Ch 10 case studies

- "The most beautiful lg is French"
- NC and Midwestern dialects
 (and perceptual dialectology)

Background preparation:

• Kaplan (2016), Ch 10, "The most beautiful language is French", section 10.3

1. Myths and research questions

- Ch 10 "myth": 'The most ___ language is ___'
- Case-study section theme:
 'Are some dialects more beautiful than others?'
- How does this case-study theme relate to...
 - The "myth"
 - Topics presented in the rest of the chapter (discussed last time)?
 - Other chapters in the book?

2. 'Standard' dialects are 'pleasant'

- We saw last time that in perceptual dialectology studies, there is a tendency for the **standard** variety of a language to be judged as 'pleasant'
- Kaplan raises two hypotheses about the reason for this link between standard status and pleasing aesthetics — what are they?

2. 'Standard' dialects are 'pleasant'

- We saw last time that in perceptual dialectology studies, there is a tendency for the **standard** variety of a language to be judged as 'pleasant'
- Kaplan raises two hypotheses about the reason for this link between status as standard and pleasing aesthetics — what are they?
 - inherent value hypothesis
 - imposed norm hypothesis
- What kind of experiment could attempt to distinguish between these hypotheses?

3. Anecdotal evidence: Lg change and variation

 If some language properties are inherently superior, we should see certain patterns in language typology

Examples?

3. Anecdotal evidence: Lg change and variation

 If some language properties are inherently superior, we should see certain patterns in language typology

Examples?

- Certain historical changes should be consistently viewed as improvements
 - Is "standard English" rhotic or non-rhotic? (see lecture outline from <u>Ch 2 discussion</u>)
- The same properties should be considered prestigious in all language communities

3. Anecdotal evidence: Lg change and variation

- Are there, in fact, language patterns that are common across unrelated languages?
 - Some examples from WALS: [1] [2]

- Is 'intrinsic (aesthetic) value' the only explanation for high typological frequency?
 - What factors do linguists more typically propose (aka argue about)?

4. Giles et al. (1974b)

- Athenian vs. Cretan Greek
 - Who was their participant (listener) population?
 - What was the task?
 - How were the language samples created?
 Presented?
 - What were participants asked to rate?

4. Giles et al. (1974b)

Results

Table 10.1 Mean ratings of the two Greek dialects. t-values test whether the Athenian and Cretan varieties received significantly different ratings; none did. Smaller numbers indicate greater presence of the relevant attribute (prestige, intelligence, etc.). Table 1 of Howard Giles, Richard Bourhis, Peter Trudgill, and Alan Lewis, 'The imposed norm hypothesis: A validation,' The Quarterly Journal of Speech, 60(4): 1974, 405–410.

Greek Dialects	Evaluative Scales					
	Prestige	Aesthetic	Intelligent	Tough	Amusing	Sophisticated
Athenian	4.70	5.39	4.22	4.33	6.33	4.89
Cretan	4.61	4.96	4.20	4.46	6.61	4.74
t values (d.f. = 45)	0.28	1.45	0.08	0.19	0.47	0.87

4. Giles et al. (1974b)

- Any concerns about methodology or results?
 - Order of presentation?
 - Who made the Greek recordings?

5. Moreau et al. (2014)

- Different varieties of Wolof
 - Who was their participant (listener) population?
 - What was the task?
 - How were the language samples created?
 Presented?
 - What were participants asked to rate?

5. Moreau et al. (2014)

- Results (Kaplan 2016: 230)
 - Both groups of students were right a little more than 60% of the time; Moreau et al. report that their performance was better than chance (p < 0.001 for both groups).
 - Moreover, neither group of students performed significantly better than the other (p = 0.706).
- Any concerns about methodology or results?

6. General discussion

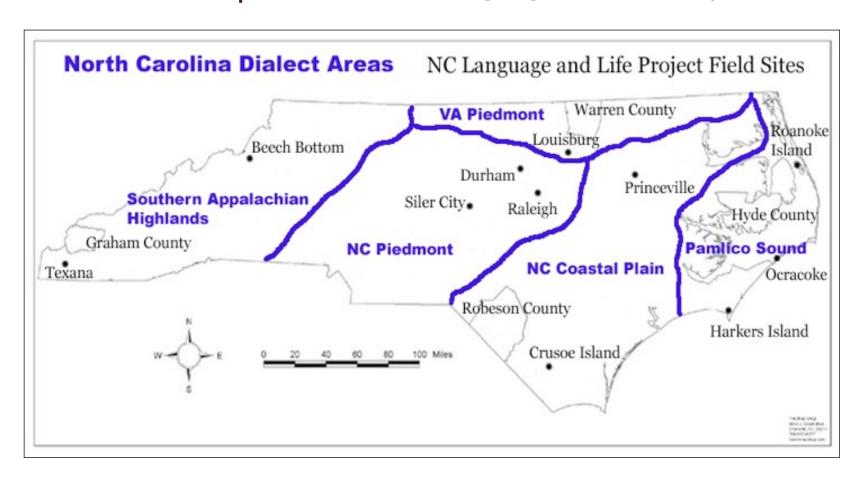
 To what extent were the experiments discussed evaluating beauty vs. other kinds of aesthetic (etc.) qualities?

 What are some reasons Kaplan gives for the small amount of research in this area?

3. NC dialects

Dialectology of NC:

NC dialect map (from the NC Language and Life Project, NCSU)



3. NC dialects

- Examples of NC dialects
 - Voices of North Carolina 8th grade dialect awareness curriculum (NCSU)
 - International Dialects of English Archive (IDEA),
 NC page

- The following discussion is based on:
 - Niedzielski, Nancy (2002). Attitudes toward Midwestern American English. In Daniel Long and Dennis R. Preston (eds.), *The Handbook of Perceptual Dialectology*, vol. 2, 321–328. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

 [Link to ebook through UNC Libraries]
- with additional detail from this overview article at Slate.com:
 - Mifsud, Rob (2012). Vowel Movement: How Americans near the Great Lakes are radically changing the sound of English. Slate.com, Aug 22, 2012. [Link]

- Midwestern speech is typically rated highly 'correct' by speakers around the US
- Midwestern speech is also typically rated highly 'correct' by Midwesterners
- However...

- The Northern Cities Vowel Shift: Background
 - The Wikipedia article (<u>Inland Northern American</u> <u>English</u>) is really good
 - Audio examples and vowel charts from Penny Eckert (scroll down for Detroit)
 - Bill Labov discussing the NCVS (YouTube); if you're feeling brave, also skim through the comments

- What Midwesterners think about their speech
 - Mifsud's description of Niedzielski's work [link] Nancy Niedzielski, an associate professor of linguistics at Rice University, told 50 NCS speakers that she was going to play a recording of a speaker from Michigan saying the word B-A-G, which she spelled out for them. She then asked the test subjects to identify whether the signal they heard sounded like byag (the NCS pronunciation), bag (the "standard" pronunciation), or baahg (a vaguely British pronunciation). Not one of the 50 subjects said that they heard the NCS pronunciation.
 - See some of Niedzielski's own discussion: [link]