Appendix A

Key to Vowel Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANAE</th>
<th>Wells (1982)</th>
<th>Arpabet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/i/</td>
<td>KIT</td>
<td>IH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>DRESS</td>
<td>EH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>TRAP</td>
<td>AE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/o/</td>
<td>LOT</td>
<td>AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ʌ/</td>
<td>STRUT</td>
<td>AH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ʊ/</td>
<td>FOOT</td>
<td>UH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANAE</th>
<th>Wells (1982)</th>
<th>Arpabet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/iy/</td>
<td>FLEECE</td>
<td>IY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ey/</td>
<td>FACE</td>
<td>EY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ay/</td>
<td>PRICE</td>
<td>AY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/oy/</td>
<td>CHOICE</td>
<td>OY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/aw/</td>
<td>MOUTH</td>
<td>AW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ow/</td>
<td>GOAT</td>
<td>OW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/uw/</td>
<td>GOOSE</td>
<td>UW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ah/</td>
<td>PALM</td>
<td>AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/oh/</td>
<td>THOUGHT</td>
<td>AO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The vowel symbols used in this dissertation follow the notation used in the ANAE (Labov et al. 2006:11–15). The two tables shown above present the equivalent vowel symbols used in two other popular notational systems: Wells (1982) and Arpabet (Fisher et al. 1986).\(^1\)

\(^1\)Note that Arpabet does not distinguish between /o/ and /ah/, and simply uses the symbol AA for vowels in both lexical classes.
In addition, several ANAE symbols used to denote vowels in specific allophonic contexts were adopted for this dissertation. These are listed in the following table, along with example words and a description of the symbol’s meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>ham, manager, rang</td>
<td>/æ/ before a nasal consonant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ayN/</td>
<td>ride, buy</td>
<td>/ay/ occurring before a voiced coda or word-finally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ay0/</td>
<td>fight, rice</td>
<td>/ay/ occurring before a voiceless coda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/Tuw/</td>
<td>two, soon</td>
<td>/uw/ occurring after a coronal onset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/Kuw/</td>
<td>food, boot, who</td>
<td>/uw/ occurring after a non-coronal onset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B

List of Minimal Pairs Tested

Minimal Pairs
- pin vs. pen
- hoarse vs. horse
- cot vs. caught
- Mary vs. merry
- merry vs. marry
- fool vs. full
- whale vs. wail
- poor vs. pour
- collar vs. caller
- pool vs. pull
- ferry vs. furry
- don vs. dawn
- which vs. witch
- barn vs. born
- stock vs. stalk
- tour vs. tore
- berry vs. bury

near Minimal Pairs
- father vs. bother
- nearer vs. mirror
- spa vs. paw
- on vs. Don
Appendix C

Word List

hood  merry  party  found
bag  mole  writer  ferry
here  food  witch  hide
news  core  lost  fool
today  den  both  soon
dangle  better  bird  Sunday
toe  high  manager  bus
creek  Oklahoma  sorry  Dan
duck  lift  pin  pal
awe  cot  coffee  bat
knot  toy  hammock  open
pen  Ed  boat  house
Janet  bitter  man  forty
goal  left  height  tock
poor  pot  Moe  orange
huge  cable  go  hug
Appendix D

Sentences for judgment elicitation task

Rate the following sentences as 1 (“I could say a sentence like this.”), 2 (“I wouldn’t say this, but I’ve heard people around here say something like it.”) or 3 (“I’ve never heard anything like this before—it sounds like bad English.”):

1) I was a pitcher when I was young, but now I don’t play baseball anymore.

2) My cat looks really hungry. I think he wants fed.

3) Ticket prices are so high anymore, I never go to the movie theater.

4) I really should red up the living room before the guests come over.

5) Anymore, there’s too much crime in this neighborhood.

6) Every newborn baby likes cuddled.

7) I got into an accident last week, and now my front bumper needs repaired.

8) John eats fast food so much anymore, it’s no wonder that he’s becoming overweight.
Circle the word that sounds most natural in each sentence:

1) I drove through a big, muddy puddle yesterday. Now my car needs washed.
   washing.

2) I haven’t cleaned my kitchen in weeks. The floor really needs mopped.
   mopping.
Appendix E

DARE’s version of “Arthur the Rat”

(Cassidy and Hall 1985:xliii)

Once upon a time there was a young rat who couldn’t make up his mind. Whenever the other rats asked him if he would like to come out hunting with them, he would answer in a hoarse voice, “I don’t know.” And when they said, “Would you rather stay inside?” he wouldn’t say yes, or no either. He’d always shirk making a choice.

One fine day his aunt Josephine said to him, “Now look here! No one will ever care for you if you carry on like this. You have no more mind of your own than a greasy old blade of grass!”

The young rat coughed and looked wise, as usual, but said nothing.

“Don’t you think so?” said his aunt stamping with her foot, for she couldn’t bear to see the young rat so cold blooded.

“I don’t know,” was all he ever answered, and then he’d walk off to think for an hour or more, whether he should stay in his hole in the ground or go out into the loft.

One night the rats heard a loud noise in the loft. It was a very dreary old place. The roof let the rain come washing in, the beams and rafters had all rotted through, so that the
whole thing was quite unsafe.

At last one of the joists gave way, and the beams fell with one edge on the floor. The walls shook, the cupola fell off, and all the rats’ hair stood on end with fear and horror.

“This won’t do,” said their leader. “We can’t stay cooped up here any longer.” So they sent out scouts to search for a new home.

A little later on that evening the scouts came back and said they had found an old-fashioned horse-barn where there would be room and board for all of them.

The leader gave the order at once, “Company fall in!” and the rats crawled out of their holes right away and stood on the floor in a long line.

Just then the old rat caught sight of young Arthur—that was the name of the shirker. He wasn’t in the line, and he wasn’t exactly outside it—he stood just by it.

“Come on, get in line!” growled the old rat coarsely. “Of course you’re coming too?”

“I don’t know,” said Arthur calmly.

“Why, the idea of it! You don’t think it’s safe here any more, do you?”

“I’m not certain,” said Arthur undaunted. “The roof may not fall down yet.”

“Well,” said the old rat, “we can’t wait for you to join us.” Then he turned to the others and shouted, “Right about face! March!” and the long line marched out of the barn while the young rat watched them.

“I think I’ll go tomorrow,” he said to himself, “but then again, perhaps I won’t—it’s so nice and snug here. I guess I’ll go back to my hole under the log for a while just to make up my mind.”

But during the night there was a big crash. Down came beams, rafters, joists—the whole business.

Next morning—it was a foggy day—some men came to look over the damage. It seemed odd to them that the old building was not haunted by rats. But at last one of them happened to move a board, and he caught sight of a young rat, quite dead, half in and
half out of his hole.

Thus the shirker got his due, and there was no mourning for him.