

Using the Index

The Purpose of the Index

The Index has been designed primarily to answer a wide range of questions to do with phonetics and associated disciplines. For example:

- What is there on ejectives, or electropalatography, or dialects of Russian, or field-work techniques in phonetics, or rhythm in Mohawk, or non-linear phonological theories?
- Is there a *specimen* (ie an illustration) of Twi or a dialect of South-West China? Is there anything on western accents of Australian English?
- Where is the Thalbitzer-Lawrenson-Uldall specimen of Eskimo?
- Where is the specimen of Eskimo by I-think-it-was-Lawrence-somebody?
- Has [A] ever been used as an IPA symbol? If so, what was its value?
- What value or values has [B] had?
- Who reviewed the Anderson-Durand book on dependency phonology, and when?
- Has phonetics ever been taught at the University of Toulouse?
- Is there a review of the 4th edition of Daniel Jones' *Outline of English Phonetics*?
- When did Paul Passy start his adult education classes in phonetics?

Thus the Index is divided into separate sections, but with extensive cross-referencing, to provide information on:

(a) the languages, accents and dialects that are referred to in any of the articles.

(b) the names of all countries, cities, towns and villages which are referred to in the discussion of pronunciations, *specimens* or other linguistic features. The *specimens* are of particular importance, and they have been divided into (i) those designed specifically for the use of

University students and school-children where the emphasis has usually been on 'standard' versions of particular languages, and (ii) all others.

(c) the names of all (co-)authors, reviewers, and informants for the articles, including the language/dialect/accent specimens

(d) each symbol and diacritic that has been used within the Association's publications — whether merely proposed or officially approved. The complete set of IPA alphabets, from 1887 to 2005, has been reproduced to help clarify any problems associated with reading some — especially older — phonetic notations. Additionally, the alphabets for Disordered Speech, and links to the Unicode lists of current IPA symbols and diacritics have been included.

(e) the names and (where known) the titles of all members of the Association from 1886 to 2006. An abbreviation, eg (swe) for Sweden, after each name indicates the country where that person was living. This is followed in many cases by a chronological listing of that person's contributions to the IPA journals.

(f) the names of institutions (eg University of New England) and organisations, including conferences and congresses (eg Cercle Français, Deutscher Neuphilologentag).

(g) references to work on, for example, grammar, language teaching and curricular reforms in educational institutions

(h) the administration of the Association and the journals

(i) miscellaneous items such as Religion, Sport, Health, the Police — and even Hairdressing.

The 'Rayner' Index

An index to the **mf** for the period 1889 to 1914 was announced as early as 1912 (see 1912.66); it was being undertaken by John Lawrence Rayner, a member of the IPA and a newspaper correspondent and author. In the event, it never appeared, despite being advertised as 'in preparation' in the early 1920s. Much of Rayner's collection of paper slips has, however, survived; it is now in the Archives of the IPA in Glasgow. The slips show that Rayner had intended to publish the Index in phonetic script, not orthography. However, he turned his attention instead to co-authoring *A Complete Newgate Calendar*, a compilation of 18th and 19th century accounts of the lives of notorious criminals; this work was published posthumously in 1926.

In 1928, Hans-Jørgen Uldall suggested that the membership should cooperate in producing a comprehensive bibliography of all publications, not just those of the IPA, on phonetic subjects (see 1928.73-74). The initiative did not lead to a specific IPA index — nor, indeed, to any comprehensive listing of phonetics publications.

Several colleagues have created their own private indexes: primarily, it would seem, of the specimens of languages, dialects and accents.

Regularisation of Names

The spelling of German and Scandinavian words has been partly regularized — for example 'ö' and 'ø' being treated as 'oe'. The older 'th' of certain German words (eg in 'Theil') has, however, been retained. Where place-names appear in a number of different forms (eg Cöthen, Köten, Cøthen, Köthen; København, København, Copenhagen), the variant spellings have been retained and cross-referenced.

Where a shortened or familiar form of a name is given (eg Hans Spieser for Johan Spieser, or Berta Robson for Elizabeth H A Robson), the longer and more 'official' form is given, but with the shorter or more familiar version in brackets afterwards.

Conventions vary from country to country on the alphabetization of names containing an aristocratic prefix (eg Otto von Essen, Reginald De Bray, Pedro du Mugica) or names containing more than one family name (Luis Brañes Debierre, Martin Kloster Jensen). To avoid having to set up criteria such as the naturalised-citizen status of an inhabitant of a particular country — James Van Riper is indexed under Van, but D J van Rijn under Rijn - such names have been indexed under the preferred form used by that person in membership lists etc. To assist the reader, cross-references have been provided for all multi-barrelled names and those with an aristocratic prefix.

A certain casualness (at times) in the Editors' listings of members' names has meant that on occasions it has not been possible to decide whether two or more different but related names refer to the same person. Thus, Mlle Fleischhuth, who lived in Russia between 1893 and 1895, could conceivably be the same as another female member M Fleischhut, who lived in Germany between 1900 and 1901. Only if other evidence (eg authorship of articles on the same or similar topics) suggests that the two names refer to the same person, has such a person been listed only once, but with the alternative name listed additionally in the single entry. (In the case of Mlle Fleischhuth, she is probably the same person as Bertha Fleischut, of St Petersburg, who is referred to in one of the editions of *Die Neueren Sprachen* in 1901.)

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