 'bug "the young fellow's thing"

awar d lo pûr bwar (I, 18) "to have water to drink"

When æ is preceded by a group consisting of a consonant plus r or l, it must remain: (See first rule above).

prûmye (II A, 46) "first", prû'ne (I, 3) "took".

æ in final position (usually in monosyllabic words) followed by a word beginning with a vowel normally elides:

je (II B, 12) "I have". (See section on Elision, page 77).

The æ of jæ drops in all positions, except rarely in very slow speech. The resulting consonant combination, when it is initial in a sentence, is sometimes preceded by a sporadic æ: æ j 'væ (I, 1) "I want".

The æ in kæ can and usually remains when the word is final in a phrase before a pause, or initial in a phrase before a pause:

fcle kæ ... I mæj (II B, 2) "he had ... to eat"

1 plû bo læj kæ ... kæ y a've (II B, 61) "the prettiest clothes that ... that there were".

The prefix ræ sometimes alternates with æ: ræ ñgar'dæ (VI D, 11) "he was looking".

Union of Consonants and Vowels

Linking. In connected speech when two words in the same stress group, the first word ending in a consonant and the second beginning with a vowel, are pronounced, the con-
sonant of the first is pronounced in the same syllable as the following vowel:

1a ŝas o koko'dri (I, 1) "alligator hunt"
1b pur_ awar d l o pûr 'bwar (I, 18) "in order to have water to drink"

Liaison. This consists of linking two words with a special consonant which is pronounced only when the second word begins with a vowel. Thus in ñen "his" and ñen garsā "his son", the liaison consonant is not pronounced, whereas it is pronounced with the syllable of the following vowel in ñen ñm "his fired man". Liaison usually occurs as follows:

1. Between an adjective and a noun:
   (grän²) gränz_erb (I, 43) "tall grass"
   (tiz²) de tiz_erb (I, 15) "little trees"
   (dôz²) le dôz_ágae (IV A, 8) "the two employees"
   (kek²) kekz_áne (III, 4) "several years"
   (xen²) xen_õm (IV A, 1) "his fired man"

2. Between a personal pronoun and a verb:
   (vuz²) vuz_ave obliye (III, 8) "you forgot"
   (a) il_â arrive (V A, 3) "they arrived"
   (yôz²) a yôz_â ãmâ de (II A, 13) "she asked them"
   (lez²) a lez a "pà kôte (II A, 45) "she did not count them"

3. Between certain prepositions and the words they govern: (Liaison is not usually made with ãe "at" and its complement.)
(Fr) sn avā (IV B, 11) "in front"
(En) sn grāvā (I, 9) "behind"

4. Between an adverb and an adjective:
(byēn) to byēn ēlve "you are well behaved"

5. In certain set expressions:
(byēn) byēn ētdāu "certainly"
(En) s ēn ālē (II B, 34) "to go away"

Union of Two Consonants

Assimilation. When two consonants (stops and fricatives) of the types voiceless plus voiced come in contact, the voiceless consonant usually becomes partly voiced. This modification of the first of two unlike consonants by the second is called regressive assimilation.

sēt grēn (I, 28) "that big"
 bet grēs (II A, 37) "fat beef"
 kekz ēnē (III, 4) "several years"
 met d le vēs (VI D, 10) "owner of the cow"

When two consonants (stops and fricatives) of the types voiced plus voiceless come in contact, the voiced consonant usually becomes partly unvoiced:

d kē (I, 8) "something"
 j sū (IV A, 6) "I am"
 c ēsū "under"
 d sēn "about that"

However, in rapid speech the voiced consonant may be completely replaced by its voiceless counterpart:
Progressive assimilation, the modification of the second of two unlike stop or fricative consonants by the first, occurs very rarely in the material. One example occurs: ɔŋvə becomes ɔŋfə (II A, 73) "hair".

Double Consonants. The pronoun objects 18 and 1a, when they are preceded by a word ending in a vowel and followed by a word beginning with a vowel, are pronounced 11:

11 a fe mɛt (II A, 2) "she had her put"
11 a lese war (II A, 7) "he let her see"

Loss of a Consonant. In rapid speech the r's of sûr and pur and the k of avɛk sometimes elide when these words are followed by a word beginning with a vowel:

 sû l (I, 33) "on the"
 pu ə̀ kuse (II A, 24) "in order to go to bed"
 avɛ lez ə̀ t (II A, 28) "with the others"

In rapid speech the subject pronoun j(ə), after the fall of ə, drops sporadically when it is followed by a verb beginning with a consonant:

ve pa a ən ele (II B, 14) "will not go away"

Union of Two Vowels

Elision. In connected speech, when certain monosyllabic words ending in a vowel are immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel, the vowel of the first usu-
ally elides. Elision occurs in the following monosyllabic words:

- (j6) "I" --- j e (II A, 12) "I have"
- (t6) "you" --- t a p e (III, 6) "you have not"
- (k) "who" --- a e 'lu: k a tóe (II B, 52) "it is he who killed"
- (k6) "which" --- g k ən a'ple (I, 3) "that which we called"
- (m) "me" --- y e de'z ōm k i m a 'di (II A, 19) "there are some men who told me"
- (t6) "you" --- "wa t e (II B, 12) "go away"
- (aq) reflexive pronoun --- ə a a'sil (II B, 15) "he set down"
- (s) "it" --- a e 'lu: (II B, 52) "it is he"
- (l6) "the" --- e l ət dize (IV A, 2) "and the other said"
- (l6) "him, it" --- s e l ər dö ll eko:əe (I, 41) "it's time to skin it"
- (a) "the" --- l əfr "the thing"
- (a) "her, it" --- se ll ə ədor'mi (II A, 71) "it put her to sleep"
- (a) "of" --- o but d ən ë (II B, 31) "at the end of one year"

With some speakers the ə in kə sporadically remains: kə əl (I, 21) "that he".

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1See Double Consonants, page 77.
Vocalic Liaison. In connected speech when a word, other than those above, ends in a vowel and is followed by one beginning with a vowel, both vowels are pronounced without a pause between them. This is called vocalic liaison:

- *foi e fe* (I, 32) "he had to make"
- *e la apre* (I, 40) "and then after"
- *si il avyô* (II A, 14) "if they had"
- *je vi* (II A, 38) "I feel"
- *ka ūn â* (II B, 54) "when one year"
- *fo il ây* (I, 39) "he has to have"

Vocalic liaison occurs between stress groups providing there is no pause after the word bearing the stress accent:

- *trât sê 'su a sêkât su 'l pye* (I, 48) "thirty-five to fifty cents per foot".

Loss of a Vowel. In rapid speech when a word ending in a vowel is followed by one beginning with a vowel, one of the vowels may drop sporadically:

- *al a rête* (VI B, 4) "she stopped" for *al a arête*
- ... *a e al* (VI B, 8) "she sat down" for *a e asi*
- *tû va le* (IV A, 5) "you will go" for *tû va ale*
- *sa et e klôb* (IV A, 6) "it was a club" for *sa ete â klôb*.
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VITA

Joseph Doris Saltzman was born in Vermilion Parish near Gueydan, Louisiana, on February 2, 1932. He attended Gueydan Elementary and Gueydan High School, from which he graduated in 1950. He then attended Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, Louisiana, where he majored in French. He received his B.A. from that institution in January, 1954. During that time he also studied French at the University of Montreal, Canada, for one summer, and Spanish at the National University of Mexico, Mexico City, for one summer.

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EXAMINATION AND THESIS REPORT

Candidate: Joseph D. Saltzman

Major Field: French

Title of Thesis: A Phonetic Study of the French Spoken in Saltzman Settlement, Vermillion Parish, Louisiana

Approved:

[Signatures]

EXAMINING COMMITTEE:

[Signatures]

Date of Examination: June 10, 1957