

Language in Society

LING 1305



all PowerPoint slides for all lectures

s00a All Slides_PP

salutation

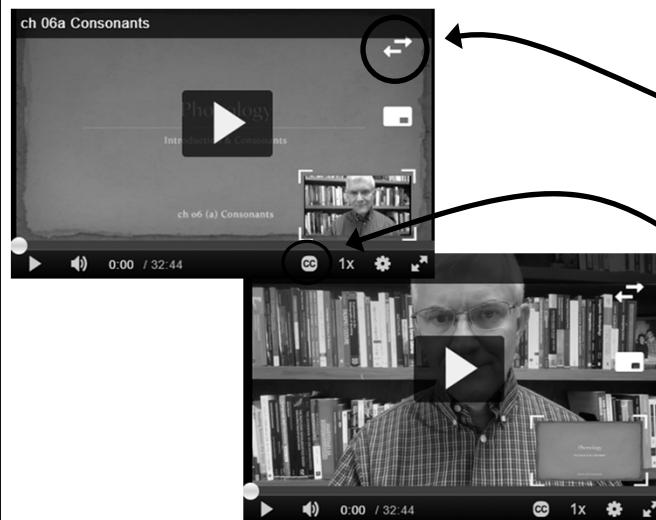
who is this person?

ch 00a

- me
- more me
- all about me

1

TECH HELP



video lectures

- toggle button
- big PowerPoint, little me
- PIP can move around the page
- CC (closed captioning) option

2

2

HELLO



1988 - Baylor

- took *Intro to Linguistics*
- Susan Rowland

3

3

PRIVYET

1992-1993 - Ulan-Ude, Russia



Svet Mira - “Light of the World”



4

4

BONJOUR



Susan

4 children...

- Ellen + Nathan
- Nathan
- Dan
- Beth

- Bear

5

5

NIHAO

1989-2001 - first career

■ computer programming



SCOTT&WHITE
Healthcare



6

6

KON'NICHIWA

linguistics

- since 2001
- social aspects of language
 - politeness
 - rules of conversation
 - cultural issues



7

7

MARHABAAN



Faculty in Residence

- since 2015
- Texana House
- Martin Hall

8

8

SALUDOS

Baylor
in
peru

- 2017, 2018, 2019
- hike to Machu Picchu



9

9

KIA ORA

 Baylor in
**NEW
ZEALAND**

- summer
- hiking, whale watching,
snow skiing

baylor.edu/newzealand



10

BUENA CHARLA



*mystery
in the ordinary*

*majesty
in the ordinary*

11

11

salutation

I am not a robot

ch 00a

- me
- more me
- all about me

12

syllabus

how is this class going to work?

ch 00b



1

CONTACT

best way to contact me...

Clay_Butler@baylor.edu

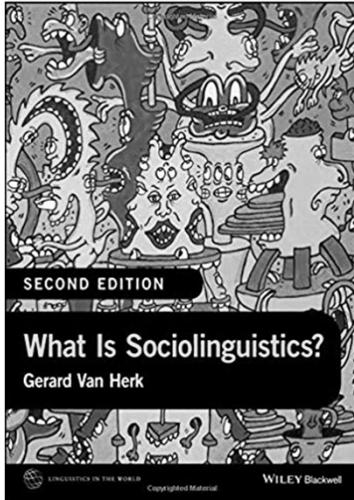
I'm happy to...

- take questions over email
- meet over Zoom
- have coffee together in the SUB



2

TEXTBOOK



What is Sociolinguistics?

by Gerard Van Herk

2nd edition (2018) Wiley Blackwell

ISBN: 978-111-8960745

- no online access code needed
- get it used; get it cheap, get it fast
→ overnight



3

ARTICLES

202030 - Fall

Baylor University

Home

Reading List

Attendance

Grades

Files

Assignments

Quizzes

Modules

Pages

Syllabus

LISTS

COLLECTION

FIND LISTS

REPORTS

ELECTRONIC ARTICLE He said, she said ↗
Tannen-1, Total Pages 54-59
Check availability >

ELECTRONIC ARTICLE What no bedtime story means:
Narrative skills at home and school ↗
Heath, Total Pages 49-76
Check availability >

ELECTRONIC ARTICLE Uses of Southern-sounding speech by
contemporary Texas women ↗
Johnstone, Total Pages 505-522
Check availability >

articles

- *Reading List* tab

FREE

- *library Help Desk*

- get them all now!
- get them all now!
- get them all now!



4

GRADING

20%	Text Quizzes
20%	Article Quizzes
20%	Exam 1
20%	Exam 2
20%	Exam 3



5

GRADING STANDARDS

	88-89	B+	78-79	C+	68-69	D+	0-59	F
92-100	A	82-87	B	72-77	C	62-67	D	
90-91	A-	80-81	B-	70-71	C-	60-61	D-	



6

CANVAS

Canvas Course

- asynchronous
- work ahead
- **11:59 pm due**
- **exams only on due date**

Home Page

- Announcements...
- Modules

Home

Syllabus Modules

Quizzes & Exams More...

announcements...

- Welcome to Language in Society!
- Click on this link to get things going...
- Start Here!

7



7

ch 01 Introduction

- textbook & article
- PowerPoints
- handouts

lecture videos

- number varies
- not graded

T01

- quiz - ch 01 textbook

A01

- quiz - article A01

▼ ch 01

ch 01 Introduction

s01a What is SL?

s01b Acts of Identity

s01c

T01
Jan 20 | 100 pts

A01
Jan 20 | 100 pts

8



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CANVAS

Canvas

- Announcements...
- Modules
- Syllabus
- Quizzes & Exams

Home

Syllabus Modules

Quizzes & Exams More...

announcements...

Welcome to Language in Society!
Click on this link to get things going...
Start Here!

9

9

QUIZZES & EXAMS

Quizzes & Exams

ch 1 - *Introduction*

- [T01 Quiz](#)
- [A01 Quiz](#)

ch 2 - *Language and Society*

Exam 0

- [Exam 0](#)
- *practice exam, not graded, repeat as often as needed*

Exam 1

- [Exam 1](#)
- *covering material since the start of class*

direct access

scroll down for exams

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CANVAS

Canvas

- Announcements...
- Modules
- Syllabus
- Quizzes & Exams
- More...

Home



Syllabus Modules

Quizzes & Exams More...

announcements...

Welcome to Language in Society!
 Click on this link to get things going...
 Start Here!

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Syllabi

- [Syllabus](#) ↓
- [Schedule](#) ↓
- [Calendar](#) ↓

First Readings

- [T1 \(Text\) ch01 Introduction](#) ↓
- [A1 \(Article\) Tannen-1 He said, she said](#) ↓

Handouts

- [IPA Charts](#) ↓

PowerPoints

- [s00a-All Slides PP.pdf](#) ↓
- [s00a Salutation PP.pdf](#) ↓
- [s00b Syllabus PP.pdf](#) ↓
- [s01a What is SL PP.pdf](#) ↓
- [s01b Acts of Identity PP.pdf](#) ↓
- [s01c PP.pdf](#) ↓
- [s02a Lang vs Dialect PP.pdf](#) ↓
- [s02b PP.pdf](#) ↓
- [s02c Lang vs Speech PP.pdf](#) ↓
- [s02d PP.pdf](#) ↓

12

12 

QUIZZES

13 Textbook Quizzes...

- 1. T01 - chapter 1
-
- 13. T13 - chapter 13

13 Article Quizzes...

- 1. A01 - Tannen-1
-
- 13. A13 - Gal

drop

- 2 lowest scores

drop

- 2 lowest scores

drops make up for problems with...

- technology
- schedules
- memory
- content

**review
Syllabus!**



13

EXAMS

3 Exams...

- timed: 40 minutes
- day: only on scheduled date
- window: 2:00 pm - 11:59 pm
- open-note (including PowerPoints)
 - only covering lectures (not textbook or articles)
 - do not copy from textbook
- LockDown Browser
 - no webcam
- Exam 0
 - download software, practice, repeat

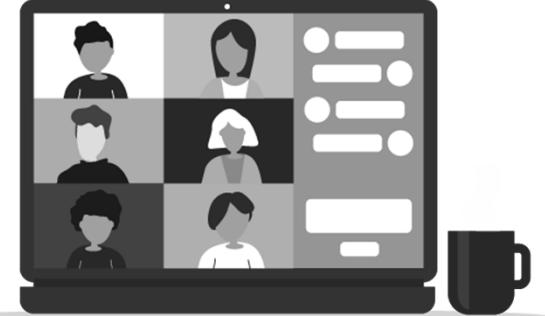
**review
Syllabus!**

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ZOOM

Zoom Sessions...

- start at 4:00 pm
- not required
- watch later on...
 - Canvas > Zoom > Cloud Recordings



15

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CONCLUSION

Email questions

Coffee is on me!

Remember...

- first readings on Canvas
- soon...
 - Zoom 1
 - T01 & A01



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syllabus

let's learn language stuff

ch 00b



introduction

- definition
- 3 insights

what is sociolinguistics?

ch 01a

1

INTRODUCTION

today...

- main cast
- definition
- 3 insights...
 - *content & social levels*
 - *goal directed*
 - *negotiated*

2

2

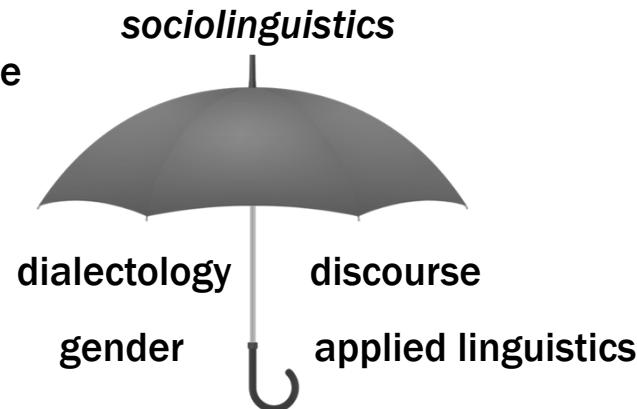
1

SOCIOLINGUISTICS

new field...

- Ferdinand de Saussure
 - 1910s
- William Labov
 - 1960s

umbrella term...



3

3

SOCIOLINGUISTICS

intersection of language & society...

What aspect of language is independent of society?

- Noam Chomsky
 - 1950s
- **sociolinguistics...**
 - marker, conduit, social identity



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SOCIOLINGUISTICS

3 insights...

1. messages have two levels...

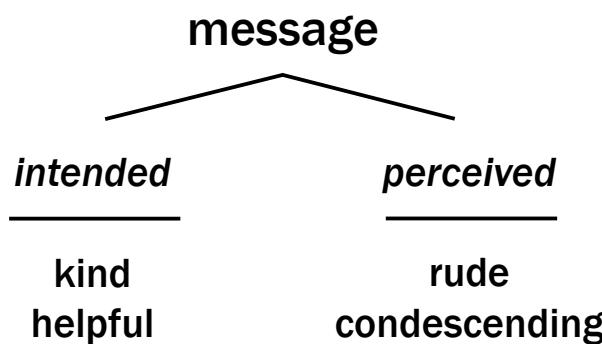
- content
- social

5

5

SOCIOLINGUISTICS

example...



6

6

SOCIOLINGUISTICS

2. goal directed

- beliefs...
 - self
 - hearer
 - activity

→ intentions

7

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SOCIOLINGUISTICS

deconstruct motives...

complex mess

Prov 20:5 *The purposes of a person's heart are deep waters.*

Ps 19:12 *Who can discern their own errors?*

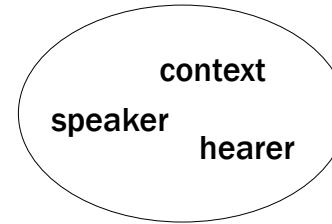
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SOCIOLINGUISTICS

3. negotiated

- not just...
 - *what I intended*
 - *what you intended*
- constructed together



9

9

SOCIOLINGUISTICS

example... Cowboy Hat



10

10

CONCLUSION

today...

- introduce sociolinguistics
 - content & social
 - goal directed
 - negotiated

next time...

- Acts of Identity

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introduction

- definition
- 3 insights

what is sociolinguistics?

ch 01a

12

Acts of Identity

finding “self” in talk

ch 01b

- variation
- aspirations

1

INTRODUCTION

today...

- social construction of self
 - *Acts of Identity*
 - *aspirations*

2

2

VIEWPOINT

Ferdinand de Saussure...



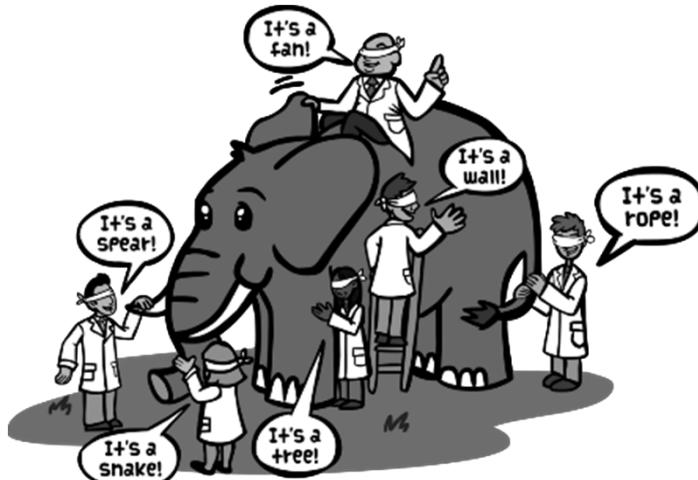
“the viewpoint creates the object”

3

3

VIEWPOINT

Blind men and elephant (Indian fable)...



4

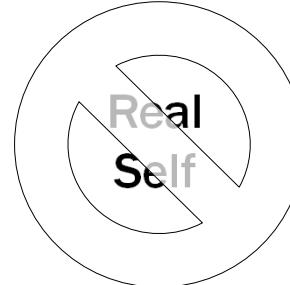
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2

ACTS OF IDENTITY

Acts of Identity

- I create me
- you create me
- I create you



Public
Self

language is used to...

- project image of self
- construct
- focus
- blur

5

5

ACTS OF IDENTITY

Western	Non-Western
individual	collective
self motivated	group motivated
change	restrained

6

6

ACTS OF IDENTITY

variation

Western	vs	Non-Western
men	vs	women
employers	vs	employees
boomers	vs	gen Xers
techies	vs	hipsters

*some variation represents
aspirational identity...*

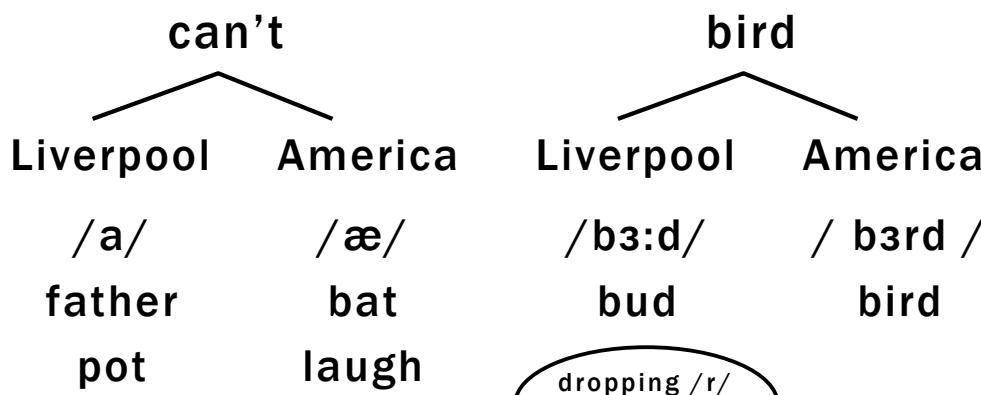
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ASPIRATIONS

Beatles...

Peter Trudgill (1983) *Acts of conflicting Identity*



8

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ASPIRATIONS

Beatles - *With the Beatles*

- Nov 22, 1963 (2nd studio album)
- *Till there was you*
- cover from "The Music Man" (1957)



bells on a hill but I never
heard them ringing...
birds in the sky but I never
saw them winging...

9

9

ASPIRATIONS

Beatles - 1960s Paul McCartney



in 1963...
rock & roll
was
American

10

10

ASPIRATIONS

Beatles - 2000s Paul McCartney



in 2000...

McCartney
was
rock & roll

11

11

REVIEW

today...

- ***social construction of self***
 - Acts of Identity
 - aspirations

next time...

- examples of discourse systems

12

12

Acts of Identity

finding “self” in talk

ch 01b

- variation
- aspirations

Acts of Identity

finding “self” in talk

ch 01c

- discourse
- identity
- membership

1

INTRODUCTION

last time...

- **social construction of self**
 - Acts of Identity
 - aspirations

today...

- secondary discourses
- identity & membership

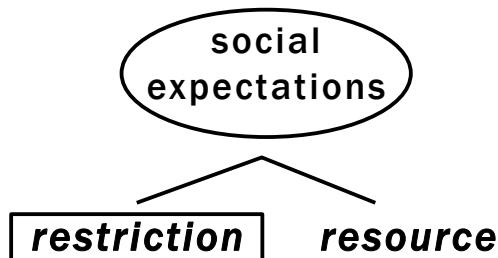
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2

SECONDARY DISCOURSES

Secondary Discourses... James Gee

- primary discourse style
- emphasizes / deemphasizes



Have you ever felt
frustrated by a stereotype
you've been put in?

3

3

SECONDARY DISCOURSES

always an outsider for some identities...

women
minorities
poverty
immigrants

4

4

ACTS OF IDENTITY

two related concepts...

identity & membership

- acquire discourse system
→ teasing
- power of belonging

*Aside... a person unable to find membership
to any group is in a dangerous place*

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ACTS OF IDENTITY

example... Japanese Foreigner Talk

simplified speech with foreigners

- even if foreigner is very advanced
because
- outsiders

using advanced forms with foreigners

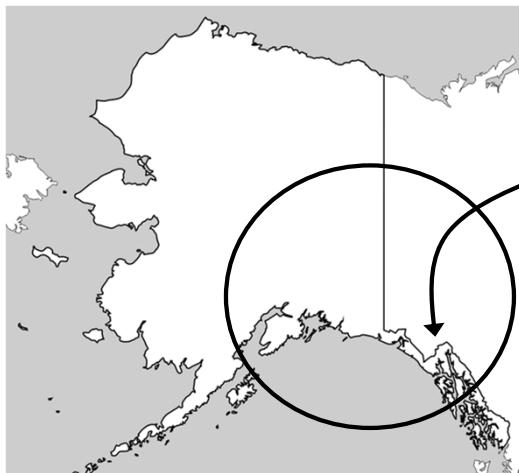
- perceived negatively
- betraying the in-group

6

6

ACTS OF IDENTITY

example... Athabaskans



Ron & Suzanne Scollon

- 1976-1991
- Haines, Alaska

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ACTS OF IDENTITY

Scollons...

Why do the Athabaskans resist

- education
- literacy
- job training?

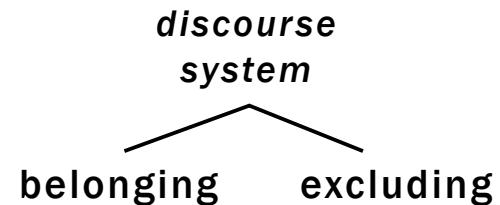
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8

REVIEW

social construction of self

- Acts of Identity
- aspirations
- secondary discourses
- identity & membership



9

9

Acts of Identity

- discourse
- identity
- membership

finding “self” in talk

ch 01c

10

language vs dialects

- problem
- criteria
- mutual intelligibility

what's the difference?

ch 02a

1

INTRODUCTION

Difference between language and dialect?

- examples
- criteria
- mutual intelligibility

2

2

MUSIC GENRES

rock - pop

folk - country

hip-hop - rap

3

3

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

■ how many languages are there?

www.ethnologue.com → *SIL International*

- 2005 6,912
- 2009 7,358
- 2020 7,117

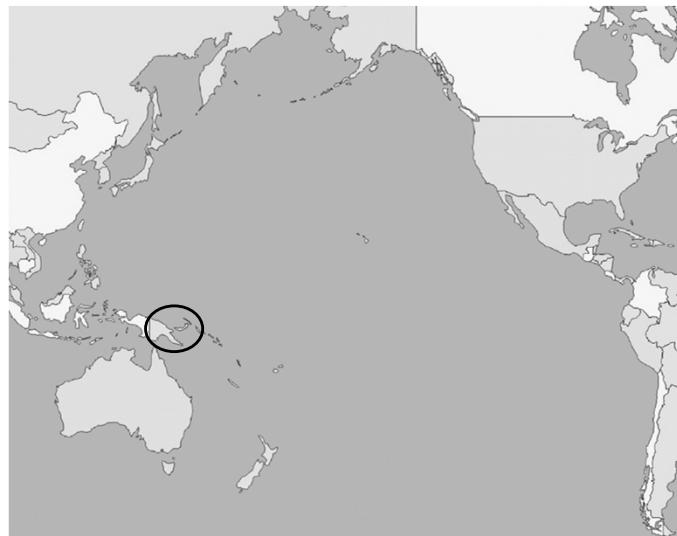
- why can't linguists answer the question?

- social issue

4

4

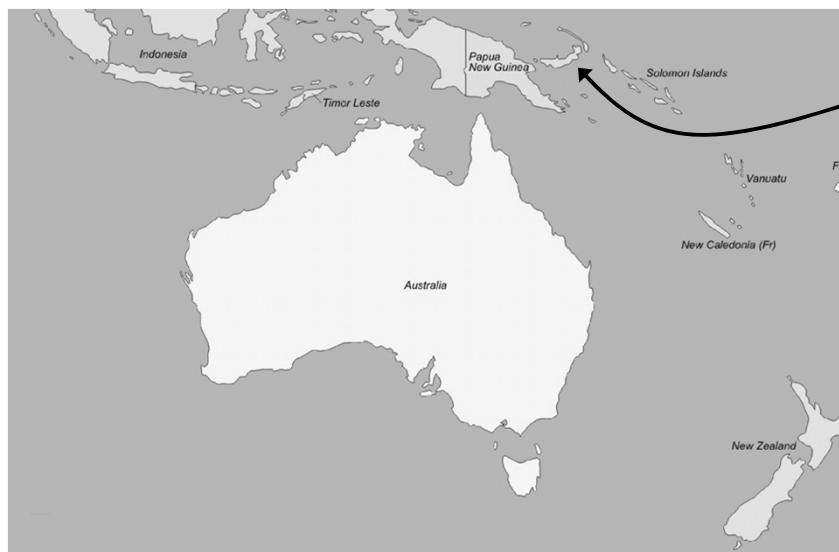
PAPUA NEW GUINEA



5

5

NEW BRITAIN



New Britain

multilingual
4-5 languages

6

6

BETELNUT



7

7

BETELNUT



8

8

BETELNUT

Object-Verb
Betelnut, it comes

Subject-Verb
I chew

“Give me some betelnut to chew.”

9

9

BETELNUT, IT COMES, I CHEW

lexico-statistics

cognates

1	ezim	o-mên	da-kîn
2	eliep	max	nga-ngas
3	bile	me	nge-nge
4	bile	me	nge-nge
5	bile	me	nge-nge
6	vua	i-nama	nga-songo
7	vua	i-nama	nga-songo
8	bua	i-nam	nga-songo
9	vua	i-mai	nga-songo
10	eilep	i-me	a-ngas

10

10

BETELNUT, IT COMES, I CHEW

<i>Anêm</i>	1	ezim	o-mên	da-kîn
<i>Mouk</i>	2	eliep	max	nga-ngas
<i>Aria</i>	3	bile	me	nge-nges
<i>Tourai</i>	4	bile	me	nge-nges
<i>Lamogai</i>	5	bile	me	nge-nges
<i>Lusi</i>	6	vua	i-nama	nga-songo
<i>Kove</i>	7	vua	i-nama	nga-songo
<i>Kabana</i>	8	bua	i-nam	nga-songo
<i>Kilenge</i>	9	vua	i-mai	nga-songo
<i>Amara</i>	10	eilep	i-me	a-ngas

11

11

LANGUAGES OF NEW BRITAIN

Non-Austronesian

1 *Anêm*

Austronesian

*Bibling*2 *Mouk*

3 *Aria*
 4 *Tourai*
 5 *Lamogai*

*Siassi*6 *Lusi*
 7 *Kove*

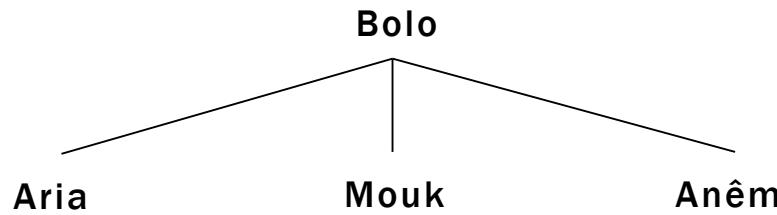
8 *Kabana*
 9 *Kilenge*

*Whiteman*10 *Amara*

12

12

VILLAGE OF BOLO



European cultural artefact

13

13

SUMMARY

Difference between language and dialect?

- examples
- criteria
- mutual intelligibility

14

14

language vs dialects

what's the difference?

ch 02a

- problem
- criteria
- mutual intelligibility

language vs dialects

- problem
- criteria
- mutual intelligibility

what's the difference?

ch 02b

1

INTRODUCTION

difference between language and dialect?

- problem
- criteria
- mutual intelligibility

2

2

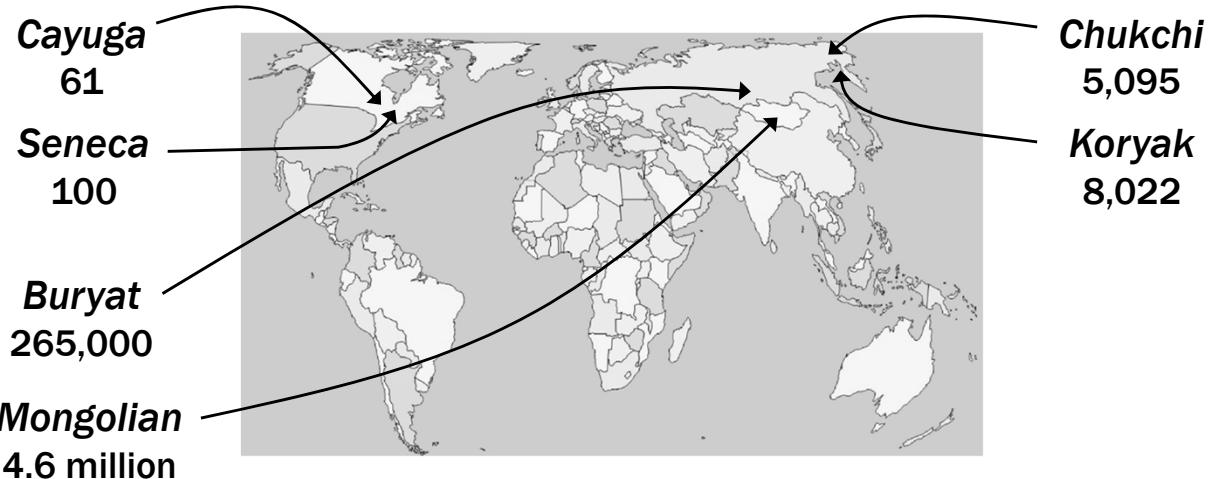
CRITERIA FOR LANGUAGES

1. prestige
2. size - *number of speakers*

3

3

MUTUAL INTELLIGIBILITY



4

4

CRITERIA FOR LANGUAGES

- 1. prestige**
- 2. size**
- 3. mutual intelligibility**

5

5

MUTUAL INTELLIGIBILITY

problems with applying MI

- 1. popular opinion**
 - a. think DIFFERENT languages – *but are MI*

6

6

MUTUAL INTELLIGIBILITY

Scandinavian Languages...

She sits in the window and looks out over the street

Danish *Hun sidder i vinduet og ser ud over gaden.*

Norwegian *Hun sitter i vinduet og ser ut over gatan.*

Swedish *Hon sitter i fönstret och ser ut över gatan.*

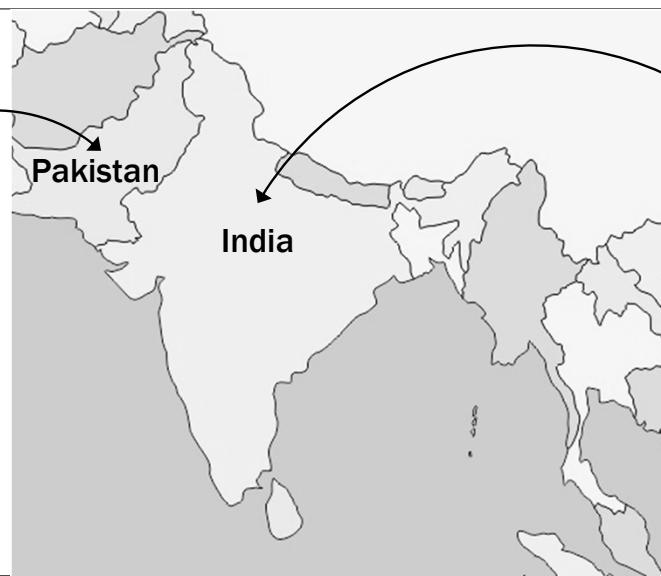
7

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MUTUAL INTELLIGIBILITY

Urdu

Hindi



8

8

MUTUAL INTELLIGIBILITY

	Hindi	Urdu
Script	<i>India</i>	<i>Pakistan</i>
Direction	<i>Hindus</i>	<i>Muslims</i>
Borrowing	<i>Devanagari</i>	<i>Arabic-Persian</i>
	<i>left-to-right</i>	<i>right-to-left</i>
	<i>Sanskrit</i>	<i>Arabic & Persian</i>

9

9

MUTUAL INTELLIGIBILITY

problems with applying MI...

1. popular opinion

- a. think DIFFERENT languages - *but are MI*
- b. SAME language - *but NOT MI*

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MUTUAL INTELLIGIBILITY



Mandarin

Cantonese

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MUTUAL INTELLIGIBILITY

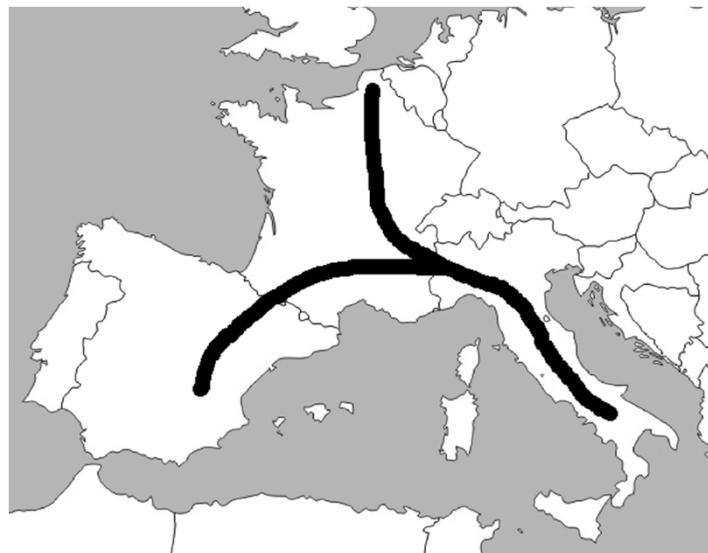
problems with applying MI...

1. popular opinion
2. dialect continuum

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ROMANCE DIALECT CONTINUUM



13

13

MUTUAL INTELLIGIBILITY

problems with applying MI...

1. popular opinion
3. dialect continuum
4. degree → *how much intelligibility?*
5. motivation

14

14

MUTUAL INTELLIGIBILITY

asymmetric intelligibility

Danes
Norwegians > Swedes

41% Danes ➡ watch Swedish media
52% Norwegians

9% Swedes ➡ watch Danish or Norwegian media

15

15

REVIEW

difference between language and dialect?

- criteria

prestige, size, mutual intelligibility

- mutual intelligibility

popular opinion, degree, dialect continuum, motivation

need social & linguistic criteria

16

16

language vs dialects

- problem
- criteria
- mutual intelligibility

what's the difference?

ch 02b

language vs speech

- history
- object of study
- 5 domains

what is the focus of study?

ch 02c

1

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

before sociolinguistics...

- compare sounds, analyze sentences, etc
- orderly rules

after sociolinguistics...

- describe what speakers actually do
- fuzzy, blurry rules

choice...

- ignore chaos OR find order in chaos

2

2

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Ferdinand de Saussure

(1910) Geneva, Switzerland



- two sides of language (French)...
 - *langue* “language”
 - *parole* “speech”

3

3

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Noam Chomsky

(1965) MIT



Observed use of language... surely cannot constitute the actual subject matter of linguistics, if this is to be a serious discipline.



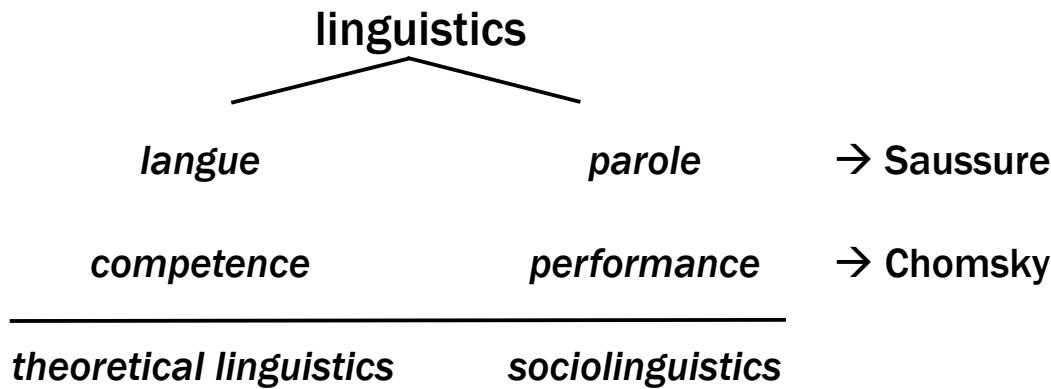
idealizations

4

4

2

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT



5

5

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

John Fischer

(1958) Harvard University

■ school children in New England

- noticed variation in speech
- *present participle (-ing)*

<u>-ing</u>	<u>-in</u>
running	runnin'
walking	walkin'



6

6

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

what is causing variation?

theoretical linguistics } sound, syntax
 → everything else... ***free variation***

for example...

<u>pronunciation</u>	<u>morphology</u>
/i/economics	dumber
/ɛ/economics	more dumb

7

7

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

John Fischer...

- **sociological factors**
 - only 24 students in study
- **maybe... gender**
- **maybe...**
 - *family income*
 - *style*
 - *personality*

	more -ing	more -in
boys	5	7
girls	10	2

8

8

language vs speech

- history
- object of study
- 5 domains

what is the focus of study?

ch 02c

language vs speech

- 5 domains

what is the focus of study?

ch 02d

1

REVIEW

conflict in linguistics between...

idealizations
abstraction
langue

messy
real-world
parole

2

2

REVIEW

similar conflict in other disciplines...

- math *fuzzy-set theory*
- logic *many-valued logic*
- physics *nonlinear systems*

idealized data is too limited

**real-world → variable members
fuzzy boundaries**

3

3

DOMAINS

5 domains of sociolinguistics...

→ any stretch of talk reveals rules

1. personal characteristics

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| voice | <i>high - low</i> |
| volume | <i>loud - soft</i> |
| articulate | <i>smooth - hesitant</i> |

What does it mean to
you if someone is?
too loud
too soft

4

4

2

DOMAINS

2. style

example... formality

more
distance
power

less
nearness
solidarity

5

5

DOMAINS

3. membership

Class
income
occupation
aspirations

Age
stratified
change in progress

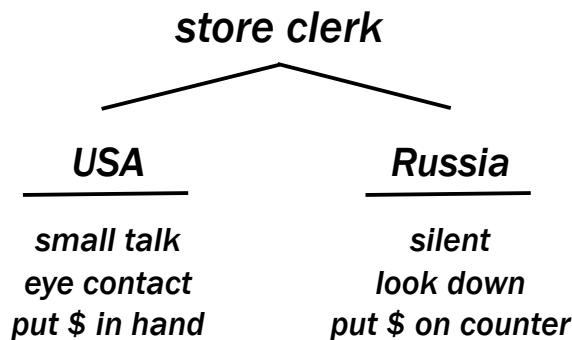
Gender
M/F
alignment

6

6

DOMAINS

4. cultural factors



7

7

DOMAINS

5. sociological factors

example... address terms

*Dr. Butler
Mr. Butler
Clay
Dad
Big Jabber*

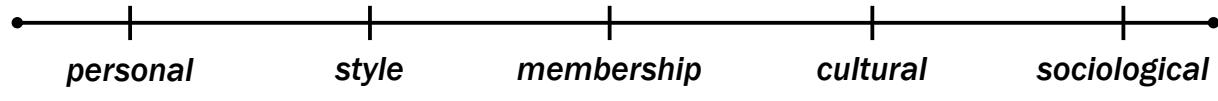
8

8

DOMAINS

preview of things to come...

(not exhaustive list)



more narrow

more broad

9

9

SUMMARY

What do sociolinguists study?

conflict in linguistics

- idealized data vs real-life data

domains

- oft-repeated areas

10

10

language vs speech

- history
- object of study
- 5 domains

what is the focus of study?

ch 02d

phonetics

- IPA
- consonants
- vowels
- changes

mechanics of sounds

ch 03a

1

INTRODUCTION

today...

1. International Phonetic Alphabet
 - *IPA_Charts.PDF*
2. consonants
3. vowels
4. sound changes

2

2

INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

Consonants

type of "lexical set" (Text, p 34)

Symbol	Sample Words	Distinctive Features
p	<u>p</u> it, <u>t</u> ip, <u>s</u> pit, <u>h</u> ic <u>cough</u> , <u>a</u> ppear	unvoiced, bilabial, stop
b	<u>b</u> all, <u>g</u> lobe, <u>ab</u> rick, <u>b</u> ubble	voiced, bilabial, stop
θ	<u>th</u> rough, <u>wr</u> ath, <u>th</u> istle, <u>e</u> ther, <u>t</u> eeth	unvoiced, interdental, fricative
ŋ	<u>l</u> ung, <u>th</u> ink, <u>f</u> inger, <u>s</u> inger, <u>a</u> nkle	voiced, velar, nasal

3

3

INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

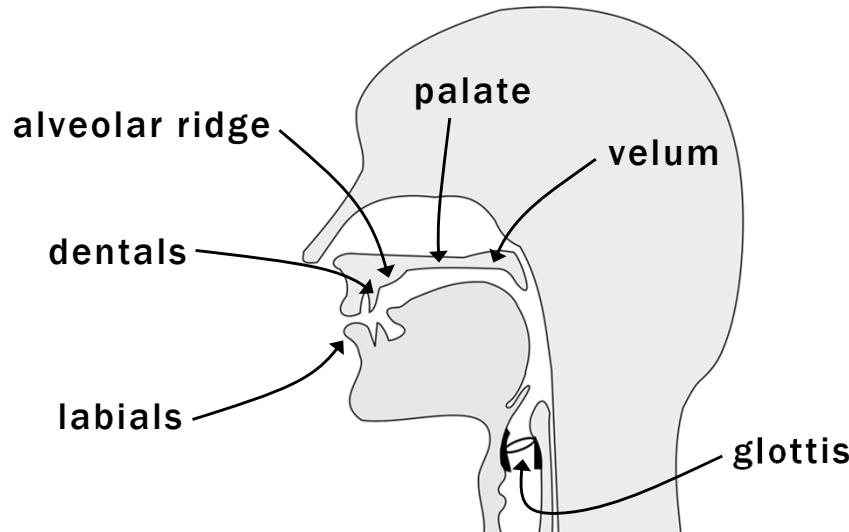
Vowels

Symbol	Sample Words	Distinctive Features
i	<u>b</u> eat, <u>w</u> e, <u>b</u> elieve, <u>p</u> eople, <u>m</u> oney	high, front, tense
e	<u>b</u> ait, <u>r</u> eign, <u>great, <u>they, <u>gauge</u></u></u>	mid, front, tense
ɛ	<u>b</u> et, <u>recception, <u>s</u>ays, <u>guests, <u>bury</u></u></u>	mid, front, lax
ɑɪ	<u>b</u> ite, <u>S</u> tein, <u>a</u> isle, <u>ch</u> oir, <u>i</u> sland	diphthong

4

4

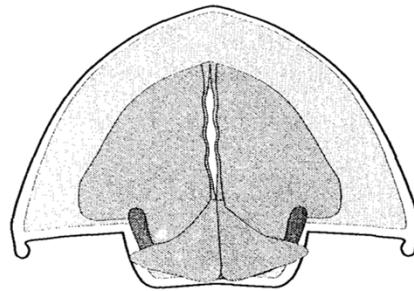
PLACES OF ARTICULATION



5

5

VOICING



Voiced (+v) *vibration* Vine Bit Dot

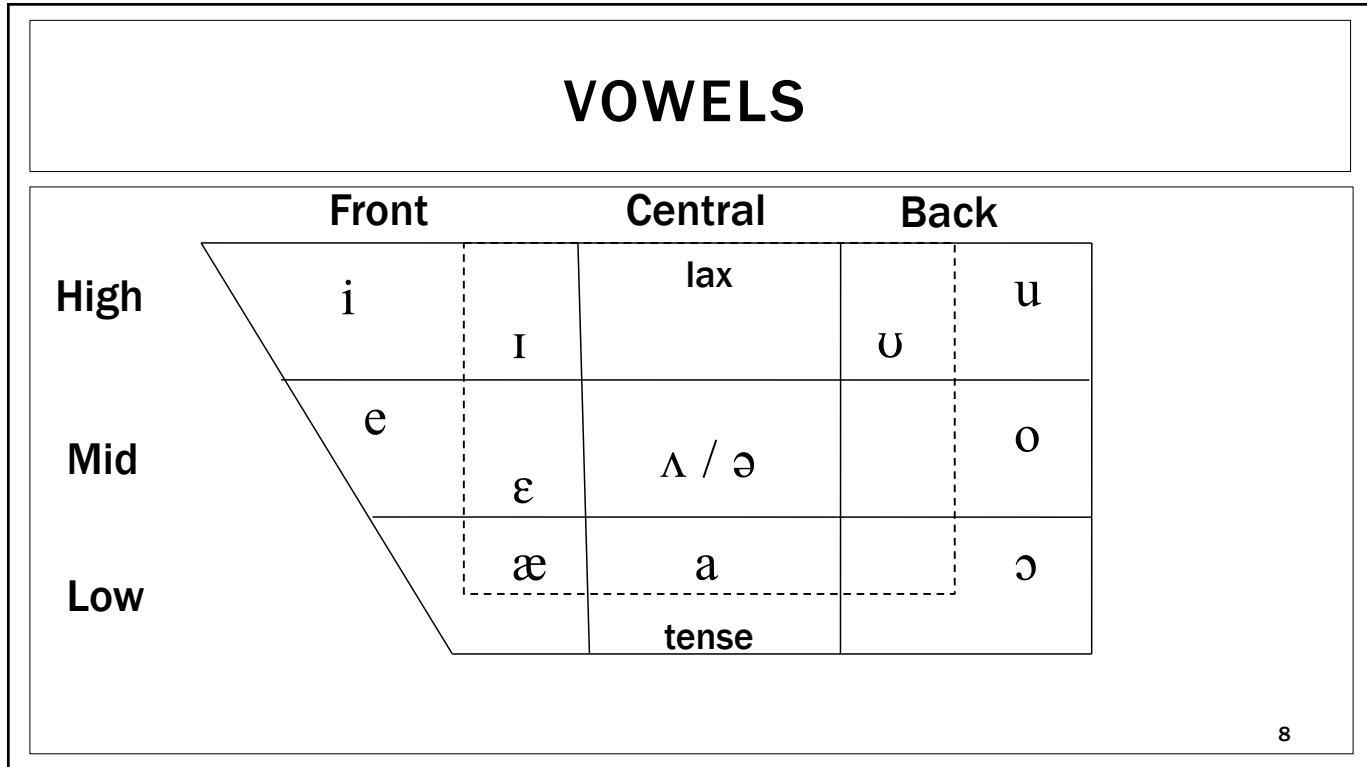
Unvoiced (-v) *smooth* Fine Pit Tot

6

6

CONSONANTS										
Place of Articulation										
Manner of Articulation			Bilabial	Labio-dental	Inter-dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal	Obstruents Sonorants 7
	Stops	-v	p			t		k	? - oh	
		+v	b			d		g		
	Fricatives	-v		f	θ - <u>thin</u>	s	š - <u>shoe</u>		h	
		+v		v	ð - <u>then</u>	z	ž - <u>vision</u>			
	Affricates	-v					č - <u>chill</u>			
		+v					ž - <u>Jill</u>			
	Nasals	-v								
		+v	m			n		ŋ - <u>sing</u>		
	Liquids	-v								
		+v				l	r			
	Glides	-v								
		+v	w - <u>witch</u>				y			

7



8

8

VOWELS

top
teeth

bottom
teeth

throat

9

9

VOWELS

High

Mid

Low

10

10

VOWELS

Front Central Back

High

i beet
ɪ bit

u boot
ʊ book

Mid

Low

11

11

VOWELS

Front Central Back

High

e bait

ɛ bet

ɔ boat

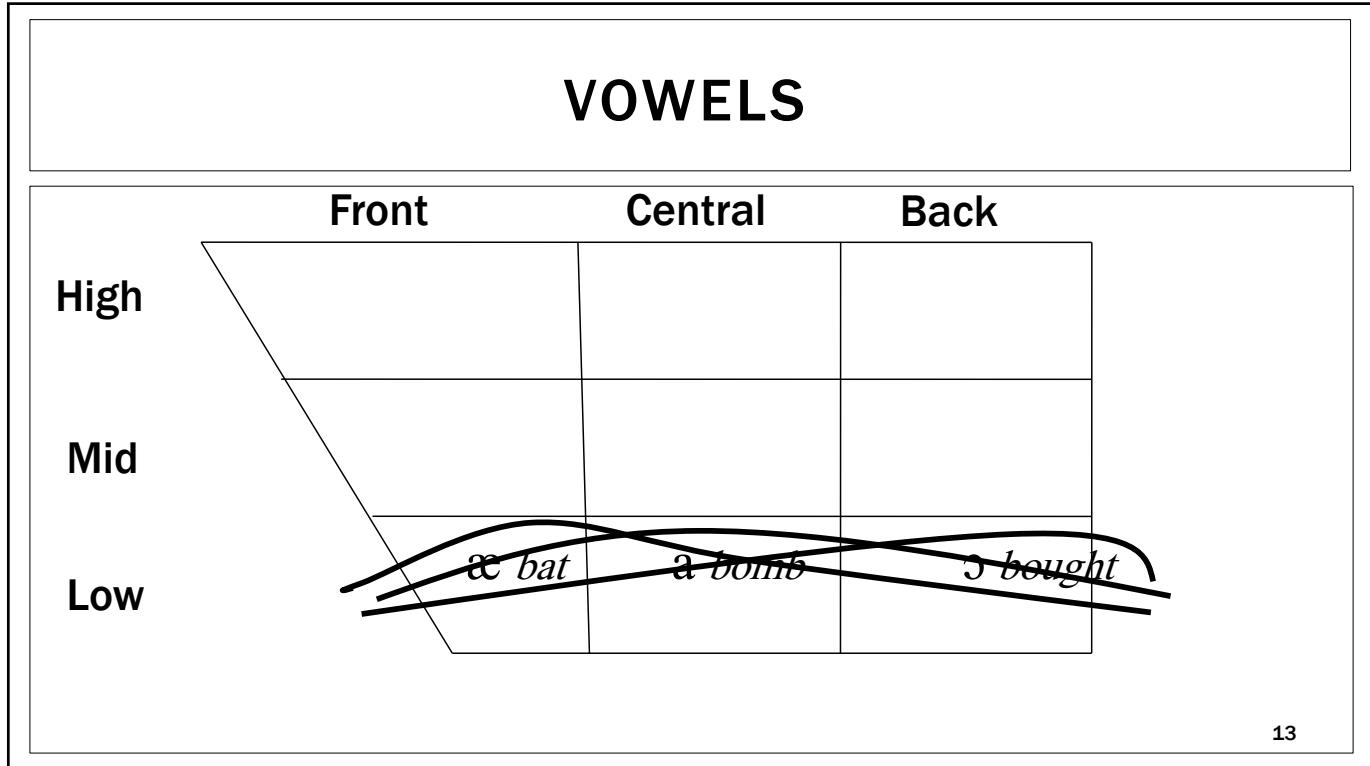
Mid

bud

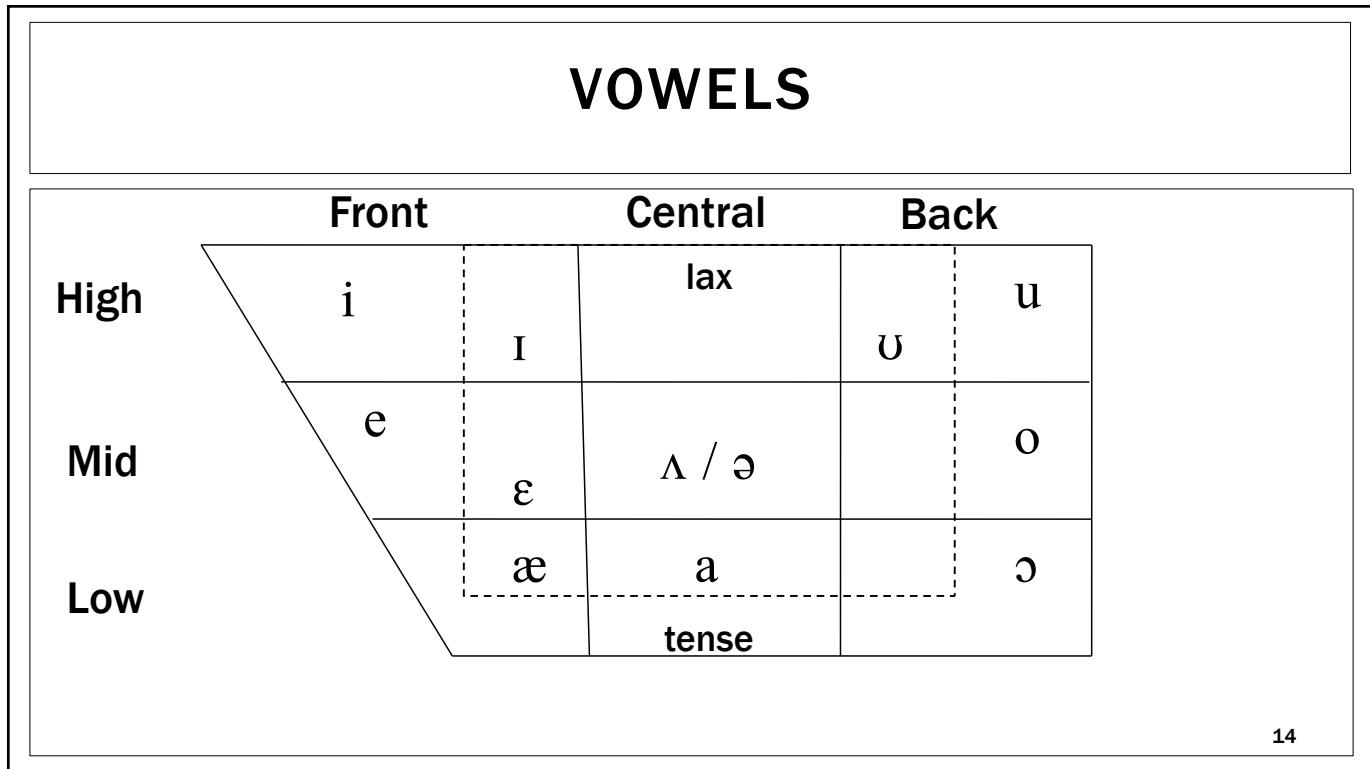
Low

12

12

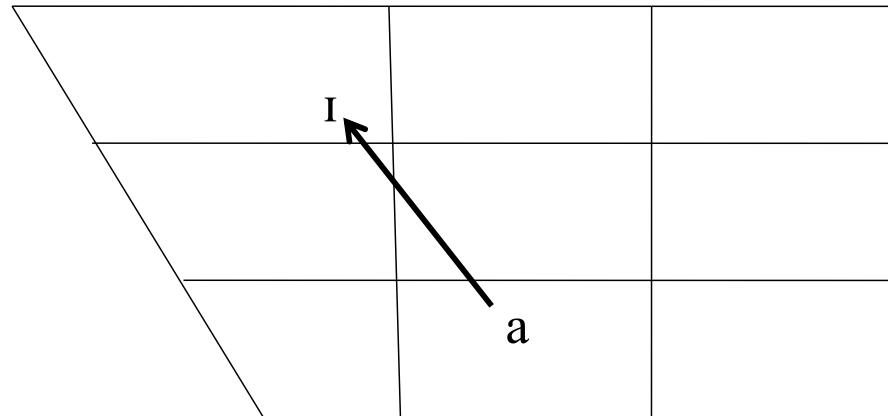


13



14

DIPHTHONGS / ai

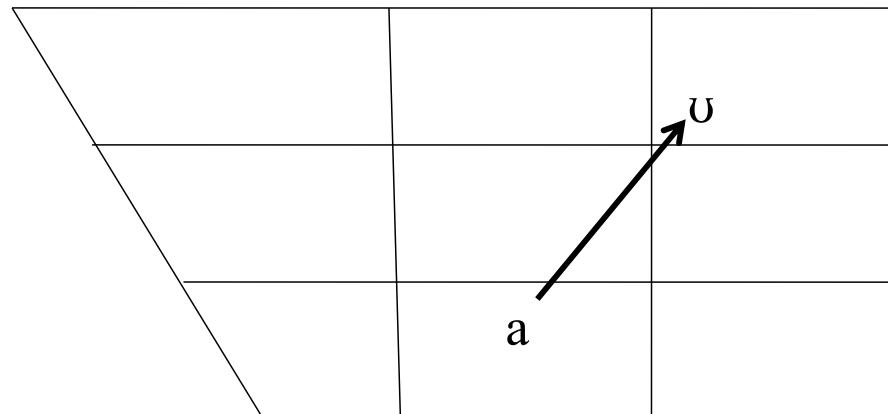


eye - ice - time - night - quite

15

15

DIPHTHONGS / au



loud - brow - cow - house - about - now

16

16

SOUND CHANGES

mental sound

Phonemes



Rules



actual sound

Phones

17

17

SOUND CHANGES

phoneme

/p/

rules

end
of word

/p/

/ɪn/

start
of wordbefore
non-bilabial

phone

[p[̄]]

“rap”

[p^h]

“pinch”

[ɪn]

“intolerant”

[ɪm]

“imbalance”

18

18

SUMMARY

today...

1. International Phonetic Alphabet

- *IPA_Charts.PDF*

2. consonants

3. vowels

4. sound changes

19

19

phonetics

- IPA
- consonants
- vowels
- changes

mechanics of sounds

ch 03a

20

10

martha's vineyard

*social motivation for
sound change*

ch 03b

- Martha's Vineyard
- variables

1

INTRODUCTION

last time...

- IPA, sound changes

today...

- Martha's Vineyard study
- sociolinguistic variables

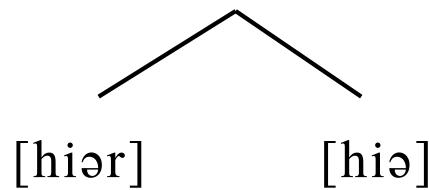
2

2

1

FREE VARIATION

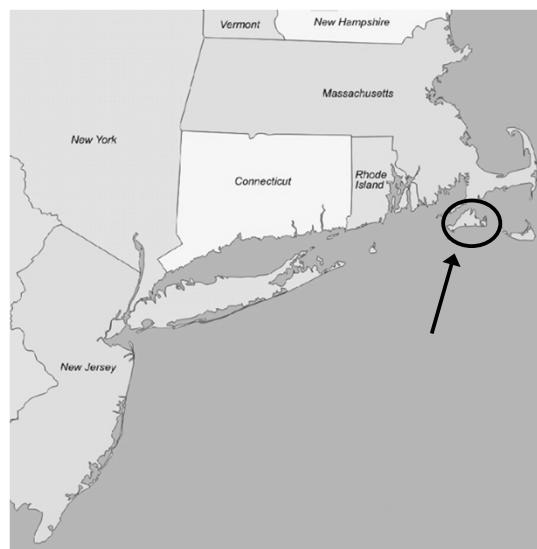
“come /hiər/ Tom”



3

3

MARTHA'S VINEYARD



1961

William Labov



4

4

2

MARTHA'S VINEYARD

	1961	2010
Year-round	6,000	16,500
Summer	42,000	100,000+

5

5

MARTHA'S VINEYARD

interviewed 69 people

- read list of words
- talked informally

noticed a pattern in pronunciation

- not regular phonetic variation
- new term → variable

6

6

VARIABLES

(ay)

[ai]

[əi]

"ice"

"time"

"night"

[aic]

[taim]

[nait]

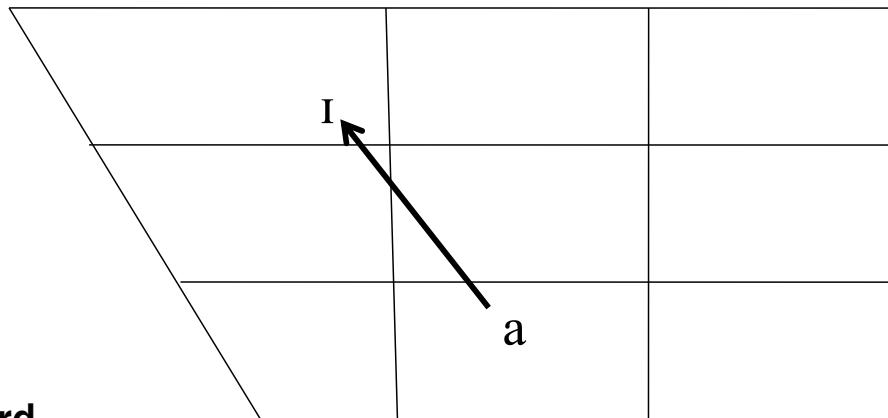
7

7

DIPHTHONGS / ai

**standard
pronunciation**

"ice" - [aic]



8

8

VARIABLES

(ay)

[ai]

"ice"
"time"
"night"

[əi]

[aic]
[taim]
[nait]

[əic]
[təim]
[nəit]

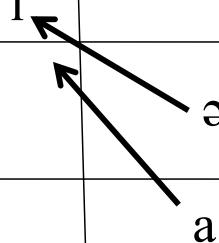
9

9

DIPHTHONGS / əɪ

raised
pronunciation

"ice" - [əic]



10

10

FREE VARIATION?

		(ay)
Rules	?	?
	[ai]	[əi]
"ice"	[aic]	[əic]
"time"	[taim]	[təim]
"night"	[nait]	[nəit]

11

11

MARTHA'S VINEYARD

What rule governs use of (ay)?

- phonetic environment
- prosodic features

for example A - where's my knife [naif] *unstressed*
 B - your what?
 A - my KNIFE [nəif] *stressed*

12

12

MARTHA'S VINEYARD

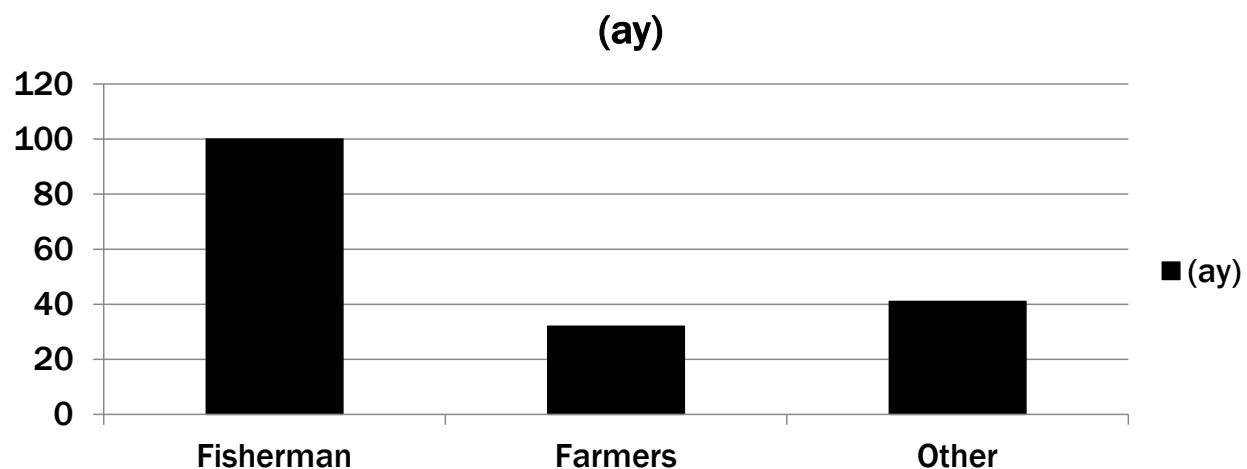
What rule governs use of (ay)?

- phonetic environment
- prosodic features
- occupation

13

13

USE OF (ay) BY OCCUPATION



14

14

MARTHA'S VINEYARD

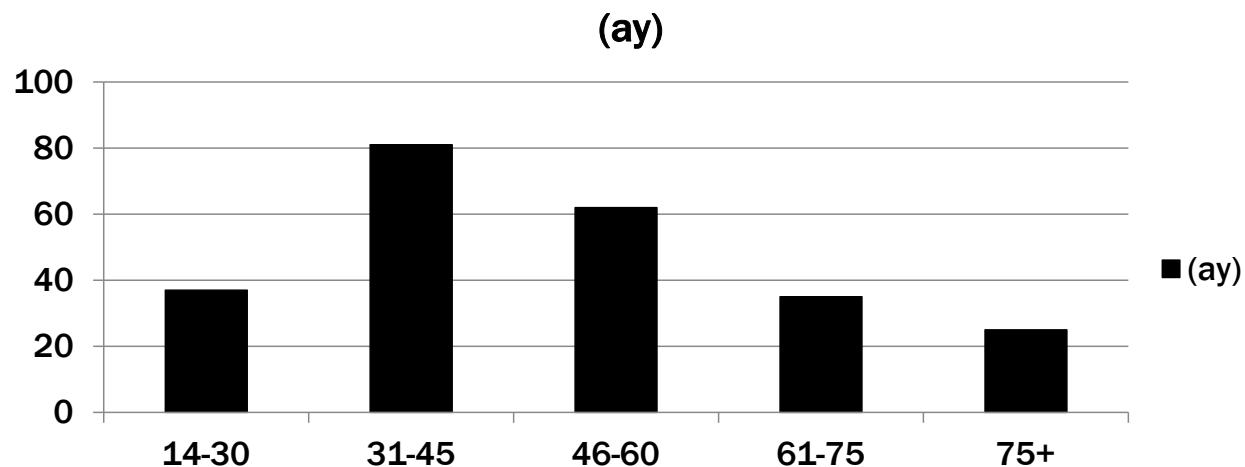
What rule governs use of (ay)?

- phonetic environment
- prosodic features
- occupation
- age

15

15

USE OF (ay) BY AGE



16

16

MARTHA'S VINEYARD

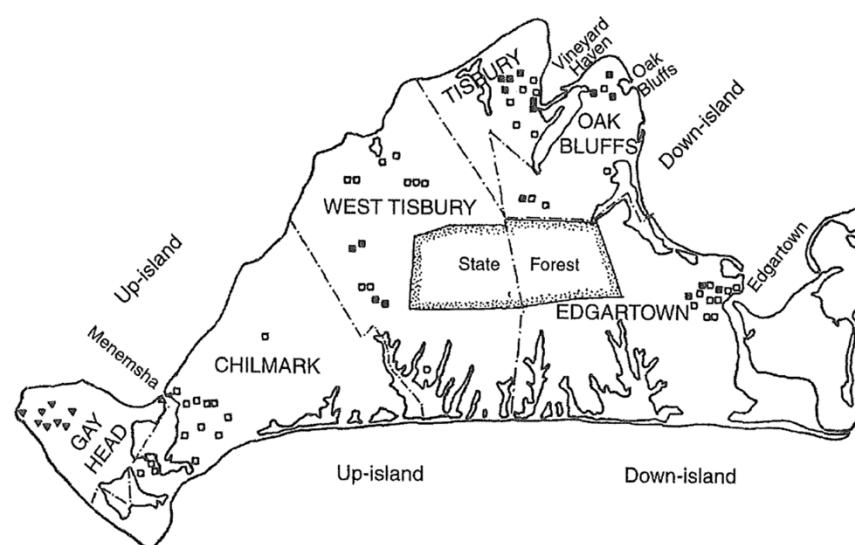
What rule governs use of (ay)?

- phonetic environment
- prosodic features
- occupation
- age
- region

17

17

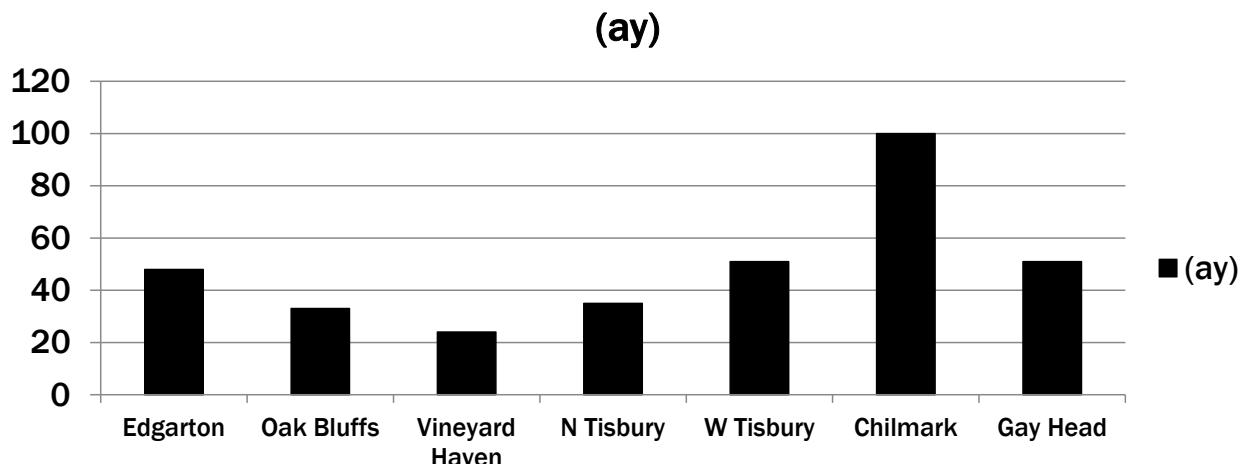
MARTHA'S VINEYARD



18

18

USE OF (ay) BY REGION



19

19

MARThA'S VINEYARD

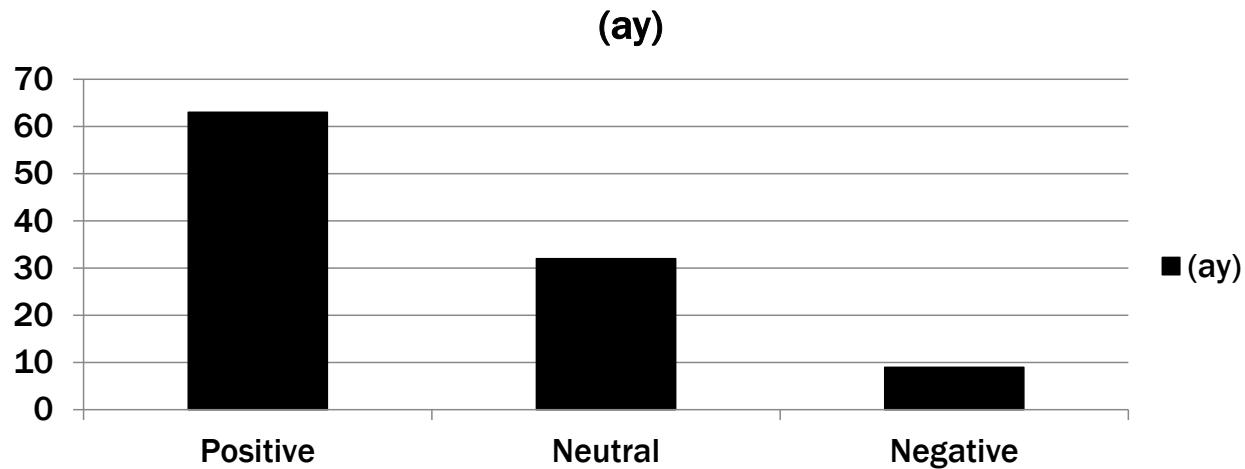
What rule governs use of (ay)?

- phonetic environment
 - prosodic features
 - occupation
 - age of speaker
 - region
 - social factor → *something internal to the speaker*
- } phonology
- } dialectology

20

20

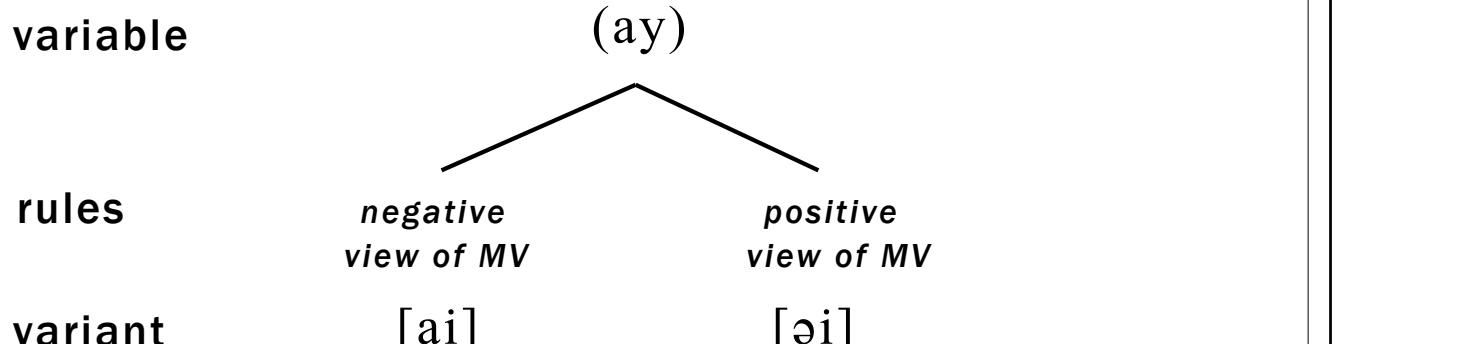
ATTITUDE TOWARD MV



21

21

VARIABLES



22

22

SUMMARY

Labov (*Sociolinguistic Patterns*, p 36)

It is apparent that the immediate meaning of this phonetic feature is “Vineyarde.” When a man says [nəit]..., he is unconsciously establishing the fact that he belongs to the island: that he is one of the natives to whom the island really belongs.

23

23

REVIEW

today...

- Martha's Vineyard study
- sociolinguistic variables

24

24

martha's vineyard

*social motivation for
sound change*

ch 03b

- Martha's Vineyard
- variables

regional variation

hearing home

ch03c

- dialect maps
- types of variation

1

INTRODUCTION

variation geographic isolation

today...

- *dialect maps*
- *types of regional variation...*
 1. lexical

next...

2. phonological
3. syntactic

2

2

DIALECT MAPS

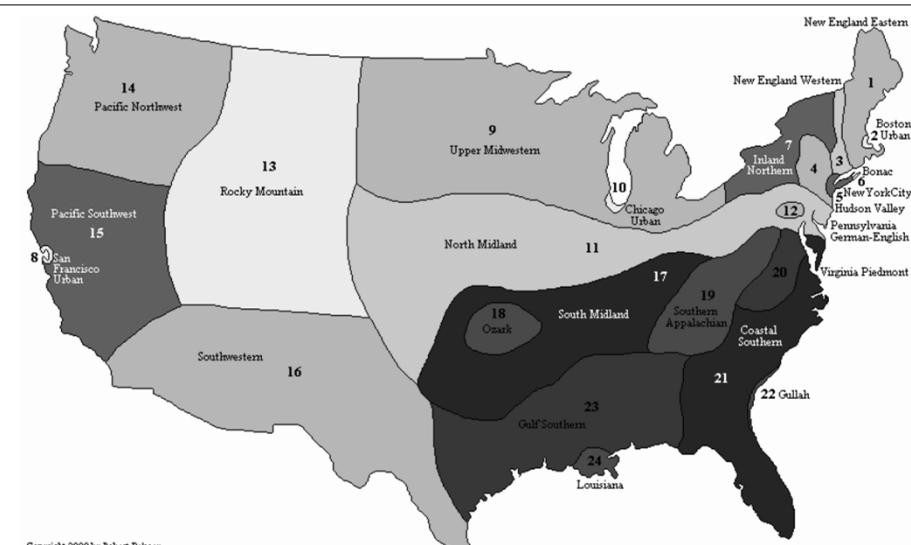


- isogloss
- dialect area
- dialect map

3

3

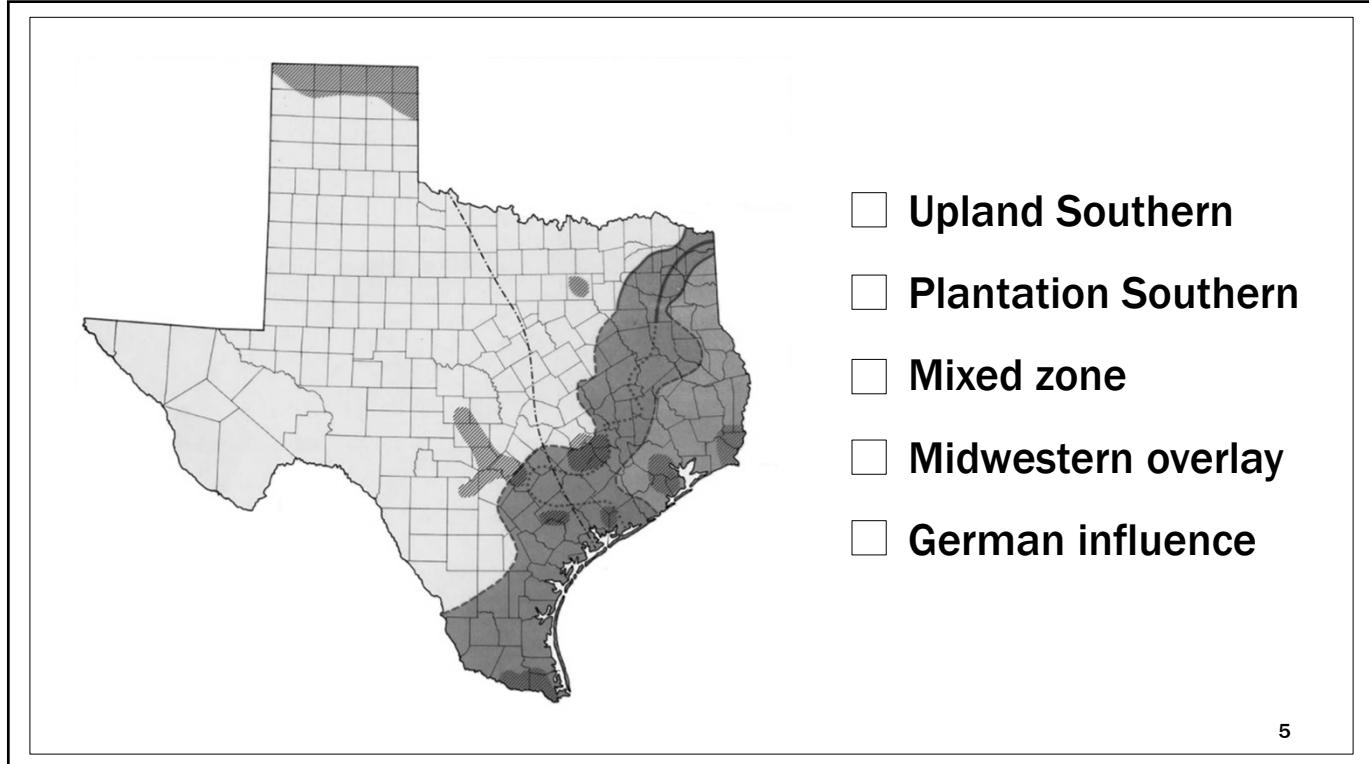
DIALECT MAPS



**dialect map of
American English**

4

4



5

TYPES OF VARIATION

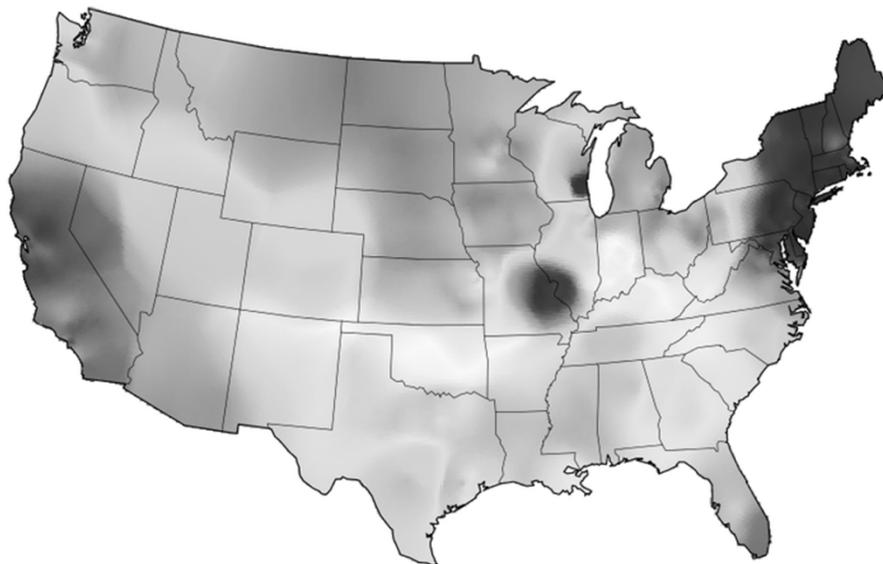
1. *lexical*

- as seen in isogloss maps...

6

6

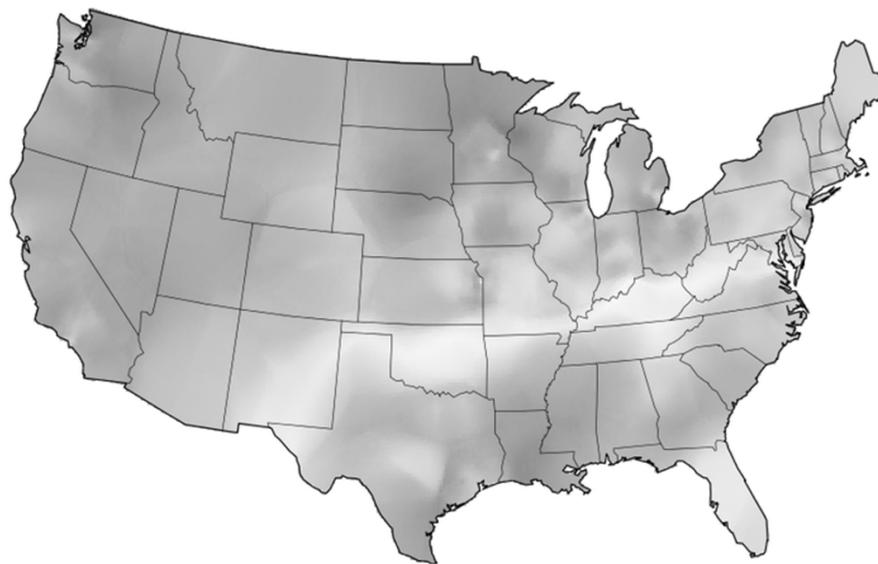
What is your generic term for a sweetened carbonated beverage?



7

7

What word(s) do you use to address a group of two or more people?



8

8

What do you call the insect that flies around in the summer and has a rear section that glows in the dark?



- interchangeable
- lightning bug
- firefly

9

9

INTRODUCTION

Regional Variation...

- dialect maps
- types of regional variation...
 1. lexical

next...

2. phonological
3. syntactic

10

10

REVIEW

regional variation...

- *dialect maps*
- *types...*
 1. lexical

next...

2. phonological
3. syntactic

11

11

regional variation

- dialect maps
- types of variation

hearing home

ch03c

12

regional variation

- dialect maps
- types of variation

hearing home

ch03d

1

INTRODUCTION

previously...

- *dialect maps*
- *types of regional variation...*
 1. lexical

today...

2. phonological

next...

3. syntactic

2

2

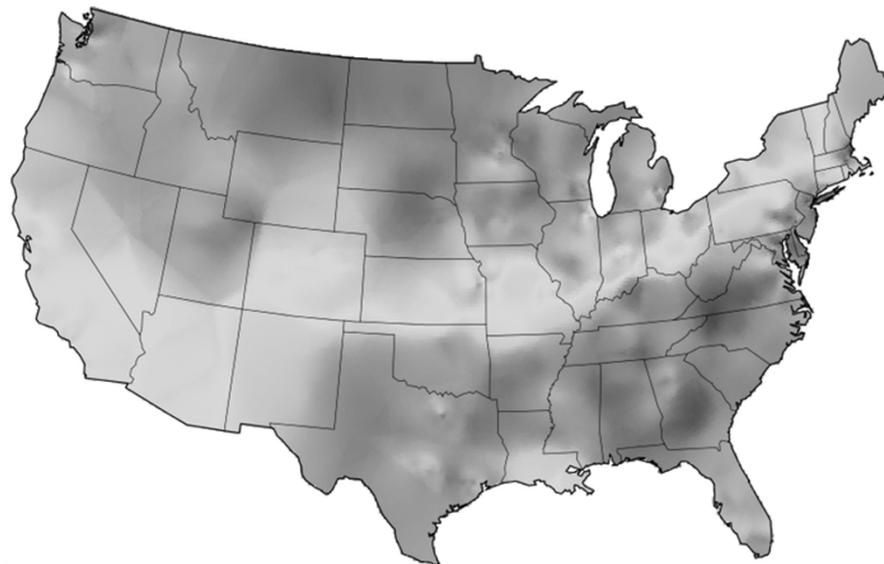
TYPES OF VARIATION

- 1. Lexical**
- 2. Phonological**

3

3

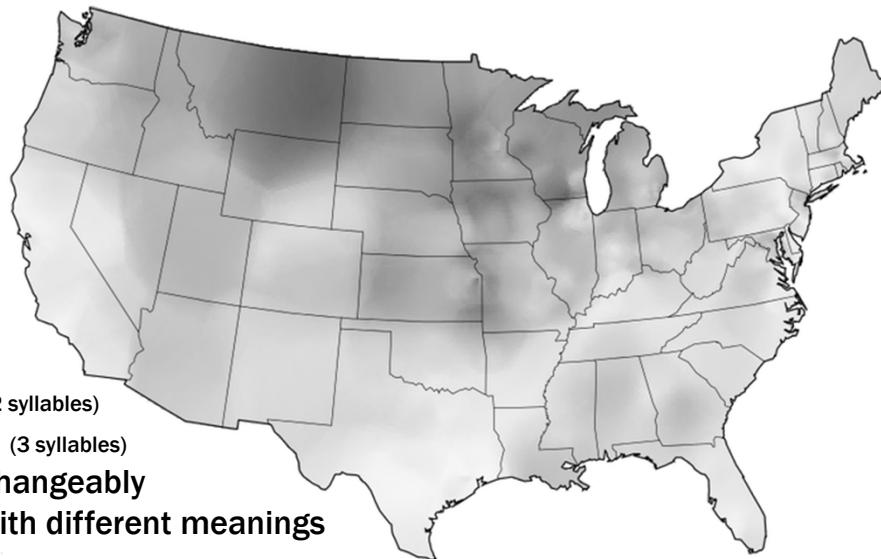
How do you say the second vowel in “pajamas”?



4

4

How do you say “caramel”?



- “ker-mel” (2 syllables)
- “kar-a-mel” (3 syllables)
- both interchangeably
- both, but with different meanings

5

5

How do you say “pecan”?

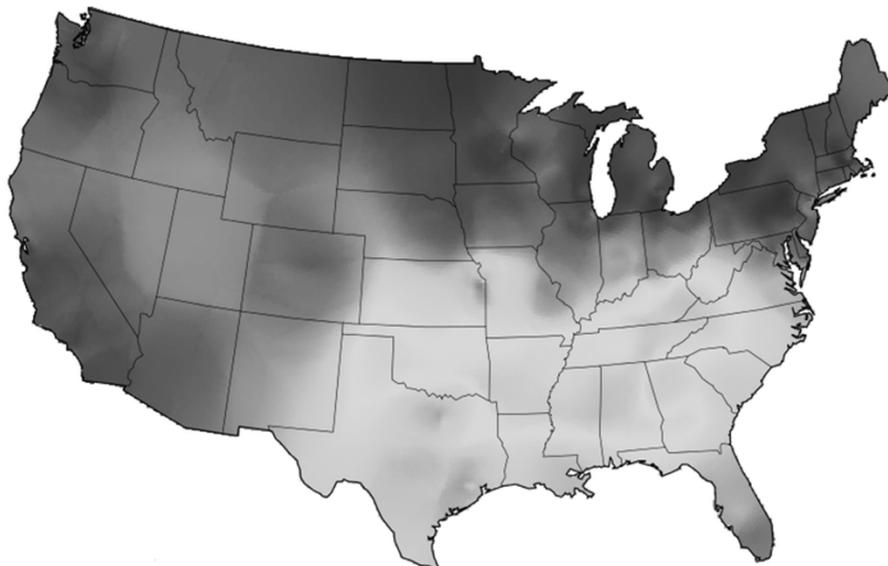


- “pee-KAHN”
- “pick-AHN”
- “PEE-can”
- “PEE-kahn”

6

6

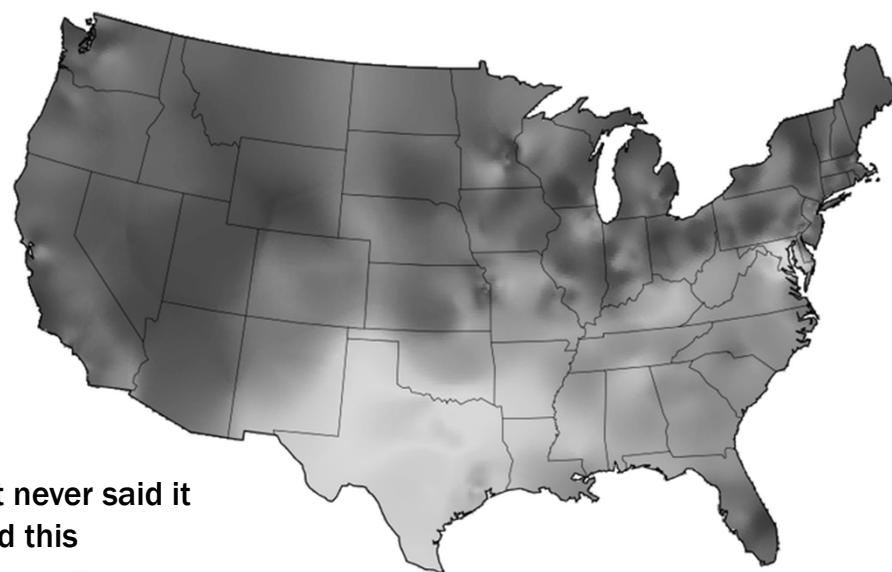
How do you say the first vowel in “lawyer”?



7

7

How do you say the first vowel in “Bowie” knife?



8

8

TYPES OF VARIATION

Harvard Dialect Survey

■ **NY Times** search “*NYT the upshot y'all*”

The screenshot shows a section of a NY Times article from The Upshot. At the top, it says "How Y'all, Youse and You Guys Talk". Below that, there's a poll question: "How do you pronounce crayon?". The options are:

- with one syllable—rhymes with *man*
- with two syllables—sounds like *cray-ahn*
- with two syllables, where the second syllable rhymes with *dawn*
- sounds like *crown*
- other

At the bottom right of the screenshot area, the number "9" is visible.

9

9

TYPES OF VARIATION

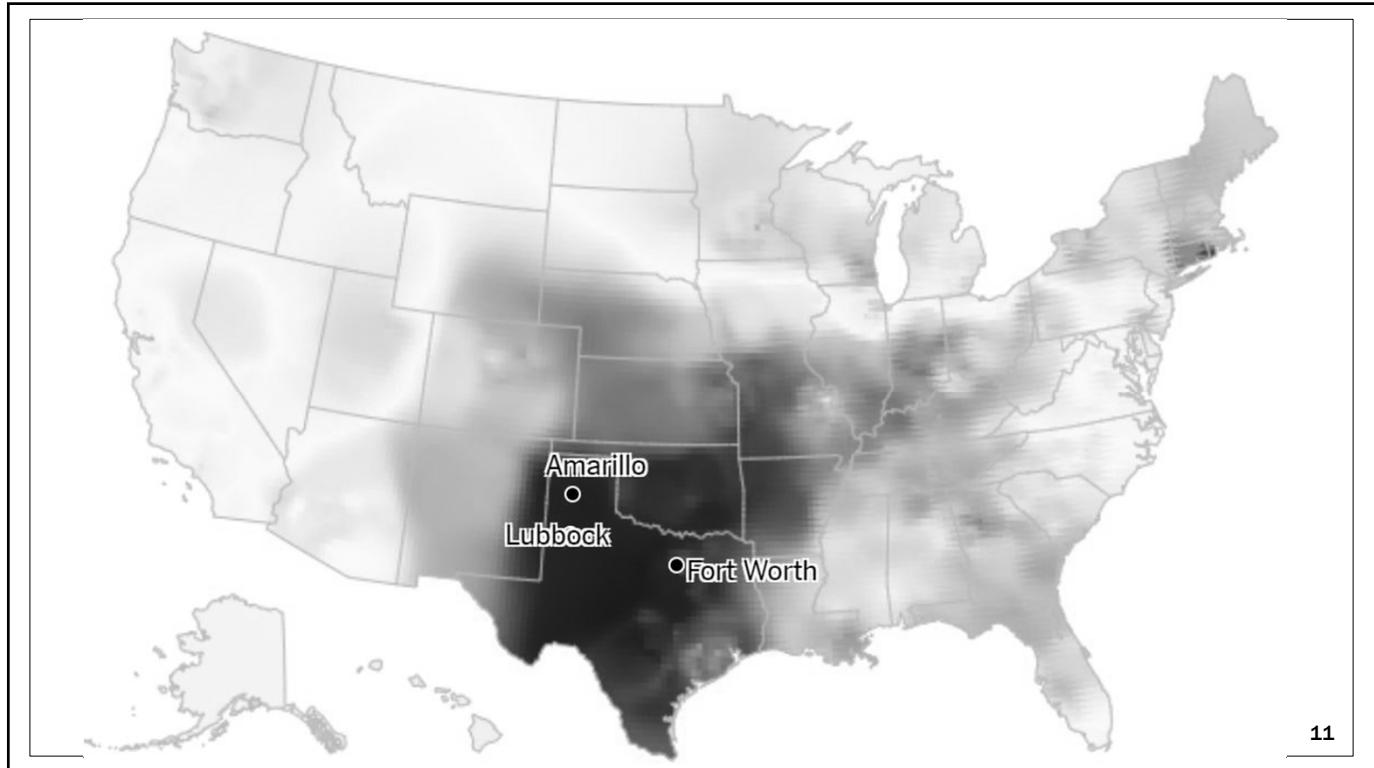
■ previous *isogloss maps*

■ next my survey results → *dialect area*

10

10

5



11

11

REVIEW

regional variation...

- *dialect maps*
- *types...*
 1. lexical
 2. phonological

next...

3. syntactic

12

12

regional variation

hearing home

ch03d

- dialect maps
- types of variation

regional variation

- dialect maps
- types of variation

hearing home

ch 03e

1

INTRODUCTION

previously...

- *dialect maps*
- *types of regional variation...*
 1. lexical
 2. phonological (pt 1)

today...

2. phonological (pt 2)
3. syntactic

2

2

TYPES OF VARIATION

2. phonological

- *patterns, not random*
 - *insert “r” between vowels*

The spa is open → *The spar is open*

I had tuna and chips → *I had tuner and chips*

Hosanna in the highest → *Hosanner in the highest*

3

3

TYPES OF VARIATION

- *[ɛ] becomes [ɪ] before nasals*
 - “pen” / pɛn / → [pɪn] “pin”
 - “Ben” / bɛn / → [bɪn] “bin”
 - “hem” / hɛm / → [hɪm] “him”

4

4

TYPES OF VARIATION

■ *diphthong becomes monophthong*

/ aɪ / → [a:]

- bite / baɪt / → [ba:t]
- price / prais / → [pra:s]
- time / taɪm / → [ta:m]
- Baylor / beɪlər / → [be:lər]

5

5

TYPES OF VARIATION

1. *lexical*
2. *phonological*
3. *syntactic*

6

6

TYPES OF VARIATION

■ *a-prefix with progressives*

*Appalachian
Dialect*

- / verb -ing / → [a- verb -in']

- He was a-huntin'
- He came a-runnin'
- He's a-gonna try it

▪ not with *gerunds or adjectives*

- ▪ *He likes a-huntin'
- *The movie was a-charmin'

7

7

TYPES OF VARIATION

■ *double modals*

Texanish

- I *might could* find you some food here
- He *might oughta* stop talking soon
- I *used to couldn't* whistle, but now I can
- Those ducks *must not can* feel the cold

8

8

REVIEW

regional variation...

- *dialect maps*
- *types of regional variation...*
 1. lexical
 2. phonological
 3. syntactic

9

9

regional variation

- dialect maps
- types of variation

hearing home

ch 03e

10

social variation

- social class
- NYC surveys
- variable (r)

your group matters

ch 04a

1

INTRODUCTION

alternating...



previously...

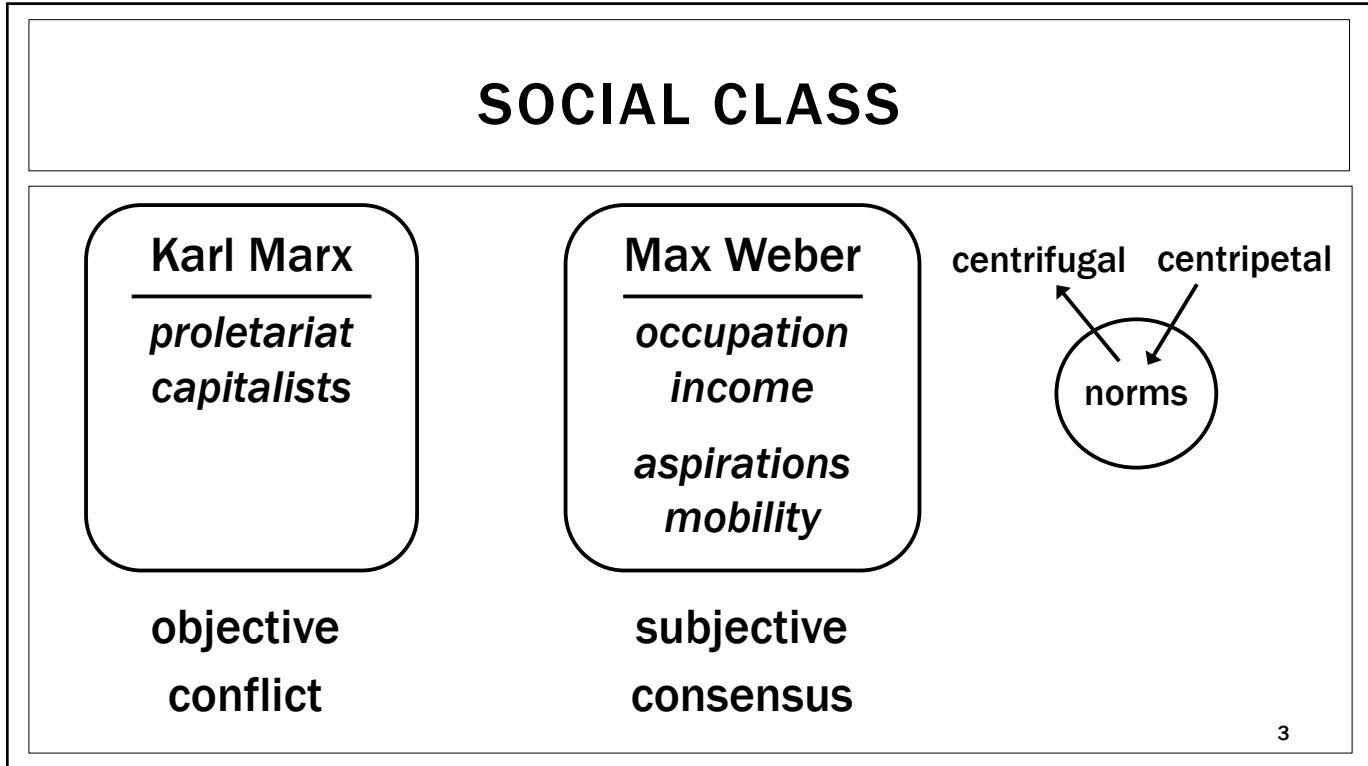
- regional variation → *geography*

today...

- social variation → *gender, education, class, etc.*

2

2



3

SOCIAL CLASS

stratification of SEC by occupation...

	Class Type	Description	Example
UMC	Upper Middle Class	<i>inherited wealth</i>	
MMC	Middle Middle Class	<i>professionals</i>	<i>lawyer</i>
LMC	Lower Middle Class	<i>semi-professionals</i>	<i>teacher</i>
UWC	Upper Working Class	<i>skilled manual workers</i>	<i>plumber</i>
MWC	Middle Working Class	<i>semi-skilled workers</i>	<i>bus driver</i>
LWC	Lower Working Class	<i>unskilled worker</i>	<i>janitor</i>

4

4

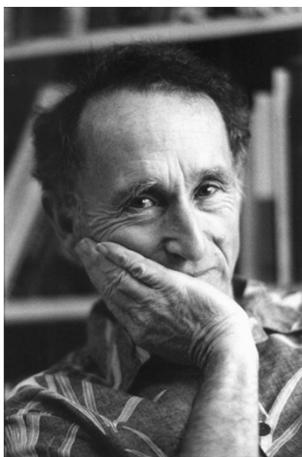
NYC SURVEYS

William Labov

(1966) *NYC Surveys*

before Labov...

- mental or philosophical
- historical change
- only rural dialects



5

5

NYC SURVEYS

■ Alan Hubbell

(1950) *The pronunciation of English in NYC*

The pronunciation of a very large number of New Yorkers exhibit a pattern... that might most accurately be described as the complete absence of any pattern... it is a matter of pure chance which (sound) comes first to his lips.

free variation

6

6

NYC SURVEYS

■ variable (r)

free variation or rule-governed

r-1 included (r)	r-0 dropped (r)
guard	gawd
mother	muthah
yesterday	yestuhday

7

7

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

Interview Protocol

1. MP - *minimal pair*

- dock - dark
- god - guard

2. WL - *word list*

- days of week / months of year
- LIST: *Paul, all, ball, awful, coffee, office, chalk, chocolate...*

8

8

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

Interview Protocol

3. RP - reading passage

Last Saturday night I took Mary Parker to the Paramount Theatre...

4. IS - interview situation

- prepared questions
- less formal than MP, WL, or RP

9

9

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

Interview Protocol

5. CS - casual speech

- un-monitored style

how do you observe casual speech?

10

10

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

Observer's Paradox

The aim of linguistic research must be to find out how people talk when they are not being systematically observed; yet we can only obtain this data by systematic observation

- William Labov

11

11

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

Hawthorne Effect



Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle

12

12

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

Interview Protocol

5. CS - casual speech

- un-monitored style

how do you observe casual speech?

- **topic** - childhood games, danger story
- **interruptions** - phone call, arrivals

13

13

CONCLUSION

today...

1. social class
2. interview protocol

next time...

1. community survey
2. department store

14

14

social variation

- social class
- NYC surveys
- variable (r)

your group matters

ch 04a

social variation

- social class
- NYC surveys
- variable (r)

your group matters

ch 04b

1

INTRODUCTION

last time...

1. social class
2. interview protocol

today...

William Labov - NYC Surveys (1966)

1. community survey
2. department store

2

2

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Community Survey

- *random sample*
 - eliminate less than 2 years in NYC
 - 157 participants
- *audio-recorded interview*
 - in participant's apartment
- *2 examples...*
 - Susan Salto
 - whole group

3

3

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Susan Salto

- 37-year-old female
- 3rd generation NYer

	% of r-O
Minimal Pair	00
Word List	39
Reading Passage	42
Interview Situation	74
Casual Speech	98



4

4

COMMUNITY SURVEY

whole group

- 157 participants

% of r-0	LC	WC	MC
Minimal Pair	50	45	30
Word List	79	65	44
Reading Passage	85	79	71
Interview Situation	89	87	75
Casual Speech	97	96	87

*class
stratification*

5

5

DEPARTMENT STORE SURVEY

Department Store Survey

- shortly after Community Survey
- hypothesis:

*If any two subgroups of NYC speakers are
ranked in a scale of social stratification, then
they will be ranked in the same order by their
differential use of (r).*

6

6

DEPARTMENT STORE SURVEY



Saks 5th Ave
higher SEC

S. Klein
lower SEC

Macy's
middle SEC



7

7

DEPARTMENT STORE SURVEY

ask for something on...

fourth floor
medial final
(r) (r)

8

8

DEPARTMENT STORE SURVEY

for example...

"Where are women's shoes?"

- normal, casual speech

pretend not to hear answer...

"Excuse me?"

- more monitored, careful speech

9

9

DEPARTMENT STORE SURVEY

r-0 → no (r) sound

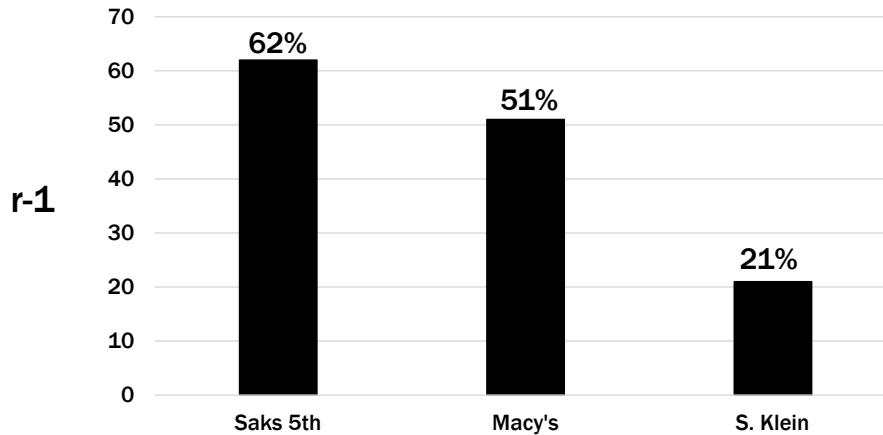
r-1 → (r) sound present

	fourth medial (r)	floor final (r)
1 st - casual	0	0
2 nd - formal	1	1

10

10

DEPARTMENT STORE SURVEY



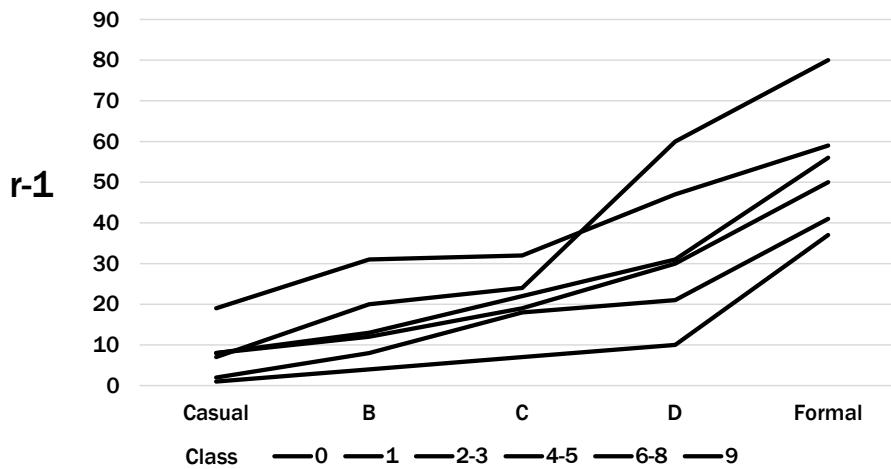
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CROSSOVER

Class Stratification of (r)

Crossover Effect

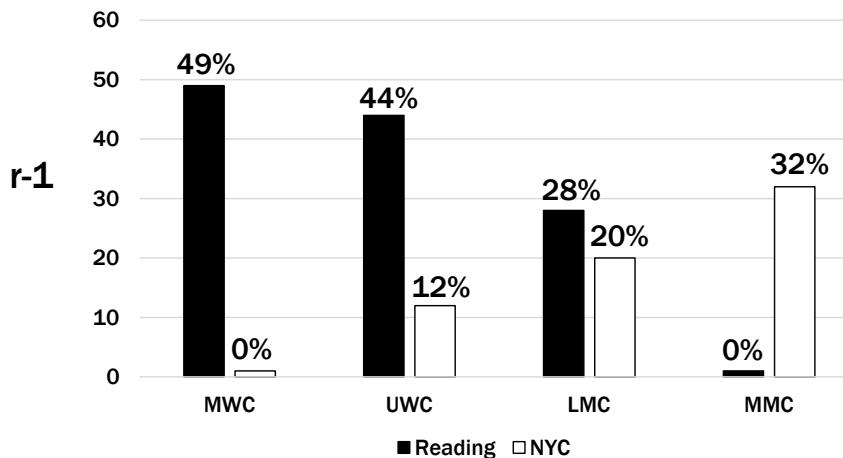


12

12

CULTURE

NYC & Reading, England



13

13

CONCLUSION

in summary...

1. variation is patterned
2. social categories govern patterns
 - a. Community Survey - (*r-1*) more formal
 - b. Department Store - (*r-1*) higher SEC
3. strict experimental design is NOT required

14

14

social variation

- social class
- NYC surveys
- variable (r)

your group matters

ch 04b

time

- odd
- messy
- unpredictable

...changes everything

ch 05a

1

INTRODUCTION

Time changes everything...

today...

- makes some languages odd
 - *Persian vs Pashto* ←
 - *Arabic vs Moroccan*
 - *English vs English*

next...

- makes languages messy
- makes future unpredictable

2

2

PERSIAN



Old Persian...

- 1,000_{BC} - 200_{AD}
 - Indo-European
- Farsi, Dari, Tajiki

3

PERSIAN

present tense verbs

English	Spanish
I buy	compr-o
you buy	compr-as
s/he buy-s	compr-a
we buy	compr-amos
y'all buy	compr-áis
they buy	compr-an

4

PERSIAN

present tense verbs

English	Persian
I buy	mi-xar-am
you buy	mi-xar-i
s/he buy-s	mi-xar-ad
we buy	mi-xar-im
y'all buy	mi-xar-id
they buy	mi-xar-and

5

5

PERSIAN

present tense verbs

English	Persian
I buy	mi-xar-am
you buy	mi-xar-i
s/he buy-s	mi-xar-ad
we buy	mi-xar-im
y'all buy	mi-xar-id
they buy	mi-xar-and

past tense verbs

English	Persian
I bought	xar-id-am
you bought	xar-id-i
s/he bought	xar-id-ad
we bought	xar-id-im
y'all bought	xar-id-id
they bought	xar-id-and

6

6

PERSIAN & PASHTO



Pashto...

- related
- very different...
 - adjectives
 - nouns

7

7

PASHTO

plural adjectives

<i>"ripe"</i>	singular	plural
predicative (<i>It is ripe</i>)	pox	pāxə
with "by"	pāxə	paxo
with other prepositions	póxa	paxo

Persian Adjectives

no changes

<i>as if..</i>	<i>ripe apple</i>	<i>rapu apples</i>
<i>by the</i>	<i>rapu apple</i>	<i>rapo apples</i>
<i>with the</i>	<i>rópa apple</i>	<i>rapo apples</i>

8

8

PASHTO

plural nouns

English	Pashto
eyelash-/əz/	bānu-gān
hand-/z/	lās-una
wolve-/z/	lew-ān
mouth-/s/	xwi-e
cat-/s/	pišo-gāne
waist-/s/	mlā-we

6 with regular nouns

- many irregular

“-gān” only for certain nouns...

- end with -u
- masculine gender
- not living beings

9

9

PASHTO

Persian plurals

- no required marking

Ma	mehman	darim
we	guest	have

special markings for...

- end sound?
- gender?
- living / non-living?

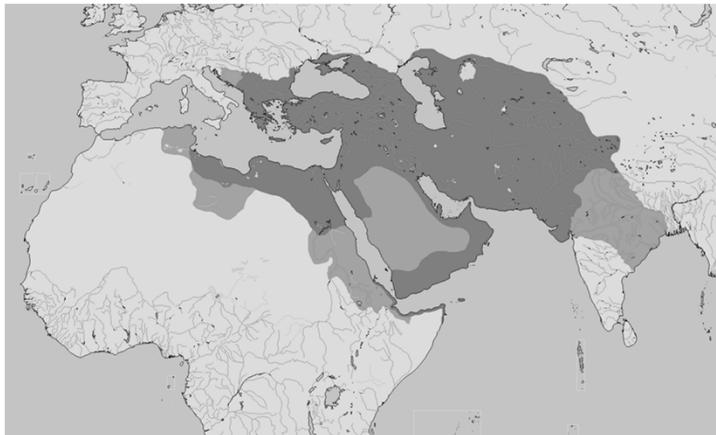
- optional -hā

Ma	mehman-hā	darim
we	bunch of	have
	guests	

10

10

WHO'S THE ODD ONE HERE?



Achaemenid Empire

- 550-330_{BC}
 - Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes
- 30 million
 - 1000s of languages

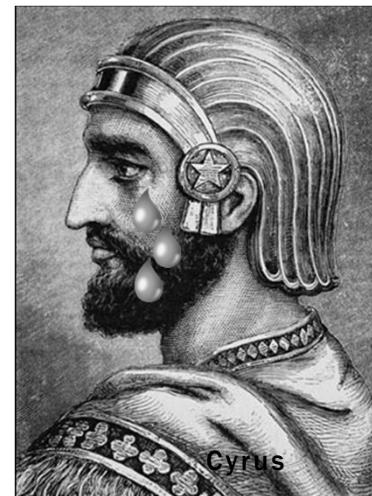
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11

WHO'S THE ODD ONE HERE?

Old Persian

- very different from later language
 - 3 genders (M, F, Neutral), 8 case endings
- Old Persian like Pashto... but more
- what happened?
 - massive influx of foreigners
 - adults are BAD language learners



12

12

WHO'S THE ODD ONE HERE?



Greek Laborer...

(Greek bricklayer talking to Egyptian bricklayer)

- What if you had no SPA 1 teacher?
"I like apples" Me gustan las manzanas
 or
 Yo gusto manzanas
- children only hear BROKEN Persian

13

13

WHO'S THE ODD ONE HERE?

Which language is the odd one?

Persian

Pashto

Persian experienced
Pidginizing

multilingual
soup

relative
isolation



social
factors

more
simple

more
complex

define:
Persian & Pashto

14

14

REVIEW

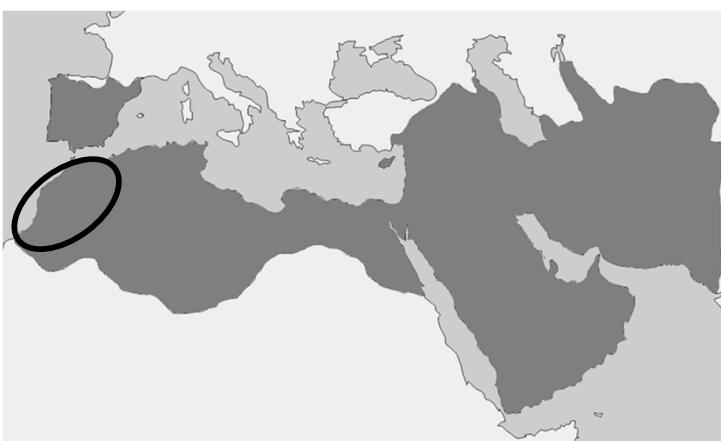
Time changes everything...

- makes some languages odd
 - *Persian vs Pashto*
 - *Arabic vs Moroccan*

15

15

WHO'S THE ODD ONE HERE?



Arabic

- 630_{AD}
 - Quranic Arabic
 - Modern Standard Arabic
- 12 dialects
- **Moroccan (Darija)**

16

16

ARABIC VERBS

Verb Inflections (2PP & 3PP, past tense)

		MSA	MOR
2PP	you two wrote	katabtumā	
	you many guys wrote	katabtum	ktəbtu
	you many gals wrote	katabtunna	
3PP	those two guys wrote	katabā	
	those two gals wrote	katabatā	
	those many guys wrote	katabū	kətbu
	those many gals wrote	katabna	

17

17

ARABIC & MOROCCAN



Muslim conquerors...

- imposed ARB on Berber speakers
- imported 150,000 sub-Saharan slaves
 - adults are *BAD language learners*
 - imposed gradually

which is like
Persian?

18

18

REVIEW

Time changes everything...

- makes some languages odd
 - *Persian vs Pashto*
 - *Arabic vs Moroccan*
 - *English vs English*

19

19

WHO'S THE ODD ONE HERE?

Is English odd?

- grammatical gender
- case-marking
- “grammatical” specifications...
 - towards a place *whither, thither, hither*
 - from a place *whence, thence, hence*

where there here

20

20

WHO'S THE ODD ONE HERE?



Viking invasion

- 800-1000_{AD}
- massive influx of foreigners
 - adults are BAD language learners

Norman invasion

- 1000-1450_{AD}
- Icelandic

21

21

REVIEW

Time changes everything...

today...

- makes some languages odd
 - Persian vs Pashto
 - Arabic vs Moroccan
 - English vs English

next...

- makes languages messy
- makes future unpredictable

22

22

time

...changes everything

ch 05a

- odd
- messy
- unpredictable

time

- odd
- messy
- unpredictable

...changes everything

ch 05b

1

INTRODUCTION

Time changes everything...

last time...

- makes some languages odd
 - *Persian vs Pashto*
 - *Arabic vs Moroccan*
 - *English vs English*

today...

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- makes future unpredictable

2

2

WHY SO MESSY?

...because of environment?

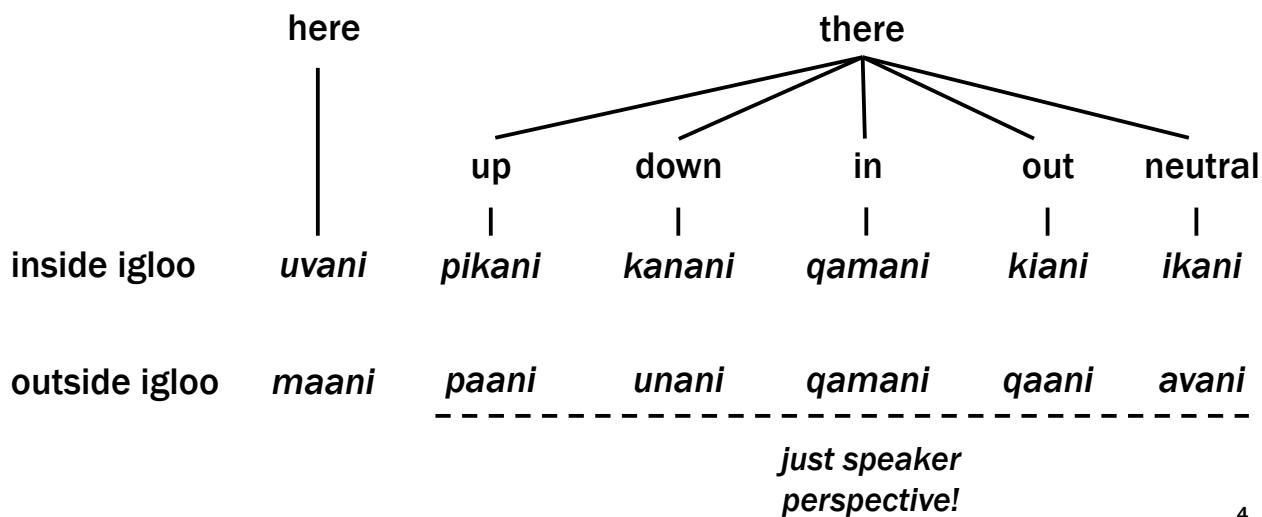
- Yupik
 - 21,000 speakers
 - example of messiness...
 - location adverbs
 - *here - there*



3

3

YUPIK



4

4

YUPIK



5

5

WHY SO MESSY?

...because of children?



- maximally explicit
but
- what about... *English?*

6

6

WHY SO MESSY?

...because of our design!

1,577hp - Bugatti Chiron

78hp - Mitsubishi Mirage



7

7

REVIEW

Time changes everything...

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 - *Arabic vs Moroccan*
 - *English vs English*
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8

8

WHERE'S THIS GOING?

Are languages still pidginizing?



Russian Empire

- 150 languages
- 1721-1917
 - 1517
 - 1564

April 30, 1993

9

9

WHERE'S THIS GOING?

possible change in English...

- report tag

I'm all, "I'm telling your mother"

You're all, "Me too!"

He's all, "No, y'all won't"

10

10

WHERE'S THIS GOING?

possible change in English...

- report tag

<i>current</i>	<i>later</i>	<i>much later</i>
I'm all	I mall	I maw
You're all	You rall	You raw
He's all	He sall	He saw

11

11

SUMMARY

John McWhorter

- Columbia University
- *What Language Is* (2011, p 92)



It is inherent to languages to be always, gradually becoming other languages.

12

12

SUMMARY

Time changes everything...

- makes some languages odd
- makes languages messy
- makes future unpredictable

13

13

time

...changes everything

ch 05b

- odd
- messy
- unpredictable

14

slang

- definitions
- 4 features

*fitting in,
standing out*

ch 05c

1

INTRODUCTION

Dude, I know where we can score some phat mongo.

mango	<i>fruit</i>	- from Portuguese	(1500)
Congo	<i>country</i>	- from Kikongo	(1800)
bongo	<i>drum</i>	- from Spanish	(1920)
Longo	<i>surname</i>	- from Italian	(1900)

MONGO not English → taboo? vulgar? what?

2

2

INTRODUCTION

Dude, I know where we can score some phat mongo.

mongo...

in American English

first use: 1984 New York City

3

3

INTRODUCTION

Dude, I know where we can score some phat mongo.

How do we know MONGO is slang?

edgy words	meaning...
dude	casual term of address
score	gain something
phat	excellent, cool

4

4

2

INTRODUCTION

Dude, I know where we can score some phat mongo.

how is this different?

Let's walk around the corner for some mongo.

→ unfamiliar, but not edgy?

5

5

INTRODUCTION

today...

- *definition of slang*

next time...

- *features of slang*
 - 1. in-group
 - 2. informal
 - 3. irreverent
 - 4. ephemeral

6

6

DEFINITION

Scandinavian - *slänget*



→ land → people → way of speaking

7

7

DEFINITION

English - *slang*

- *fit in & stand out*
- word vs context

8

8

CONCLUSION

summary...

- *definition of slang*

next time...

- *features of slang*

1. in-group
2. informal
3. irreverent
4. ephemeral

9

9

slang

*fitting in,
standing out*

ch 05c

- definitions
- 4 features

10

5

slang

- definitions
- 4 features

*fitting in,
standing out*

ch 05d

1

INTRODUCTION

last time...

- *definition of slang*

today...

- *features of slang*

1. in-group
2. informal

next time...

3. irreverent
4. ephemeral

2

2

IN-GROUP

1. in-group

- type of wall
- insiders... *know current slang
can innovate*

two types of “in-group”...

a) in-group → jargon

3

3

IN-GROUP

for example... restaurant server jargon

- tip out - *share tips at end of shift*
- back - *non-visible staff*
- front - *visible staff*

“front” is ambiguous...

- military *active fighting*
- weather *boundary between air masses*
- phonetics *vowel made in front of mouth*

4

4

IN-GROUP

for example... restaurant server jargon

- four top - *table for 4*
- deuce - *table for 2*
- camper - *someone staying too long*

practical / brisk / clear

5

5

IN-GROUP

slang

jargon

shared lives

shared purpose

being

doing

also social

fun / inventive / irreverent

"blender tender"

6

6

IN-GROUP

b) in-group → argot

- thieves
- drug users
- hospital workers
- parents

7

7

FEATURES OF SLANG

1. in-group
2. informal

8

8

INFORMAL

2. informal

for example...

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| hang out | - <i>relax, do nothing... “hang”</i> |
| on the fly | - <i>impromptu, extemporaneous</i> |
| smashed | - <i>inebriated</i> |

synonyms → *but with a smile*

9

9

INFORMAL

slang is... verbal art

for example... **rhyming slang**

if you keep messin' with me...

you're cruisin' for a bruisin'

10

10

INFORMAL

for example... more rhyming slang

I finished my essay and was like...

slam, bam, thank ya ma'am

*Is this
poetry?*

I don't care...

whatever floats your boat

You're just...

too cool for school

11

11

INFORMAL

what's your response to...

see ya later, alligator

in a while, crocodile

not too soon, big baboon

don't rock the boat, you billy goat

don't make me laugh, you big giraffe

I'm a-goin', protozoan

*Is this
poetry?*

12

12

INFORMAL

slang is... verbal art

for example... metaphors

peach 1950 **something valuable, desirable**
 "my girlfriend is a real peach"

lettuce 1980 **cash in bills**
 "show me the lettuce"

fried 1980 **take drugs**
 "this is your brain..." PSA

13

13

METAPHOR



14

14

CONCLUSION

summary...

- ***definition of slang***
- ***features of slang***
 1. in-group
 2. informal

next time...

3. irreverent
4. ephemeral

15

15

slang

*fitting in,
standing out*

ch 05d

- definitions
- 4 features

16

slang

- definitions
- 4 features

*fitting in,
standing out*

ch 05e

1

INTRODUCTION

previously...

- *definition of slang*
- *features of slang*
 1. in-group
 2. informal

today...

3. irreverent
4. ephemeral

2

2

IRREVERENT

3. irreverent

1910 *circus language, “sleazy” performers*

1930 *gambling*

1960 *drug culture, anti-war, rock’n roll*



3

3

IRREVERENT

2 tests for slang...

(1) *do the moral guardians dislike it?*

weapon against existing order

→ either joking or earnest

argot → *hide it from “the man”*

4

4

IRREVERENT

as an aside...

seems harder to be bad nowadays

circus - *HBO, Netflix, etc. uncensored*

gambling - *big buses of seniors*

rock'n roll - *hard to be shocking*

5

5

IRREVERENT

2 tests for slang...

(2) *slang is taboo at the age extremes*

- very young
- very old

difficult to distinguish...

slang vs informal speech

6

6

FEATURES OF SLANG

1. in-group
 2. informal
 3. irreverent
 4. ephemeral

7

7

EPHEMERAL

- ## 4. ephemera

enduring slang loses - edginess
- becomes ironic

example... “peachy”
 today → not peachy

8

8

EPHEMERAL

belongs to... youth culture

→ once upon a time... we were all informal, irreverent

Labov *adolescent peak*
 innovation slows in adulthood

Why is slang so important in adolescent years?

“summum bonum” → be cool
self-possession
self-determination

9

9

EPHEMERAL

10-15 year olds versus...

Parents
clothing
activities
allowance
transportation

Seniors

varsity clubs

all the glory

10

10

EPHEMERAL

“famine” of self-possession

but

can control

how they will talk about their world

Parents

argot
inscrutable

Seniors

disrupting

11

11

EPHEMERAL

sic semper erat, et sic semper erit

“thus has it always been, and thus it shall ever be”

adolescent slang...

- normal
- repeating
- developmental cycle
- newest is most effective

12

12

CONCLUSION

summary...

- *definition of slang*
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 1. in-group
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13

13

slang

*fitting in,
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ch 05e

- definitions
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14

AAVE

*are nonstandard dialects
governed by rules?*

ch 06a

- definitions
- phonology
- morphology
- syntax

1

INTRODUCTION

today...

- *definition of terms*
- *identity*

next time...

- *rules of AAVE...*
 - *phonology*
 - *morphology*
 - *syntax*

2

2

1

DEFINITIONS

- *the name focuses the object...*

- AAE *African-American English*
- SAE *Standard American English*
- BE *Black English*
- ICE *Inner-City English*
- Ebonics *African language* (Oakland Controversy)
- AAVE *African-American Vernacular English*

3

3

IDENTITY

- *nonstandard dialects associated with...*

- isolation - *social*
 - *educational*
 - *economic*
- inferiority - *deficient*
 - *illogical*
 - *wrong*
- identity - *sense of place & community*

4

4

2

IDENTITY

- exclusion vs inclusion
constraint vs resource

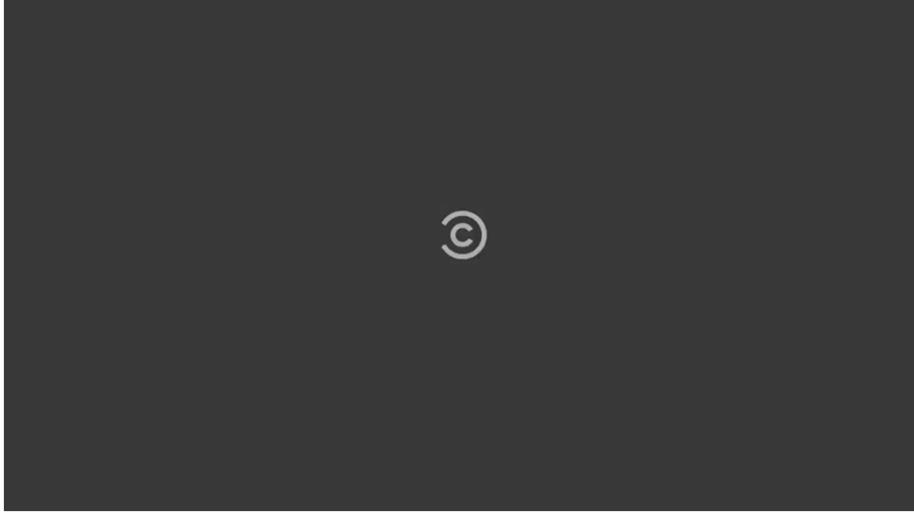
- *bidialectal*

for example... Key & Peele: Phone Call

5

5

IDENTITY



©

6

6

CONCLUSION

review...

- *definition of terms*
- *identity*

next time...

- *rules of AAVE...*
 - phonology
 - morphology
 - syntax

7

7

AAVE

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4

AAVE

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ch 06b

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1

INTRODUCTION

previously...

- *definitions & identity*

today...

- *rules of AAVE...*
- *phonology*

next time...

- *morphology*
- *syntax*

2

2

RULES

The variations between SAE and AAVE are systematic and rule governed just like the variations between SAE and SPA (or FRE, GER, etc)

evidence from

- phonology
- morphology
- syntax

3

3

PHONOLOGY

phonology of AAVE...

- deletion
- substitution
- movement

4

4

PHONOLOGY

- *deletion*

- /r/ and /l/ after vowels

guard → [gawd]

toll → [tow]

fort → [fowt]

help → [hep]

- SAE: *NYC* *Boston*
Norfolk, VA *Savannah, GA*

5

5

PHONOLOGY

- *deletion*

- *consonant cluster reduction*

SAE

CCC → [CØC]

fast train → [fas train]

gold watch → [gol watch]

6

6

PHONOLOGY

- *deletion*

- *consonant cluster reduction*

AAVE

CC# → [CØ#]

passed → [pas]

paste → [pays]

mend → [men]

7

7

PHONOLOGY

Yesterday, I passed the test

1 2 3

Yesterday, I passed a test

1 2

SAE

ccc → cØc

Yesterday, I passØ the test

Yesterday, I passed a test

AAVE

CC# → CØ#

Yesterday, I passØ the test

Yesterday, I passØ a test

for example...

3rd grade teacher

8

8

PHONOLOGY

- *substitution*

- th → [v] or [f]

brother → [bruva]

Ruth → [ruf]

9

9

PHONOLOGY

- *substitution*

- th → [d]

this → [dis]

that → [dat]

these → [diz]

those → [doz]

10

10

PHONOLOGY

- *movement*

- metathesis

SAE

comfortable → [comfterble]

introduce → [interduce]

prescription → [perscription]

AAVE

ask → [aks]

wasp → [waps]

grasp → [graps]

11

11

CONCLUSION

The variations between SAE and AAVE are systematic and rule governed just like the variations between SAE and SPA (or FRE, GER, etc)

evidence from

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- syntax

12

12

INTRODUCTION

review...

- *definitions & identity*
- *rules of AAVE...*
 - *phonology*

next time...

- *morphology*
- *syntax*

13

13

AAVE

*are nonstandard dialects
governed by rules?*

ch 06b

- *definitions*
- *phonology*
- *morphology*
- *syntax*

14

AAVE

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ch 06c

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- phonology
- morphology
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1

INTRODUCTION

previously...

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- *rules of AAVE...*
 - *phonology*

today...

- *morphology*
- *syntax*

2

2

RULES

The variations between SAE and AAVE are systematic and rule governed just like the variations between SAE and SPA (or FRE, GER, etc)

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3

MORPHOLOGY

- omission of 3PS -s

■ SAE	<i>She says he's nice</i>	singular	plural
■ AAVE	<i>She say he's nice</i>	1P	I say
	<i>She don't sing</i>	2P	you say
	<i>She have it</i>	3P	he says  they say

4

4

SYNTAX

syntax of AAVE...

- *double negatives*
- *BE deletion*
- *habitual BE*

5

5

SYNTAX

■ *double negatives*

- SAE *I didn't see anyone*
- AAVE *I didn't see nobody*

- logic *multiplication*
 vs
 addition

-
- SPA *No vi a nadie*

- *negative concord*

- RUS *Ya nikogo ne videl*

- ITA *Non ho visto nessuno*

6

6

SYNTAX

- ***BE deletion***

*Any place SAE can contract BE,
AAVE can delete BE*

SAE

He's tall

They're running

AAVE

He _ tall

They _ running

She's as nice as he says she is

* She's as nice as he says she's

She _ as nice as he say she is

* She _ as nice as he say she _

7

7

SYNTAX

- ***Habitual BE***

John is happy

← ambiguous

currently

generally

SAE

John is happy now

John is usually happy

John is a happy person

AAVE

John _ happy

John be happy

8

8

SYNTAX

- Habitual BE

SAE *John is a big talker*

AAVE *John be talkin'*

9

9

CONCLUSION

The variations between SAE and AAVE are systematic and rule governed just like the variations between SAE and SPA (or FRE, GER, etc)

evidence from

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10

CONCLUSION

review...

- *definitions & identity*
- *rules of AAVE...*
 - phonology
 - morphology
 - syntax

11

11

OTHER COURSES...

ENG 3310

Intro to Linguistics

fall / summer online

- survey broad field of LING
- no background required

ENG 3302

Modern Eng Grammar

spring

- structure of sentences
- punctuation, parallelism...

English & Professional Writing
Secondary Education
Anthropology
Business: communication option

12

12

AAVE

*are nonstandard dialects
governed by rules?*

ch 06c

- definitions
- phonology
- morphology
- syntax

gender

- sex VS gender
- indexing

displaying differences

ch 07a

1

INTRODUCTION

today...

- sex VS gender

next time...

- indexing of gender
 - *direct*
 - *indirect*
 - *tag questions*

2

2

1

SEX vs GENDER

distinction...

sex

biology

chromosomes

X X	<i>female</i>
X Y	<i>male</i>

3

3

SEX vs GENDER

linguists focus on...

gender

learned

things we do

correlations/few causations

4

4

SEX vs GENDER

sex

relatively stable

nature

possess

gender dysphoria
androgyny

gender

constant change

nurture

do



5

5

CONCLUSION

review...

- sex VS gender

next time...

- indexing of gender
 - *direct*
 - *indirect*
 - *tag questions*

6

6

gender

displaying differences

ch 07a

- sex VS gender
- indexing

gender

- sex VS gender
- indexing

displaying differences

ch 07b

1

INTRODUCTION

previously...

- sex VS gender

today...

- indexing of gender
 - *direct*
 - *indirect*
 - *tag questions*

2

2

DIRECT INDEXING

direct indexing...

- *Aunt Debbie* [+female]
- *my nephew* [+male]
- *my sister injured herself* [+female]
- * *my sister injured himself*

3

3

DIRECT INDEXING



Kurux

- Dravidian language
- about 2 million speakers

4

4

DIRECT INDEXING

Kurux example...

	M/F → M	M → F	F → F
<i>you come</i> present	barday	bardi	bardin
<i>you came</i> past	barckay	barcki	barckin

5

5

DIRECT INDEXING

How might Kurux speakers see gender differently because of their grammar?

Linguistic Relativity...

- Benjamin Whorf



6

6

DIRECT INDEXING

PC Language Movement

- | | | |
|------------|---|-------------------------|
| policeman | → | <i>police officer</i> |
| fireman | → | <i>fire fighter</i> |
| chairman | → | <i>chair</i> |
| stewardess | → | <i>flight attendant</i> |

7

7

GENDER

today...

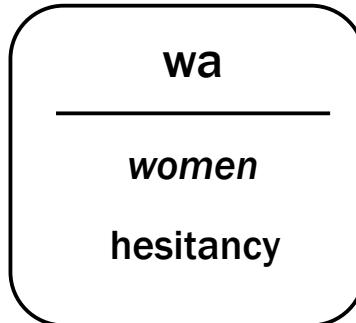
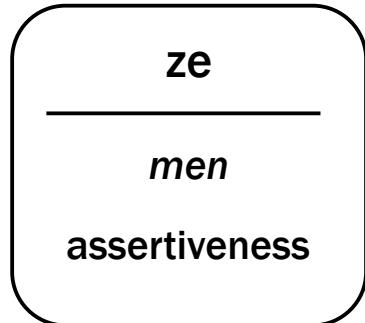
- indexing of gender
 - *direct*
 - *indirect*

8

8

INDIRECT INDEXING

for example... Japanese sentence-final particles



*linguistic
relativity?*

indirect
direct

9

GENDER

today...

- indexing of gender
 - *direct*
 - *indirect*
 - *tag questions*

10

TAG QUESTIONS

for example...

Tag Questions

Their new house is great, isn't it?

You didn't forget, did you?

11

11

TAG QUESTIONS

functions of tag questions...

1. asking questions

- *You made coffee, didn't you?*

direct
also
indirect?

2. eliciting contributions

- *You started a new job this week, didn't you?*

3. showing attentiveness

- *You miss her, don't you?*

4. being passive aggressive

- *You would think that, wouldn't you?*

12

12

TAG QUESTIONS

factor out passive-aggressive function...

women use more tags than men

→ direct index of “female”?

- less certain
- need more validation

13

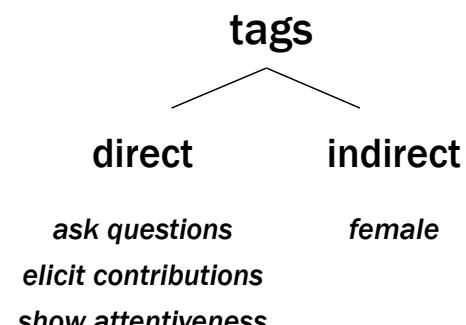
13

TAG QUESTIONS

Janet Holmes (1982)

social expectation that...

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Women | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- ask more questions- elicit contributions- show attentiveness |
| Men | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- other things |



14

14

CONCLUSIONS

review...

- sex VS gender
- indexing of gender
 - *direct*
 - *indirect*
 - *tag questions*

15

15

gender

displaying differences

ch 07b

- sex VS gender
- indexing

16

gender

understanding differences

ch 07c

- frameworks
 - *biology*
 - *dominance*
 - *difference*
 - *relativity*

1

INTRODUCTION

previously...

- indexing of gender

today...

- theoretical frameworks
 - *biology, dominance, difference*

next time...

- relativity of gender

2

2

1

3 FRAMEWORKS

3 Theoretical Frameworks

- for thinking about language & gender

1. *biology*
2. *dominance*
3. *difference*

3

3

3 FRAMEWORKS

1. *biology framework*

men	women
independent	involvement
hierarchy	solidarity
direct	indirect

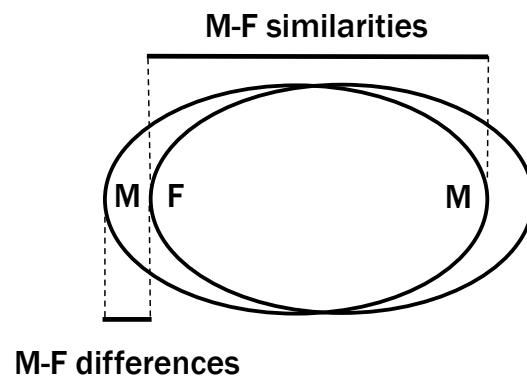
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4

3 FRAMEWORKS

1. biology framework

- correlations
 - *not causations*
- nudges
 - *variable experience*
- overlap



5

3 FRAMEWORKS

2. dominance framework

- hierarchy
- reflects male dominance
- instrument of oppression

men also try to dominate other men

- not pan-contextual

6

3 FRAMEWORKS

3. difference model

- live physically close, but socially distant

Deborah Tannen...

He said, she said

Women and men talking on the job

7

7

3 FRAMEWORKS

for example... phatic tokens

- what does "mhmm" mean?

women	men
I'm listening	I agree
keep talking	
that's interesting	

8

8

CONCLUSION

review...

- indexing of gender
- theoretical frameworks
 - *biology, dominance, difference*

next time...

- relativity of gender

9

9

gender

understanding differences

ch 07c

- frameworks
 - *biology*
 - *dominance*
 - *difference*
- relativity

10

5

gender

understanding differences

ch 07d

- frameworks
 - *biology*
 - *dominance*
 - *difference*
- *relativity*

1

INTRODUCTION

previously...

- indexing of gender
- theoretical frameworks
 - *biology, dominance, difference*

today...

- relativity of strategies
 - *power & solidarity, ambiguity, polysemy*

2

2

RELATIVITY OF STRATEGIES

relativity of strategies...

- “meanings are less determined than we imagine”
- dependent on: context
conversational style, etc.

3 tools to understand relativity...

1. power & solidarity
2. ambiguity
3. polysemy

3

3

RELATIVITY OF STRATEGIES

1. power & solidarity



power	solidarity
doctor - patient	sisters
boss - employee	classmates
sergeant - private	co-workers

4

4

RELATIVITY OF STRATEGIES

for example... cowboy hat



solidarity

like us
values our lives

power

outsider
appropriating

5

RELATIVITY OF STRATEGIES

2. *ambiguity*

- cowboy hat

6

RELATIVITY OF STRATEGIES

for example... where's your coat

It's December and cold outside. Two women are walking together from one building to another to attend a meeting. They are joined by a man they both know who just exited a third building on his way to the same meeting.

Sally *Hey, where's your coat?*

Harry *Don't worry, mom. I'm fine.*

7

RELATIVITY OF STRATEGIES

2. *ambiguity*

Sally *Hey, where's your coat?*

1. friendly concern

- *solidarity move*

2. condescending

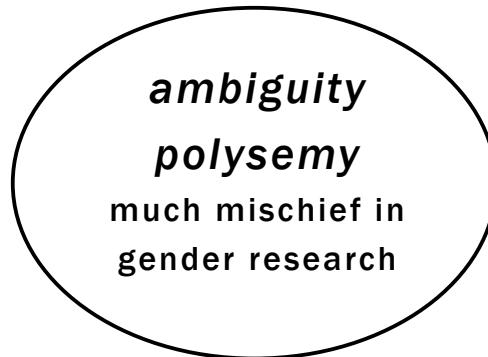
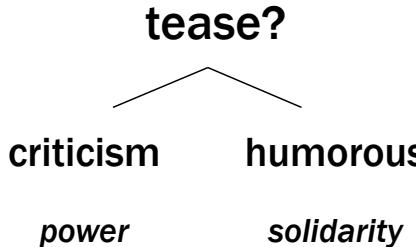
- *power move*
- *who is competent?*

8

RELATIVITY OF STRATEGIES

3. polysemy

Sally Hey, where's your coat?



9

9

RELATIVITY OF STRATEGIES

for example... two chairs

- Deborah Tannen
- best friends
 - 2 boys / 2 girls
 - ages 4, 10, 15
- “take chairs into room and talk to each other”

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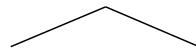


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RELATIVITY OF STRATEGIES

for example... two chairs

good talk



females

*face each
other*

males

*face same
direction*

12

12

CONCLUSION

review...

- theoretical frameworks
 - *biology, dominance, difference*
- relativity of strategies
 - *power & solidarity*
 - *ambiguity*
 - *polysemy*

13

13

gender

understanding differences

ch 07d

- frameworks
 - *biology*
 - *dominance*
 - *difference*
- relativity

14

style

individual variation

ch 08a

- attention to speech
- attention to others

1

INTRODUCTION

so far...

speakers vary by

- | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| ■ region | ■ class | ■ gender |
| ■ ethnicity | ■ age | ■ etc. |

Why do we have so many differences?

- Acts of Identity
- forces toward & away from standard

2

2

1

STYLE

style...

- **fashionable, trendy, “a look”**



3

3

INTRODUCTION

today...

- **interspeaker VS intraspeaker**
- **attention to speech**

next time...

- **attention to speech (continue)**
- **attention to others**

start with distinction...

4

4

2

STYLE

interspeaker

regional

social

group

intraspeaker

style

personal

individual

5

5

STYLE

what is changing?

	same	different
Inter	context	speaker
Intra	speaker	context

style

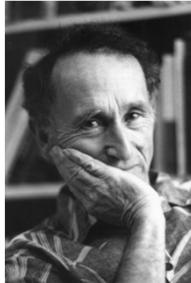
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STYLE

today...

1. interspeaker VS intraspeaker
2. attention to speech



William Labov

*change speech when
paying attention*

7

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ATTENTION TO SPEECH

2. *attention to speech*

NYC studies...

Community Surveys

- same instrument
- many speakers from different SEC

interspeaker

- context same
- speaker changing

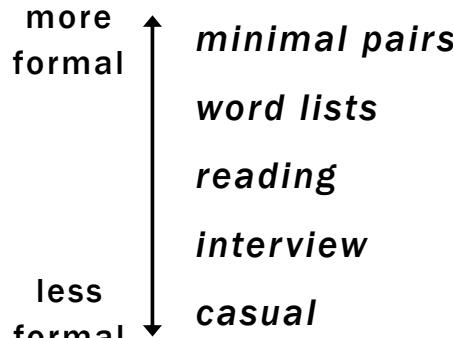
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ATTENTION TO SPEECH

also... intraspeaker

- instrument had 5 parts



intraspeaker

- speaker same
- style changing

9

9

ATTENTION TO SPEECH

2. *attention to speech*

Department Store...

- same questions
- different people
- variation in SEC

interspeaker

- context same
- speaker changing

10

10

ATTENTION TO SPEECH

also... intraspeaker

- asked question twice
-

Labov Excuse me, where are
 women's shoes?

Clerk *fawth flaw*

Labov Excuse me?

Clerk *fourth floor*

intraspeaker

- speaker same
- style changing

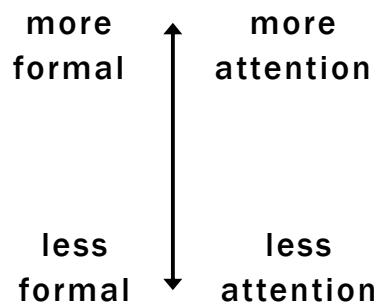
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ATTENTION TO SPEECH

Summary...

speakers change their style



12

12

SUMMARY

today...

- interspeaker VS intraspeaker
- attention to speech

next time...

- attention to speech (continue)
- attention to others

13

13

style

- attention to speech
- attention to others

individual variation

ch 08a

14

style

individual variation

ch 08b

- attention to speech
- attention to others

1

INTRODUCTION

last time...

- interspeaker VS intraspeaker
- attention to speech

today...

- attention to speech (continue)
- attention to others

2

2

ATTENTION TO SPEECH

also... influence of prestige

- **covert prestige**
 - value *but... unaware*
 - status

3

3

ATTENTION TO SPEECH

covert prestige...

Peter Trudgill
(1943-pres) U of Essex



4

4

ATTENTION TO SPEECH

covert prestige... Norwich study

1. self-evaluation which do you say?

“near”		“idea”	
<i>niah</i>	<i>neeh</i>	<i>idiah</i>	<i>ideeh</i>
[niə]	[nɛ:]	[aɪdiə]	[aɪdɛ:]
standard	Norwich	standard	Norwich

5

ATTENTION TO SPEECH

covert prestige... Norwich study

2. recorded conversation

	percentage	covert prestige
<i>over-report standard</i>	43%	standard
<i>under-report standard</i>	33%	non-standard
<i>accurate</i>	24%	

Why?

tell someone you use a non-prestige dialect when you actually use a prestige dialect

6

ATTENTION TO SPEECH

some disagreed...

- not just “attention to speech”

Social behavior is seldom egocentric...

*Speakers fine-tune the way they talk to
match their addressees*

Howard Giles

3. *attention to others*

7

7

ATTENTION TO OTHERS

Allan Bell

(1947-pres)
Auckland Univ of Tech



Audience Design

8

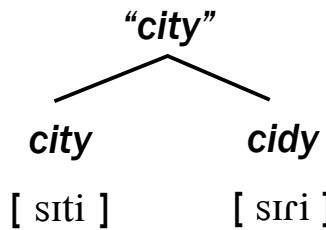
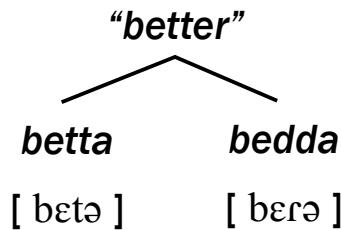
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ATTENTION TO OTHERS

New Zealand dialect...

/ t / between vowels

- change to [ɾ], “d” sound



9

ATTENTION TO OTHERS



standard
/ t /



non-standard
/ ɾ /
20% more often

10

SUMMARY

review...

- interspeaker VS intraspeaker
- attention to speech
 - covert prestige
- attention to others
 - audience design (New Zealand radio stations)

11

11

style

individual variation

ch 08b

- attention to speech
- attention to others

12

accommodation

“you all sound the same”

ch 08c

- Henri Tajfel
- Howard Giles
- examples

1

INTRODUCTION

today...

- social identity theory *psychological*

next time...

- accommodation theory *linguistic*
 - attunement
 - convergence
 - divergence
- subjective accommodation

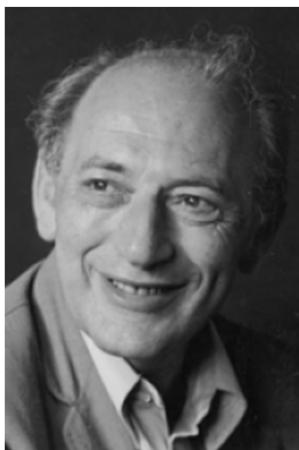
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1

SOCIAL IDENTITY THEORY

Social Identity Theory...



- **Henri Tajfel**
 - (1919-1982) U of Bristol
- **suffered prejudice...**
 - Poland, France
- **power of categories/group**
 - 2 examples...

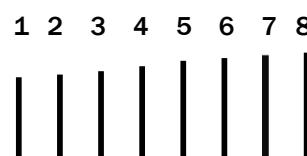
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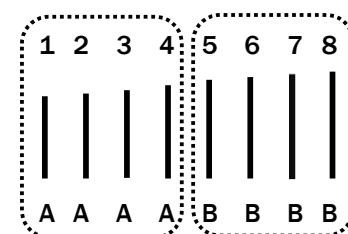
SOCIAL IDENTITY THEORY

Length of Line

Set 1



Set 2



- estimate the length of each line...
 - Set 1 - variation is random
 - Set 2 - 4 seems shorter & 5 seems longer

4

4

SOCIAL IDENTITY THEORY

Minimal Group Paradigm

- randomly assign 2 groups of 8
- series of tasks...
 - divvy points to all other members
 - you'll get whatever others divvy to you

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

5

5

SOCIAL IDENTITY THEORY

categorization → *identification* → *comparison*

3 psychological stages...

- categorization
- identification
- comparison

6

6

SOCIAL IDENTITY THEORY

categorization → identification → comparison

categorization stage

- ethnicity, religion, SEC, etc
- pilot, doctor, family

→ *is this good/bad, helpful/destructive?*

7

7

SOCIAL IDENTITY THEORY

categorization → identification → comparison

identification stage

- who am I?
- self-esteem

→ *is this good/bad, helpful/destructive?*

8

8

SOCIAL IDENTITY THEORY

categorization



identification



comparison

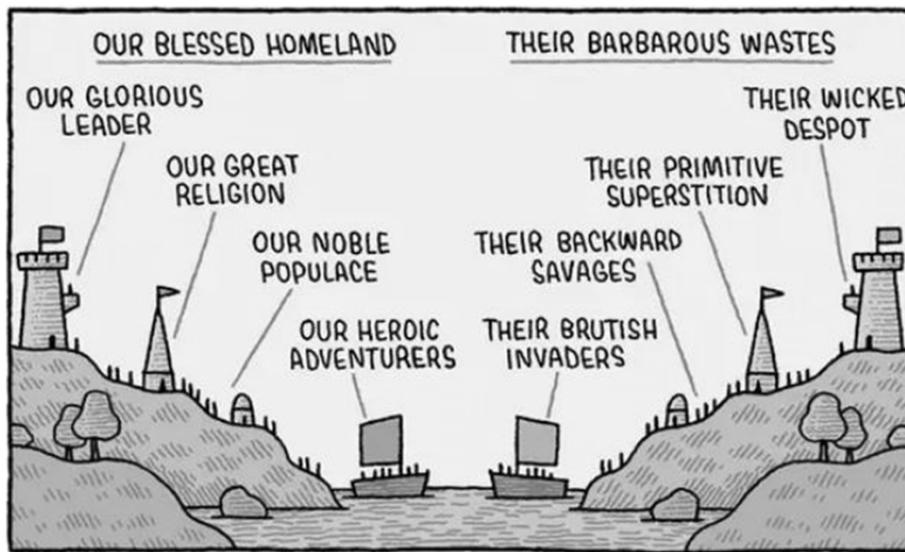
comparison stage

- Us-Them stabilizes Us
- if rivals... must keep accentuating differences

9

9

SOCIAL IDENTITY THEORY



10

10

SOCIAL IDENTITY THEORY

categorization → *identification* → *comparison*

a cautionary tale...

- prejudice has psychological roots
- potential danger in our nature
 - be aware / beware

11

11

CONCLUSION

review...

- social identity theory *psychological*

next time...

- accommodation theory *linguistic*
 - attunement
 - convergence
 - divergence
- subjective accommodation

12

12

accommodation

“you all sound the same”

ch 08c

- Henri Tajfel
- Howard Giles
- examples

accommodation

“you all sound the same”

ch 08d

- Henri Tajfel
- Howard Giles
- examples

1

INTRODUCTION

previously...

- social identity theory *psychological*

today...

- accommodation theory *linguistic*
 - attunement
 - convergence
 - divergence
- subjective accommodation

2

2

1

ACCOMMODATION THEORY

Accommodation Theory...



Howard Giles

(1946) U of Bristol, UC Santa Barbara

Labov...

- style - based on aspects of speaker
- Giles: “rarely so egocentric”

3

3

ACCOMMODATION THEORY

attunement...

- orchestra tuning to A note



4

4

CONVERGENCE

convergence...

- prosody: *speed, volume, accent, etc.*
 - words, syntax
 - *for example...* bilingual Canadian → FRE in Québec

5

5

CONVERGENCE

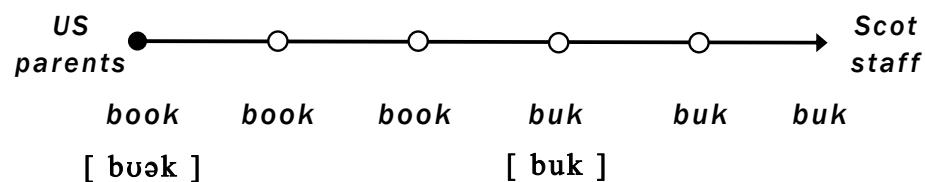
for example... walking into preschool

Meyerhoff (2006)



19-month old

- American family living in Scotland
 - at kindergarten, walking toward book shelf...



6

6

CONVERGENCE

for example... service encounters

in Los Angeles

- AA customers - *involvement*
- Korean clerks - *restraint*

AA *I haven't seen you for a while*

KO *hehe, where have you been?*



7

7

DIVERGENCE

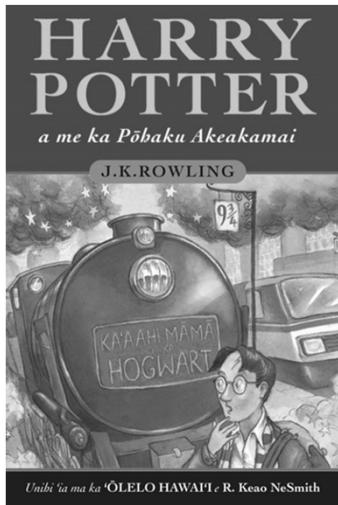
divergence...

- prosody: speed, volume, accent, etc.
- words, syntax
- from one... toward another

8

8

DIVERGENCE



Hawaiian Language

- *phonemic difference...*

- long vowel - ā
 - kau - "to place something"
 - kāu - "your"
- glottal stop - 'i

Ōlelo Hawai'i

- *controversy...*

how to write Hawaiian?

9

9

CONVERGENCE - DIVERGENCE

which strategy would you expect from...

- friend**
- new employee**
- boss**
- coach**
- parent**

10

10

INTRODUCTION

today...

- social identity theory *psychological*
- accommodation theory *linguistic*
 - attunement
 - convergence
 - divergence
- subjective accommodation

11

11

SUBJECTIVE ACCOMMODATION

subjective accommodation...

- misanalyse
- inability to hear difference
- limited contact

12

12

SUBJECTIVE ACCOMMODATION

for example...



Thai Chinese

(Beebe, 1981)

- college students in Thailand
 - ethnic Thai & ethnic Chinese
 - native speakers of Thai
- interview Thai children



13

13

CONCLUSION

review...

- social identity theory *psychological*
- accommodation theory *linguistic*
 - attunement
 - convergence
 - divergence
- subjective accommodation

14

14

accommodation

“you all sound the same”

ch 08d

- Henri Tajfel
- Howard Giles
- examples

politeness

being appropriate

ch 09a

- Face
- Politeness
- 3 variables

1

INTRODUCTION

Why do we say things the way we say them?

appropriateness

- display my view of...
 - *our relationship & current situation*
- display my view of your view of...
 - *our relationship & current situation*

2

2

INTRODUCTION

today...

- appropriateness
- Face Theory
- Politeness Theory
 - *3 variables*
 1. positive & negative face
 2. power, distance & rank
 3. face-threatening acts (FTA)

3

3

FACE

Face Theory...



Erving Goffman
(1922-1982) U of Pennsylvania

- impression management
- *Golden Rule*



4

4

2

POLITENESS

Politeness Theory...

Penelope Brown & Stephen Levinson

- calculus
- 3 variables
 - 1. positive & negative face
 - 2. power, distance & rank
 - 3. face-threatening acts (FTA)



&

5

5

POLITENESS

1. positive & negative face

<i>positive face</i>	
involvement	
connection	
value	
validation	

6

6

3

POLITENESS

1. *positive & negative face*

You: Let's see a movie tonight

Me: *Sounds fun. Whadya wanna see?*

positive face - support
 - value

7

7

POLITENESS

1. *positive & negative face*

You: Let's see a movie tonight

Me: *Again? Is that all you ever do?*

positive face - harm
 - de-value

8

8

POLITENESS

1. *positive & negative face*

<i>positive face</i>	<i>negative face</i>
involvement	independence
connection	freedom
value	less imposition
validation	

9

POLITENESS

1. *positive & negative face*

You: I know you're busy, but if you're
free, maybe we could catch a
short movie tonight

negative face - support

- HARM?

10

POLITENESS

1. positive & negative face

always a little of both...

You: Let's see a movie tonight



11

11

CONCLUSION

Why do we say things the way we say them?

- appropriateness
- Face Theory (Goffman)
- Politeness Theory (Brown & Levinson)
 - 3 variables
 - 1. positive & negative face
 - 2. power, distance & rank
 - 3. face-threatening acts (FTA)

12

12

politeness

being appropriate

ch 09a

- Face
- Politeness
- 3 variables

politeness

being appropriate

ch 09b

- Face
- Politeness
- 3 variables

1

INTRODUCTION

previously...

- Face Theory
- Politeness Theory
 - 3 variables
 - 1. positive & negative face

today...

- 2. power, distance & rank
- 3. face-threatening acts (FTA)

2

2

POLITENESS

2. *power, distance & rank*

power...

parent	-	child
teacher	-	student
boss	-	worker
coach	-	player
sergeant	-	private

3

POLITENESS

2. *power, distance & rank*

power

roommates
friends going out
cooks

4

POLITENESS

2. power, distance & rank

distance...

gender
age
income
education
hometown

5

5

POLITENESS

2. power, distance & rank

rank...

high	<u>meeting</u>	<u>tell a story</u>
↑	30 min late	lied about a detail
↓	5 min late	forgot a detail
low		

6

6

POLITENESS

review...

- 3 variables

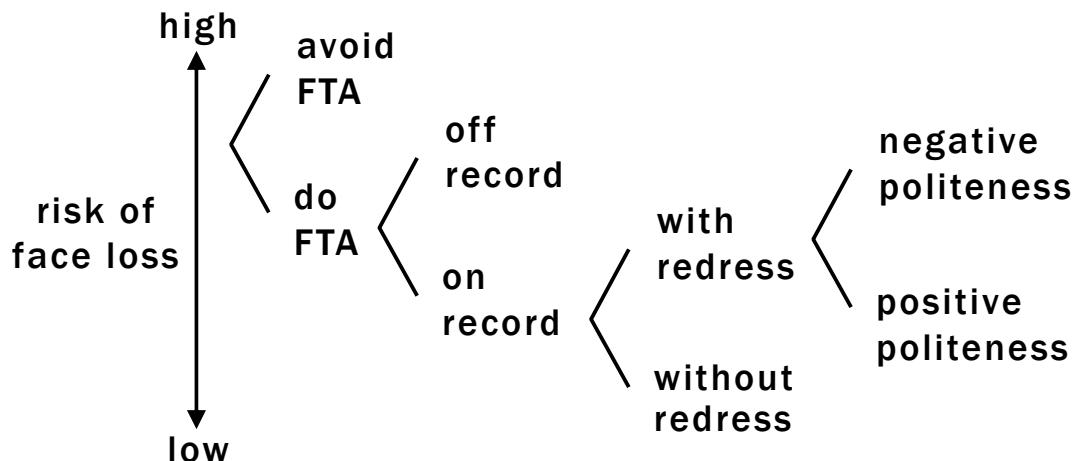
1. positive & negative face
2. power, distance, & rank
3. face-threatening acts (FTA)

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POLITENESS

2. *face-threatening acts (FTA)*



8

8

CONCLUSION

Why do we say things the way we say them?

- Face Theory (Goffman)
- Politeness Theory (Brown & Levinson)
 - 3 variables
 1. positive & negative face
 2. power, distance & rank
 3. face-threatening acts (FTA)

next time...

- Challenger Disaster

9

9

politeness

being appropriate

ch 09b

- Face
- Politeness
- 3 variables

10

politeness

- politeness
- Challenger

when politeness is fatal

ch 09c

1

INTRODUCTION

Why do we say things the way we say them?

appropriateness

politeness

- help with clear communication
or
- hide meanings, obfuscate

2

2

INTRODUCTION

today...

- background
 - space shuttle *Challenger* disaster
- testimony
- observe role of politeness

3

3

BACKGROUND

January 28, 1986

- ice forming on shuttle
- explodes shortly after lift-off



4

4

2

BACKGROUND

investigation

- Rockwell opposed but poorly communicated

Patrick Moore

(1992) When Politeness is Fatal. *Journal of Business and Tech Communication*, 6(3), 269–292.

- Congressional testimony
 - about pre-launch meeting
 - not recordings, but remembrances

5

5

BACKGROUND

Rep. Jan Meyers

(R-KS, House Committee on Science & Technology)

“It seems to me that pressure is the villain.”

pressure from...

- Congress 60 missions a year
 9 missions in 1985
- \$10.5 million per launch
- \$279.0 million 1985 cost



6

6

BACKGROUND

pressure from...

- *commercial* competition from French Ariane rockets
- *military* monopoly on launch of spy satellites
- *media* launch delayed previous day...

Dan Rather (CBS Evening News)

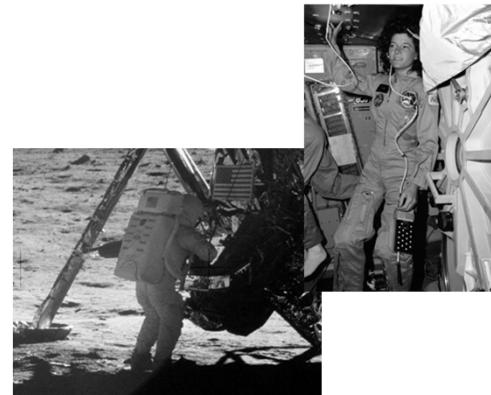
"Yet another costly, red-faces-all-around space shuttle delay."

Peter Jennings (ABC World News)

*"Once again a flawless lift-off proved to be
too much of a challenge for the Challenger."*

7

TESTIMONY TO CONGRESS



8

TESTIMONY TO CONGRESS



MARTIN MARIETTA

Thiokol



Rockwell International



9

TESTIMONY TO CONGRESS

Rocco Petrone

- President, Rockwell - in California
- describing his instructions to Rockwell's representatives in Florida

10

10

ROCCO PETRONE

The prime thing we were concerned about was the unknown base line. We had not launched in conditions of that nature, and we just felt we had an unknown.

I then called my program managers over in Florida at 5:45 (PST) and said we could not recommend launching from here, from what we see. We think the tiles would be endangered, and we had a very short conversation. We had a meeting to go through, and I said let's make sure that NASA understands that Rockwell feels it is not safe to launch, and that was the end of my conversation.

11

11



12

ROCCO PETRONE

■ *on-record, baldly*

- **boss has [+ power]**
 - on-record, blunt with subordinates
- **situation is very dangerous [+ rank]**

13

13

ROBERT GLAYSHER

Robert Glaysher

- Vice-President, Rockwell - in Florida
- describing his report to NASA in prelaunch meeting

My exact quote - and it comes in two parts. The first one was, Rockwell could not 100 percent assure that it is safe to fly which I quickly changed to Rockwell cannot assure that it is safe to fly.

14

14

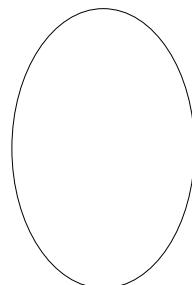


15

ROBERT GLAYSHER

■ 3 preceding engineers recommended “go”

no go
go
go
go



- hard to disagree directly
- take responsibility for delay
- pessimism
 - “could not assure”
- hedge
 - “100% assure”
- clues

16

16

MARTIN CIOFFOLETTI

Martin Ciofoletti

- Vice-President, Rockwell - in Florida
- describing his report to NASA in prelaunch meeting

At the 9:00 meeting, I was asked by Arnie Aldrich, the program manager [for NASA], to give him the results of our analysis, and I essentially told him what I just told you and felt that we did not have a sufficient data base to absolutely assure that nothing would strike the vehicle, and so we could not lend our 100 percent credence, if you will, to the fact that it was safe to fly ...

17

17

MARTIN CIOFFOLETTI

interrupted by member of investigation panel

But I think NASA's position probably would be that they thought that you were satisfied with the launch. Did you convey to them in a way that they were able to understand that you were not approving the launch from your standpoint?

Cioffoletti answers

I felt that by telling them we did not have a sufficient data base and could not analyze the trajectory of the ice, I felt he understood that Rockwell was not giving a positive indication that we were for the launch.

18

18



19

MARTIN CIOFFOLETTI

"So we **could not lend** our **100 percent** credence, **if you will**, to **the fact that** it was safe to fly."

negative politeness

- clues
- vague *could* → "we wanted to, but couldn't"
 lend
- pessimism *could not*
- hedge *100 percent*
- delaying *if you will*
 the fact that

20

20

ARNOLD ALDRICH

Arnold Aldrich

- Launch Commander, NASA - in Florida
- describing his understanding of Rockwell's recommendation in the pre-launch meeting

21

21

ARNOLD ALDRICH

[Glaysher's] statement to me as best I can reconstruct it to report to you at this time was that, while he did not disagree with the analysis that JSC [Johnson Space Center] and KSC [Kennedy Space Center] had reported, that they [Rockwell] would not give an unqualified go for launch as ice on the launch complex was a condition which had not previously been experienced, and thus this posed a small additional, but unquantifiable, risk. Mr. Glaysher did not ask or insist that we not launch, however.

At the conclusion of the above review, I felt reasonably confident that the launch should proceed.

22

22



23

ARNOLD ALDRICH

“would not give an unqualified go”

“posed a small additional, but unquantifiable, risk”

“did not ask or insist that we not launch”

Aldrich wanted to hear “go”

- clues are ambiguous
- can be missed or ignored

24

24

CONCLUSION

review...

- politeness
- background
 - space shuttle *Challenger* disaster
- testimony
- observe role of politeness

25

25

politeness

when politeness is fatal

ch 09c

- politeness
- Challenger

26

13

diglossia

- diglossia
- examples
- 4 features

choosing between languages

ch 10a

1

INTRODUCTION

so far...

- variation in *regional class ethnicity politeness* } single language

ch 10: Multilingualism...

- variation between different languages

2

2

INTRODUCTION

today...

- diglossia
- examples

next time...

- 4 features of diglossia

3

3

DIGLOSSIA

diglossia...



Charles Ferguson

(1921-1998) U Penn, Stanford U

- Foreign Service
 - *Beirut, Egypt, Ethiopia*
- created...
 - *Center for Applied Linguistics*
 - *TOEFL exam*



4

4

2

DIGLOSSIA

“two distinct varieties”...

	high variety	low variety
status	<i>prestige</i>	<i>stigmatized</i>
domain	<i>formal, public</i>	<i>informal, private</i>

“clear functional separation”

5

5

DIGLOSSIA

4 diglossic societies

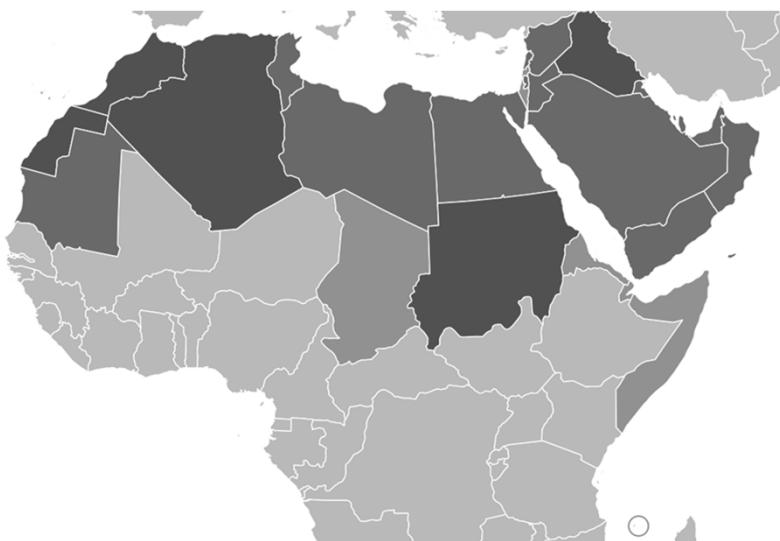
(Ferguson, 1959)

	high	low
Middle East	<i>Classical Arabic</i>	<i>local dialects</i>

6

6

MODERN STANDARD ARABIC



MSA / Fus'hah

- only official language
- majority language
- minority language

7

7

DIGLOSSIA

4 *Diglossic Societies* (in 1959)

	high	low
Middle East	<i>Classical Arabic</i>	<i>local dialects</i>
Switzerland	<i>Standard German</i>	<i>Swiss German</i>

8

8

SWITZERLAND



German

French

Italian

Romansh

9

9

DIGLOSSIA

4 *Diglossic Societies* (in 1959)

	high	low
Middle East	<i>Classical Arabic</i>	<i>local dialects</i>
Switzerland	<i>Standard German</i>	<i>Swiss German</i>
Haiti	<i>French</i>	<i>Haitian Creole</i>

10

10

HAITI



11

11

HAITIAN CREOLE



12

12

DIGLOSSIA

4 *Diglossic Societies*

(in 1959)

	high	low
Middle East	<i>Classical Arabic</i>	<i>local dialects</i>
Switzerland	<i>Standard German</i>	<i>Swiss German</i>
Haiti	<i>French</i>	<i>Haitian Creole</i>
Greece	<i>Katharevusa</i>	<i>Dimotiki</i>

13

13

GREECE



political struggle between...

powerful *Katharevusa*

&

working class *Dimotiki*

14

14

SUMMARY

today...

- diglossia
- examples

next time...

- 4 features of diglossia

15

15

diglossia

- diglossia
- examples
- 4 features

choosing between languages

ch 10a

16

diglossia

- diglossia
- examples
- 4 features

choosing between languages

ch 10b

1

INTRODUCTION

last time...

- diglossia
- examples

today...

- 4 features of diglossia

2

2

INTRODUCTION

features of diglossia...

- 1) functional separation
- 2) high has prestige
- 3) high is written form
- 4) low is usually L1

3

3

FEATURES OF DIGLOSSIA

1) functional separation

high	low
<i>sermon</i>	<i>jokes, curses</i>
<i>letter, literature</i>	<i>conversations</i>
<i>national politician</i>	<i>local politicians</i>
<i>TV news show</i>	<i>TV soap opera</i>

4

4

FEATURES OF DIGLOSSIA

features of diglossia...

- 1) functional separation
- 2) high has prestige
- 3) high is written form
- 4) low is usually L1

5

5

FEATURES OF DIGLOSSIA

2) high has prestige

high	low
<i>beautiful</i>	<i>vulgar</i>
<i>logical</i>	<i>ungrammatical</i>
<i>expressive</i>	<i>limited</i>
<i>intelligent</i>	<i>ignorant</i>

*linguistic
self-deception*

6

6

FEATURES OF DIGLOSSIA

features of diglossia...

- 1) functional separation
- 2) high has prestige
- 3) high is written form
- 4) low is usually L1

7

7

FEATURES OF DIGLOSSIA

3) high is written form

text	standard
Qur'an (632)	<i>Arabic</i>
Luther's Bible (1534)	<i>German</i>
King James Bible (1611)	<i>English</i>

8

8

FEATURES OF DIGLOSSIA

3) high is written form

two high forms

Modern Standard Arabic

MSA / Fus'hah

high Arabic	low Arabic
<i>Qur'an – religious writing</i>	<i>local dialects - speaking</i>
<i>MSA – all other writing</i>	

9

9

FEATURES OF DIGLOSSIA

3) high is written form

England: 1066-1400

<i>Norman French</i> high	<i>Middle English</i> low
government	<i>laboring</i>
religion	<i>farming</i>
education	<i>illiteracy</i>

*Dante
Divine Comedy*

Chaucer Canterbury Tales (1392)

10

10

FEATURES OF DIGLOSSIA

features of diglossia...

- 1) functional separation
- 2) high has prestige
- 3) high is written form
- 4) low is usually L1

11

11

FEATURES OF DIGLOSSIA

- 4) low is usually L1

■ education?

high	low
<i>power</i>	<i>already known</i>
<i>better jobs</i>	<i>but...</i>
<i>sign of education</i>	<i>everyone opposes</i>

12

12

REVIEW

review...

- ***diglossia***

- 4 features of diglossia
 - 1) functional separation
 - 2) high has prestige
 - 3) high is written form
 - 4) low is usually L1

next time...

- ***code-switching***

13

13

diglossia

- diglossia
- examples
- 4 features

choosing between languages

ch 10b

14

code-switching

mixing languages

ch 10c

- situational
- metaphorical
- we-they code

1

INTRODUCTION

previously...

- **diglossia**
 - examples, 4 features

today...

- **code-switching**
 - situational switching
 - metaphorical switching
 - we-they codes

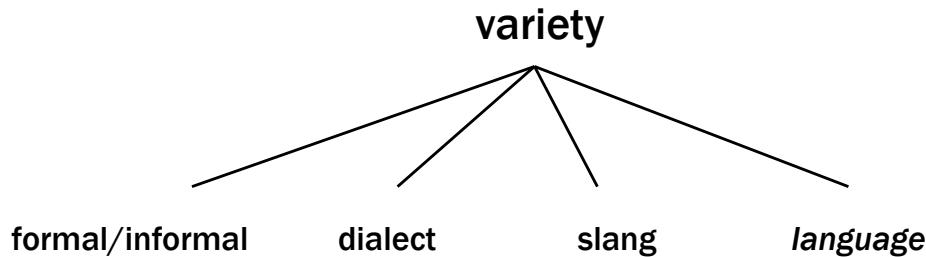
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2

CODE-SWITCHING

code-switching...

- *all about choices*



3

3

CODE-SWITCHING

diglossia	code-switching
<i>rigid</i>	<i>flexible</i>
<i>reinforce differences</i>	<i>reduce differences</i>
<i>aware</i>	<i>unaware</i>
<i>longer utterances</i>	<i>shorter utterances</i>
<i>community</i>	<i>individual</i>

4

4

CODE-SWITCHING

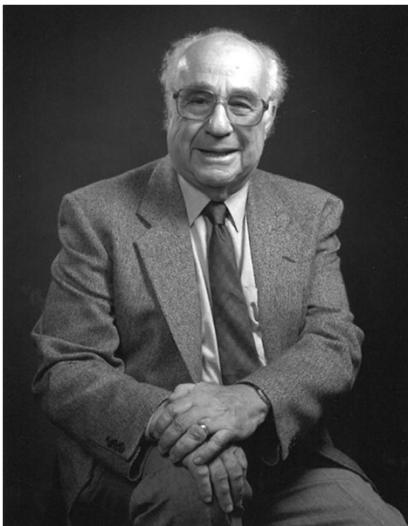
reasons...

- 1. topic**
- 2. solidarity**
- 3. group alignment**
- 4. soften/strengthen command**

5

5

CODE-SWITCHING



John Gumperz

(1922-2013) UC Berkeley & Santa Barbara

studied multilingual communities...

- India
- Norway
- Latin American immigrants

6

6

SITUATIONAL

situational switching...

for example... *Nuyoricans*

Por eso cada, you know it's nothing to be proud of, porque yo no estoy proud of it, as a matter of fact I hate it, pero... a veces que Frankie me deja, you know a stick or something, y yo aqui solita...



7

7

HEMNESBERGET

for example... *Hemnesberget*



Hemnesberget, Norway

Bokmål

Ranamål



8

8

HEMNESBERGET

Bokmål	Ranamål
<i>standard Norwegian</i>	<i>local dialect</i>
<i>2nd language</i>	<i>1st language</i>
<i>national</i>	<i>regional</i>

9

9

HEMNESBERGET

Bokmål	Ranamål
<i>church</i>	<i>home</i>
<i>school</i>	<i>party</i>
<i>government office</i>	<i>sporting event</i>

10

10

METAPHORICAL

metaphorical switching...

Hemnesberget example

- Jan *customer*
- Petter *government official*

- Ranamål *black font (Jan's greeting)*
- Bokmål *tan font*

11

11

METAPHORICAL

Jan (customer) walks in and greets Petter (official)

Jan	(in Ranamål) Hello, Petter. How is your wife now?
Petter	Oh she's much better, thank you, Jan. She's out of the hospital and feeling better now
Jan	That's good. I'm pleased to hear it. (in Bokmål) Do you think you could help me with this pesky form? I am having a great deal of difficulty with it.
Petter	Of course, give it here.

12

12

CONCLUSION

review...

- ***diglossia***
 - examples, 4 features
- ***code-switching***
 - situational switching
 - metaphorical switching

next time...

- we-they codes

13

13

code-switching

mixing languages

ch 10c

- situational
- metaphorical
- we-they code

14

code-switching

mixing languages

ch 10d

- situational
- metaphorical
- we-they code

1

INTRODUCTION

previously...

- **diglossia**
- **code-switching**
 - situational switching
 - metaphorical switching

today...

- we-they codes

2

2

WE-THEY CODES

we-they codes...

we	they
solidarity	distance
connection	separation
to the	<i>topic</i>
	<i>person</i>

3

3

WE-THEY CODES

for example...

Catalan



Barcelona, Spain
Catalan Castilian



4

4

2

CODE-SWITCHING

■ **code-switching**

- situational
- metaphorical
- we-they codes

indirect indexing...

identities
social values
meanings

5

5

NUYORICAN

A linguist living in NYC had a neighbor who was an immigrant from Puerto Rico and who had a couple children living with her. She often let her children play outside their apartment with other kids from the neighborhood. When it was time to come inside, she would go to the porch and call out to them, but what she said varied...

6

6

NUYORICAN

Ven acá. Ven acá. Come here, you.

(1) we they

Come here. Come here. Ven acá.

(2) they we

7

7

GUARANÍ

for example...

Guaraní



Paraguay
Spanish Guaraní



8

8

GUARANÍ

diglossia	code-switching
<i>rigid</i>	<i>flexible</i>
<i>reinforce differences</i>	<i>reduce differences</i>
<i>aware</i>	<i>unaware</i>
<i>longer utterances</i>	<i>shorter utterances</i>
<i>community</i>	<i>individual</i>

9

9

CONCLUSION

multilingualism...

- **diglossia**
- **code-switching**
 - situational switching
 - metaphorical switching
 - we-they codes

10

10

code-switching

mixing languages

ch 10d

- situational
- metaphorical
- we-they code

contact

languages in contact

ch 11a

- lingua franca
- jargons
- pidgins
- creoles

1

INTRODUCTION

today...

1. lingua franca

next...

2. contact languages

- a) jargons
- b) pidgins
- c) creoles

3. issues with categories

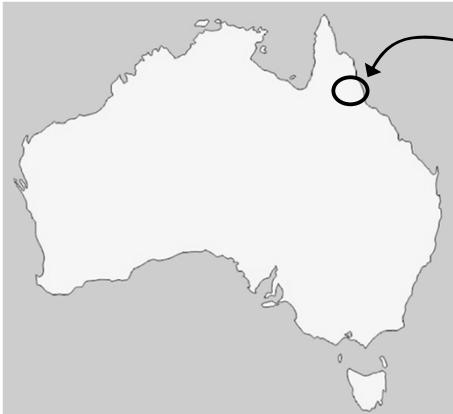
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1

INTRODUCTION

when languages contact... some die



Dyirbal

- Queensland, Australia
- native speakers...

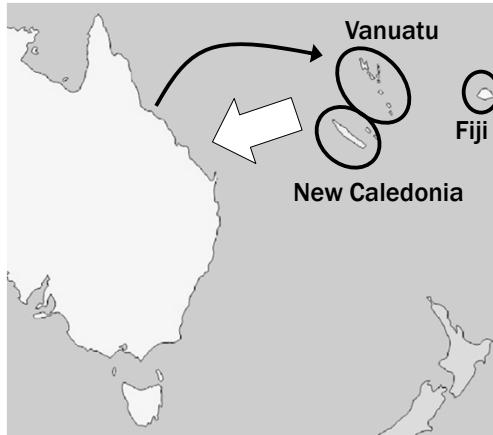
1848	2016
5,000	8

3

3

INTRODUCTION

when languages contact... new are born



Bislama

- *blackbirding* (1830-1900)
- Queensland
 - plantation slavery
 - return to Vanuatu

4

4

BISLAMA

*Suppose
you want
ferry, you
kill gong*

*If you want
the ferry,
ring the
bell*



5

5

LINGUA FRANCA

lingua franca...

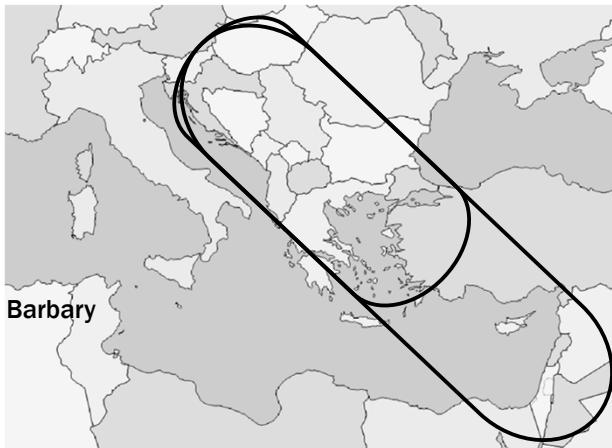
1. Koine Greek 300 BC - 100 BC
2. Vulgar Latin 200 BC - 700 AD
3. Sabir 1000 - 1800

6

6

LINGUA FRANCA

Sabir... Crusaders



Italian - Genoa & Venice

- mix with...
 - Eastern Europe
 - Turkey
 - Arab languages
- Barbary

7

7

LINGUA FRANCA

lingua franca...

1. Koine Greek 300 BC - 100 BC
2. Vulgar Latin 200 BC - 700 AD
3. Sabir 1000 - 1800
4. Russenorsk 1780 - 1920

8

8

LINGUA FRANCA

Russenorsk... Russian - Norwegian



140 years

- Barents Sea
- 2 month summer trading

9

9

LINGUA FRANCA

lingua franca...

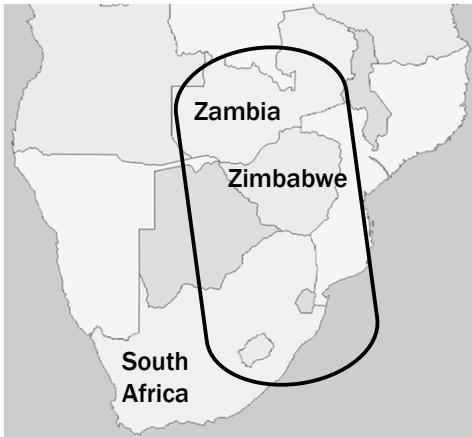
1. Koine Greek 300 BC - 100 BC
2. Vulgar Latin 200 BC - 700 AD
3. Sabir 1000 - 1800
4. Russenorsk 1700 - 1800
5. Fanagalo 1800 - present

10

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LINGUA FRANCA

Fanagalo... South Africa



Zulu

- 1800-present
- S African mines & plantations

11

11

CONCLUSION

review...

1. lingua franca

next...

2. contact languages

- a) jargons
- b) pidgins
- c) creoles

3. issues with categories

12

12

contact

languages in contact

ch 11a

- lingua franca
- jargons
- pidgins
- creoles

contact

languages in contact

ch 11b

- lingua franca
- jargons
- pidgins
- creoles

1

INTRODUCTION

previously...

1. lingua franca

today...

2. contact languages

a) jargons

b) pidgins

next time...

c) creoles

2

2

JARGON

a) jargon...

- **South Pacific Jargon** 1700 - 1870
 - c 200 words → died after end of whaling
- **Chinook Jargon** 1700 - 1920
 - c 600 words → survives as *Chinook Wawa*
 - examples... *potlach*
mucketymuck
moolah
cayuse

3

3

PIDGIN

b) pidgin...

three features of pidgins:

1. polysemy
2. circumlocution
3. reduplication

4

4

PIDGIN

1. polysemy... for example Cameroon Pidgin English



CPE	English
<i>shado</i>	shadow, soul, reflection
<i>bif</i>	meat, animal
<i>water</i>	water, lake, river, tear

5

5

PIDGIN

for example... Tok Pisin



Papua New Guinea

- English based
- currently “creole”
 - L1 - 1 million
 - L2 - 4 million

6

6

PIDGIN

Tok Pisin 3 meanings of “yet”

yet

mi no save tok yet mi nufela boi
 I don't know talk yet I'm a new boy

yourself

Orait yu yet kilim pikinini bilong mi
 alright you yet killed child my

still

bel bilong mi i-hot yet i-stap
 belly my hot still stay

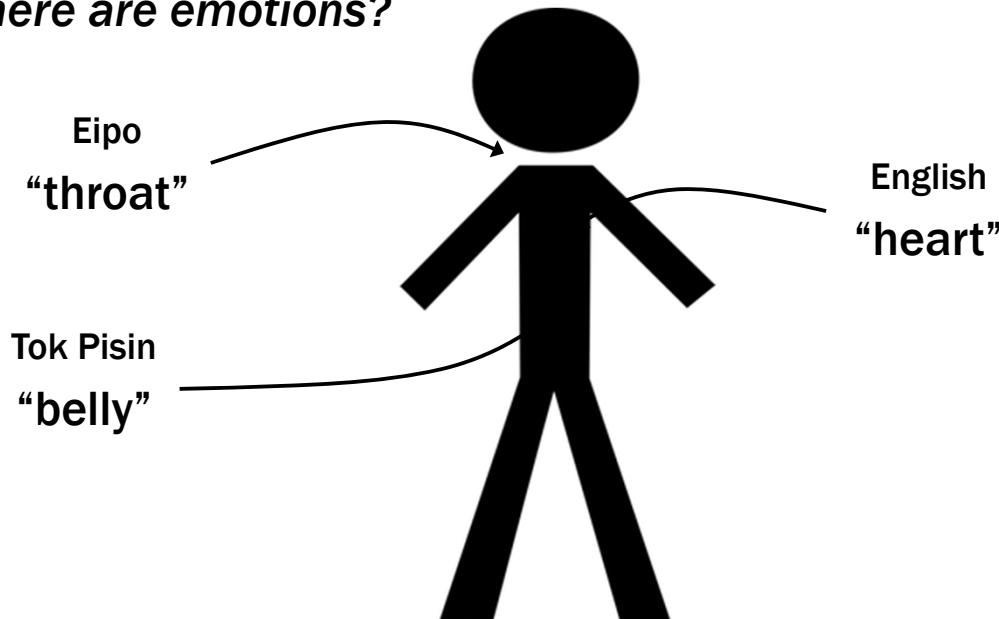
??

(I'm still angry)

7

7

Where are emotions?



8

8

PIDGIN

2. circumlocution...

Tok Pisin	English
<i>gras</i>	grass, hair
<i>gras bilong fes</i>	beard
<i>gras bilong maus</i>	mustache
<i>gras antap long ai</i>	eyebrow

9

9

PIDGIN



Tok Pisin
circumlocution

"bilong yu"
 your

10

10

PIDGIN

Tok Pisin
circumlocution

“no good”
 bad



11

11

PIDGIN

3. reduplication... Cameroon Pidgin English

CPE	English
<i>fain</i>	lovely
<i>fain fain</i>	very lovely
<i>big</i>	big
<i>big big</i>	very big



Tok Pisin
 “go very
 slowly”

12

12

CONCLUSION

review...

1. lingua franca
2. contact languages
 - a) jargons
 - b) pidgins
- next time...
 - c) creoles

13

13

contact

languages in contact

ch 11b

- lingua franca
- jargons
- pidgins
- creoles

14

contact

languages in contact

ch 11c

- lingua franca
- jargons
- pidgins
- creoles

1

INTRODUCTION

previously...

1. lingua franca
2. contact languages
 - a) jargons
 - b) pidgins

today...

- c) creoles
3. issues with categories

2

2

CREOLE

creole... for example Nigerian Brokun



growth of Lagos

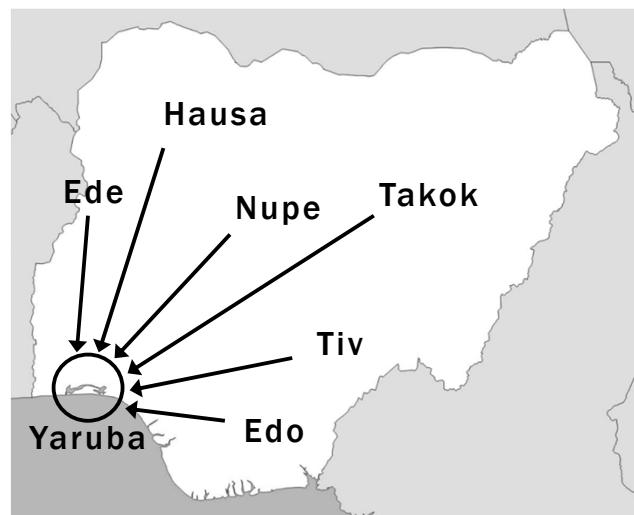
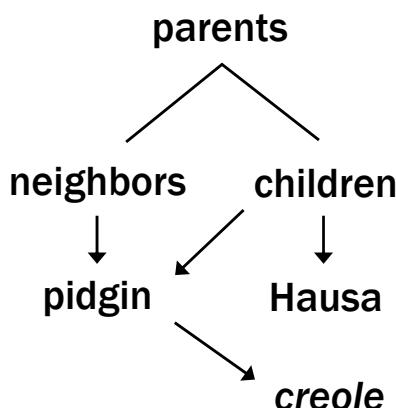
- 2006 - 6 million
- 2020 - 16 million

3

3

CREOLE

Lagos



4

4

CREOLE



bioprogram hypothesis...

5

5

REVIEW

review...

- 1. lingua franca**
- 2. contact languages**
 - a) jargons
 - b) pidgins
 - c) creoles
- 3. issues with categories**

6

6

ISSUES

issues with categories...

- 1. how many native speakers?**
 - 2, 20, 200, 2000
- 2. creole only lasts short time?**
 - 2 years, then forgotten
- 3. are pidgins & creoles separate things?**

7

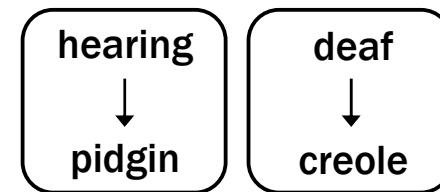
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ISSUES



for example... plains sign language

- 1890 - 100,000 speakers**
 - Apache, Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Chippewa, Crow, Kiowa, Lakota, Navajo, Pawnee, etc.
- both pidgin & creole**



8

8

ISSUES



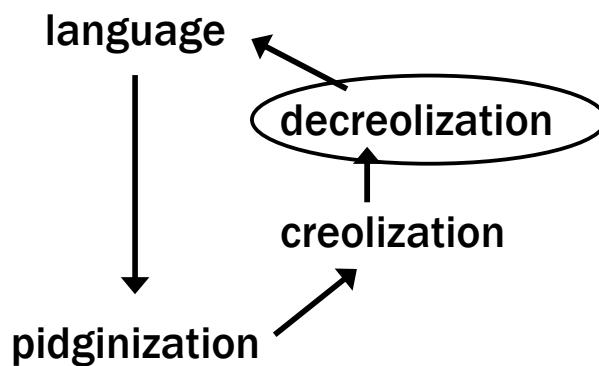
■ 1930 recording

9

9

SUMMARY

better as a process...



10

10

CONCLUSION

review...

1. lingua franca
2. contact languages
 - a) jargons
 - b) pidgins
 - c) creoles
3. issues with categories

11

11

contact

languages in contact

ch 11c

- lingua franca
- jargons
- pidgins
- creoles

12

attitudes

the good, the bad, the ugly

ch 12a



- perceptual dialectology
- security
- insecurity
- criteria

1

INTRODUCTION

today...

1. perceptual dialectology

next...

2. linguistic security & insecurity

3. criteria for beautiful/ugly languages

2

2

INTRODUCTION

dialectology...



George Wenker

(1852-1911) U of Marburg

- collect speech samples
 - isogloss, dialect atlas
- focus on speech, NOT beliefs

3

3

PERCEPTUAL DIALECTOLOGY

perceptual dialectology...



Dennis Preston

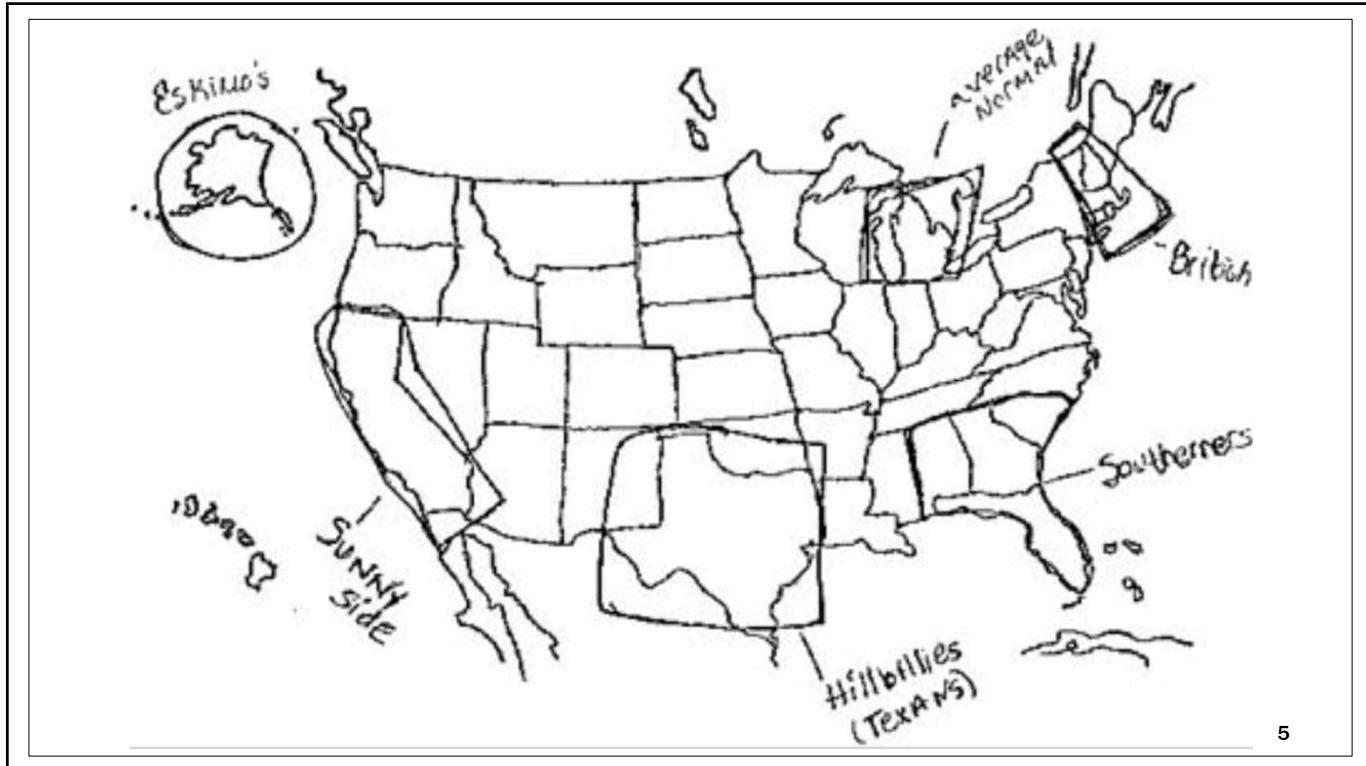
Michigan State U & Oklahoma State U

for example... 1984 Survey

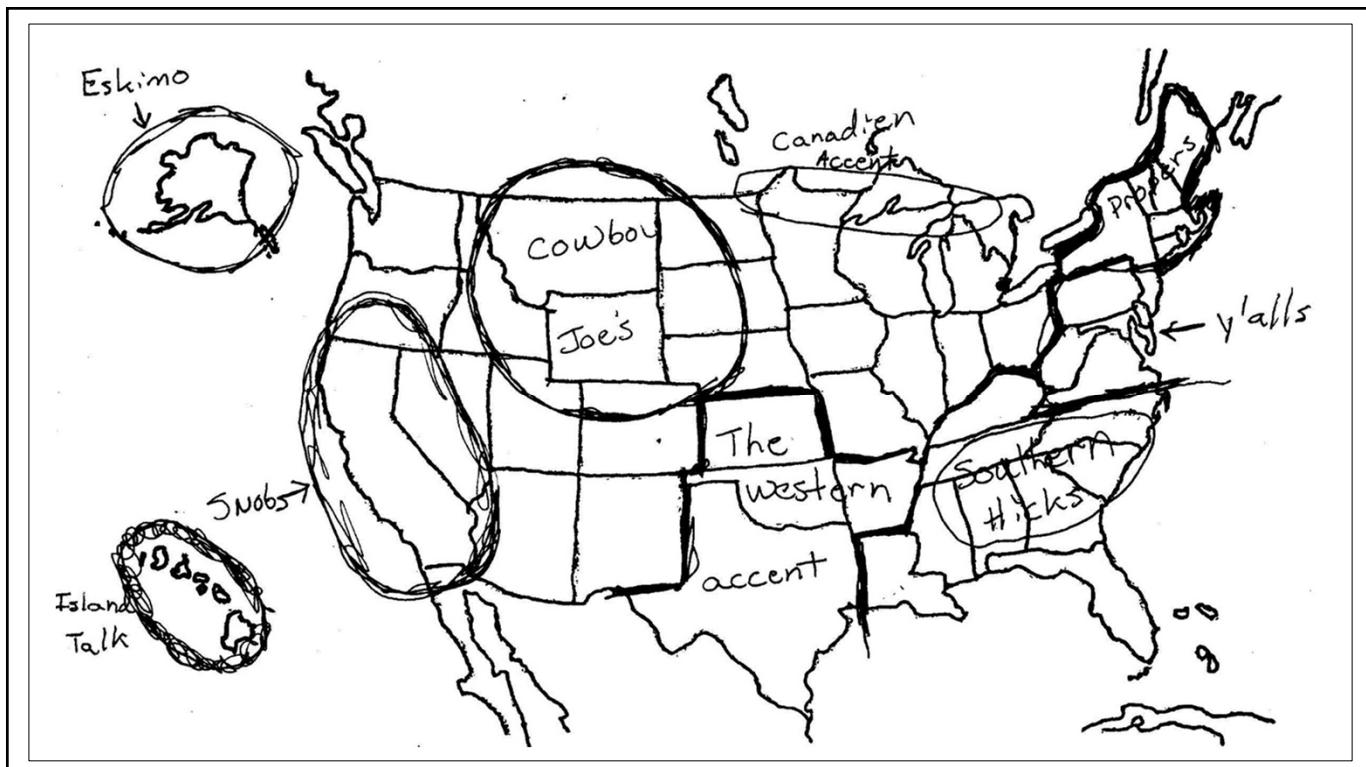
- 150 SE Michigan
- all European, mix M/F, mix ages
- “*identify different dialect areas*”

4

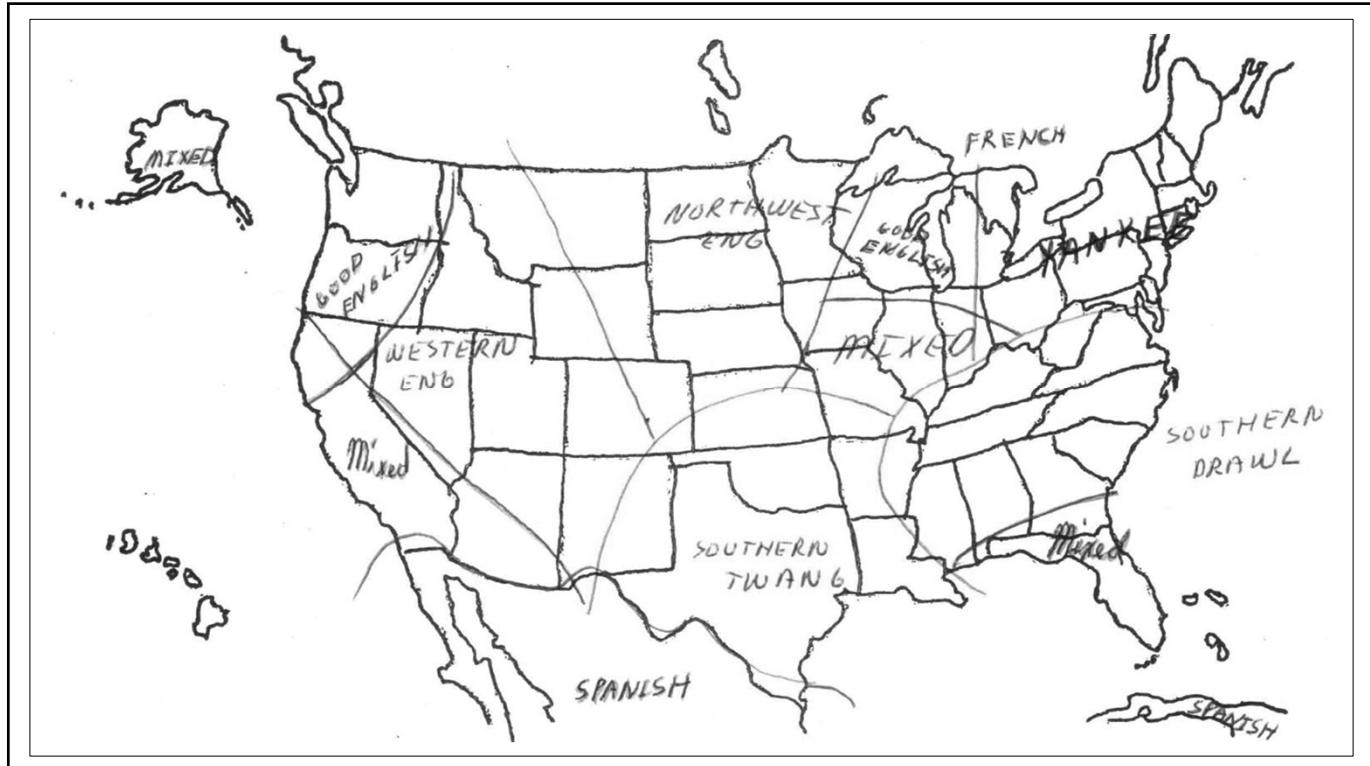
4



5



6



7

PERCEPTUAL DIALECTOLOGY

for example...

drawl

extended vowels
more diphthongs

twang

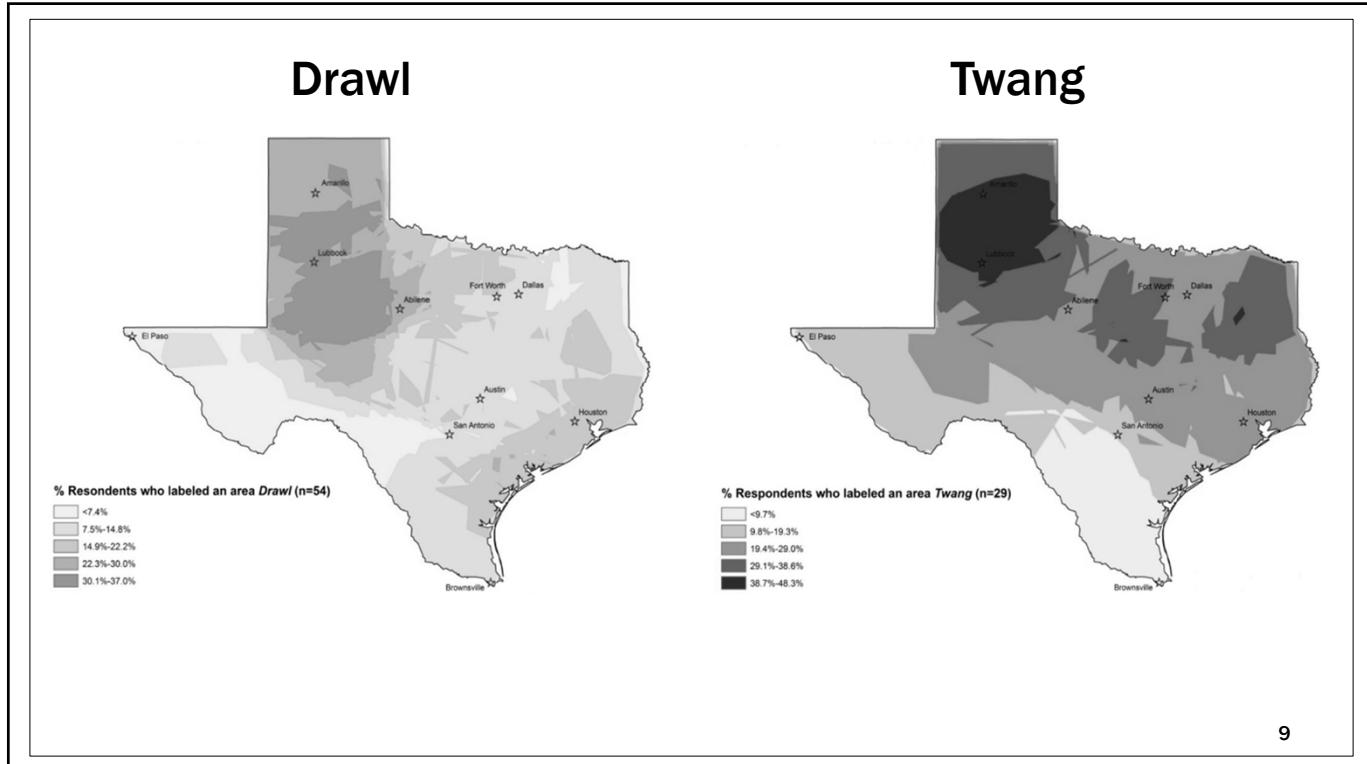
onomatopoetic
pluck guitar
nasal

- **2012 Survey by Cukor-Avila**

- 367 people
- in and near urban areas of Texas

8

8



9

PERCEPTUAL DIALECTOLOGY

review...

- equate prestige with... intelligence
virtue, etc.
 - social stratification is everywhere... standard
non-standard
prestige
value
stigma
ridicule
 - less about sounds / more about speakers

10

CONCLUSION

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INTRODUCTION

previously...

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2

1

ATTITUDES

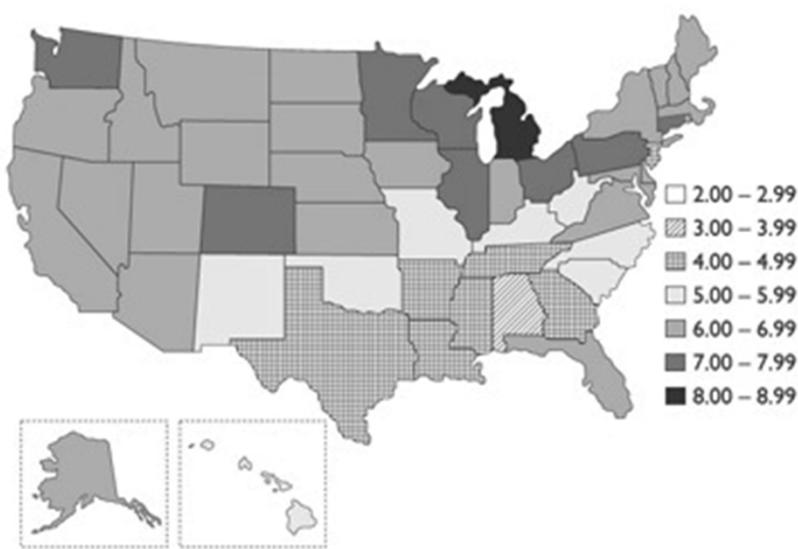
for example... same 1984 Survey by Preston

- 150 Michigan residents
- degree of correctness
 - 1 - worst English
 - 10 - best English

3

3

MICHIGAN - CORRECTNESS



MI - most correct
AL - least correct

NYC - near AL

4

4

LINGUISTIC SECURITY

linguistic security...

- comparison stabilizes “self”
 - *who is your “Alabama”?*
- repeated study → *South always worst*
NYC usually 2nd worst
- so... *how do Southerners view dialects?*

5

5

LINGUISTIC SECURITY

different Preston study...

- 36 Auburn University students...
- degree of correctness
 - 1 - worst English
 - 10 - best English

6

6

ALABAMA - CORRECTNESS



AL & MI - middle
DC - most correct

MS, LA, TX - worse
east > west

NYC - least correct

7

7

LINGUISTIC INSECURITY

Linguistic insecurity...

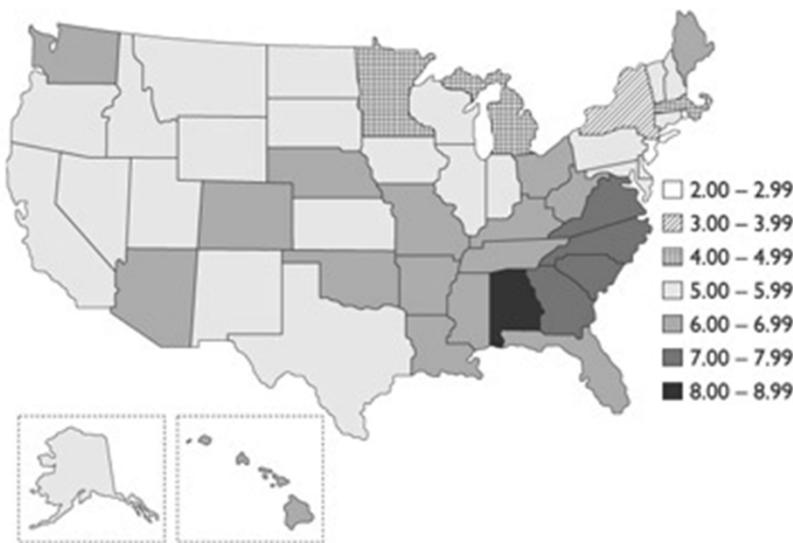
- accept own deficiency
 - but, deflect worse to others
- all bad?
- asked Auburn students...

Where is the *most pleasant* kind of English spoken?

8

8

ALABAMA - PLEASANTNESS



AL - most pleasant

MI - most correct

NYC - least pleasant
correct

9

9

LINGUISTIC INSECURITY

■ *review...*

people believe some dialects are better than others

■ *actually...*

- not sounds of language
- but people who speak the language

10

10

LINGUISTIC INSECURITY

Southerners
rural
backward
uneducated
racist

NYers
violent
rude
brash
arrogant

- language marked down because...
→ speakers marked down

11

11

CONCLUSION

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INTRODUCTION

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2

CRITERIA

French is beautiful, German is ugly

FRE & ITA

elegant
sophisticated
cultured
↓
positive

GER, RUS & ARB

harsh
angry
threatening
↓
negative

objective
criteria?

3

3

CRITERIA

objective criteria for language judgements?

for example...

1. guttural consonants
2. Athenian vs Cretan Greek

4

4

CRITERIA

1. *guttural consonants*

- “ch” as in Bach

[x]	English
velar	k, g, ng
fricative	f, v, s, z
voiceless	f, s

- back sounds → uvular [r]
- also in Arabic & Russian

5

5

CRITERIA

for example... invented languages



Klingon - *Star Trek*

Marc Okrand

- warrior race / bad guys

6

6

CRITERIA

for example... invented languages



Black Speech - *Lord of the Rings*

JRR Tolkien

The change in the wizard's voice
was astounding. Suddenly it
became menacing, powerful, harsh
as stone. A shadow seemed to pass
over the sun... All the Elves stopped
their ears.

7



*Fellowship of
the Ring*

8

CRITERIA

so, guttural consonants are ugly?

- **Spanish** “j” & “g” (after vowels) are [x]
- **Greek** [x]
- **French** uvular [r]
- **sincere belief...**
 - *but tolerate sound in some languages*

9

9

CRITERIA

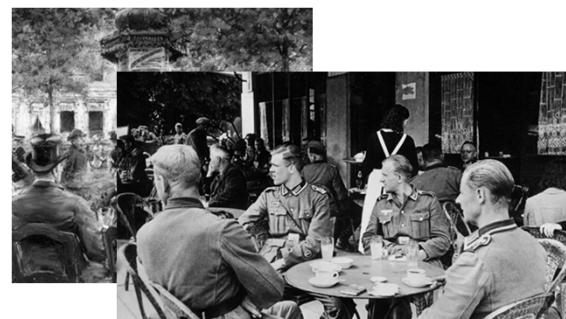
something else?

French

art
science
romance
gastronomy

Germans

Nazis
WW 1 & 2
Anne Frank



*how about testing judgements from people
who don't know the language?*

10

10

CRITERIA

2. Athenian vs Cretan Greek

Howard Giles

- Athenian Greek - *prestigious*
- Cretan Greek - *stigmatized*
- 46 British students → no Greek
- played 30-second samples of 6 languages
 - German, French, Russian... Athenian, Cretan
- asked...
 - what language is it?
 - is it... *prestigious, aesthetic, intelligent, etc.*?

Attic

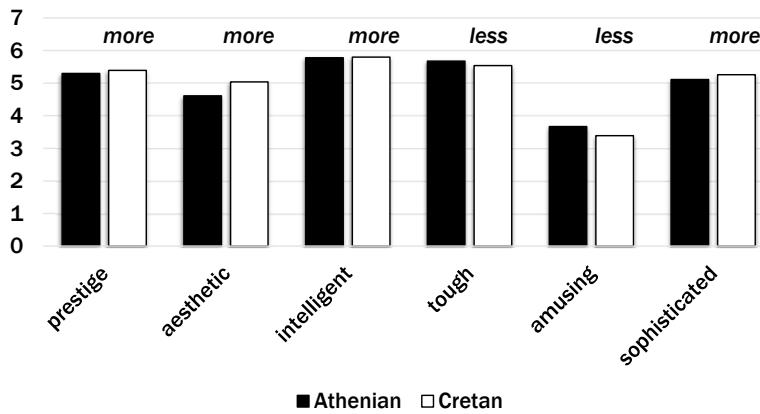
Doric

11

11

ATHENIAN VS CRETAN

2. Athenian vs Cretan Greek



12

12

CONCLUSION

review...

1. perceptual dialectology
2. linguistic security & insecurity
3. criteria for beautiful/ugly languages

*our opinions say
more about us
than they say
about the other*

13

13

attitudes

the good, the bad, the ugly

ch 12c

- perceptual dialectology
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- insecurity
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14

language shift

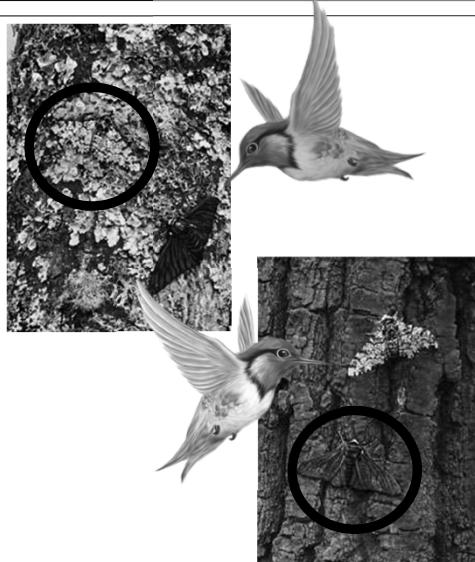
decline & revival

ch 13a

- inequality
- shift
- death
- planning

1

NATURAL SELECTION



Peppered vs Dark moths

1811 - 2% dark

1895 - 98% dark

species compete in ecological niches

languages also compete...

2

2

1

INTRODUCTION

today...

1. linguistic inequality
2. language shift
3. death
4. planning

3

3

EQUALITY

linguistic equality...

- share...
 - common features
 - complexities
 - mental rules
- exceptions...
 - children, L2 learners, etc
 - production ← problem
 - Olympic sprinter



4

4

2

INEQUALITY

linguistic inequality...

- source of social inequality
 - vocabulary
 - syntax
 - reading & writing
- } school topics "correct" usage
-
- next... 3 types of linguistic inequality
 - cause & consequence
- } social inequality

5

5

INEQUALITY

1. technical inequality

- vocabulary *grammar vs fishing*
- syntax
 - academic *Hard though this may be to accept...*
 - football *3 and out*
turning the ball over on downs



➤ social capital

6

6

INEQUALITY

2. subjective inequality

- like... favorite ice cream
color, music, etc
 - devalue language → devalues person
 - psych research...
 - *right* good smart friendly
 - *wrong* bad dumb rude
- prejudice



7

INEQUALITY

3. communicative inequality

- rhetorical skill
 - appropriate
 - *how to be in certain situations*
- layers of nuance

linguistic inequality is a factor in language shift...

8

language shift

decline & revival

ch 13a

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language shift

decline & revival

ch 13b

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1

INTRODUCTION

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2

2

SHIFT

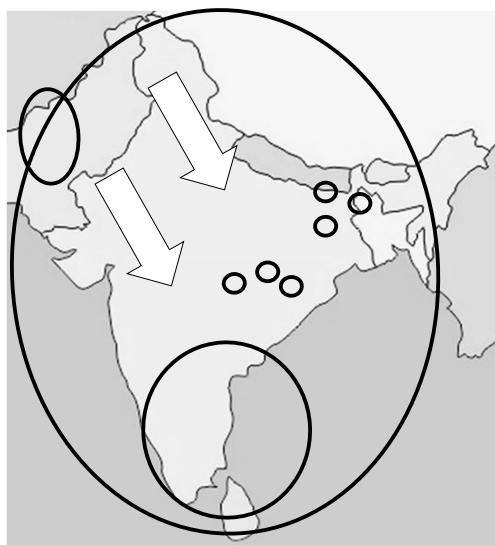
language shift...

- natural selection
- 9,000_{BC} *hunter-gatherers*
 100,000 different languages
 equilibrium
- advent of agricultural societies
- examples...

3

3

DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES



shift to Indo-Aryan...

- 4,000_{BC} to 2,000_{BC}
- 1,500_{BC} → Indo-Aryan
- *outliers are fossils...*
 - Brahui in Pakistan

4

4

2

KHOE LANGUAGES



“click” languages...

- all but one in southern Africa
- watch...

5

5

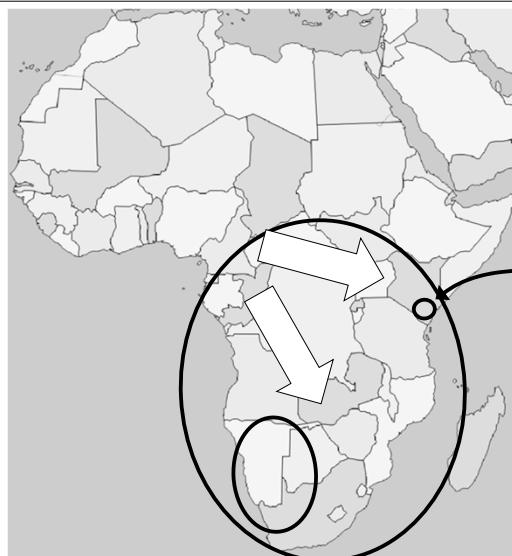
KHOE LANGUAGES



6

6

KHOE LANGUAGES



shift to Bantu...

- 1,000_{BC} → Bantu over-run Kho
- outliers are fossils...
 - Dahalo in Kenya
 - 400 speakers
- archaeology → thousands lost

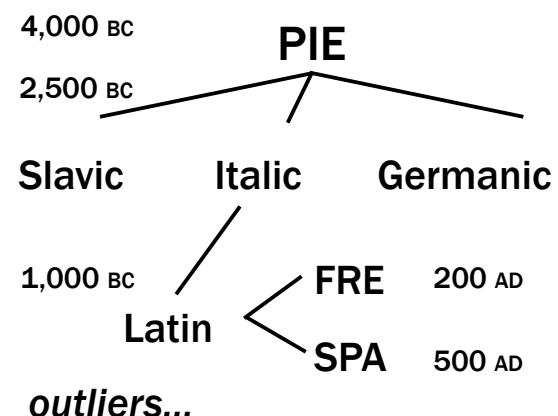
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7

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN



1. lost languages
2. new diversity



8

8

language shift

decline & revival

ch 13b

- inequality
- shift
- death
- planning

language shift

decline & revival

ch 13c

- inequality
- shift
- death
- planning

1

INTRODUCTION

today...

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3. death
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2

2

DEATH

language death...

- Industrial Revolution (1750)
- death of ~~many~~ most

1. Macro-Level

- war, massacre → USA & Native Americans

2. Micro-Level

- choice of individuals

3

3

PLANNING

language planning...

- strengthen / weaken
- Ireland, Israel, Norway, etc
- Peru

1. Quechua

- Pacific coast of South America

4

4

QUECHUA



Inca Empire

- 1430-1532, 10 million

Colonial Period

- recognition
- Catholic mission
- 1560 grammar book

Modern

- 3.5 million (in Peru)
- poorly funded schools
- minimal books, media

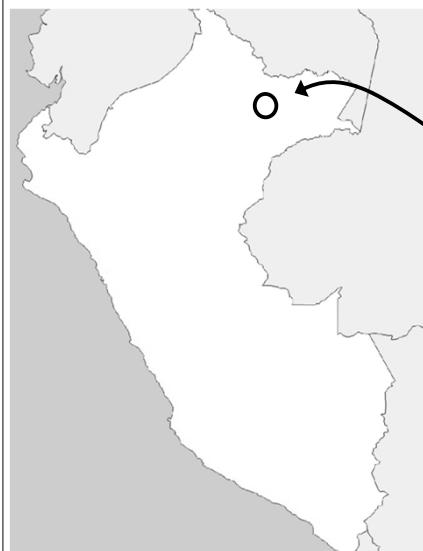
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QUECHUA



6

IQUITO



language planning...

2. *Iquito*

- NE Peru, Amazon, thousand years
- highly endangered
- 1960 - 100 native speakers
- 2006 - 25, all over age 55
- UT Austin...
 - *Iquito Language Documentation Project*

7

7

SUMMARY

language extinctions are normal

- “more extinct than alive” (John McWhorter)
- slow change - maintain diversity

loss impoverishes humanity

- 7,000 → 500 by 2100
- 96% educated in just 20 languages
- why matters? *dignity, culture, beauty*
 - field work documentation
 - school-taught languages

8

8

REVIEW

linguistic inequality

- *technical, subjective, communicative*

language shift

death

planning

9

9

language shift

decline & revival

ch 13c

- inequality
- shift
- death
- planning

10

benediction

- other courses
- summary

what does it all mean?

ch 99a

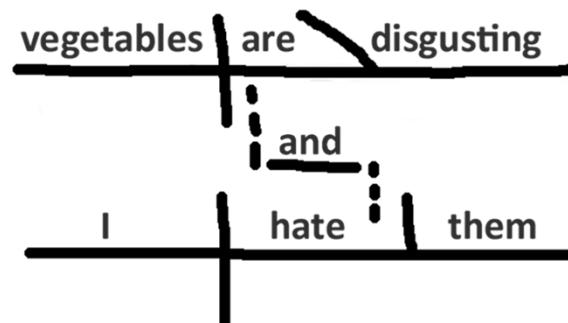
1

OTHER COURSES...

ENG 3302
*Modern English
Grammar*

fall / spring

- structure of sentences
- punctuation, parallelism...



2

2

OTHER COURSES...



ENG 3310

Intro to Linguistics

fall / spring / summer

- **survey broad field of LING**
- **no background required**

**Business: Communication Option
Secondary Education
Anthropology**

3

3

STUDY ABROAD



baylor.edu/newzealand



4

4

BEING & BECOMING

becoming
*our words shape
our future*

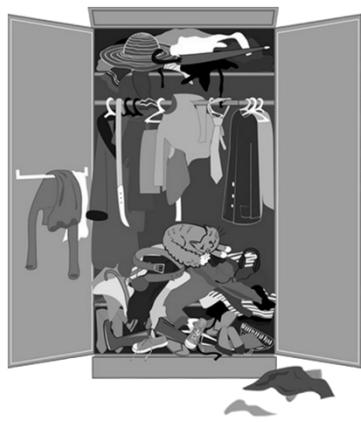
being
*our words reflect
our pasts*



5

5

CHAOS & ORDER



speech



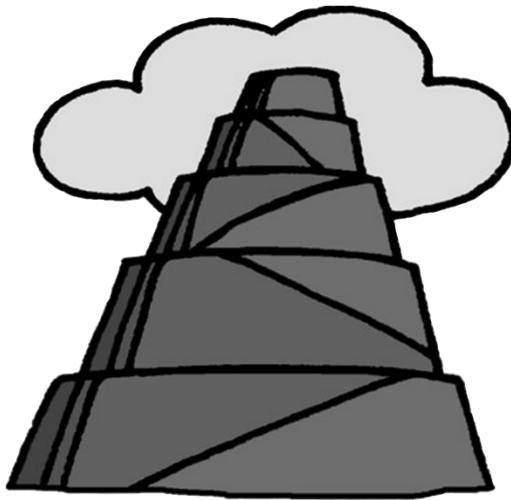
language

*sociolinguists
look for order in
the chaos*

6

6

DIVERSITY & UNIFORMITY



Tower of Babel

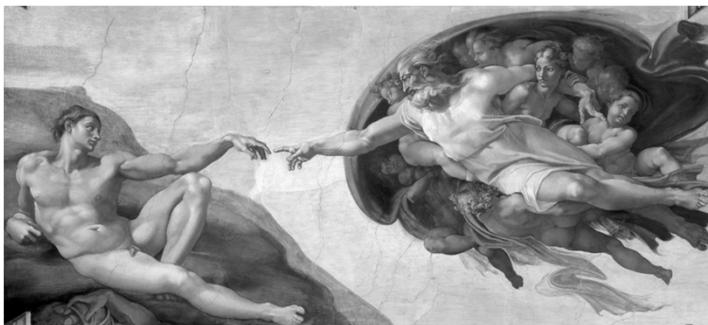
Genesis, ch 7

multilingualism is
not a curse

7

7

CREATOR & CREATION



Genesis 2:7

Then the Lord God formed a man from the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living being.

you have the creative
breath of God in you

8

8

benediction

You made it!

almost...

- enjoyed
- our
- time
- together