

Korean perceptual dialectology (again)

October 12, 2016

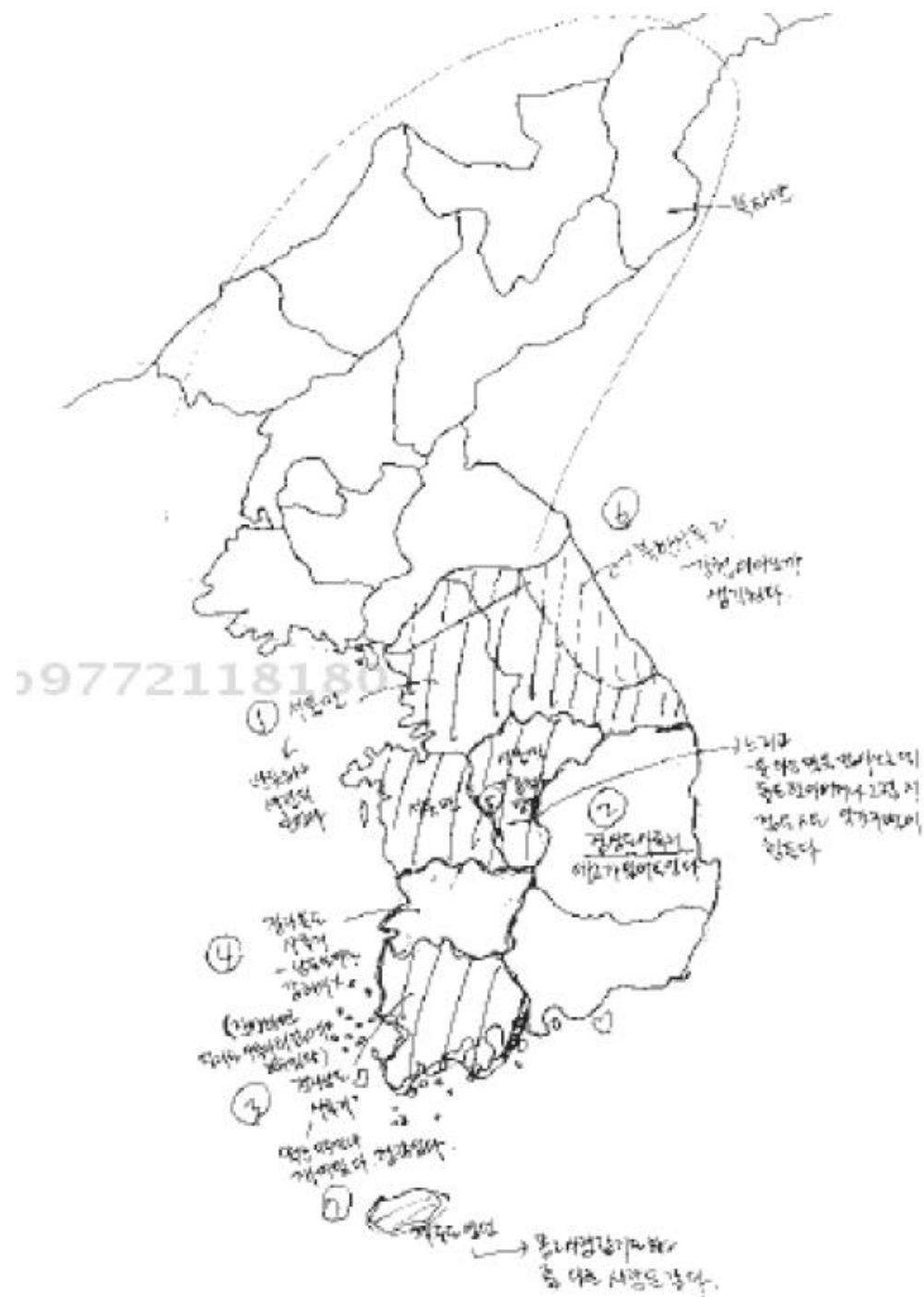
Announcements

- I will be out of town Thursday morning to Sunday evening. I may be slow to respond to email.

Long & Yim 2002: Overview

- 471 Korean university students completed a map task
 - Draw lines to indicate where people speak differently
 - Label the areas
 - Describe the characteristics of the speech from the areas
 - Rank the areas in terms of pleasantness
- All of them drew maps
 - Only 371 (79%) ranked pleasantness – Why?





Where do people speak differently?

- Most responses corresponded to political units, for both areas and labels
 - Seoul, Gangwon, Chungcheong, Jeolla, Gyeongsang, Jeju
 - Some made North-South provincial divisions
 - 254 students labeled the city “Seoul”, but only 16 labeled the city “Busan”, and no one mentioned any other city – Why?
- Very different from US English and Japanese

Where do people speak differently?

- US English (Preston, 1989)
 - “South”, “Midwest”, “New England”, “NYC”, “Texas”
 - 3 regions, 1 city, 1 state
- Japanese (Long, 1999)
 - “Tohoku”, “Kansai”, “Kyushu”, “Nagoya”, “Standard”
 - 3 regions, 1 city, plus standard

Table 14.2. *Combinations of locative descriptors and variety descriptors in speech variety labels.*

Variety descriptor	– <i>mal</i> (speech, words)	– <i>sat’uri</i> (accent)	– <i>bang’ŏn</i> (dialect)	Place name only	Total
Locative descriptor					
Seoul	203 79.9%	0	51 20.1%	0	254
Kyŏnggi	12 40.0%	6 20.0%	12 40.0%	13	43
Kangwŏn	70 27.7%	85 34.8%	89 36.5%	42	286
Ch’ungch’ŏng	87 28.6%	103 33.9%	114 37.5%	50	354
Chŏlla	86 25.4%	109 32.2%	143 42.3%	60	398
Kyŏngsang	75 22.8%	125 38.0%	129 39.2%	58	387
Cheju	50 21.5%	48 20.6%	135 57.9%	28	261
North Korea	33 75%	3 6.8%	8 18.2%	0	44
Total	616	479	681	251	2027

How often did people label somewhere “Standard” or “Seoul”?

Table 14.3. *Frequency of “Standard” and “Seoul” maps by informant region.*

Informants’ home region	Percentage who drew “Standard” maps	Percentage who drew “Seoul” maps
Seoul	18.2	69.1
Kyŏnggi	14.3	71.4
Kangwŏn	22.7	50.0
N. and S. Ch’ungch’ŏng	22.3	61.4
N. and S. Chŏlla	18.9	65.1
N. and S. Kyŏngsang	13.0	72.0
Cheju	11.8	55.9
Total	17.9	64.8

What do people think about their dialect and others?

Table 14.4. *Dialect Attitudes by Informant Region.*

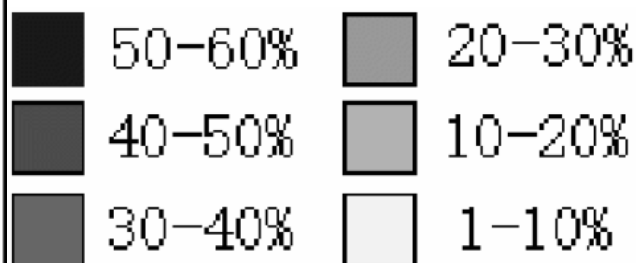
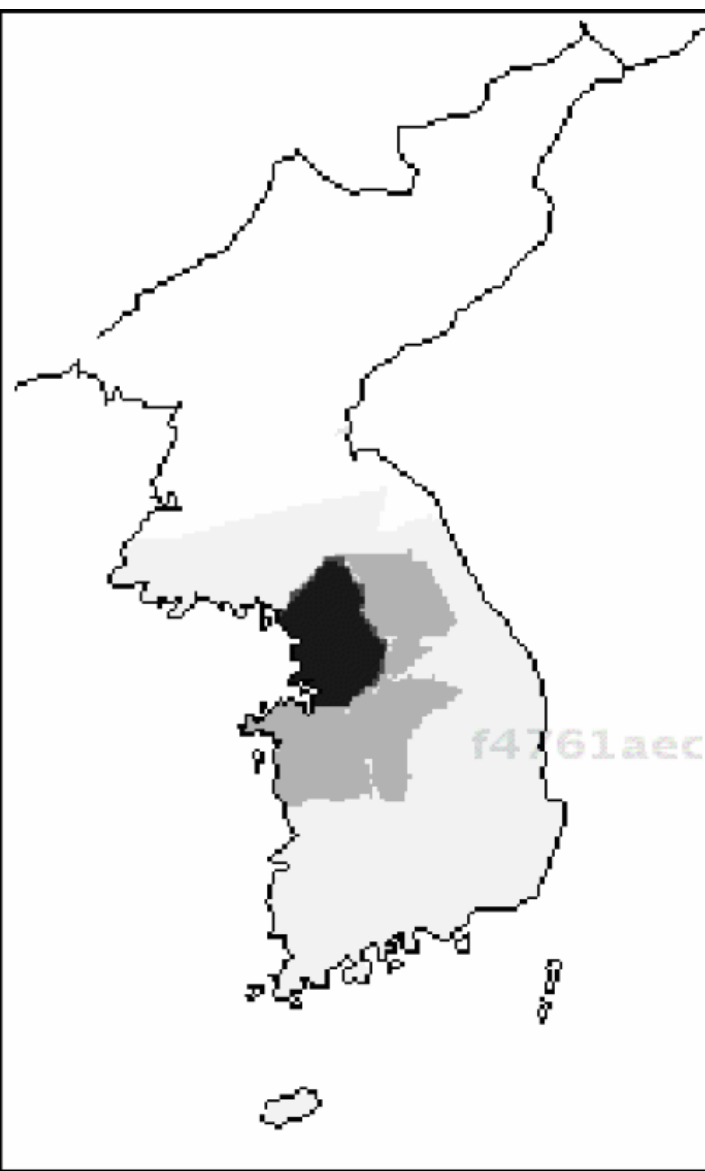
Home Region of Informant	My dialect is not intelligible	Not proud of my dialect	Proud of my dialect	Dislike my dialect	Like my dialect	Want to speak Standard	Don't want to speak Standard
Seoul	9.4	6.1	54.0	4.3	64.7	62.8	27.9
Kyŏnggi	2.9	4.4	58.3	1.4	70.2	60.9	31.9
Kangwŏn	9.8	7.3	68.2	12.2	60.9	58.5	36.6
Ch'ungch'ŏng	5.9	3.8	62.7	1.9	62.7	56.8	33.3
Chŏlla	17.4	6.8	57.9	4.2	68.7	54.8	39.5
Kyŏngsang	12.1	12.0	48.1	13.2	59.1	63.9	30.1
Cheju	36.8	2.6	55.3	10.5	55.2	65.8	31.6

What area has the most “pleasant” speech?

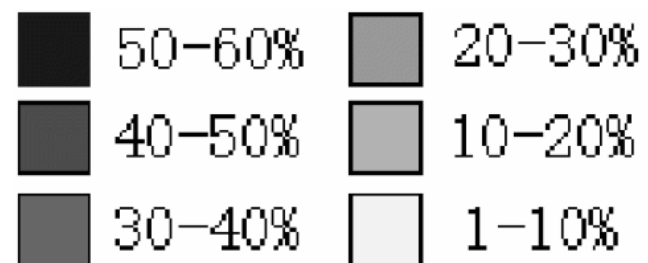
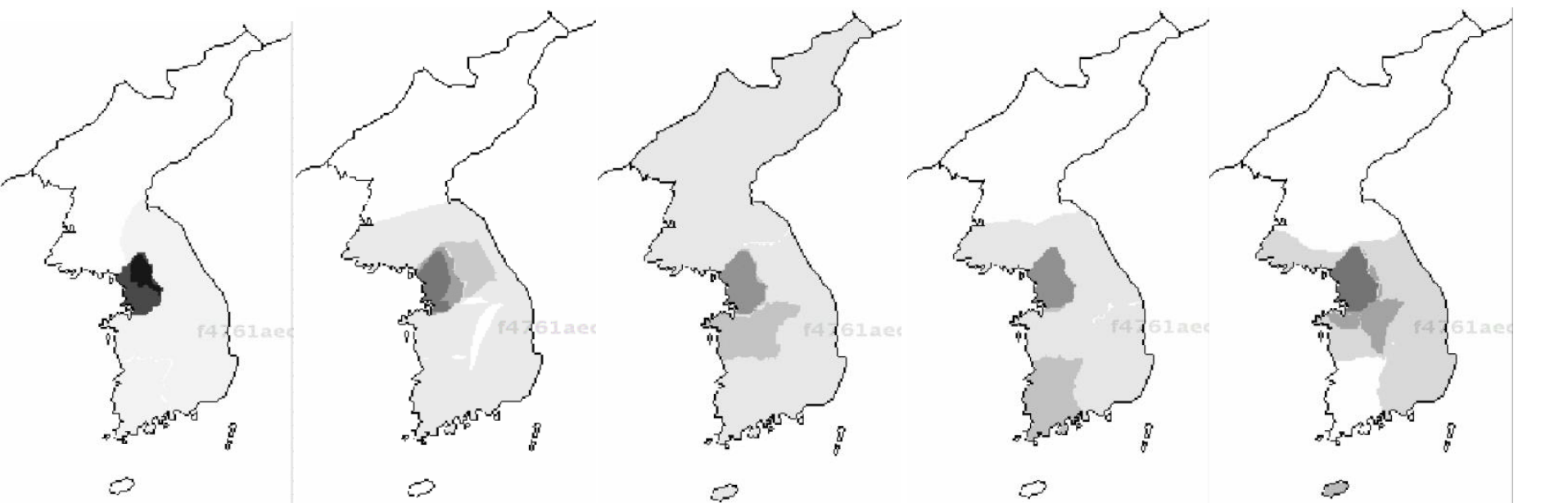
Table 14.5. Areas given as “Most Pleasant” by Informant Region.

Informant Region	Seoul as “most pleasant”	Standard as “most pleasant”	Home Dialect as “most pleasant”	Other as “most pleasant”	Total no. of Inf.
Seoul	0	19.6	56.9	23.5	51
Kyŏnggi	65.7	11.4	5.7	17.1	35
Kangwŏn	31.8	18.2	13.6	36.4	22
N. and S. Ch’ungch’ŏng	32.1	14.3	39.3	14.3	84
N. and S. Chŏlla	33	17	44.7	5.3	94
N. and S. Kyŏngsang	49.0	13.7	13.7	23.5	51
Cheju	26.5	2.9	47.1	23.5	34
Total					371

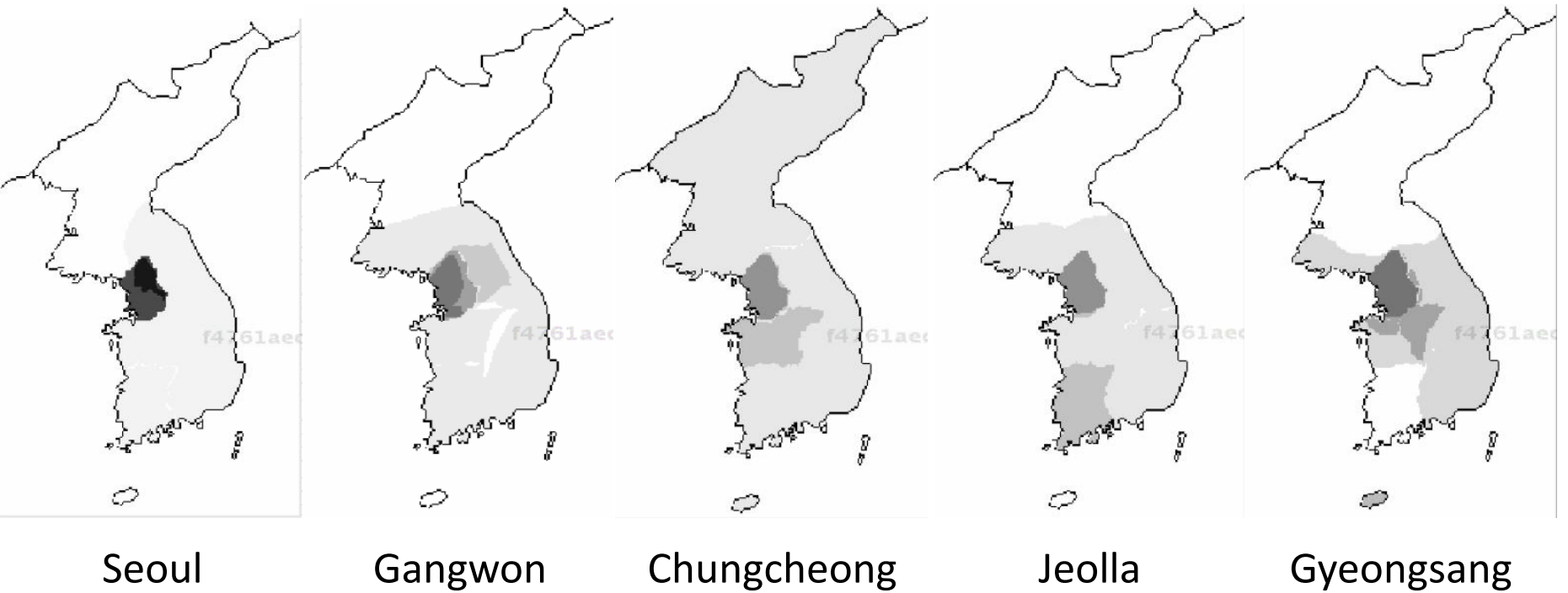
Where is the “most pleasant” speech?



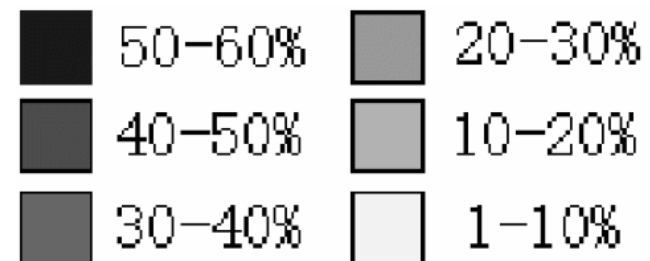
Where is the “most pleasant” speech?



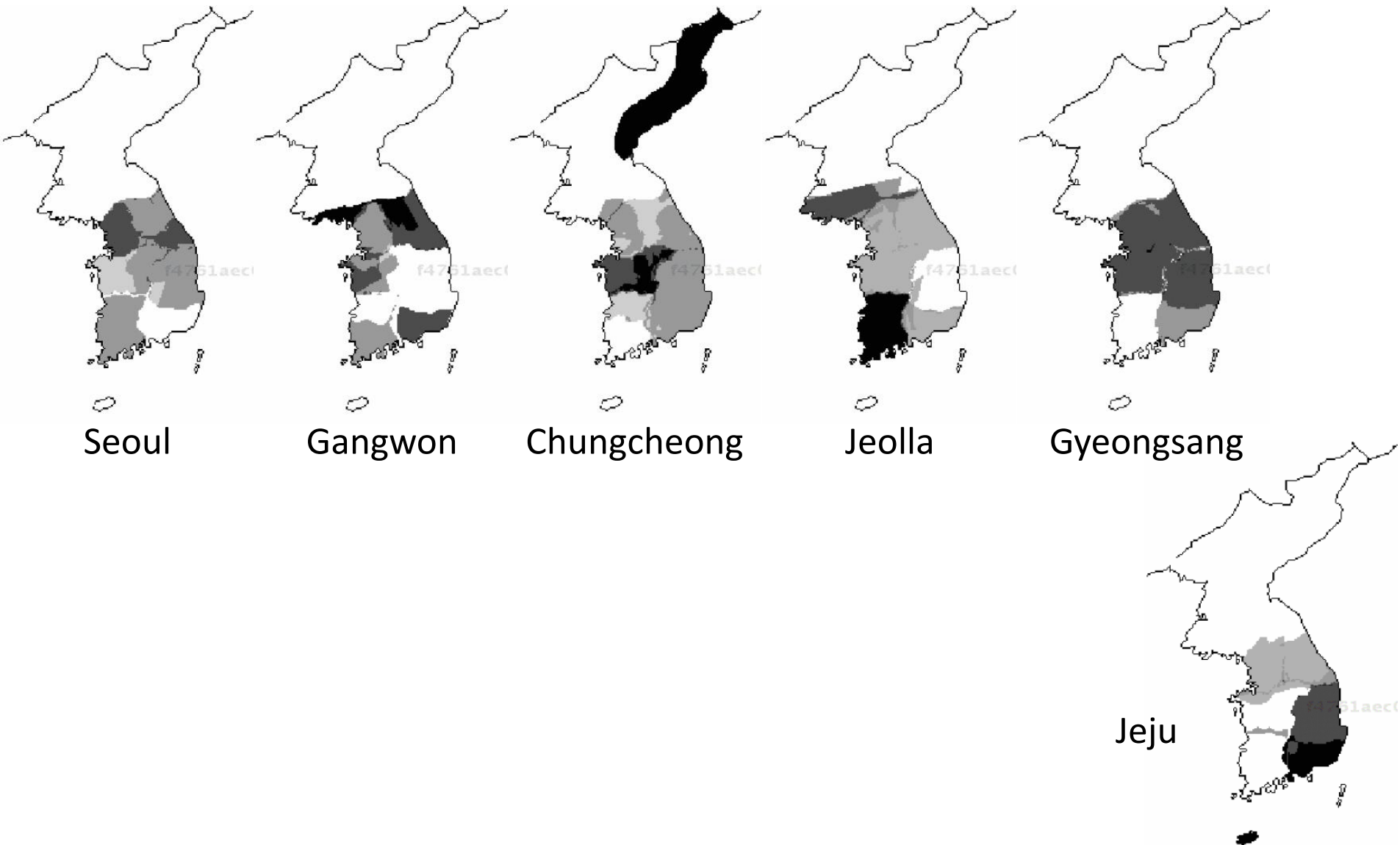
Where is the “most pleasant” speech?



It depends
who you ask!



Standardized pleasantness maps

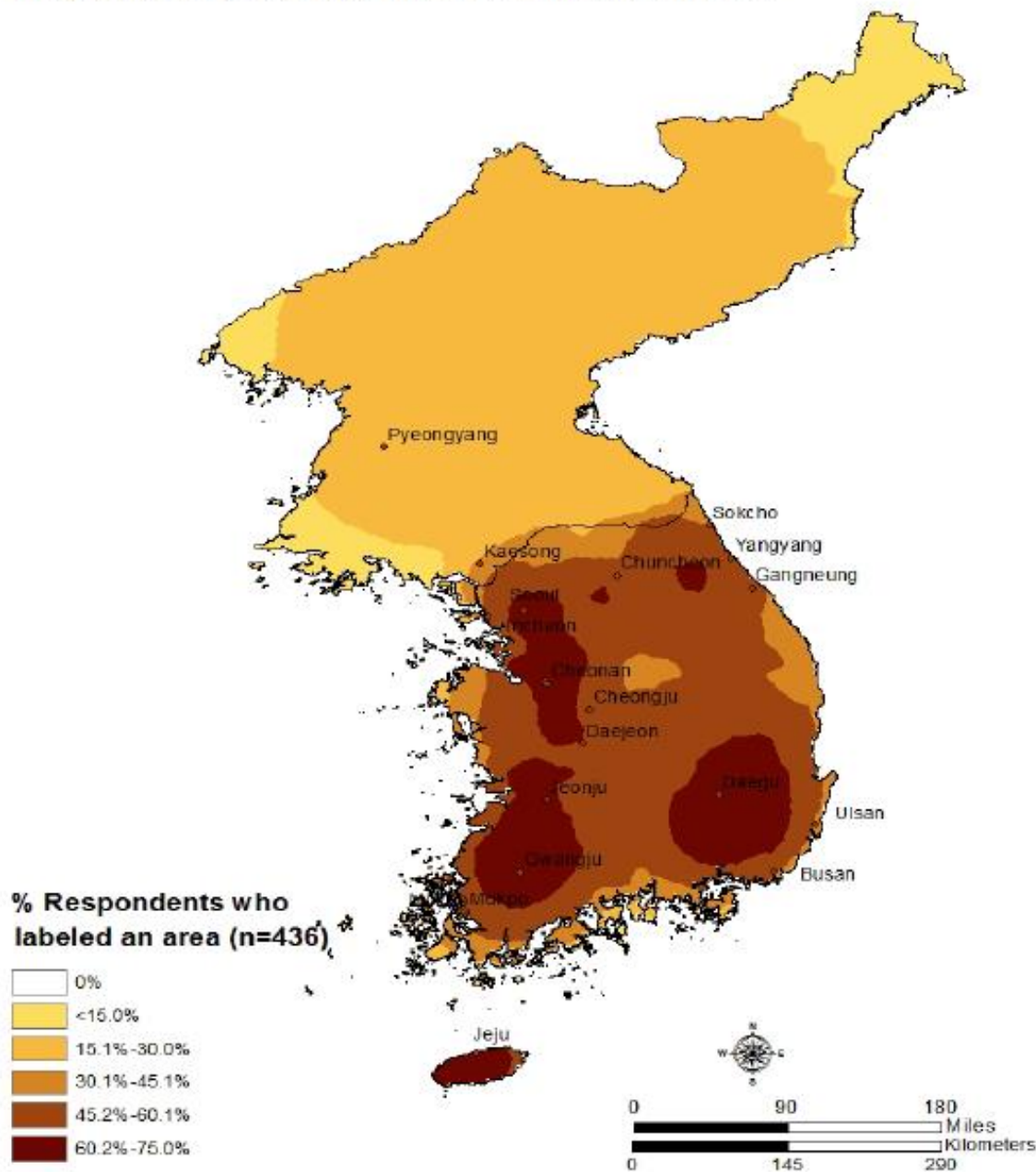


Jeon & Cukor-Avila 2015: Overview

- A more recent study of perceptual dialectology in Korea.
- Also used a map task, but with a much more diverse pool of respondents, varying in age, education, and hometown.
- Their main claim was that Koreans do *not* perceive dialect regions as coterminous with political boundaries; this conclusion goes against the findings of Long & Yim (2002).
- They analyzed respondents descriptions of dialects more systematically than Long & Yim did.

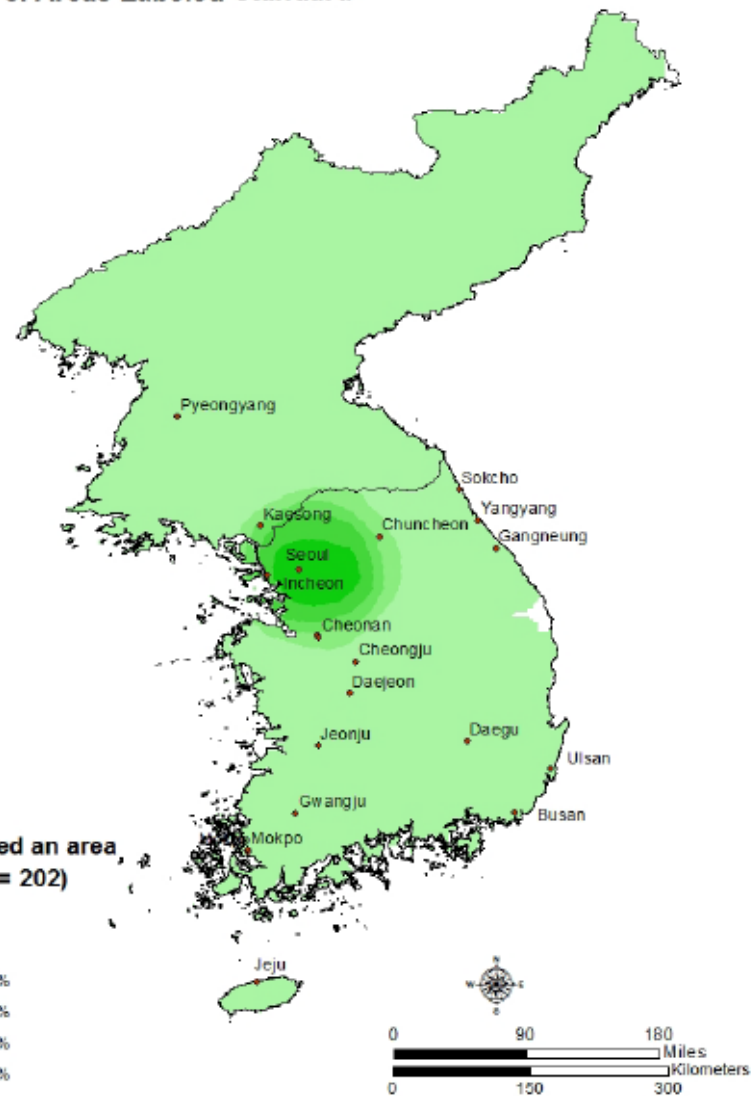
Koreans' Perceptions of Language Variation

Frequency of Areas Identified by All Respondents



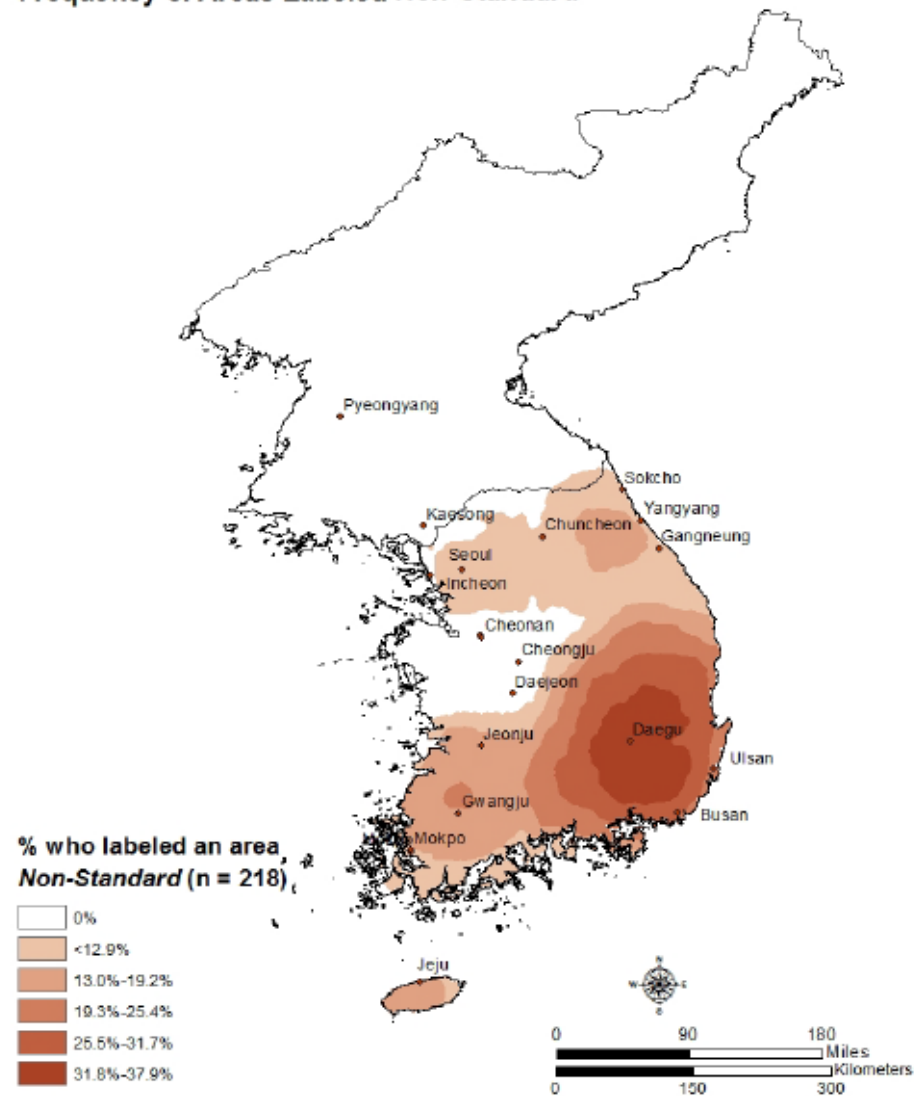
- The darkest regions show where the most respondents said speech is “different”.
- But note that these are averaged across all respondents. It’s not necessarily the case that many (or any) respondents circled those exact regions.

Koreans' Perceptions of Language Variation (All Respondents)
Frequency of Areas Labeled *Standard*



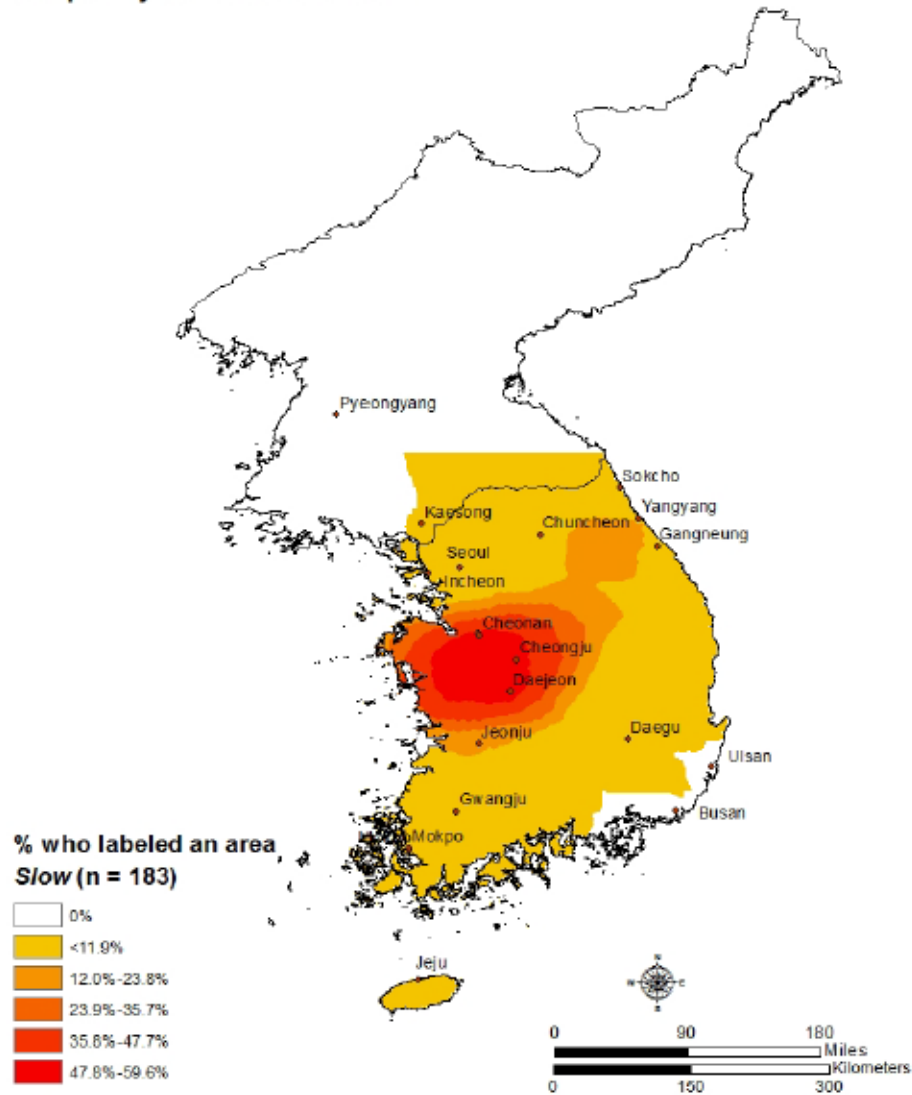
Standard

Koreans' Perceptions of Language Variation (All Respondents)
Frequency of Areas Labeled *Non-Standard*



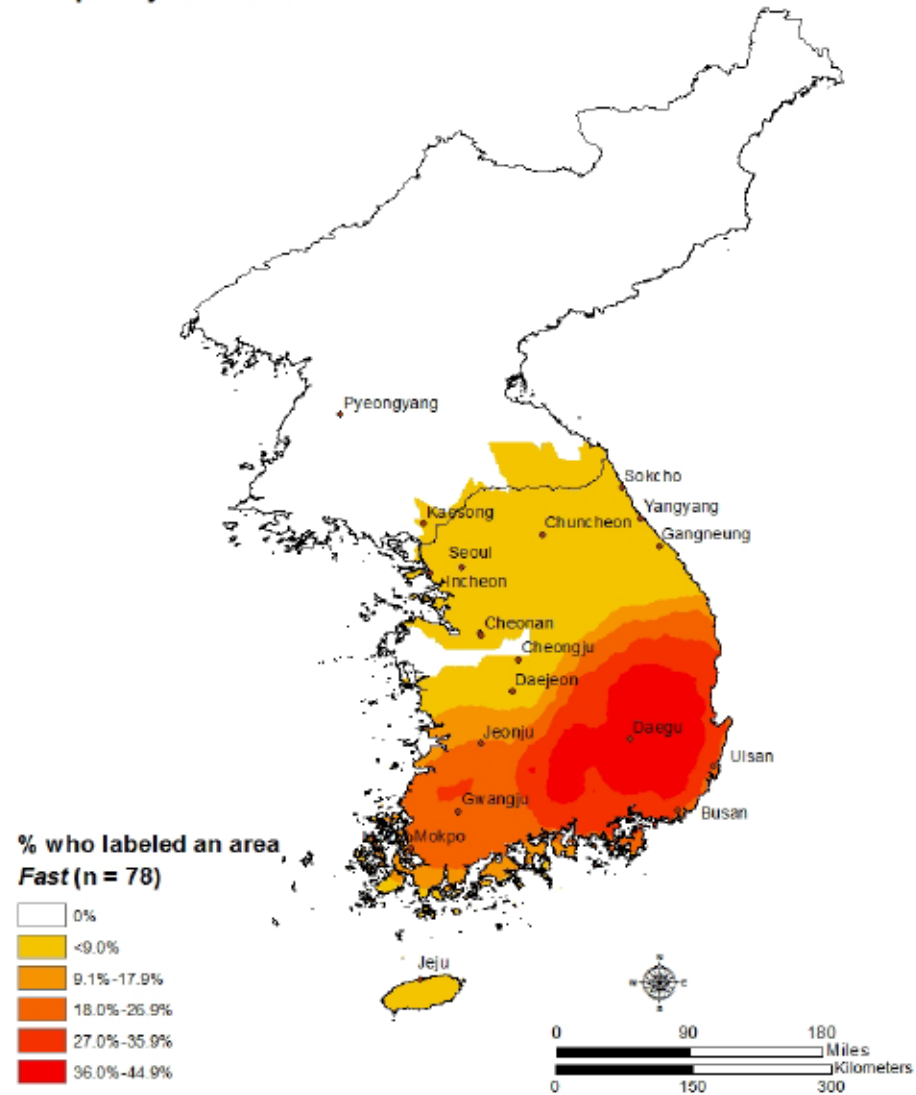
Non-Standard

Koreans' Perceptions of Language Variation (All Respondents)
Frequency of Areas Labeled *Slow*



Slow speech

Koreans' Perceptions of Language Variation (All Respondents)
Frequency of Areas Labeled *Fast*



Fast speech

Some conclusions from perceptual dialectology

- People's beliefs about dialects do not always reflect linguistic reality.
- People's thoughts about language and place are complicated, and may sometimes appear contradictory.
- People's responses may depend greatly on how the question was asked (i.e. how it was worded).

Discuss your survey responses

- Get into groups of 3-4 people and share the results of your survey assignments. Some questions to consider:
 - Was there a difference in how Seoul and non-Seoul speakers responded?
 - Did both people answer the question as asked? Or did they flip the question around and instead comment on non-Seoul dialects?
 - Were the descriptions of Seoul speech positive or negative?

Homework

- Language journal 1 – See description on Blackboard
- Due November 2