



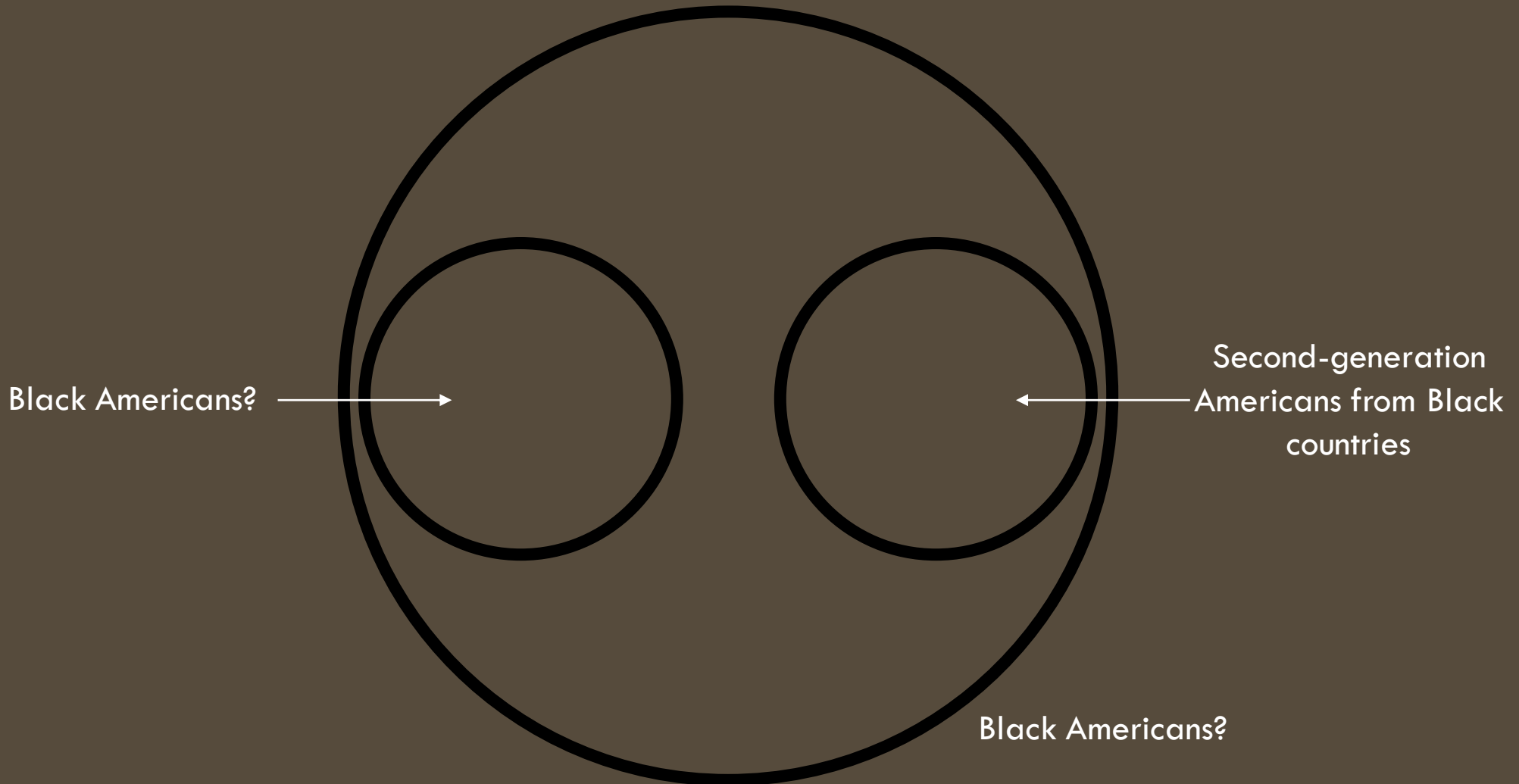
COMPARING AND CONTRASTING BLACK GEORGIANS AND SECOND-GENERATION AMERICANS

presented by Tobi Adewoye

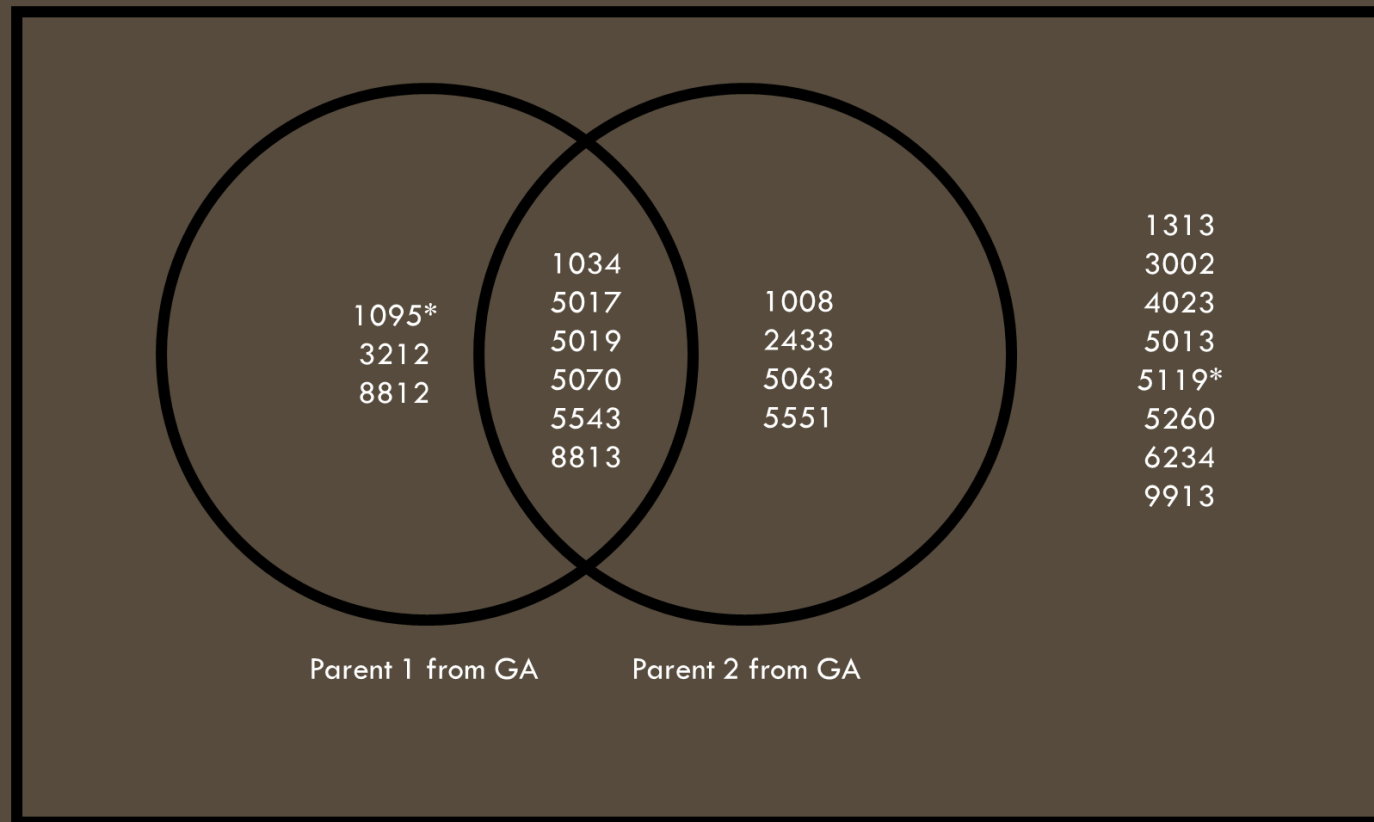
RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Is there a difference between the way in which Black people native to America and Black second-generation Americans speak?
- To what extent do a person's parents influence the way in which they speak?

HOW DO WE CLASSIFY OUR SPEAKERS?



BLACK SPEAKERS



Parent 1 from GA

Parent 2 from GA

Both parents from
the United States

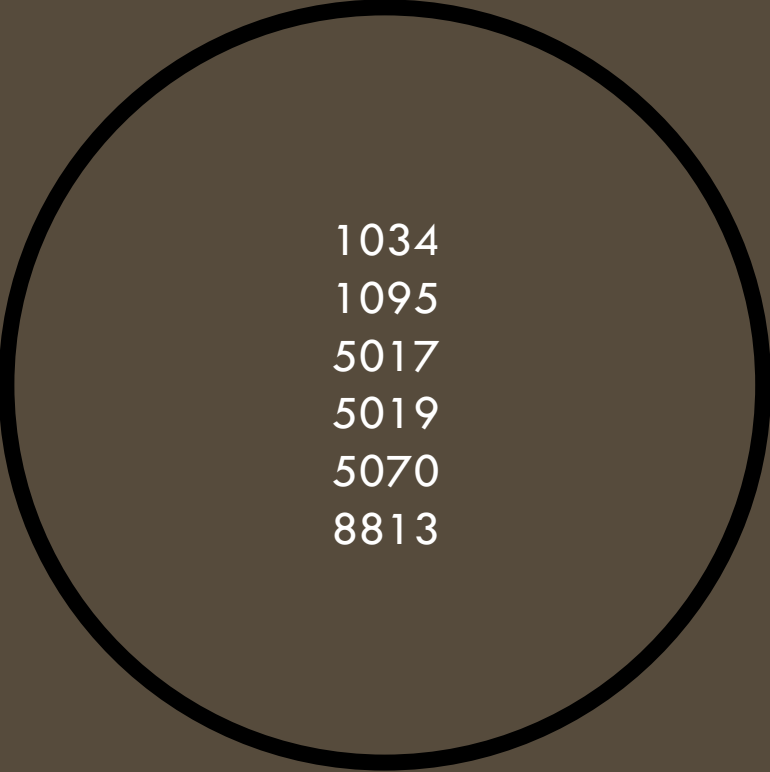


Both parents from
the Caribbean




Both parents from an
African country

SUBJECTS OF THIS STUDY



1034
1095
5017
5019
5070
8813

Both parents from GA



4341
5033
5036
5066
5099
9012

Both parents from Africa

DO THE GROUPS USE DIFFERENT WORDS?

```
parents["Both Parents from Georgia"] = ['1034', '1095', '5017', '5019', '5070', '8813']
parents["Both Parents from Africa"] = ['4341', '5033', '5036', '5066', '5099', '9012']

grids = {k: {} for (k, v) in parents.items()}

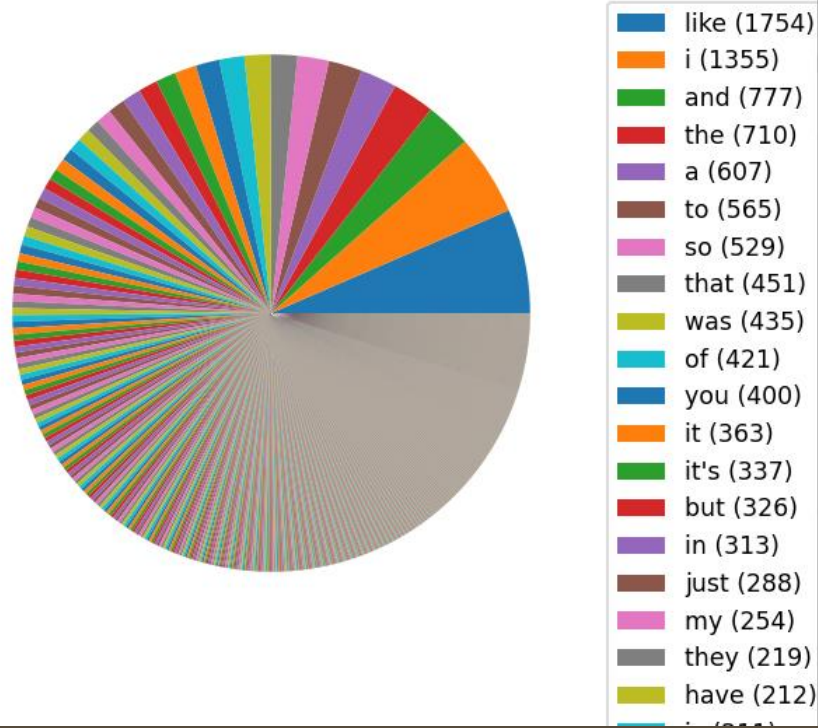
for k in parents.keys():
    speakers = parents[k]
    for s in speakers:
        grid_path = "TextGrids/{0}_Interview.TextGrid".format(s)
        if os.path.exists(grid_path):
            grid = textgrid.TextGrid.fromFile(grid_path)
            grids[k][s] = grid

word_counts = {k: {} for (k, v) in parents.items()}

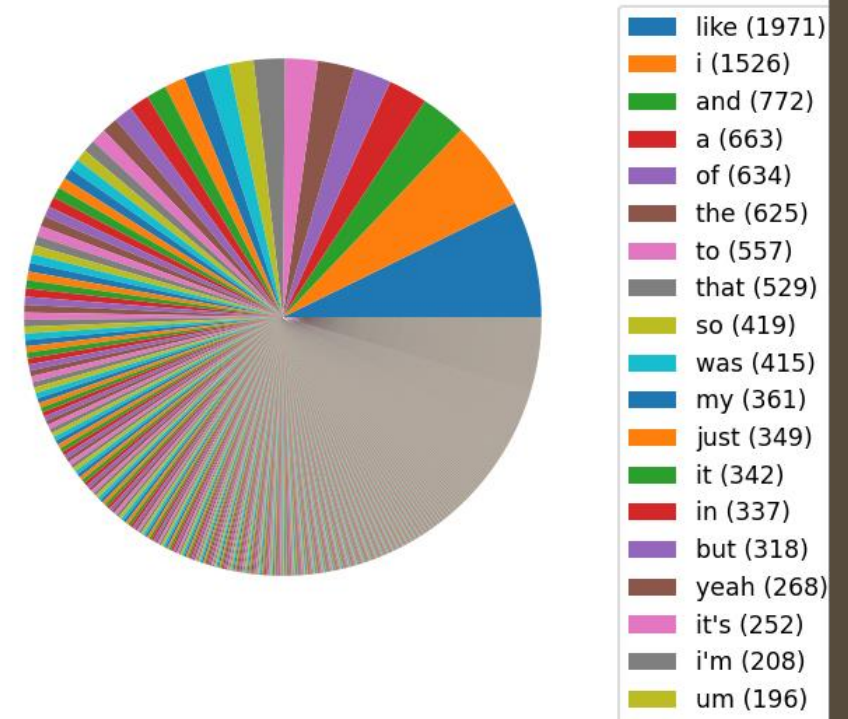
for k in grids.keys():
    speakers = grids[k]
    for s in speakers:
        grid = grids[k][s][0]
        for i in range(len(grid)):
            if grid[i].mark:
                words = grid[i].mark.split()
                for word in words:
                    word = word.lower()
                    if word in word_counts[k].keys():
                        word_counts[k][word] += 1
                    else:
                        word_counts[k][word] = 1
```

DO THE GROUPS USE DIFFERENT WORDS?

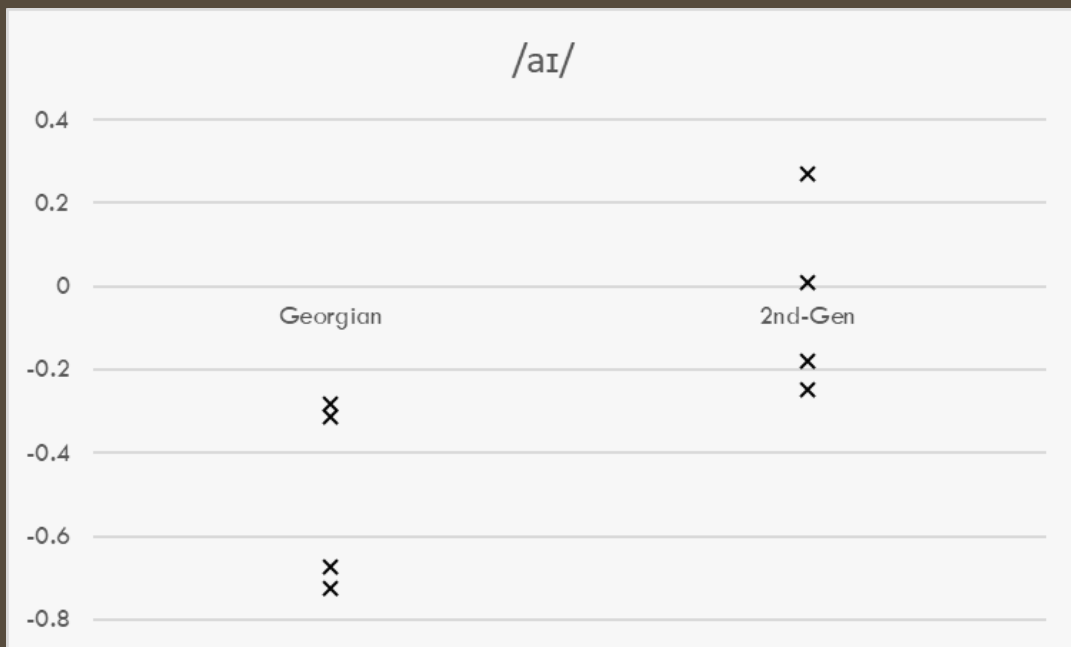
Both Parents from Georgia (Total words spoken: 26934)



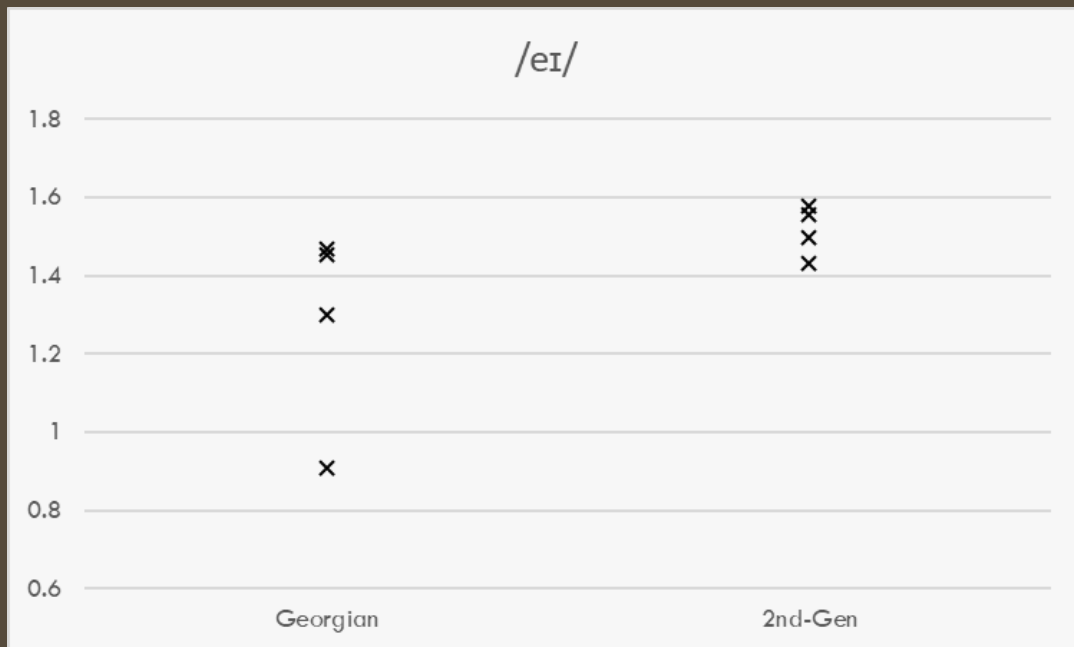
Both Parents from Africa (Total words spoken: 27132)



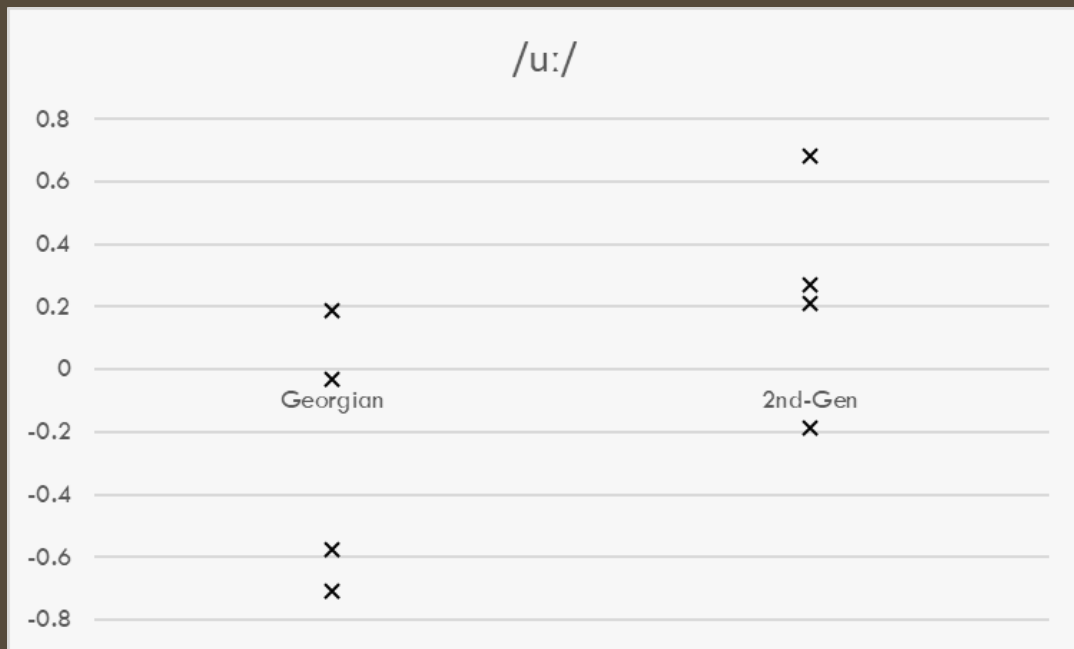
GRAPHS (PRIZE/FLEECE)



GRAPHS (FACE/DRESS)



GRAPHS (GOOSE/GOAT)



GRAPHS (KIT/TRAP)



PHONETIC COMPARISONS

Black Georgians:

- Lower PRIZE
- Slightly backer GOAT

Black second-generation Americans:

- Lower DRESS
- Lower KIT
- Lower TRAP

No significant differences between groups with FLEECE, FACE and GOOSE

COMPARISONS WITH NIGERIAN ENGLISH SPEAKERS

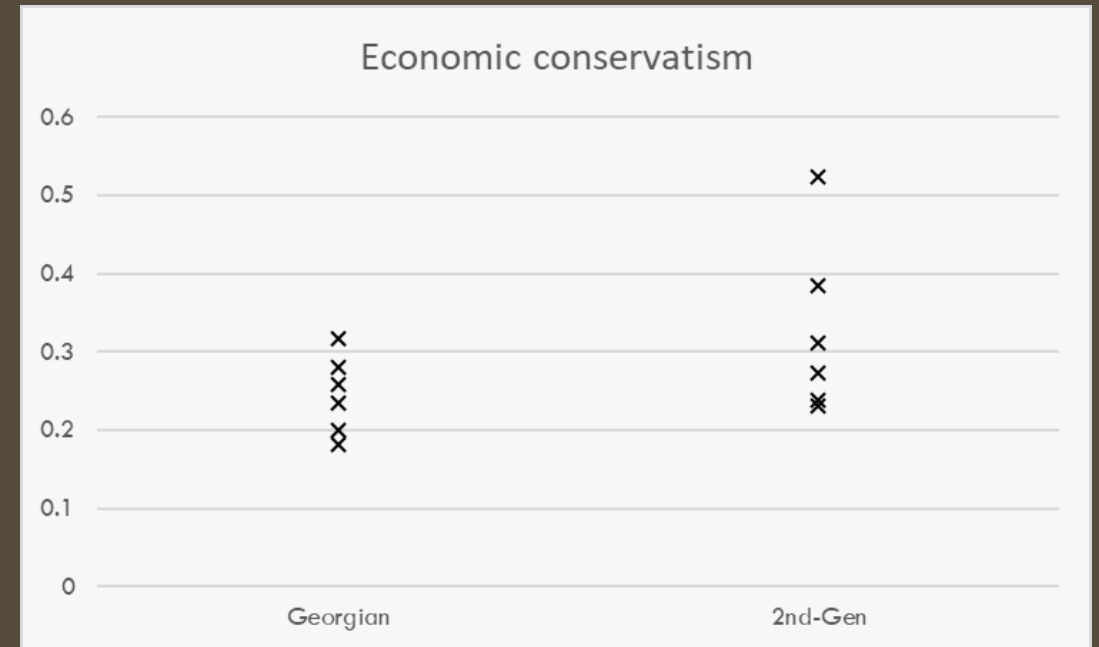
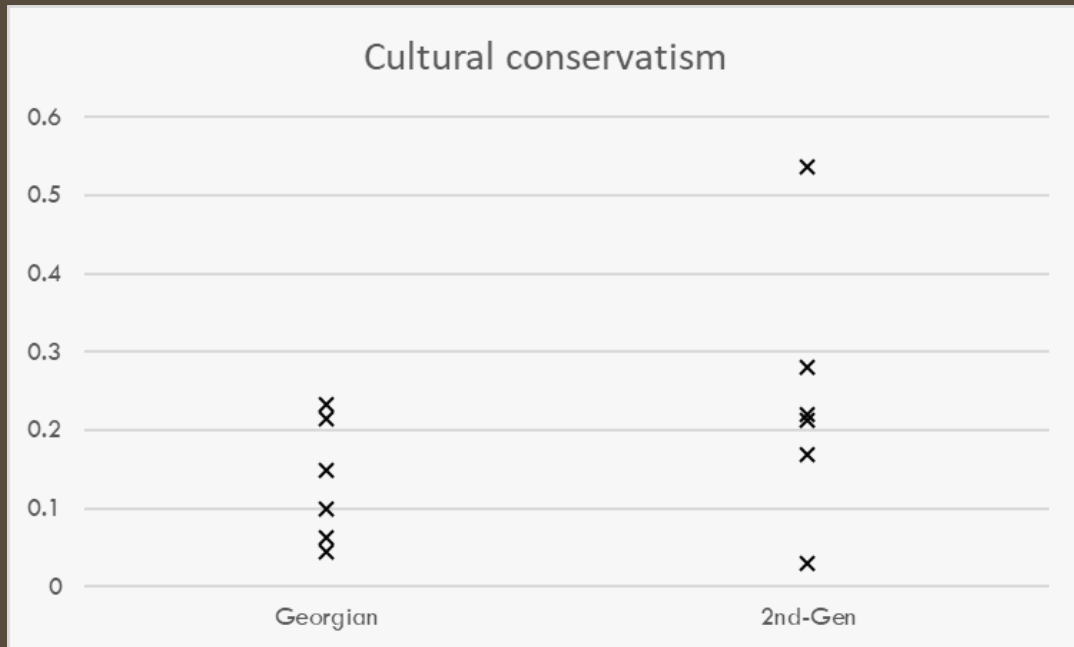
Nigerian English speakers:

- Low TRAP (like the second-generation Americans)
- High GOOSE (like the second-generation Americans)
- Slightly backer GOAT (like the second-generation Americans; not pictured)

Table 2 Mean Formant Values of UNILAG Subjects

No.	Vowels	Male UGS F1	Male UGS F2	Female UGS F1	Female UGS F2
1.	<heed> /i:/	420	2159	505	2370
2.	<hid> /ɪ/	396	2111	494	2275
3.	<head> /e/	565	1910	694	2097
4.	<had> /æ/	769	1368	887	1635
5.	<hod> /ɒ/	594	1016	630	1080
6.	<hawed> /ɔ:/	658	1232	635	1030
7.	<hood> /ʊ/	503	1507	547	1325
8.	<Who'd> /u:/	547	1533	593	1376

CONSERVATISM



According to Kevin Thomas, an African-American studies professor at UT Austin, Black immigrants lean conservative

IMPLICATIONS

- There seems to be a correlation between the way a person speaks and the way their parents speak, but it is likely that the way other people in their environment speak has more of an effect
- There does not seem to be a correlation between conservatism and immigrant status

REFERENCES

- <https://theworld.org/stories/2020/10/13/black-immigrants-small-fast-growing-part-black-electorate>
- Analysis of formant frequencies and vowel articulation in the spoken standard Nigerian English of undergraduate - Oluyinka Adebayo, M. (2023).

THANK YOU!