

Note: This is the document as it was presented to the students, in its latest version from 2011. From the 2018 perspective, some minor changes would be in order, though, overall, the Manual has proven itself. (SD, 30 May 2018). Please quote as

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# Lexicology Project Manual

Stefan Dollinger, Version 1.3, September 2011

## **The purpose of your research:**

The **goal** is to research your word extensively in Canadian English materials and to a reasonable extent in non-Canadian sources. Combined with the dictionary evidence already at hand, you will be able to **reinterpret** the history of your word, define its status as a Canadianism (yes/no) and, if it is Canadian in one sense or another, to define its type of Canadianism.

## **The purpose of this manual:**

This manual should serve you as a guide in the research process. We have tried to create a concise guideline. However, you will find instances when the manual will not provide answers. In this case check back with your instructor.

## How to research your word

This document is a step-by-step guide to researching your word

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## How to research your word

### 1) Dictionary Report: Gather information on your Word

As with every other good research, we first need to familiarize ourselves with previous work on the topic. A convenient and fairly reliable way is to check in existing dictionary sources. Your Dictionary Report will present the information on your word, before you start your search for new data.

Look up what has been found for your word and **in its given meanings** and document the findings in a Word file. All **call numbers** refer to the **Koerner library reference section, floor 2**, with the exception of the **ITP Nelson** (#5), which is in the Koerner stacks:

1. Check for your word in 'our' *Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles* (1967) - DCHP-1 ([PE3235 .D52 1967](#)). Alternatively, use your login from <http://dchp.ca/DCHP-1/> for *DCHP-1 Online*. If it is there, see if there is a regional label, see how it is defined. Look at the attestations: from when are they?
2. Check the *Oxford English Dictionary* at [www.oed.com](http://www.oed.com). Is the word there? Is there perhaps more information?
3. Check your word in the *Dictionary of American Regional English*. This is a historical dictionary of non-standard AmE and currently available A-S (one volume not published yet). If it is not found there – this might a Canadianism of the “unique” type. (Koerner reference [PE2843 .D52](#))
4. If it is an older word (prior to the 1950s, e.g. *land claim*), check the *Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles* ([PE2835 .C7](#)) and the *Dictionary of Americanisms* ([PE2835 .D5 1956](#)) (both in Koerner, floor 2). These historical dictionaries include information not found in the OED.
5. For newer words (post-1950s): look them up in the *Canadian Oxford Dictionary* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (2004) ([PE3235 .C36 2004](#)), the ITP Nelson Canadian Dictionary (1997) ([PE3235 .I77 1997 – in stacks](#)) and the *Gage Canadian Dictionary* (1997) [PE1628 .D457 1997](#).
6. For Newfoundland English, the *Dictionary of Newfoundland English* (1990) is an excellent resource: <http://www.heritage.nf.ca/dictionary/>
7. For Prince Edward Island (Maritimes, Atlantic Canada), see also the *Dictionary of Prince Edward Island English* (1988) ([PE3245.P75 D53 1988](#))
8. Check the *English Dialect Dictionary* (1905). This work documents regional British English from 1700-1900 and could give us hints as to how the word came to Canada ([PE1667 .W933](#)). The *Scottish National Dictionary* (1931-1976) ([PE2106 .S4](#)) is a source to assess Scottish influence
9. To see whether the word is shared with other non-dominant varieties of English (other than American English or British English), check the following three dictionaries:
10. *Dictionary of New Zealand English: A Dictionary of New Zealandisms on Historical* (1997) ([PE3602.Z5 D53 1997](#))
11. *Australian National Dictionary. A Dictionary of Australianisms on Historical Principles* (1988) ([PE3601.Z5 A978 1989](#))
12. *A Dictionary of South African English on Historical Principles* (1996) ([PE3451 .D537 1996](#))
13. You will also find some popular writings on Canadian words in this area of the reference section (*Wet Coast words* [BC English], *Weird Canadian Words*, Bill Casselman's books) that you might want to check: be careful, however, with these sources.

Also, try the internet, Wikipedia, to see what the ‘common lore’ is. An interesting resource is the collected listserv entries from the American Dialect Society. Here, word buffs, both professional linguistics and hobbyists give their two-cents there. They can be searched here:

1992-1999:

[http://www.americandialect.org/index.php/amerdial/1992\\_1999\\_emailist\\_archive/](http://www.americandialect.org/index.php/amerdial/1992_1999_emailist_archive/)

1999-today:

<http://listserv.linguistlist.org/cgi-bin/wa?S1=ads-l>

Copy the information into a Word document, this is your Dictionary Report.

Your Dictionary Report could look like this (**Kamloops trout**):

Pay special attention to any citations that are given (year, region), etymology (origin etc.) and the publication dates of the dictionaries.

<b>CanOx-2 (2004)</b>	Yes → <b>Kamloops trout</b> noun Cdn a bright silvery rainbow trout found in lakes.
<b>ITP Nelson (1997)</b>	Yes → <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdnevi</i> , formerly <i>Salmo gairdneri kamloops</i> , [after Kamloops, BC]
<b>Gage-5 (1997)</b>	Yes → see also RAINBOW TROUT and STEELHEAD. < <i>Kamloops</i> , B.C.
<b>DCHP-1</b>	<p><b>DCHP-1 Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles (1967)</b></p> <p><b>Kamloops (trout)</b>n. [&lt; <i>Kamloops</i>(&lt; Salishan “meetig place of waters”), B.C. a large game fish, <i>Salmo gairdneri kamloops</i>, native to the upper Columbia and Fraser Rivers; a landlocked steelhead, <i>q.v.</i> See also <b>silver trout</b> (def.1).</p> <p><b>1905 WHEELER Selkirk Range</b> I 364: In the Illedilewaet and other streams may be found the trout of the Upper Columbia- the Kamloops trout.</p> <p><b>1938 (1950), 1964</b></p>
<b>DNE (1990)</b>	Not Found
<b>DPEIP (1988)</b>	Not Found
<b>OED-3</b>	Not Found
<b>DAE (1944)</b>	Not Found
<b>DARE (1985-)</b>	<p><b>kamloops trout</b> n [<i>Kamloops</i>, British Columbia]</p> <p><b>=rainbow trout.</b></p> <p><b>1896</b> U.S. Natl. Museum <i>Bulletin</i> 47.499, <i>Salmo gairdneri kamloops</i>. . . Kamloops Trout. . . Kamloops Lake, Okanagan Lake, Kootenay Lake, and other lakes tributary to Fraser River or to the Upper Columbia. . . Somewhat different in appearance from the ordinary “Steelhead,” but not distinguished by any technical character of any importance, and doubtless intergrading fully with the latter.</p> <p><b>1904, 1947, 1972, 1991</b></p>
<b>DNZE (1997)</b>	Not Found
<b>DSAE (1996)</b>	Not Found
<b>AND (1988)</b>	Not Found

Tentatively, the information can be interpreted as:

According to the evidence in present-day and historical dictionaries, *Kamloops trout* **seems to** derive its name from Kamloops, B.C. and **is claimed to be** identical or related to the steelhead (DARE) or rainbow trout (Gage, DARE); Latin names are *Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdnevi*, formerly *Salmo gairdneri kamloops*. The term was **not found** in the dictionary sources **outside of North America**, but surprisingly, the **earliest attestation** is from the U.S.A. (**DARE, 1896**), while the **earliest Canadian source** is from **1905** (DCHP-1). *Kamloops* is derived from a Salish word.

## 2) CANADIAN data: Bank of Canadian English (BCE-T) and Source Documentation Tool (SDT)

BCE-T: to document your selected citations (pay attention to formatting!!!)

SDT: to document your searches (in combination with the coverage grid)

BCE-T and SDT are **ONLY** for CANADIAN data. Non-Canadian data will be **ONLY** summarized in Appendix 3 of your research report (we don't use a database for this).

The BCE and the SDT are online databases, of which we will use the teaching versions. They will assist us in documenting our search efforts for **Canadian sources** (non-Canadian sources will be documented more casually in a Text document). We are interested in finding, selecting and transferring Canadian citations into the BCE. Canadian citations are Canadian occurrences of our word in context. All our searches we will document in the SDT. This way it does not matter if there are many citations or only a few in the databases I give you – the BCE-T and the SDT combined cover your back.

Log on to the BCE and SDT at:

<http://dchp.ca/teach/login.php>

here.' There are two input fields: 'E-mail' containing 'dstefan@interchange.ubc.' and 'Password' containing '\*\*\*\*\*'. Below the password field is a 'Log in' button."/>

To log in to the tool, please enter your e-mail address and password below.  
If you need to reset your password, click [here](#).

E-mail

Password

First, you need to reset your password, click on “reset” your password above. A link to set/change your password will be sent to the email address you provided from [dchpca@box482.bluehost.com](mailto:dchpca@box482.bluehost.com). Please set/change your password in this way.

Then, go again to the log-in page and use your email address and password. You will see the welcome screen, with ADD CITATION, the SDT and a search function.

**Bank of Canadian English**

Enter search terms  Home SDT Add Cit. Logout

Hello, New! You are logged in with Standard Level (o) access. Please [logout](#) when you're done.

<a href="#">Home</a>	<b>Welcome to the Bank of Canadian English</b>
<a href="#">Add Citation</a>	
<a href="#">Search</a>	
<a href="#">View Your Entries</a>	
<a href="#">Source Doc. Tool</a>	

**DCHP-2**

The *Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles* was edited by Walter S. Avis (ed.-in-chief), C. Crate, P. Drysdale, D. Leechman, M. H. Scargill, C. J. Lovell and published in 1967 by W. J. Gage Limited. Meanwhile, more than 40 years have passed and some of the inevitable oversights and errors in the first edition were joined by close to half a century of Canadian history that is left undocumented.

Please visit [DCHP.ca](#) for more information.

**Contact Information:**

- Stefan Dollinger, Editor-in-Chief: [dstefan@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:dstefan@interchange.ubc.ca)
- Dave Kennedy, Webmaster: [dave.kennedy@dchp.ca](mailto:dave.kennedy@dchp.ca)
- Frank Hangler, Webmaster: [frank.hangler@dchp.ca](mailto:frank.hangler@dchp.ca)

We will use the ADD CITATION function to document our Canadian terms:

**Bank of Canadian English**

Enter search terms  Home SDT Add Cit. Logout

Hello, New! You are logged in with Standard Level (o) access. Please [logout](#) when you're done.

Headword: # e.g. Canuck	<input type="button" value="Select"/> Book Periodical Site/Flier Spoken Language
Short Meaning: # e.g. Native of Canada	
Spelling Variant: # e.g. Kanuck (as it appears in citation)	
POS: Other	
Citation: # use [...] to leave out text. Code for <u>text</u> underscore, <b>text</b> bold, and <i>text</i> italics	
Memo: # e.g. information that pertains to this particular citation but cannot be entered elsewhere, e.g. Meaning_short is ambiguous, even with more context than shown here	
Legacy File: <input type="button" value="Incomplete?"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	

You will see this screen. The left-hand side is for the citation, the right hand side for the referencing of the citation. You need to select the type of source that your citation comes from. We will work mostly with the types "Book" and "Periodical". "Site/Flier" can also be used (but requires more background checking of the source of the e-material).

We will use the **SDT** function to report what we searched.

## Periodical Sources: format

It is now time to look for a citation. You have a list of sources that you should use in this project in **Appendix 1**. I will start with **Canadian Newsstand** for my search on *Kamloops trout*. (**NOTE, 17 Oct 2011: Canadian Newsstand's owners have recently changed their search interface: the screenshots used below will look differently**):

116 documents found for: (kamloops trout) » [Refine Search](#) | [Set Up Alert](#) | [Create RSS Feed](#)

**Newspapers**

[Mark all](#)  [0 marked items: Email / Cite / Export](#) [Show only full text](#)

1. [The Way it Was](#)  
Anonymous. **Terrace Standard**. Terrace, B.C.: Jan 19, 2010. p. 31  
[Abstract](#) | [Full text](#)

2. [Reading for anglers](#)  
Jeff Weltz. **Mission City Record**. Mission, B.C.: Dec 3, 2009. p. 1  
[Abstract](#) | [Full text](#)

3. [Fishing books to feed hook for Christmas](#)  
Jeff Weltz. **The Tri City News**. Coquitlam, B.C.: Dec 3, 2009. p. 1  
[Abstract](#) | [Full text](#)

4. [Gift ideas for the angler on your list](#)

**Document View**

[Print](#) | [Email](#) | [Copy link](#) | [Cite this](#) |  [Mark Document](#)

**The Way it Was**  
Anonymous. [Terrace Standard](#). Terrace, B.C.: Jan 19, 2010. pg. 31

There is, for example, a full page picture of Ben Lowe, crouching on the beach of Vancouver Island's Nahmint River. Ben holds what appears to be a five or six pound steelhead for the benefit of the camera. At his feet are five more fish of similar proportions, all dead of course. In those days you strove to catch your limit then you went home. The limit was half a dozen steelhead in 1946. Ben and his contemporaries and the people in charge of setting limits, had little knowledge of steelhead abundance, their life histories and ecological requirements.

The Age of Enlightened Fisheries Management in this province under the leadership of Dr. David Narver and Dr. Art Tautz was three decades away then, so one can hardly blame Ben Lowe and his fellow anglers for obeying the law. But imagine a few hundred dedicated steelheaders like Mr. Lowe, most of them fishing bait, prowling the streams and rivers of Vancouver Island with express purpose of catching and killing the allowable limit of steelhead, and you can't help but concede that their exertions must, along with forest mining and urban sprawl, have made a sizeable contribution to critical condition the Vancouver Island steelhead races find themselves in today.

How big were the rainbows in Kootenay Lake? Tony Bell of Nelson, smartly attired in a three-piece suit for the photo, is shown hoisting a 22 and a 24 pounder. Then there is the shot of Harry Don and George York with a record Tye from the Georgia Strait whose tail touches the dock and nose comes to Harry's shoulder. Then there's the photo of a steelhead and a **Kamloops trout**, both taken from Kamloops Lake and both about 20 pounds.

My favourite photo shows an unidentified angler with hip boots on his feet, a fedora on his head and a fag hanging from his mouth. He has a trophy and rod in one hand, a Vedder river steelhead in the other. The rod is a two handed fly rod, which sheds some light on a forgotten page of angling history in this province.

I would like to enter the first, most recent citation into the BCE. CNS contains periodicals only, so we select the tab “**Periodical**” in the entry.

ID#	92378	<a href="#">Book</a> <span style="background-color: #e0e0e0; border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Periodical</span> <a href="#">Site/Flier</a> <a href="#">Spoken Language</a>		
Headword:	Kamloops trout			
Short Meaning:	type of fish			
Spelling Variant:	Kamloops trout			
POS:	Noun <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <span>▲</span> <span>▼</span> </div>			
Citation:	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; min-height: 100px; overflow: auto;"> <p>How big were the rainbows in Kootenay Lake? Tony Bell of Nelson, smartly attired in a three-piece suit for the photo, is shown hoisting a 22 and a 24 pounder. Then there is the shot of Harry Don and George York with a record Tyee from the Georgia Strait whose tail touches the dock and nose comes to Harry's shoulder. Then there's the photo of a steelhead and a Kamloops trout both taken from Kamloops Lake and both</p> </div>			
Time Added:	2010-03-19 10:37:28 by steffiroo07@yahoo.ca			
Last Modified:	2010-03-19 10:38:40 by steffiroo07@yahoo.ca			
Memo:	The Way it Was Anonymous. Terrace Standard. Terrace, B.C.: Jan 19, 2010. pg. 31			
Legacy File#	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <span>▲</span> <span>▼</span> </div>			
Incomplete?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			
<a href="#">Update</a> <span style="margin: 0 10px;"> </span> <a href="#">Delete</a>				

We fill in: **Headword** – this is the headword as it appears in the *Canadian Oxford Dictionary* (lexeme) and usually the form I gave you. **Short Meaning** – this is a description, one to four words in length, of your meaning (*Kamloops trout* has only one meaning, but, *slough* has two: ‘marshy pool’ and ‘shallow inlet’ – look at your 60-word list to see how I gleaned a short meaning from the “long” meaning there. The short meaning is always the same for all the sub meanings that fall into it. **Spelling Variant** – the spelling variant is the exact form that occurs in the citation; here, it is the same as the headword: *Kamloops trout* (however, it could be *Kamloops Trout*, or “*Kamloops trout*” – in quotation marks – or *Kamloops trout* in italics; or it could be in the plural in the citation, i.e. *Kamloops trouts*). **POS** is part of speech: select your class of word (usually noun, verb, or adjective). **Citation:** enter your citation *verbatim*. Capture the sentence it occurs in and at least the sentence before and after. Often times, you can copy the paragraph it occurs in.

#### XML Codes for citations:

The following codes can be used:

italics <i></i>  
 bold <b></b>  
 underscore <u></u>.

All other features we don't include.

So, if, say *and* appeared underscored in the original, you would set it in <u>and</u> in the citation window and it would be displayed (in Search) in underscore as *and*.

**Legacy file and Incomplete?** Leave these fields untouched.

**Memo:** here you can enter some comment concerning the entry.

**Hint:** Use the memo field to copy and paste anything you need to transfer and sort into the field structure, like it was done above.

On the **right-hand side** we enter the reference information. We have already decided that our citation is from a periodical. Use the **pre-printed greyish text** as your guide to the required format:

Select:	Book	Periodical	Site/Flier	Spoken Language
Year Pub:	# e.g. 1861 (numbers ONLY)			
Year Comp:	# e.g. 1793-1796 (numbers and hyphens ONLY)			
Author:	# e.g. Johnston, John L.			
Title of Per:	# e.g. The Globe and Mail			
Date of Per:	# e.g. 31 Mar. 1849			
Place Publ.:	# e.g. Toronto, ON; London, UK; New York, US			
Place Dateline:	# e.g.			
Volume (Issue):	# e.g. 29(4) - only when applicable (numbers ONLY)			
URL:	# e.g. enter URL if electronic resource			
URL Acc. Date:	# e.g. 1 Jul. 2007			
Page/Column:	# e.g. B13			

Follow the format rigorously. Note:

**Personal names:**

Last name, First name:

Johnston, John L.

If two or more authors, separated by semicolon:

Johnston, John L.; Webber, Mark

**The dates:**

Months: three letters plus “.”, except

May

Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, Jun. etc.

**Place Publ.:** City, Province, e.g.

Vancouver, BC; Winnipeg, MB

**Page/Column:** B13, A13 (not B.13,

A.13 etc.); old newspaper have

multiple columns: 13/4 (reads page 13, column 4)

ID:	92378		
Headword:	Kamloops trout		
Short Meaning:	type of fish		
Spelling Variant:	Kamloops trout		
POS:	Noun		
Citation:	<p>How big were the rainbows in Kootenay Lake? Tony Bell of Nelson, smartly attired in a three-piece suit for the photo, is shown hoisting a 22 and a 24 pounder. Then there is the shot of Harry Don and George York with a record <i>Trout</i> from the Georgia Strait whose tail touches the dock and nose comes to Harry's shoulder. Then there's the photo of a steelhead and a Kamloops trout both taken from Kamloops Lake and both</p>		
Time Added:	2010-03-19 10:37:28 by steffiroo07@yahoo.ca		
Last Modified:	2010-03-19 10:38:40 by steffiroo07@yahoo.ca		
Memo:	The Way it Was Anonymous. <i>Terrace Standard</i> . Terrace, B.C.: Jan 19, 2010. pg. 31		
Legacy File:	<input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>		
Incomplete?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		

For Periodicals you will use the fields:

**Year Publ** – when the text was published; **Year Comp** (when the text was composed) is rarely used in periodicals, but see the example of the “book” category below. **Author** – given as Anonymous. **Title of Periodical**: *Terrace Standard*. **Place**: City, and Province in two letter code (there will only be Canadian citations in the BCE – “CE” for Canadian English).

Provincial and Territorial two-letter codes

BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL	NT	YT	NU
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

**Place dateline**: sometimes a story is printed in one newspaper, but clearly relating to another place. A report on DCHP-2 in Ottawa Citizen: Place Publ.: Ottawa, ON; Place dateline: Vancouver, BC. Sometimes the article tells you right away, other times you'll see it when you skim-read the article. See what you can find, but don't worry too much about this.

**Volume(Issue)** – for magazine, journals etc.: 31(2) – would be vol. 32, issue 2. *Not relevant for newspapers*.

**URL**: copy and paste the URL that shows you the article into this field: the whole thing (it's long). **URL**

**Acc. date**: right down the date you accessed the URL. **Page/Column**: write down the page number: format B1, A11, D13; or just 13, 17; for older newspapers (The Globe and Mail Heritage), you will also see the column number, e.g. 12/4.

**Note on Eastern Canadian Sources in CNS:** New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland: Unfortunately, even the full version of CNS to which we have access does not show all texts that are searched. For the provinces of NB, PE and NL you'll find hits that only show the title. In these cases you will have to use discretion on how to include these possible hits, if you use them at all. If your word has only one short meaning (monosemous) and you haven't found any other (or not many) tokens that mean something else, i.e. T4 'type of tax receipt', you can use the hits that you can't display in your dossier and **report WITH a qualification ("hit was not accessible")**. You will be more cautious in your interpretation of the results in any case, but you would not rest an argument on the citations you can't check. As supporting evidence you can use it, or there are other ways to support these hits that you can't check. For instance, you found a term in all of Canada, only the CNS Eastern Canadian papers you can't check. If it's a government term such as T4, you know the federal tax system applies to NB and PE as well, so you can use the hits fairly comfortably. If your word is polysemous (has more than one meaning), such as *chuck* (first name, ocean, verb 'to throw') you have no way of telling if your hits are any good, i.e. refer to 'ocean'. Here, you can make a note saying that the hits cannot be used in the interpretation: we just don't know. Here, as in any other such case, you can try to find sources on the net that you can locate in these provinces instead (see the Site/Flier category on how to document them).

Now we need to document what we just did in the SDT. Click on SDT in the top bar. A new tab will open:

Select in "Add word" your word, in our case *Kamloops trout*, and press "Go". Now an SDT, a "Source Documentation Tool" record will be created for this word. NB: You first need to enter one citation for your word for this to work (which we just did).

The SDT keeps track of what has been done. I would now select under "Canadian Newsstand" – dns (did not search), hit, non-hit – "hit" and enter the spelling variant searched, Kamloops trout; I would enter under memo: "116 hits, took No. 1 only" and press submit. In the SDT Memo field we can say where to

continue: Here we could say “search CNS for regional coverage and temporal depth; only took the youngest citation so far (Stefan Dollinger)”. For memos: always include your name in ( ).

## Example of SDT search documentation

Below is an example of an SDT search documentation:

chesterfield (185)			
Source	Found?	Spelling Variant	Memo
<a href="#">Newspapers (c. 1850 - )</a>			
Canadian Newsstand	hit	chesterfield AND NOT ave AND NOT	found some citations, lots of noise
<a href="#">Historical Data</a>			
Canadiana.org	non-hit	chesterfield; chesterfield sofa EXACT	relevant; in second search, hit in 1890
Champlain Society	dns		
Kitimat Newspapers (BC, 1898 - )	dns		
Manitobia.org (MB)	dns		
The Gateway (AB, 1910 - )	dns		
The Globe and Mail (1844 - 2000)	non-hit	chesterfield	1844-1903

**SDT Memo**

I was surprised by the amount of noise involved in the searches. There were a lot of Chesterfields as last names or place names. I was able to find quite a few citations and when I changed my search term to "chesterfield sofa" (exact phrase), I was able to antedate the citation in the DCHP (Hajarni Shiraj)

Use hit/non-hit, use the name of the variant searched and the Memo field. In SDT Memo, you should include anything that you cannot enter in the fields.

SDT: Leave blank the section on “Dictionary evidence” – this is all in your Dictionary Report.

SDT: the “[Add New Source \(Choose from list or enter new. Add new sources one at a time.\)](#)” in SDT is very unreliable. **Do not use it. Instead, document new sources in the SDT Memo field and in your report appendices.**

## Book Sources: format

Now we need to look at the digitized Book sources. Let’s go back to *Kamloops trout*. Now, we will search database No.3, Early Canadiana Online = Canadiana.org (make sure to access on campus or via a VPN to have access to the entire database!):

search for our term, AND set the options to “exact phrase” and “English documents” (they have French ones too)

SEARCH EARLY CANADIANA ONLINE

[Click here for recently-added titles](#)

ADVANCED SEARCH

Search for

Search in

Find documents matching

Limit search to

Limit to documents published between  and  E.g.: 1867 and 1870

We have zero hits for our term. I also tried “Kamloops trout” and “entire database”: still zero hits. From the Dictionary Report we have a Canadian citation from 1905 (DCHP-1), and an American one from 1896. This database has sources until 1920. Too bad, we weren’t lucky to find an earlier citation the easy way. We document in the SDT our spelling variants “Kamloops trout, Kamloops trout; in the entire database” and say: “non-hit” under Canadiana.org.

Next, we would try the Globe and Mail Heritage, database No. 2:

The earliest Canadian citation is from 1905, so let’s see if we can antedate this by searching the Globe and Mail prior to 1905, starting with 1901-1905 as a search range.

But first, let’s document a book citation to show you the format. Database No. 4 has an interesting collection, but *Kamloops trout* does not occur there (so, in SDT, we’d say non-hit in the Champlain collection, you get the idea). For illustration purposes, let’s look for *Canuck* in the Champlain collection (Appendix 1). We enter “canuck” and press FIND (not Browse):

Search or Browse

Search in  for

All words (AND)  Any word (OR)  Exact phrase

Browse by:  Author  Title  Subject

   

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We have two hits:

<p>You searched for "canuck" in Fulltext. 2 matching pages in 2 documents.</p>	
<b>Title:</b>	<a href="#">Ontario and the First World War, 1914-1918 : a collection of documents</a>
<b>Author:</b>	Edited with an introduction by Barbara M. Wilson.
<b>Extent:</b>	336 pages.
<b>Published:</b>	Toronto : Champlain Society, 1977.
<b>Matching Pages:</b>	<a href="#">xxxiv</a>
<b>Title:</b>	<a href="#">Telegrams of the North-West Campaign, 1885</a>
<b>Author:</b>	Morton, Desmond, 1937- ; Roy, Reginald H., 1922-
<b>Extent:</b>	560 pages.
<b>Published:</b>	Toronto : Champlain Society, 1972.
<b>Matching Pages:</b>	<a href="#">lxxxi</a>

Pressing on the “Matching pages”, we will produce the page with the hit. Pressing on the first hit, I can call up a book of collected documents, *Ontario and the First World War*, will get us to the correct page. This page we skim for the term “Canuck”. It is found 8 lines from the bottom of the screen shot:

REGIMENT'S RECRUITING OFFICES. A sign on the front of the car proclaimed 'To Berlin, via the 109th Regiment,' another on the fender, 'Your King Calls You, How Will You Answer Him?' and one on the side, 'If You Want to Enlist, Jump on This Car.' The number of passengers was not reported.<sup>33</sup> Ontario composers wrote songs which could be sung at recruiting meetings and patriotic concerts as well as by families at home. Many were published by the Thompson Publishing Company of Toronto. Among the first were 'When Jack Comes Back' and 'We're From Canada' (B 8). A few months later 'Johnnie Canuck's the Boy'<sup>34</sup> appeared. By early fall, Thompson's added two more to their list: 'For King and Country' and 'Why Aren't You in Khaki?' The latter, written by Muriel E. Bruce, was advertised as the official song of the Recruiting League.

Recruiting displays were prominent at many fall fairs. The Canadian National Exhibition now had a distinctly patriotic flavour,

This comes from a book published in 1977, but which reports on occurrences in 1914-18 – see the title of the book. We could now see which year the events took place, but for our purposes all we need to do is to check that we didn't get it from the books preface or some other text that was written for the 1977 publication.

We now open the BCE again, and press ADD CIT. This time we select the “Book” tab on the right-hand side for the reference, since the Champlain collection publication is a book.

HINT: It is a good idea to work with multiple tabs in your browser. Leave the BCE and SDT open, and move from the back and forth.

Hello, New! You are logged in with Standard Level (o) access. Please [logout](#) when you're done.

Headword:	# e.g. Canuck	Select:	<a href="#">Book</a>	Periodical	Site/Flier	Spoken Language
Short Meaning:	# e.g. Native of Canada	Year Pub:	# e.g. 1861 (numbers ONLY)			
Spelling Variant:	# e.g. Kanuck (as it appears in citation)	Year Comp:	# e.g. 1793-1796 (numbers and hyphens ONLY)			
POS:	Other	Author:	# e.g. Johnston, John L.			
Citation:	# use [...] to leave out text. Code for <u>text</u> underscore, <b>text</b> bold, and <i>text</i> italics					
Memo:	# e.g. information that pertains to this particular citations but cannot be entered elsewhere, e.g. Meaning_short is ambiguous, even with more context than shown here					
Legacy File:	<input type="button" value=""/>	Incomplete?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Submit	Cancel

The document text is not copy-and-paste-able, so we open the URL of the document in a new browser window, which should look like this. We can then re-type our citation.

BCE | Add Word

Hello, New! You are logged in with Standard Level (o)

Headword:	Canuck			
Short Meaning:	Canadian person			
Spelling Variant:	Johnnie Canuck's			
POS:	Noun			
Citation:	Many were published by the Thompson Publishing Company of Toronto. Among the first were 'When Jack Comes Back' and 'We're From Canada' (B 8). A few months later 'Johnnie Canuck's the Boy' appeared.			
Memo:	post-WWI publication.			
Legacy File:	<input type="button" value=""/>	Incomplete?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Champlain Collection

were preached in most Ontario churches<sup>22</sup> and one, delivered in Ottawa by the Rev. W.T. Herridge before the summer campaign got under way, was published and distributed 'by request of the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence' (B 7). In Toronto, the 109th Regiment hired a streetcar which toured the city bearing the regiment's recruiting officers. A sign on the front of the car proclaimed 'To Berlin, via the 109th Regiment,' another on the fender, 'Your King Calls You, Will You Answer Him?' and one on the side, 'If You Want to Enlist, Jump on This Car.' The number of passengers was not reported.<sup>23</sup> Ontario composers wrote songs which could be sung at recruiting meetings and patriotic concerts as well as by families at home. Many were published by the Thompson Publishing Company of Toronto. Among the first were 'When Jack Comes Back' and 'We're From Canada' (B 8). A few months later 'Johnnie Canuck's the Boy'<sup>24</sup> appeared. By early fall, Thompson's added two more to their list: 'For King and Country' and 'Why Aren't You in Khaki?' The latter, written by Muriel E. Bruce, was advertised as the official song of the Recruiting League.

Recruiting displays were prominent at many fall fairs. The Canadian National Exhibition now had a distinctly patriotic flavour,

<sup>22</sup>Quoted in the *Globe*, 2 August 1915, p. 3. Two months earlier, Judge Barron had told jurors at Stratford that harsh criticism of men who did not enlist was cruel. (*London Free Press*, 9 June 1915, p. 5).

<sup>23</sup>A clergyman's lot was not a happy one in wartime. He urged young men to join the great Christian crusade against the enemy, but all too often he had to comfort the ones he knew, explaining that death in battle was the supreme Christian act, both glorious and right.

<sup>24</sup>*Kingston Daily British Whig*, 21 July 1915, p. 1.

<sup>25</sup>Written by Mrs Lorne Mulvey of Kingston and described by the *Daily British Whig* on 17 February as 'a gift to the Kingston Red Cross Society. That means that every copy sold will provide a pair of socks.'

Notice how the **Spelling Variant** is different from the headword, as it includes the clitic 's for 'is'. Now, we have to document the reference section on the right, which will look, using the grey "formatting help text", like this:

Headword:	Canuck	Select:	<a href="#">Book</a>	<a href="#">Periodical</a>	<a href="#">Site/Flier</a>	<a href="#">Spoken Language</a>
Short Meaning:	Canadian person	Year Pub:	1977			
Spelling Variant:	Johnnie Canuck's	Year Comp:	# e.g. 1793-1796 (numbers and hyphens ONLY)			
POS:	Noun	Author:	Wilson, Barbara M.			
Citation:	Many were published by the Thompson Publishing Company of Toronto. Among the first were 'When Jack Comes Back' and 'We're From Canada' (B 8). A few months later 'Johnnie Canuck's the Boy' appeared.					
Memo:						
Legacy File:	<input type="button" value="..."/>	Incomplete?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
		Submit	Cancel			

Like with Periodicals, we fill in the fields. But why do we date it 1977? Because our text is indeed from the Introduction to the book, written by the editor and first published in 1977. However, there is one way to significantly antedate this citation. The book title, is, reported by Barbara M/ Wilson, the editor of the collection, from 1914-18. So, we can do the following. Add another citation, where we use *Year Publ* and *Year Comp*:

ID:	92384	Book	Periodical	Site/Flier	Spoken Language	
Headword:	Canuck	Year Pub:	1977			
Short Meaning:	Canadian person	Year Comp:	1914-1918			
Spelling Variant:	Johnnie Canuck's	Author:				
POS:	Noun	Editor:	Wilson, Barbara M.			
Citation:	Johnnie Canuck's the boy					
Time Added:	2010-03-19 15:35:05 by steffiroo07@yahoo.ca	Title:	Ontario in the First World War: A Collection of			
Last Modified:		Place:	Toronto, ON			
Memo:	book title of WWI book; research publication date of book by Mrs Lorne Mully of Kingston					
		Publisher:	Champlain Society			
		URL:	<a href="http://link.library.utoronto.ca/champlainDigObj">http://link.library.utoronto.ca/champlainDigObj</a>			
		URL Acc. Date:	19 Mar. 2010			
		Page/Column:	xxxiii			
		Update	Delete			

**Author** we leave blank now; if we filled it in it would look as if Barbara Wilson wrote it in 1914-18. We now have entered that Barbara Wilson's publication tells us that in 1914-18 there was a book with the title "Johnnie Canuck's the boy". We could now go and see if we can get a copy of the book, with the publication date and get some more data from it. But we won't, as we move on instead.

## Site/Flier: format

You also find a **Site/Flier** tab in the BCE. This is used for websites, emails and some fliers or posters that you might see. The rule of thumb here is to be specific and precise. I'll only show you the procedure for websites here. A google search for "Kamloops trout" brings up the following first hits. The key concern here is to get web material that is (or is most likely) to be Canadian:

Google Search results for "kamloops trout":

Search results 1 - 10 of about 1,320,000 for **kamloops trout**

**Kamloops Trout**  
Is there really a "Kamloops Trout"? A trout that is distinct and different from other Rainbow Trout? Surprisingly the answer is both yes and no. ...  
[www.bcadventure.com/ronnewman/kamloops.htm](http://www.bcadventure.com/ronnewman/kamloops.htm) - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

**Freshwater Fisheries Society of BC : Kamloops Trout**  
17 Aug 2009 ... The **Kamloops trout** is revered around the world by anglers who admire the physical attributes that make it so sporting a game fish. ...  
[www.gofishbc.com/tips\\_articles/kamloops.htm](http://www.gofishbc.com/tips_articles/kamloops.htm) - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

**Thompson-Nicola Kamloops Fishing Resorts and Lodges Directory**  
Fishing at Hi Hium Lake for quality Kamloops Rainbow trout is consistently good throughout the .... Our lakes are inhabited by the fighting **Kamloops trout** ...  
[tnrd.com/fishing\\_resorts/index.html](http://tnrd.com/fishing_resorts/index.html) - [Cached](#)

[Image results for kamloops trout](#) - [Report images](#)

Image results for kamloops trout:

- 
- 
- 
- 

The first website, [bcadventure.com](http://bcadventure.com), looks like a Canadian source. If we go there, we find an article by Ron Newman on the *Kamloops trout*. His bio does not tell us where he is from, but he says that he served on the BC Federation of Fly Fishers. He seems to be a local man. The site also seems to be a local, BC-wide affair. Considering all this, we accept it as Canadian evidence and provide this line of reasoning in our documentation, for everyone to test. (to be sure, we could email and ask Ron Newman, but he says he's not good with email and it's not the most crucial citation, so we save our email writing skills for someone else and some more profound citation).



## Pro Talk



[www.bcadventure.com](http://www.bcadventure.com)

Saltwater Lake River Vacations Suppliers Game Fish Destinations Fly Patterns Entomology Protalk Forum

Quick Search  
 Google™ Custom

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[Brian Chan](#)  
[Fred & Ann Curtis](#)  
[Ian Forbes](#)  
[Gordon Honey](#)  
[Steve Kaye](#)  
[Fred's Custom Tackle](#)  
[Ron Newman](#)  
[D. C. Reid](#)  
[Philip Rowley](#)  
[Barry Thornton](#)

**Articles**  
[Back In My Day](#)  
[Things I Have Learned](#)

**FLY FISHING BRITISH COLUMBIA**

## Kamloops Trout

by [Ron Newman](#)



Is there really a "Kamloops Trout"? A trout that is distinct and different from other Rainbow Trout? Surprisingly the answer is both yes and no. Since this seems a contradictory answer, it will require a quick look into the history of the Kamloops Trout to discover why.

Fort Kamloops was established in 1812. Soon, the early residents had time to try some angling in the local lakes. Virtually all the smaller upland lakes were barren and only the larger mainstream lakes had resident fish.

This is what it would look like in the BCE: **Year Publ**, we assume 2010 (could have been earlier, but there is no easy way to find out). **Place**, "unknown, BC" – we are giving an educated guess. **Evidence for Cdn. Usage**: we tell what we think. The **Memo** includes a hint for future work (and your own report), the **Spelling variant** includes the double quotation marks "Kamloops Trout", just as it appears in the text.

Headword:	Kamloops trout		
Short Meaning:	type of fish		
Spelling Variant:	"Kamloops Trout"		
POS:	Noun		
Citation:	<p>Is there really a "Kamloops Trout"? A trout that is distinct and different from other Rainbow Trout? Surprisingly the answer is both yes and no. Since this seems a contradictory answer, it will require a quick look into the history of the Kamloops Trout to discover why.</p>		
Memo:	Good site for the history of the origin of the word.		
Legacy File:	<input type="button" value=""/>	Incomplete?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>			
<input type="button" value="Select"/> <input type="button" value="Book"/> <input type="button" value="Periodical"/> <input type="button" value="Site/Flier"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Spoken Language"/>			
Year Pub:	2010		
Year Comp:	# if older text reprinted on site, e.g. 1971		
Title of website:	bcadventure.com		
Date:	# if available, e.g. 31 Mar. 2006		
Author:	Newman, Ron		
Place:	unknown, BC		
URL:	bcadventure.com/ronnewman/kamloops.phtml		
URL Acc. Date:	19 Mar. 2010		
Evidence for Cdn. Usage:	Site appears to be from BC, author served on E		

## Spoken Language: format

The last category, **Spoken Language**, you could use if you can hear someone say your word and you have time to write it down *verbatim*. Or, you hear it on the radio, or in an online archive. For *centre ice*, we found a piece online in the CBC archives, as shown in the BCE entry:

ID:	6233		
Headword:	centre ice		
Short Meaning:	middle section of hockey field		
Spelling Variant:	centre ice		
POS:	Noun		
Citation:	<p>Apps starts out to centre ice, is knocked down and ... failed to get away.</p>		
Time Added:	2008-01-10 15:07:03 by dstefan@interchange.ubc.ca		
Last Modified:	2008-01-12 15:28:46 by dstefan@interchange.ubc.ca		
Memo:			
<input type="button" value="Select"/> <input type="button" value="Book"/> <input type="button" value="Periodical"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Site/Flier"/> <input type="button" value="Spoken Language"/>			
Year Heard:	2008		
Year Recorded:	1942		
Uttered By:	Hewitt, Foster		
Media Name:	CBC Radio		
Broadcast Name:			
Date of Utterance:	16 Apr. 1942		
Time Apx.:	1:39/5 min		
Place:	Toronto, ON		
Witnessed by:	Dollinger, Stefan; Moldovan, Izabela		
URL:	<a href="http://archives.cbc.ca/IDC-1-41-1611-11089/spc">http://archives.cbc.ca/IDC-1-41-1611-11089/spc</a>		
URL Acc. Date:	10 Jan. 2008		
<input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>			

This entry tells us that, on 10 Jan. 2008, two witnesses listened to this recording and transcribed one sentence (you can see that the transcriptions are much shorter for the audio texts, unlike with the printed word): [http://archives.cbc.ca/IDC-1-41-1611-11089/sports/foster\\_hewitt/clip1](http://archives.cbc.ca/IDC-1-41-1611-11089/sports/foster_hewitt/clip1), at 1 min and 39 seconds into the 5 minute clip, we hear the transcribed sentence. This is a recording from 1942, by radio man, Foster Hewitt.

Or, you can transcribe exactly what you heard someone say in Vancouver (or elsewhere in Canada), trusting they are not tourists, but here to stay – such a Prof. Brinton in the following example:

ID:	61814																																																		
Headword:	oma																																																		
Short Meaning:	grandmother																																																		
Spelling Variant:	oma																																																		
POS:	Noun																																																		
Citation:	She's only smiling in this one because her oma forced her.																																																		
Time Added:	2009-08-25 17:41:20 by dstefan@interchange.ubc.ca																																																		
Last Modified:																																																			
Memo:	this particular oma is of German origin, RI7																																																		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Book</td> <td>Periodical</td> <td>Site/Flier</td> <td><u>Spoken Language</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year Heard:</td> <td colspan="3">2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Year Recorded:</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Uttered By:</td> <td colspan="3">Brinton, Laurel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Media Name:</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broadcast Name:</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of Utterance:</td> <td colspan="3">25 Aug. 2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time Apx.:</td> <td colspan="3">4:37 PM PT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place:</td> <td colspan="3">Vancouver, BC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Witnessed by:</td> <td colspan="3">Dollinger, Stefan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URL:</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>URL Acc. Date:</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> </table>				Book	Periodical	Site/Flier	<u>Spoken Language</u>	Year Heard:	2009			Year Recorded:				Uttered By:	Brinton, Laurel			Media Name:				Broadcast Name:				Date of Utterance:	25 Aug. 2009			Time Apx.:	4:37 PM PT			Place:	Vancouver, BC			Witnessed by:	Dollinger, Stefan			URL:				URL Acc. Date:			
Book	Periodical	Site/Flier	<u>Spoken Language</u>																																																
Year Heard:	2009																																																		
Year Recorded:																																																			
Uttered By:	Brinton, Laurel																																																		
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Place:	Vancouver, BC																																																		
Witnessed by:	Dollinger, Stefan																																																		
URL:																																																			
URL Acc. Date:																																																			

Now that we know how to document Canadian citations, how do we go about the process. Which citations do we choose if have 30,000 for my word? We start with the present and work backwards in time.

An easier way to get spoken citations is to use the **transcribed speech corpora in Appendix 1**.

### 3) Criteria for Citation Selection

1) **Temporal coverage:** If your word appears in DCHP-1, you will go backwards in time in 25-year steps. So, you will look for a citation in 2010, then in 1985, then in 1960, then in 1935 and so forth. If your word is not in DCHP-1, you will go in 10-year steps: 2010, 2000, 1990, 1980, 1970, 1950 ... These layers should guide you, not limit you. If you find something in 1987, but not in 1985, that does not matter at all.

2) **Regional coverage:** Start with Canadian Newsstand: try to find a citation for each of your temporal levels in each province or territory. To do this, you can use the advanced search in CNS. Press “More Search Options” on the search screen and you will see the screenshots on pages 19 and 20.

3) **Always control for meaning:** Make sure get citations for the supposedly Canadian meaning, so, for *toque*, make sure it's really a wooly hat and not a chef's hat (which is no Canadianisms). There may be cases where you are not always sure. Flag those and check back with me.

4) You have often lots of choice in choosing citations, as many meet the criteria above; if you can **choose citations that explain** the item. Rather than *He bought a blue box*, choose *The blue box was introduced with the hope to decrease needless waste in garbage bins*.

Regional Searches in CNS: Press “More Search Options” to show the enlarged search view:

Enter your search term and go to “Look up publications” to limit your search to the province or territory you’d like to find evidence for (note, there is no periodical from Nunavut). Go to “Show all publications”

and go to “Add to Search” to add a particular periodical from the regions you’d like to limit your search to (B.C. or Alta., as shown below). Note that no periodicals from NS, NB or PEI are included in full-text, so we can only search the title of newspaper articles from these provinces, but not the articles as such.

Remember that CNS is good for 1977 onwards. For 1977 to 2010 we can carry out regional searches (and other searches) in this way. Prior to that our sources are much more restricted and mostly based in Ontario and Central Canada (Globe and Mail, Champlain Society), but see Appendix 1 for the UBC Archives 1918—(BC), Early Canadiana and The Gateway (1910--) from Alberta.

**Look up Publications**

[Find Term](#)

[Show all publications](#)

[Close window](#) | [Help](#)

---

0-9
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1-305 of 305

**100 Mile House Free Press; 100 Mile House, B.C.** Full text: 2004 - current [Add to Search](#)

**The 40 - Mile County Commentator; Bow Island, Alta.** Full text: 2009 - current, delayed 2 day(s) [Add to Search](#)

**Abbotsford Times; Abbotsford, B.C.** Full text: 2002 - current, delayed 2 day(s) [Add to Search](#)

**The Agassiz - Harrison Observer; Agassiz, B.C.** Full text: 2004 - current [Add to Search](#)

**Airdrie City View; Airdrie, Alta.** Full text: 2009 - current, delayed 2 day(s) [Add to Search](#)

**Alaska Highway News; Fort St. John, B.C.** Full text: 1999 - current, delayed 2 day(s) [Add to Search](#)

**Alberni Valley Times; Port Alberni, B.C.** Full text: 2000 - current, delayed 2 day(s) [Add to Search](#)

**The Aldergrove Star; Aldergrove, B.C.** Full text: 2004 - current [Add to Search](#)

**Almonte/Carleton Place EMC; Almonte, Ont.** Full text: 2009 - current, delayed 2 day(s) [Add to Search](#)

**Ancaster News; Ancaster, Ont.** Full text: 1999 - current [Add to Search](#)

**Arnprior EMC; Arnprior, Ont.** Full text: 2009 - current, delayed 2 day(s) [Add to Search](#)

**Arrow Lakes News; Nakusp, B.C.** Full text: 2004 - current [Add to Search](#)

How many Canadian citations do you need? As with any good research, the answer is not known in advance. It depends on your word and on our data sources. By applying the selection criteria above for *reading week*, which is not in DCHP-1, and first attested in the 1960s, you could theoretically find 78 citations. (2010, 2000, 1990, 1980, 1970, 1960 = 6 x 13 provinces and territories = 78 citations). In reality we found the earliest citation in 1969 (note that DCHP-1 was published in 1967), but only 12 entries: six from Ontario (where we have resources with a long diachronic reach, and one each from BC, AB, SK, MB, QC and YT. For the latter, we didn’t even find citations in the second-oldest layer, around 2000.

**Enter ONLY Canadian citations in BCE-T (or, preliminarily, in a Word file). Do not enter non-Canadian citations! Non-Canadian citations you’ll document in Appendix 3 of your Research Report.**

## 4) Structure of your Research Report

- 1) Cover, including:  
title of your report, e.g. "Kamloops Trout in Canada: A Word Report", your name, E-Mail, student number, course number & name, instructor name, date of submission
- 2) Report (text: 2000 words max)
- 3) Appendix 1: Dictionary Report
- 4) Appendix 2: Coverage Grid
- 5) Appendix 3: Non-Canadian data
- 6) References

Due date: your word report (in hardcopy) and submission to BCE-T and SDT are due 1 Dec.

Length: 2000 words text in section 2 (max. 2000 words, min. 1600 words), plus additional materials (appendices, coverage grid etc. Please provide a word count at the end of your paper.

BCE-T submissions: the data in the BCE-T and SDT is vital for your enterprise. Keep in clean and tidy, as it will be graded as well.

Grading: On 1 Dec., at noon, access to the BCE-T will be turned off.

Late submissions: -2% per calendar day (request longer access to BCE-T)

Style sheet: Unified Linguistics Style Sheet (note: not the MLA) – to be found on VISTA. For in-line referencing, use LAST NAME, Year and page number, such as: As Labov (2011: 34) has shown, ... For the dictionaries, you can use the abbreviations at the end of this manual, e.g. In DAE the form was not found (and then add DAE = *Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles*, Ed. by xyz... as shown, in your references).

A vital tool in your research is the coverage chart, which also forms (in a cleaned up version) Appendix 2 of your report.

(Appendix 1: is the Dictionary Report)

#### **Appendix 2: CANADIAN Temporal and Regional Coverage Chart**

	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NS	NB	PE	NL	YT	NT
c. 2010 <sup>1</sup>	H2010	H2009	X	X	H2010							
c. 1985	H1982					H1984						
c. 1960						H1964						
c. 1935						H1927						
c. 1910						X						
c. 1885						H1898 H1891						
c. 1860						X						
c. 1850						X						
etc...												

X – Non-hit

H – Hit and year, e.g. H 1982

#### **Appendix 3: Non-Canadian search results**

Appendix 3 is the place to document your **non-Canadian** sources. This section is vital for your assessment whether your word is a Canadianism at all, and if so, what type of Canadianism. Place your google domain search grid here:

#### **Google domain searches**

	.ca	.uk	.gov	.edu	.us	.mil	.ie	.au	.nz	.za
Kamloops trout	1,800	414	386	142	103	5	5	136	12	15
rainbow trout	537,000	520,000	590,000	312,000	152,000	2,990	29,400	397,000	116,000	322,000
percentage Kamloops trout			add for U.S.							

I recommend a similar grid that tracks the source and the year of your attestations, e.g.

---

<sup>1</sup> If your word is “new”, i.e. not in the DCHP-1 (1967), then go in 10-year steps, that is: 2010, 2000, 1990 and so on.

document the range (youngest, oldest) citation and the breadth (numbers). Link these benchmark data with exemplary citations (see (1) and (2) below):

google domain search	Lexis Nexis US Newswire	COHA 1810-2009	London Times	...
Most often used in Canada by factor xyz	youngest: 2010 (1)	non hit	non hit	
	84 hits			
	oldest: 1986 (2) relating to Pakistan – Kamloops trout imported from BC			

**(1) Lewiston Morning Tribune (Idaho), August 19, 2010:**

Tempted by trout :Lewiston fly angler hooks into little-known fishery, pulling Kamloops trout from river more noted for salmon and steelhead

**BYLINE:** ERIC BARKER

**LENGTH:** 838 words

Scott Baldwin almost had a lunker of a trout to his net when the monster spooked and made another line-peeling run.

**(2) The Associated Press, July 29, 1986, Tuesday, BC cycle**

More likely, salvation lies in the Karakoram Highway, which twists north 400 miles from Islamabad, the national capital, then rises to the 16,072-foot Khunjerab Pass and China. It no longer takes 10 days to get to the "up country" \_ a car will do it nicely in 12 hours, barring the odd landslide.

Another goal is to improve the local diet, so last year Khan brought in Kamloops trout, from British Columbia, because they grow quickly and make a better bet for fish farms.

"We are a culture that is short on animal protein," said the 38-year-old Khan, in his 18th year at fisheries.

**For your report and appendices:** write them with your reader (your instructor) in mind. Show the searches you carried out and effort you put in and ensure that your reader can reconstruct your argument. The appendices are your supporting materials.

## Appendix 1: Canadian Digital Sources: annotated short list of databases

This is a selection of digital archives. Some of these archives undergo frequent restructuring, other and better archives are constantly being created. The sources shown here have served the project well for since 2006. Do search for other sources and please share the insights with your instructor, as we're trying to keep our source list up-to-date. Please note that the descriptions here are brief. Full details can be found at the respective sites.

### 1) Canadian Newsstand

Our prime resource. **Log on via Library Homepage, Databases**, “C” for “Canadian Newsstand”. Leave the selection of sources unchanged (“Canadian Periodicals”)

UBC Library: Circa 200 regional and national Canadian newspapers, mostly since the mid-1980s (earliest in 1977, the *Globe and Mail*). Newspaper from all over Canada

### 2) *Globe and Mail* in Canada's Heritage

Good historical resource. **Log on via Library Homepage, Databases**, choose “G”, select “Globe and Mail: Canada's Heritage from 1844”

**Period:** The *Globe and Mail* (earlier called *The Globe*) newspaper, 1844-2000.

**Searchability:** all documents are in pdf. Searches in 5-year periods (maximum) and this might take a few seconds for each search, e.g. 1844-48 (first 5 years), 1849-53 (next 5 years and so on). Be careful not to miss a year, e.g. 1844-49 is not 5, but six years: 1844, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49!

### 3) Early Canadiana Online

<http://canadiana.org/ECO> Access on campus or via student VPN connection (note: the open section is not as complete as the licensed one – use the VPN). Period covered, from the beginning of the country to 1920. Great historical research, but errors and no highlighting of search terms.

### 4) The Champlain Society Digital Collection

<http://link.library.utoronto.ca/champlain/search.cfm?lang=eng>

**Period:** 16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> centuries; over 100 of the Society's most important volumes.

**Searchability:** all documents are in pdf. Keywords are not highlighted on page. Be careful to distinguish between *Year Published* and *Year Composed*.

### 5) UBC Archives' University Publications Digital Collection

[http://stikine.library.ubc.ca/ubcpubs/ubcpubs\\_form.html](http://stikine.library.ubc.ca/ubcpubs/ubcpubs_form.html)

**Material:** The *Ubyssey*, the 432 (a UBC science student publication), University Reports and the Alumni Chronicle. In total c. 60,000 pages.

**Period:** 1918 (*Ubyssey*) - 1999.

**Keep in mind:** you need to mark the publications (of the four) you'd like to search. Usually, we always mark all four publications and carry out a global search. **Newer editions of the *Ubyssey* (since c. 1999)** are available at the *Ubyssey* website <http://www.ubyssey.bc.ca/>

## 6) The Gateway (Alberta data)

*The Gateway* is the University of Alberta student newspaper. Similar to the UBC Archives, it offers full-text data from 1910! This is a good resource!

Period: 1910 --

URL: <http://repository.library.ualberta.ca/newspapers/GAT/>

## 7) Canadian Student newspapers (some of these may be permanently offline)

Many student newspapers are available online (usually going back to about 2000, but note exceptions, e.g. the University of Alberta Gateway, since 1910, or BC's student newspaper under section 6, since 1918!). The URLs of these papers and their archives change frequently, including steps backward in terms of digital documentation. Here is a sample of a couple of student newspaper from each province. Look for other schools and student newspapers, depending on your word. If you find a source with a good archive, do let your instructor know.

### University of Calgary

*The Gauntlet*: UofC's student newspaper (<http://thegauntlet.ca/>)

Period: 2005 --

Notes: Not full-text searchable, issue by issue

URL: Searchable from main page.

(by issue: <http://thegauntlet.ca/archives/>)

### Trent University, Ontario

*Arthur*: Trent University student/community newspaper (<http://www.trentarthur.ca/>)

Period: 1966-1986

Notes: Full-text searchable

URL: <http://www.trentu.ca/admin/library/archives/Arthur/>

### McGill University, Quebec

Library: No

*McGill Tribune*: McGill's student newspaper <http://www.mcgilltribune.com/>

Period: 2000 --

Notes: Full-text searchable, use the search box (and select "oldest" first)

### Mount Allison University, New Brunswick

Library: No

*Argosy*: MAU's student newspaper (<http://www.argosy.ca/>)

Period: No archive

### Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia

*The Dalhousie Gazette*: DU's student newspaper (<http://dalgazette.com/>)

Period: unreliable archival search

Memorial University, Newfoundland

*The Muse*: MUN student newspaper (<http://www.themuse.ca/>)

Period: a couple of years back

Notes: use search field

**8) Spoken Language: Canadian broadcasts orthographically transcribed:**

These transcripts of broadcasts are our best shot to include spoken attestations. Try them out:

- 1) Global News transcripts (2003 - present):

<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdlink?Ver=1&Exp=12-09-2015&RQT=318&PMID=55709>

- 2) CTV National News (1994-2000)

<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdlink?Ver=1&Exp=12-09-2015&RQT=318&PMID=57389>

- 3) CTV News (1997 - present, some gaps)

<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdlink?Ver=1&Exp=12-09-2015&RQT=318&PMID=57390>

## Appendix 2: Non-Canadian Digital Sources

### Comparable, non-CanE databases:

In order to establish whether a word is Canadian, or what kind of Canadianism it is, we need to cross-check the word in non-Canadian varieties of English. Keep in mind that when comparing two databases, the CanE and non-CanE data must be more or less compatible, e.g. NYTimes and Canadian Newsstand or the NYTimes and the Globe and Mail would be a good match, for instance: both are quality newspapers and go back to the 1850s.

Instead of carrying out large-scale searches in non-Canadian databases (remember we started from a list based on the Canadian Oxford Dictionary), we will use a mixture of some evidence (see the select databases listed below) and educated guesses for now (I'll go with you through the basic steps in class, and will check with your own hypothetical assessments of your words). But first, check your words in the following databases (**start with No. 1, LexisNexis Academic**)

#### 1) LexisNexis Academic

This database is comparable to Canadian Newsstand (**1970s onwards**), but you need to exert caution as it includes sources from varieties of English throughout the world. LexisNexis is a great asset, but you need to double-check the sources you are researching. For our CanE purpose, LexisNexis works best to check for AmE citations.

Go to the UBC Library Homepage, choose "Databases" and select "LexisNexis Academic". On the tab on top of the screen, click on **PowerSearch**. The second window is called "**Select Sources**". Select from the drop-down menu "**U.S. Newspapers & Wires**" (4th on the list). Then type in your keyword(s).

You can use LexisNexis also to search for **British English, New Zealand, Australian, ... sources**. In order to do so, click under the title page "LexisNexis" on the tab "Sources". Select your country, e.g. Australia, and then select the type of sources you'd like to search. In most cases it is best to limit your searches to the **News** coverage. Click for "Publication type" on "News" and select (place check mark) beside all sources.

In the case of Australian news coverage we have 16 sources. Under "Name Selected Sources" enter a name, e.g. AusE, and then press "OK-Continue".

Now you can search your AusE texts for your terms. You will be able to select your AusE texts from the search window for the remainder of your session (but you will have to re-select your sources in a new session).

These non-Canadian searches will be documented in the Dossier. We are not interested so much in their exact distribution (which is our focus for the Canadian English word), but we need to know whether they occur outside of Canada. This has important repercussions for the classification of the word as a Canadianism.

**2) BrE** – the 100 million word **British National Corpus** (BrE from the 1990s), accessible at:  
<http://view.byu.edu/> Use for newer words that are not yet in the OED (most of the material still dates back to the period 1920s-1950s, but revision is under way – will take another 20 years or so)

**3) Paper of Record** <http://www.paperofrecord.com/default.asp>.

Select UK (Liverpool Echo, 1886-1964) and American newspapers that cover the period of your word and search them. You may also select Irish (*Irish Times*, 1859-2000), New Zealand, South African, and Australian newspapers. Free sign-up required.

**4) BrE - The Times Digital Archive** (1785-1985). Access the London Times.

Log on via **UBC Library, Databases**; enter your search term in the Advanced Search window and choose Text (tx) on the left side (for 'index')

**5) AmE** – The **New York Times** can be found via Canadian Newsstand; log on to Canadian Newsstand, then choose 'Historical Databases' (scroll down a page or two) and select "[\*\*ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times \(1851 - 2003\)\*\*](#)"

**6) AmE – Times Magazine Online** (1923-2007)

<http://corpus.byu.edu/time/>

This is a full-text database, covering most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**7) AmE – Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)**

<http://view.byu.edu/>, 400 million words, 1990-2009.

**8) AmE – Corpus of Historical American English (COHA)**

<http://corpus.byu.edu/coha/>, 400 million words, 1810-2009.

Great historical resource for AmE

### **Appendix 3: How to log on to most digital Library resources from home**

**How to log on to the sources: if not on campus, you need to log on via a VPN connection?**

VPN provides a way of "joining" the UBC Network from off-campus, allowing you to access electronic resources as if you were on campus. You need to configure your computer. A step-by-step setup process is detailed at <http://www.it.ubc.ca/security/VPN/accessvpn.html> (you must have a **CWL** [Campus-Wide Login] account to use VPN).

## Appendix 4: Google searches

So far, we have dealt with “clean” sources. Now, let’s look at a messy data set: the web. Google searches are useful and can be used for both Canadian and non-Canadian data. However, one issue to be kept in mind is that we don’t know the “size” of the internet in words or the size of each national section. Use the country codes to search subsections of the net (it’s true, there is noise in all of those, so interpret them cautiously), you can find the country codes here: <http://www.nslij-genetics.org/wli/lib/internet.html>. One issue is that the U.S. has no had its own country code. You can use .us (relatively small), .edu (for US post-secondary schools) or .gov (US government) or .mil (for the US military).

We can assume that particular name domains can be equated with national varieties of English (also, keep in mind that we will be searching all languages – which might skew the result). It is therefore important to introduce a relative element. This works with either competing forms, e.g. let’s say that you’re interested where *Kamloops trout* and *rainbow trout* and *lake trout* are used. Use Google’s “Advanced Search” to limit to a domain site (e.g. .ca).

	.ca	.uk	.gov	.edu	.us	.mil	.ie	.au	.nz	.za
Kamloops trout	1,800	414	386	142	103	5	5	136	12	15
rainbow trout	537,000	520,000	590,000	312,000	152,000	2,990	29,400	397,000	116,000	322,000
percentage Kamloops trout			add for U.S.							

If there are no obvious competitors, you can use a generally used content word, such as *desk*, of which we have reason to believe that it is used equally in all varieties, to gauge the size of this particular country section.

	.ca	.us
parkade	780,000	8,900
desk	43,700,000	20,500,000
ratio (parake divided by desk * a factor to make the figures look nice)	780:43700*100000=1784	43

Then, you can calculate a ratio of the occurrence of your term. You can say that in .ca domain, for every 1784 parkade hits only 43 are found in the .43 domain, or for every single .us hit there are 41.5 hits in .ca.

**Problem:** there is no way to discriminate meanings (“bank”, will produce both hits for the financial institution and the river embankment)

What other problem do we run into by using the google-domain approach?

## Appendix 5: Full references and abbreviations for most commonly used dictionaries

*AND* = *The Australian National Dictionary: A Dictionary of Australianisms on Historical Principles*. 1988. Ed. W.S. Ramson. Melbourne; New York: Oxford University Press.

*COD-2* = *Canadian Oxford Dictionary*. 2nd ed. 2004. [1st ed. 1998] Ed. Katherine Barber. Toronto: Oxford University Press.

*DA* = *Dictionary of Americanisms on Historical Principles*. 1951. Ed. Mitford Mathews. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

*DAE* = *A Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles*. 1968 [1938-44]. 4 volumes. ds. William Craigie and James R. Hulbert. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

*DARE* = *Dictionary of American regional English*. 1985-. Eds. Frederic G. Cassidy and Joan Hall. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

*DCHP-1* = *A Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles*. 1967. Eds. Walter S. Avis, Charles Crate, Patrick Drysdale, Douglas Leechman and Matthew M. Scargill. Toronto: Gage.

*DCHP-1 Online* = *DCHP-1 Online: A Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles Online*. Based on Avis et al. (1967). Ed. by Stefan Dollinger, with the assistance of Laurel J. Brinton and Margery Fee.

<http://dchp.ca/DCHP-1/>.

*DCHP-2*: *A Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 2006--. Eds. Stefan Dollinger, Laurel J. Brinton and Margery Fee. Department of English, University of British Columbia at Vancouver. Revised and expanded. [www.dchp.ca](http://www.dchp.ca).

*DNE* = *Dictionary of Newfoundland English*. 2nd ed. 1990. [1st ed. 1982] Eds. G.M. Story, W.J. Kirwin and J.D.A. Widdowson. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

*DNZE* = *The Dictionary of New Zealand English on Historical Principles*. 1997. Ed. H.W. Orsman. Auckland: Oxford University Press.

*DPEIE* = *Dictionary of Prince Edward Island English*. 1988. Ed. T.K. Pratt. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

*DSAFAE* = *A Dictionary of South African English on Historical Principles*. 1996. Eds. Penny Silva et al. New York: Oxford University Press.

*EDD* = *The English Dialect Dictionary*. 1905. Ed. Joseph Wright. London: H. Frowde.

*GCD* = *Gage Canadian Dictionary*. 1997. Eds. Gaelan Dodds de Wulf, Robert J. Gregg, et al. Toronto: Gage.

*ITP Nelson* = *ITP Nelson Canadian Dictionary of the English Language*. 1997. Eds. David Friend, Julia Keeler, Dan Liebman and Fraser Sutherland. Toronto: ITP Nelson.

*OED-3* = *The Oxford English Dictionary*. 2000-. Eds. John Simpson et al. 3<sup>rd</sup>, online edition. [www.oed.com](http://www.oed.com).

*SND* = *The Scottish National Dictionary, since c. 1700*. 1931-. Eds. William Grant et al. Edinburgh: The Scottish National Dictionary Association Ltd.