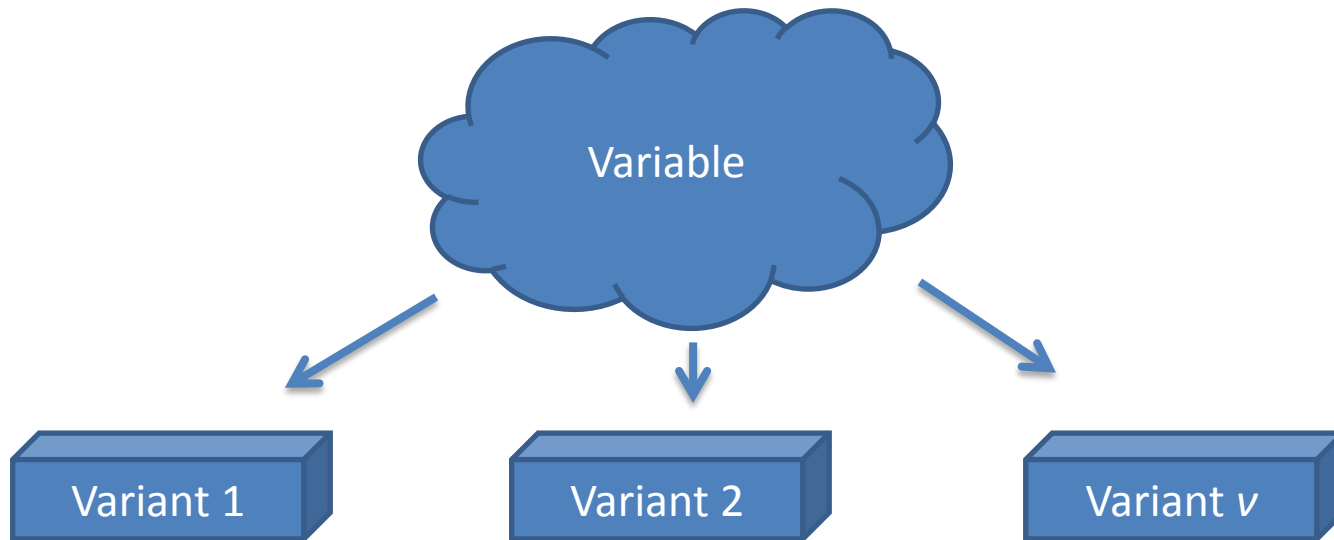


# Sociolinguistics Variation

# Variation

- Variable: An abstract representation of the source of variation.
- Variant the actual realization of a variable.



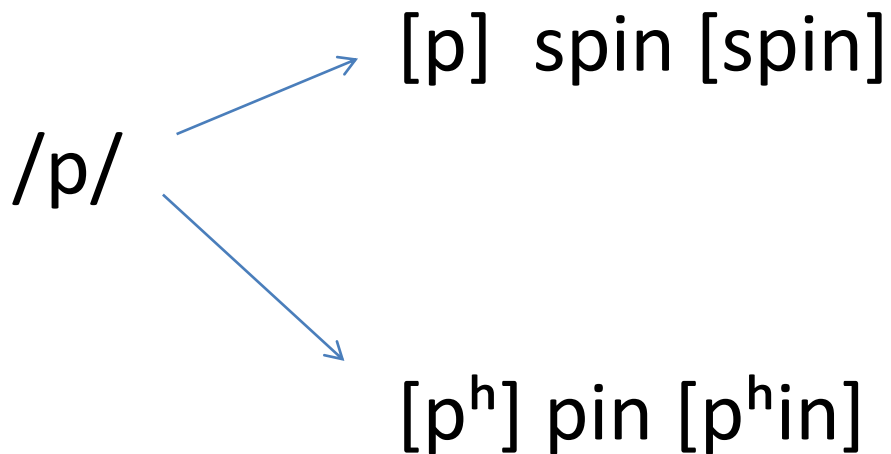
# Phonemes

## Minimal Pairs

pick, tick, kick, nick, wick,

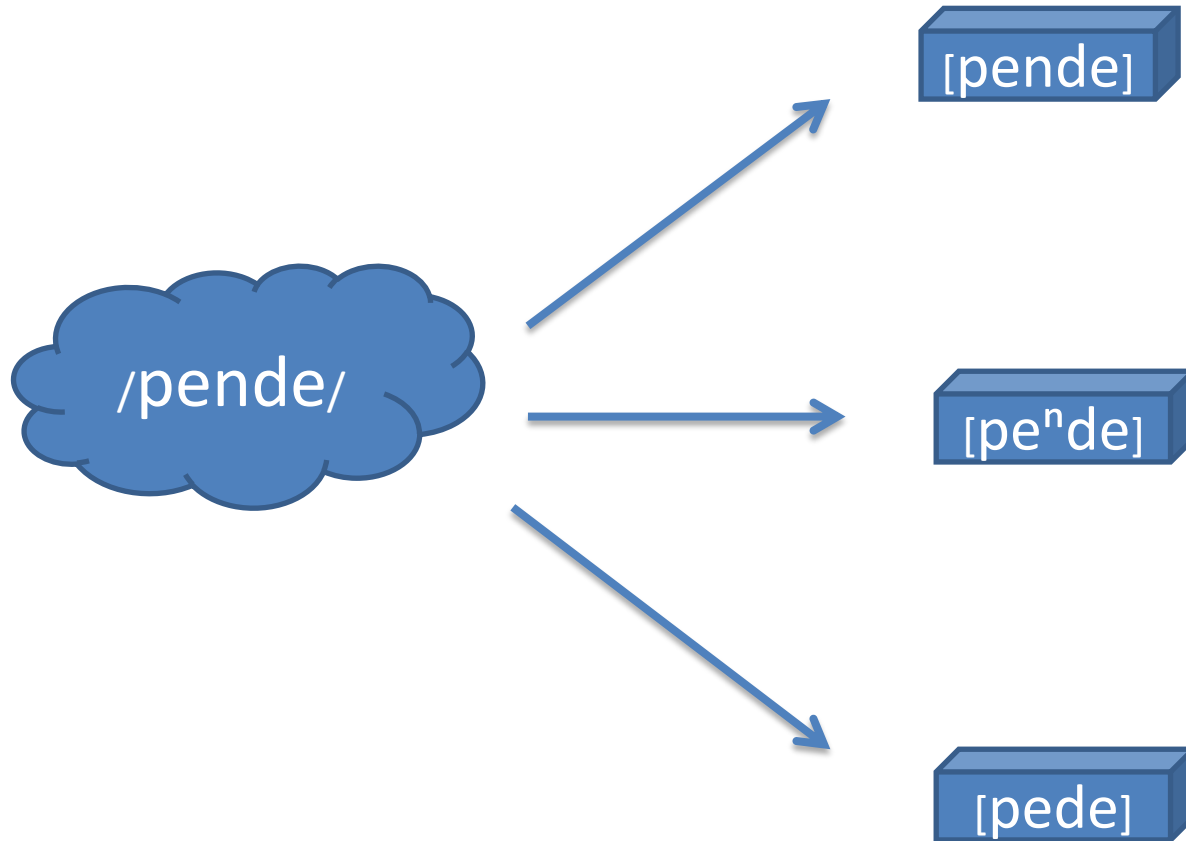
# Allophones

- Aspiration:



- What is *free variation*? Is it really free?
- Provide examples:
- the word *stop* may be pronounced with a plain unaspirated [p], [stɒp], or with a glottalized [pʔ], [stɒpʔ]

# Nasality



What is a variable?

# Cause and Effect





# Remember!!!!

- Independent Variables (Cause)
  - Gender
  - Social Class
  - Age
  - etc.
- Dependent (Effect)
  - The thing we measure!!!

# Provide Examples from your experience

- Phonetics,
- Phonology
- Morphology
- Syntax
- Semantics
- Pragmatics
- Vocabulary

# Variation

## GRAMMAR

### Multiple Negation (informal spoken English)

*so it's nice, you know: my younger brother hasn't got no children, but that's, that's his decision*

**Multiple negation** – the use of two or sometimes several negative markers in a statement – often provokes disapproval, and is viewed by many speakers as somehow illogical: two negatives surely do not make a positive?

# Variation

## VOCABULARY

- Do you call a 'bread roll' a *cob*, *batch*, *bread cake*, *barm cake* or a *scuffler* (Yorkshire)?



The original barm cake is found in areas of Lancashire, North West England. In wider northern England, a similar bread roll would be known instead as a "breadbun", "breadcake", "bap", "cob" (an East Midland term), "teacake" (West Yorkshire/some parts of Cumbria; without currants or currant teacake with currants) or even (in the enlarged form of Tyneside) a "stotty".

# Variation

## Received Pronunciation

- Received Pronunciation ( RP) is the proper term to describe the regionally neutral accent used by many middle class speakers in England. It is widely used as a reference point in dictionaries and as a model for teaching English as a foreign language. But have you ever wondered how it came into existence, how it is changing or what role it plays in 21st century Britain?

## Geordie dialect

- The UK has a number of distinctive dialects, and Geordie – the dialect of Newcastle-upon-Tyne – is arguably one of the most recognisable.

## Minority ethnic English

- For more than half a century, immigrants from the Indian subcontinent and the West Indies have added variety and diversity to the rich patchwork of accents and dialects spoken in the UK.

# Why we talk differently?



# Social Reasons



- Age
- Occupation
- Education
  
- Can you think some more?
- Do you notice important differences in your friend's talk?

- Stereotypes
- Markers
- Indicators



Gumperz (1972: 205)

*communicative competence*

Thank you