

14/08/19

L & S #5.

Bookbird

Date _____

Page _____

* Historical Linguistics:

Language Diachronics: How ^{is} the language different from what it was earlier.

Doesn't talk about HOW the change happened.

JULE'S LAW: Any sound change in a language is uniform and exceptionless. (Meaning it spreads to EVERY part of the population)

[V. NARROW]

→ [V. Strong law]: The law claimed there should be no variation in language. which wasn't true.

Nence, DIALECTOLOGY came into being

to

① Preserve / Record the changes in languages.

② Deal with probable explanations to such changes unlike the historical strong laws.

Attempts at Monolingual Language Survey.

- George Wenker (1876), sent out a 40 sentence questionnaire to all the schools of Germany. # Postal Questionnaire
- Jules Gillieron (-1897), hired a (France) fieldworker as he believed a lot of information such as the actual pronunciation. # Field Worker
- (LANE) Linguistic Atlas of New England.
- (SED) Survey of...



ISOGLOSS:

A geographical demarcation that separates a region into two or more parts on the basis of a linguistic variation

↳ phonetic

↳ lexical

↳ syntactic

↳ morphological

↳ Syntactical

↳ Semantic

Stronger

Distinction

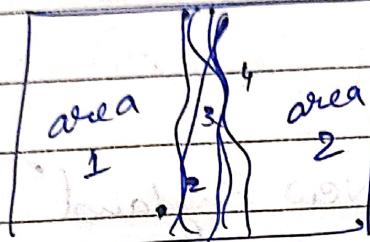
→ Interchangeability. (judge, mixed)

Bookbird

Date _____
Page _____

- A good way of identifying two dialect regions is by looking for ~~two~~ isogloss bundles.

Recurring geographical distinctions.



- ~~Some~~ Why and How do these ~~dialect~~ changes take place?

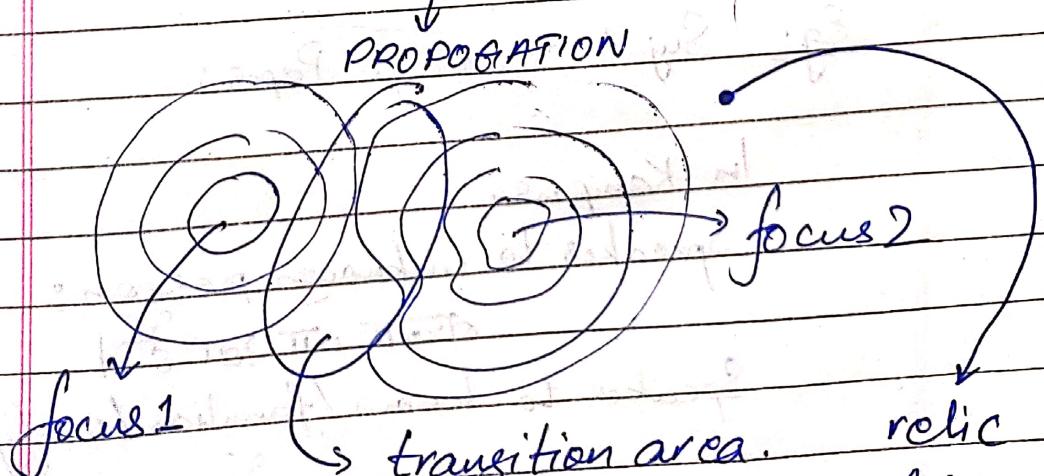
ans. PRESTIGE, a section of society seems as a source of INNOVATION

↓

FOCUS

↓

PROPAGATION



The WAVE THEORY

(not affected by the waves).

21/08/19

LS#7

Presentation -2.

TITLE: Social influences on Linguistic Variation.

In Presentation 1, we discussed about geographical dialectology

Case Study in New England → in US East Coast

24 children surveyed in their face to face communication.

3-6 yr grp1 7-10 yr grp2.

1) Verbal grammatical Survey.

Eg: Sujata something. Paper:

In Kanpur.

Speaker to unknown person:

शृंग विश्वेश |

Speaker to know/familiar /confy with guy

शृंग विश्वेश |

Summing up the case study:

* Factors defining variation in speech:

- 1) Gender
- 2) Socio-Ec status
- 3) Formality of speech } we've considered
these in the
demographics of
the 24 kids
- 4) Mood }
- 5) Verb Spoken.

↓

4) It was realized that many speakers inclined to -ing > -in slowly shifted to -ing < -in as the relaxed it into the conversation.

5) The usage of -in & -ing varies wrt the formality of the verb itself:

compensating

goin

Bookbird

Date _____

Page _____

★ 2 forms of prestige:

- 1) Overt
- 2) Covert

24/08/19

LS #8

Bookbird

Date _____
Page _____

Recaps:

- Solely Theoretical Approach to Ling
- Synchronic Def" of Lingo
- Diachronic Def" of Lingo
- Initial theories were RIGID UNNARROW
→ LAW

couldn't account for real language change.

- Modern Dialectology : Realized the traditional rural dialectology focussed only on the NORMS, who were steadily non-representative - This gave way for URBAN Dialectology

- There's No FREE Variance!
- Language is Heterogeneous.
(Fischer:)
- Labov termed this Heterogeneity as STRUCTURED.
- Now that we talk about Structure

Obligatory Rules & Optional Rules.

Obl: Eg: Aux-inv: In order to form a Q,
You are sleeping
↓

Are you sleeping

Option: Eg: The boy (who is) ~~smart~~ sitting
once there is sleeping

The boy is sitting over there
is sleeping.

Now A new Dimension was added.

Performance - VARIABLE
RULES

Variable rules = Performance

+ rules of language

How to judge Performance / How to find a relation within Variability? AKA How do we explain Linguistic Variability and Social variability?

⇒ ans. Quantify Them!!!

~~A. IDENTIFY~~ 1) You isolate a Linguistic Variable
IDENTIFY identify → Certain differences

B. QUANTIFY

C. CORRELATE 2) It should be salient (trv),
WIMP frequent enough, & structured
 eg: -in
 -e
 -in

3) They can be indicators, can be:

~~markers, can be~~

• Indicators

• Markers

• Stereotypes

frequency of
 uses of this
 linguistic
 variation

★ Indicator Eg:

Indicator

indicates

where

(UC)

Middle (MC)

class

(LC)

most
formal

least
formal

you belong in the community.

Indicators Do not show Style Shift.

Show style shifting

Not like

Bookbird

Register change

Date
Page

* Marker:

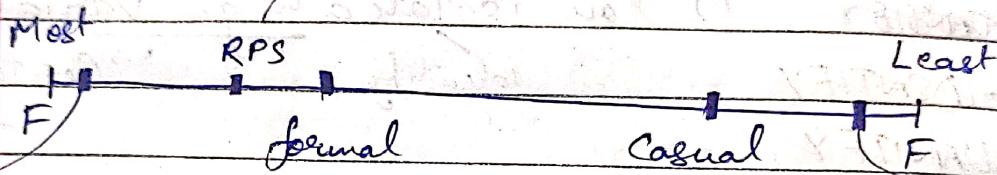
where if a certain SOCIAL VALUE
is attached to a word the VARIANTS.

And Due to that,

You Mind your Speech

UNCONSCIOUSLY

Read Passage



Minimal Pairs

e.g. pal

&
pal

- They said it has levels (fine grained)
- It's not binary

Vernacular

where your attention is totally
away from your speech.

The norms

(not norm!)

Nance, Labor

claims this indicates

change in progress.

Eg: Danger of death @.

Ask the interviewee if they've
been in a ~~bad~~ DoD situation.

They get SO involved in their story that they lose attention over their speech.

→ Vernacular is imp.

↳ because it captures the drift.

→ Minimal Pair is imp

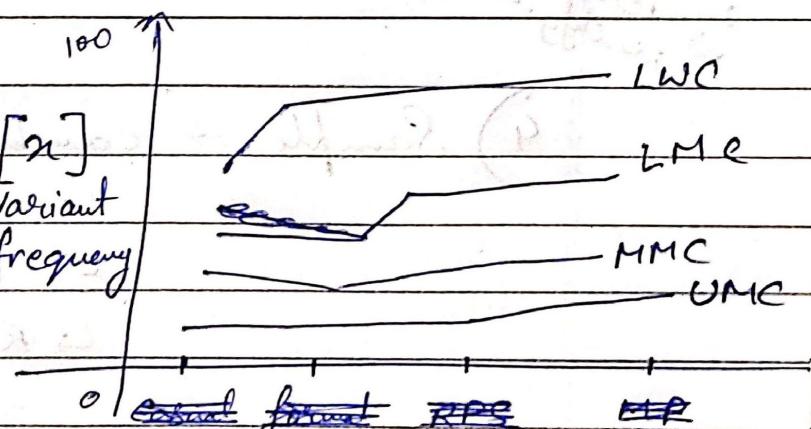
↳ because it captures the norm.

And you get a good perspective when you get the norm + the drift.

~~Stereotypes~~

Style Shifting

blue collar	{	LWC	[x]
		UWC	
white collar	{	LMC	Variant frequency
		MMC	
		UMC	



This is not really MP or RPS. formal casual
 gradual shift from L → R according to the formality

Indicator : Conscious Social ~ smooth
Value attached graph

Marker : Unconscious Social ~ discha
Value attached. graph

Now - English Spoken Language

Stereotype : Where the Speaker is
AWARE of the Social STIGMA
attached to the usage
and that is openly talked
about/mocked upon.

e.g. cockney English

↳ Drop of 'h' from

"How are you?"

- 1) wege
- 2) identity
- 3) identity

4) Sample - can be

↳ random

↳ Semi random

↳ Representative

5) Interview - record/capture

Lang dialects & variety

Speech com

regional & social dia

inherent variability

Style Shifting

Lang var & change

Social Motiv for sound change

What is vernacular? why is vernacular?



28/08/19

Recap:

- The heterogeneity we see is structured \Rightarrow no free variation
We can't share these things under the rug.
- In order to understand this we must study PERFORMANCE.

↳ 1. Identification of Linguistic Variation

- Indicators: Unconscious { Shows No Style Shifting }
- Markers: Social Value attached { Shows Style Shifting } // Preferred by linguists as dynamic
- Stereotype:

2. Sample

3. Interviewer - Elicit Data

↳ Identification

Systematic observation of speech.

↳ Real time interpretation & transcription NOT POSSIBLE

↳ Hence, one must record the interview

↳ But this lets the speaker of FORMALITY creep in.

"OBSERVER'S PARADOX"

Abstract	+	Systematic
Racial	vs	Formal
data		data

\Rightarrow we observe the formality spectrum and choose the most optimal one.

Minimal word RPS formal casual Vocabulary.
Pairs List

more formal

Speaker is least bothered about the language usage. \rightarrow rather CONSCIOUS
↓
Hence the DRIFT becomes visible.

4. Note the frequency of the linguistic variable

↳ Eg: 10 min of casual speech may contain ~100 potential positions where V_1 or V_2 variant may be used.
e.g.: [h] & [∅] in

may contain ~100 potential positions where V_1 or V_2 occurs.
So we note how many times V_1 occurs and V_2 occurs.
cases like house [haʊs] & [aʊs]

↳ But not all variations are that easy to spot.

↳ Transcription hence is considered the most dreaded task by a sociolinguist.
• enter "judging".

cases where the variation is not polar but a gradient.

e.g.: dandakaya → but actually b/w → and ←
we know the vowel because of

e.g.: Yorkshire English
↳ t & ? gradient.
but by what extent?

e.g.: Bangla নে নে নে

5. Identify social (notice extra-linguistic) factors:

Eg: (easily identifiable determinable)

(tough to determine):

Income	Education	Occupation
10Lk	Ph.D., Prof	Engineer, Doc
5k	Illiterate	Bajrang Dal.
x	y	z

$$\text{your SES score} = x + y + z.$$

gender, caste, ...

SES:
tri-class {education, income, expertise, credibility}

so, we zeroed in on the 3 basic parameters

↳ Income

• Education } Still, the definition of class / SES is not
• Occupation } stationary for all

↓ societies at all pts of time,
• are variable from society to society.

Also

ATTITUDE

6. Correlate, quantitative.

not enough

we also need: causality

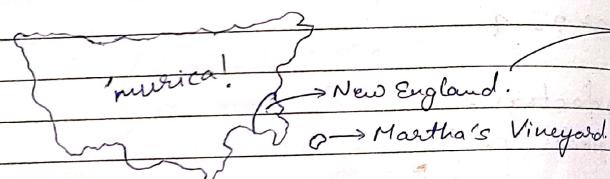
, regression, factor analysis?

⇒ Sociolinguistics has departed from historical linguistics, then differed from geographical dialectology both in theory and method.

— AND SCENE —

→ Island, off the coast of New England, US, East Coast

Martha's Vineyard:
(Laufer 1963)



findings:

[əɪ]

æɪ

[əɪ]

əu

[əu]

[əəu]

There are sizable chunks that speak both either.

→ LANE: Linguistic Atlas of New England was already prepared by Hans Kurath.

⇒ we have data of variability.

• centralized [əɪ]
[əu]

•

aɪ	eɪ
----	----

 : wəɪf // NE
wəɪf // rest of US
(prestige).
⇒ Slow shift from aɪ to eɪ

- Demographics of Martha's Vineyard:

- Native American
- Hispanics
- European-rooted
(Portuguese)

- So, the rich ~~immigrants~~ from the affluent mainland built their holiday homes ~~on~~ on the Island, and used to waste out the island in their parties.

- But the Vineyarders had to tolerate them cause paisa, rotada.

- So two diff section of people on the island.