ABRALIN
Associação Brasileira de Linguística

PERCEPTION OF LANGUAGE VARIETIES

What's been going on?

ABRALIN AI VIVO

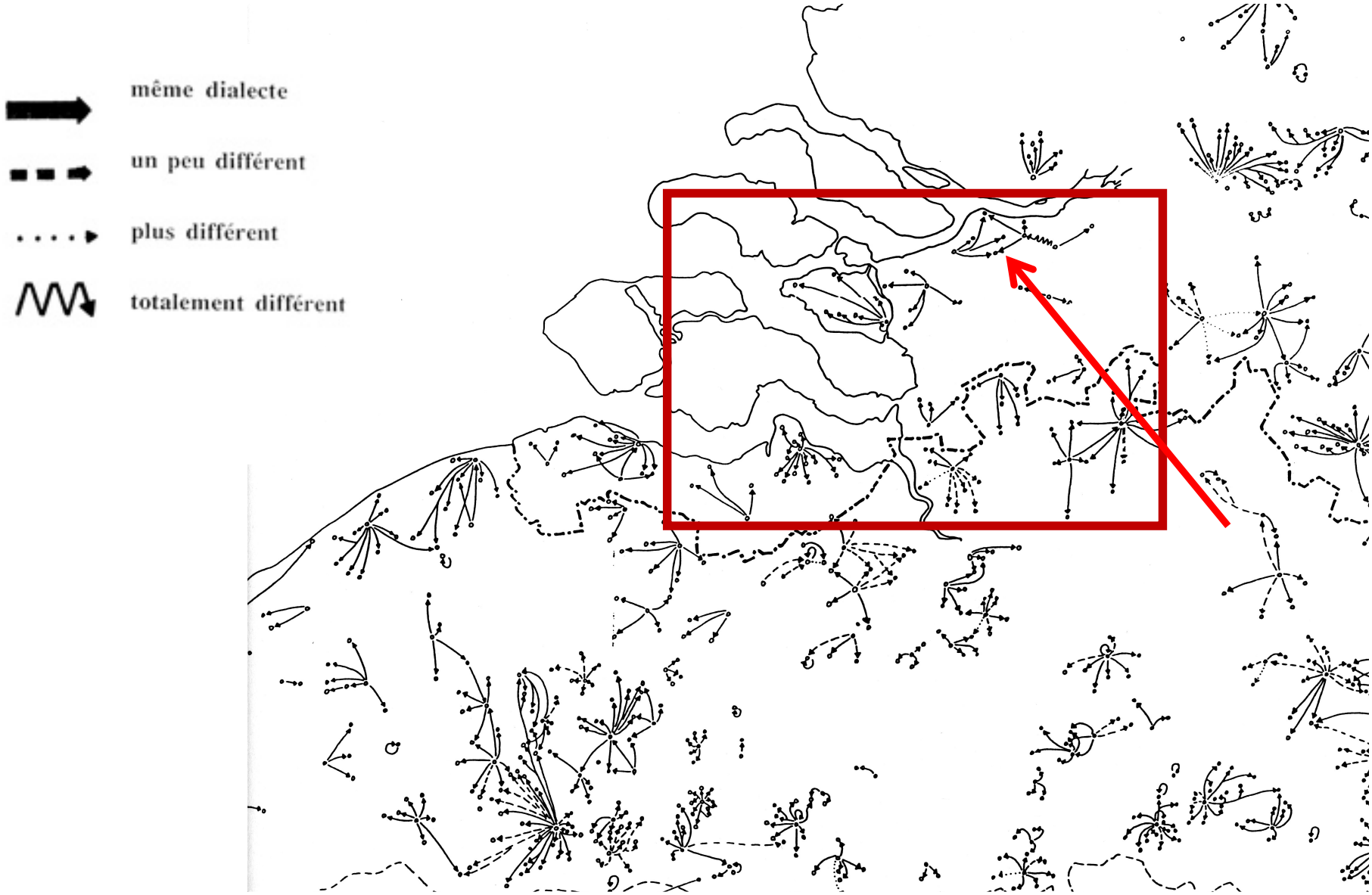
In cooperation with CIPL – Comité International Permanent des Linguistes, ALFAL – Asociación de Lingüística y Filología de América Latina, SAEL – Sociedad Argentina de Estudios Lingüísticos, AILA – Association Internationale de Linguistique Appliquée, LSA – Linguistic Society of America, LAGB – Linguistics Association of Great Britain, SLE – Societas Linguistica Europaea, ALS – Australian Linguistic Society, BAAL – British Association for Applied Linguistics and SEL – Sociedad Española de Lingüística

18 NOVEMBER 2020

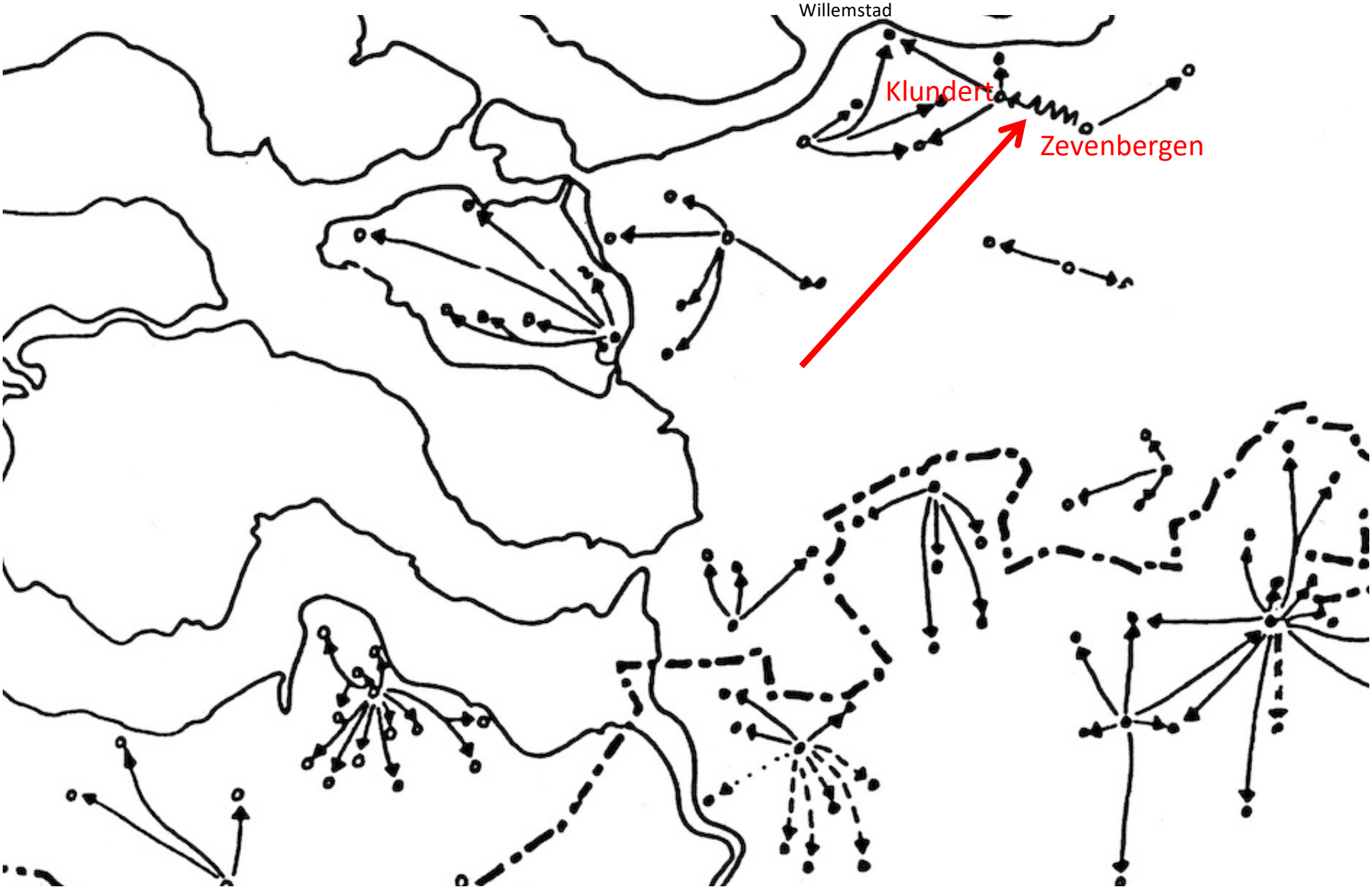
https://aoviva.abralin.org/lives/dennis-r-preston/

Dennis R. Preston
University of Kentucky

Where do people believe speech differs from their own?

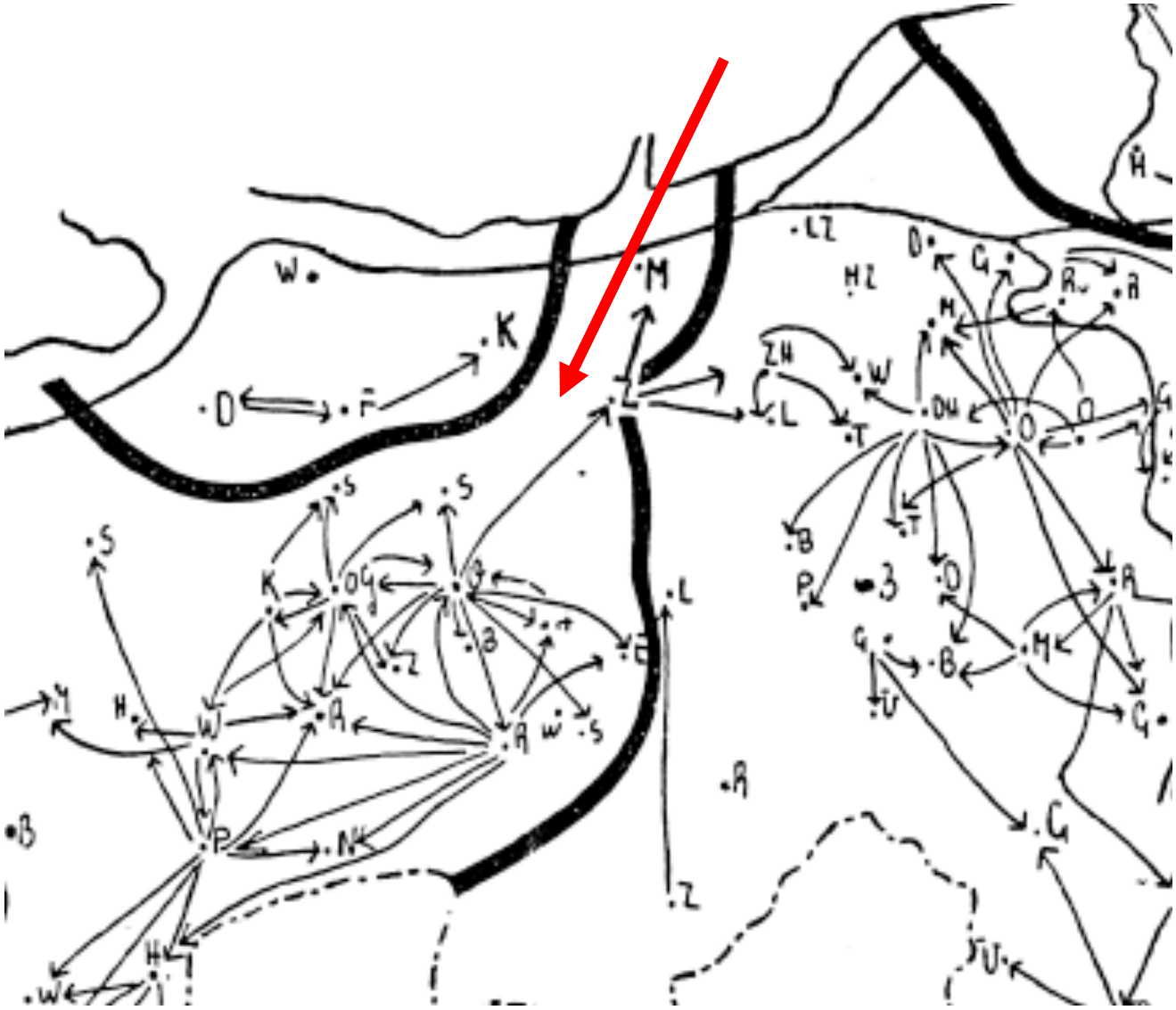


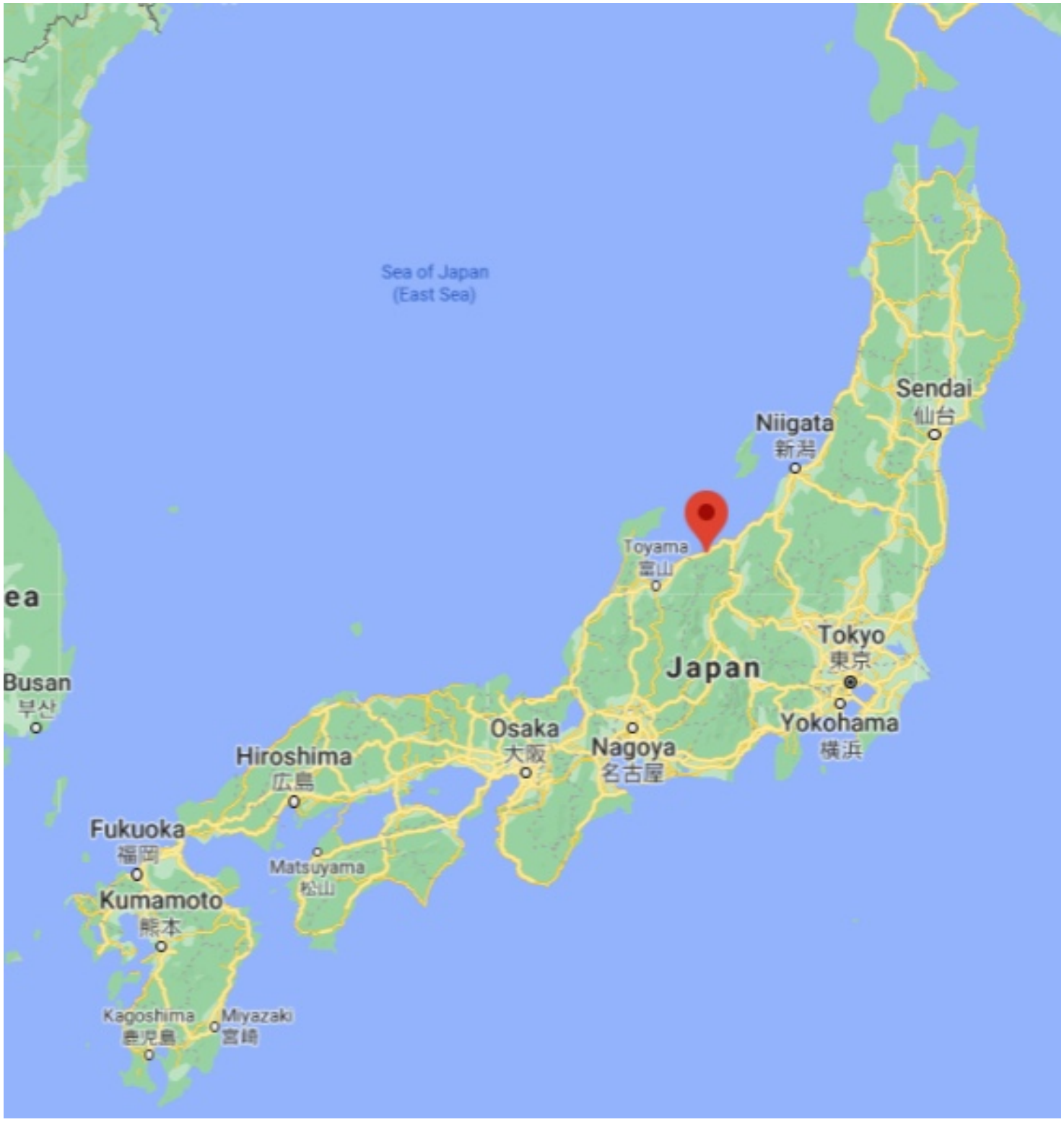
Perception of similarity/difference among dialects at The Netherlands-Belgium border (enlarged portion of Goeman 1989:543, from Willems 1897)

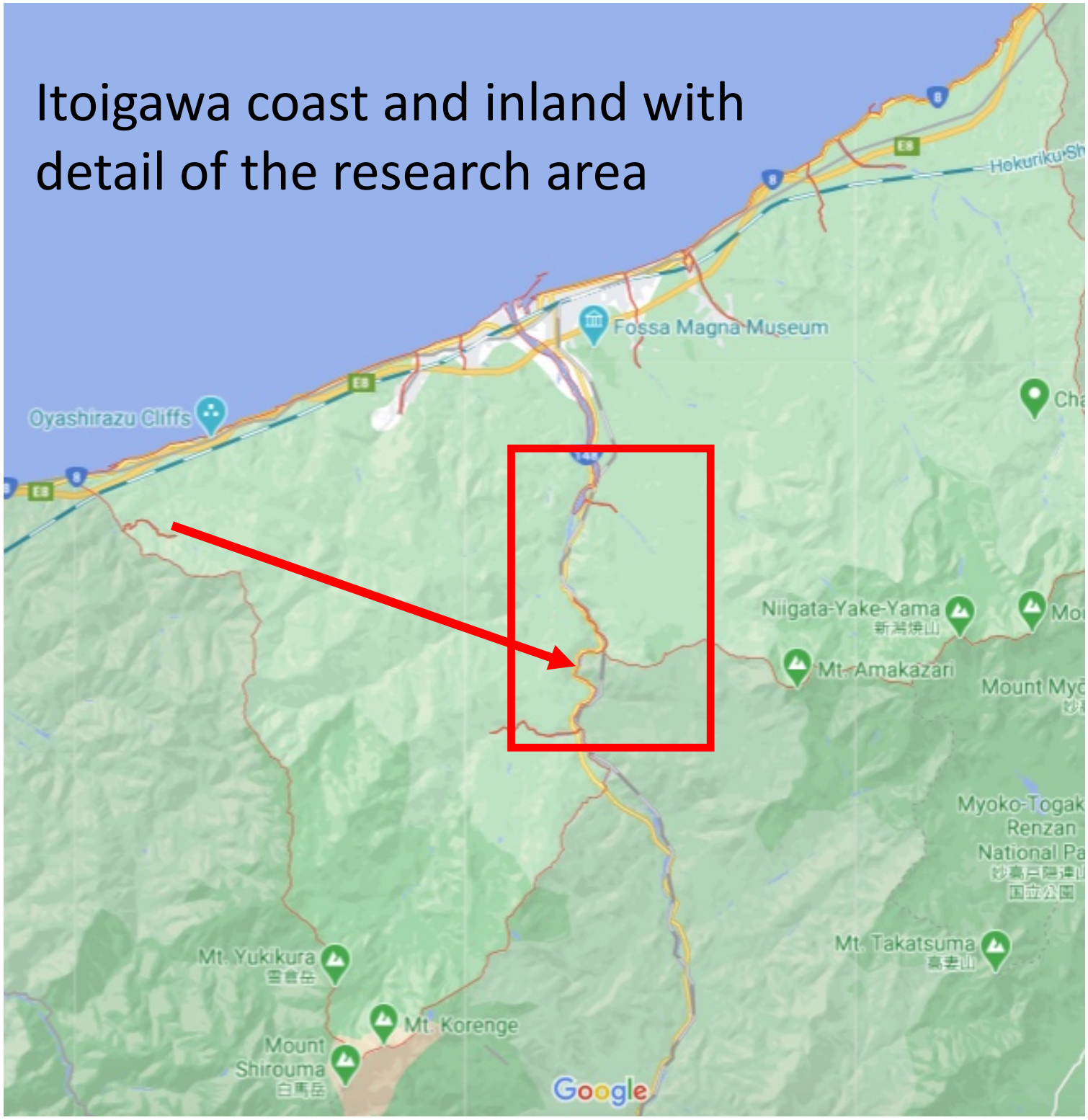


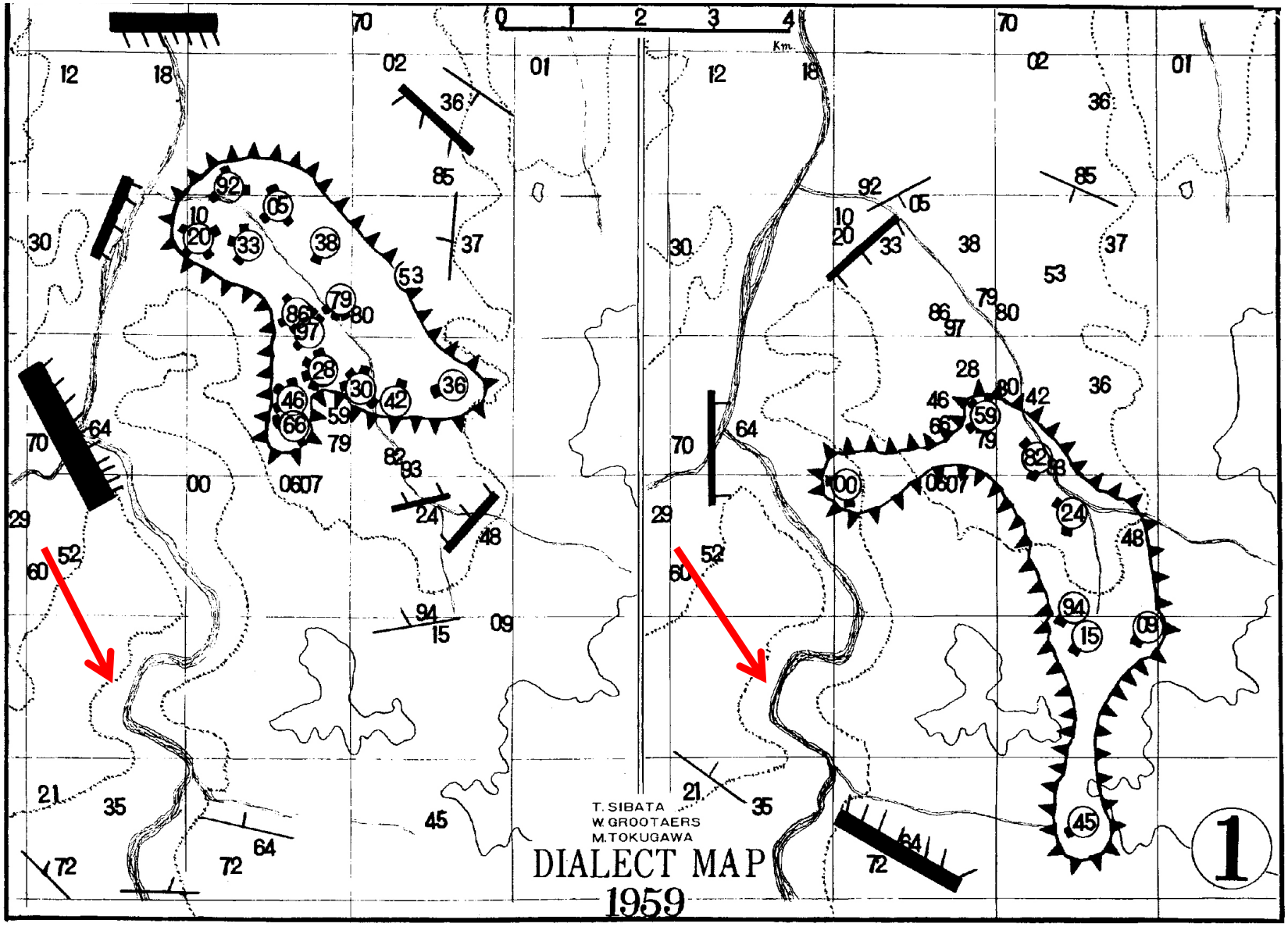
What's the problem between Zevenbergen and Klundert?

Weijnan's (1946) "Little Arrows," indicating the perception of similarity by the respondents; thick lines indicate dialectologists boundaries.

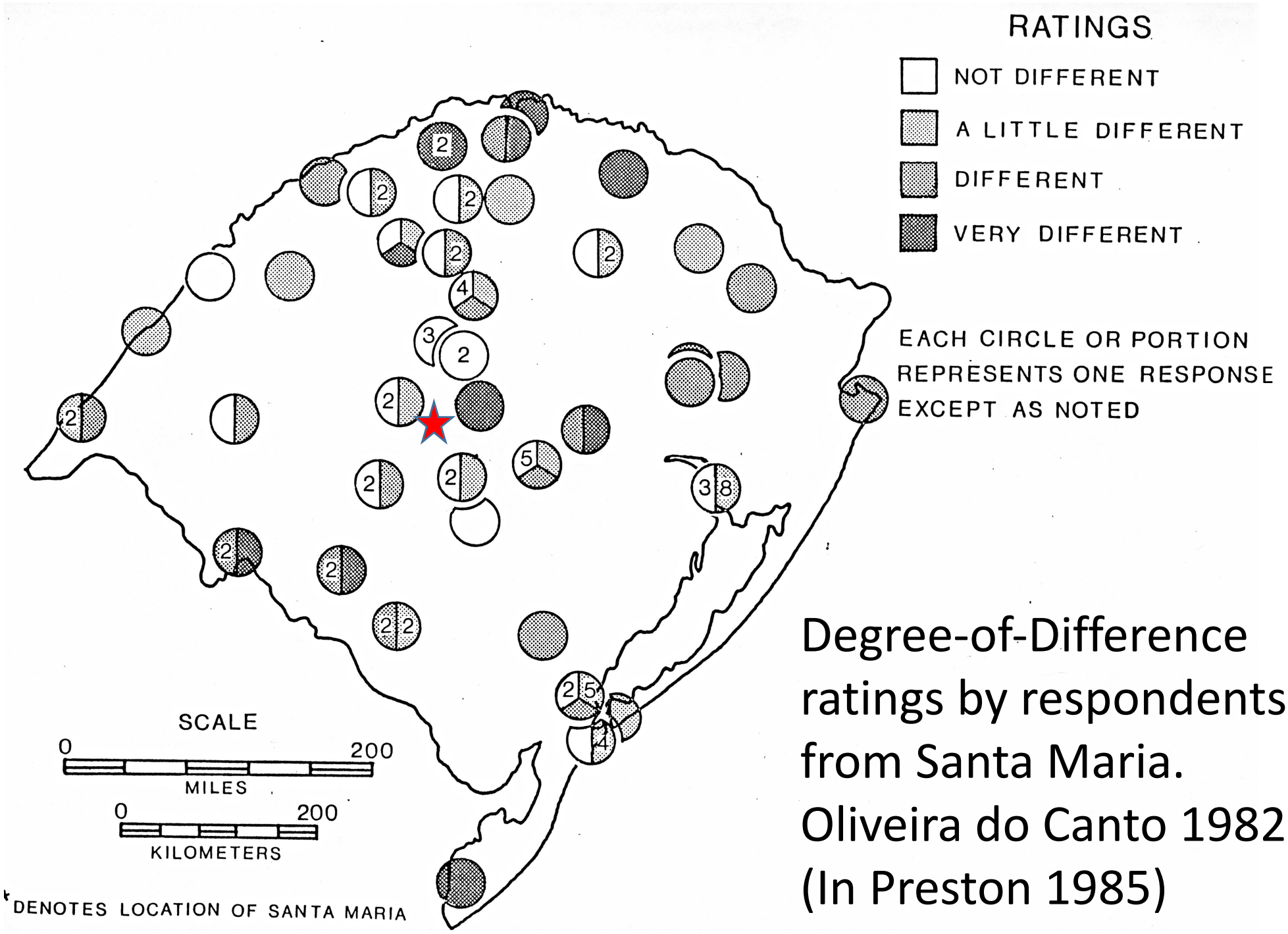



Sea of Japan
(East Sea)
Sendai
仙台
Niigata
新潟
Toyama
富山
Tokyo
東京
Japan
Yokohama
横浜
Osaka
大阪
Nagoya
名古屋
Hiroshima
広島
Busan
부산
Fukuoka
福岡
Matsuyama
松山
Kumamoto
熊本
Kagoshima
鹿児島
Miyazaki
宮崎

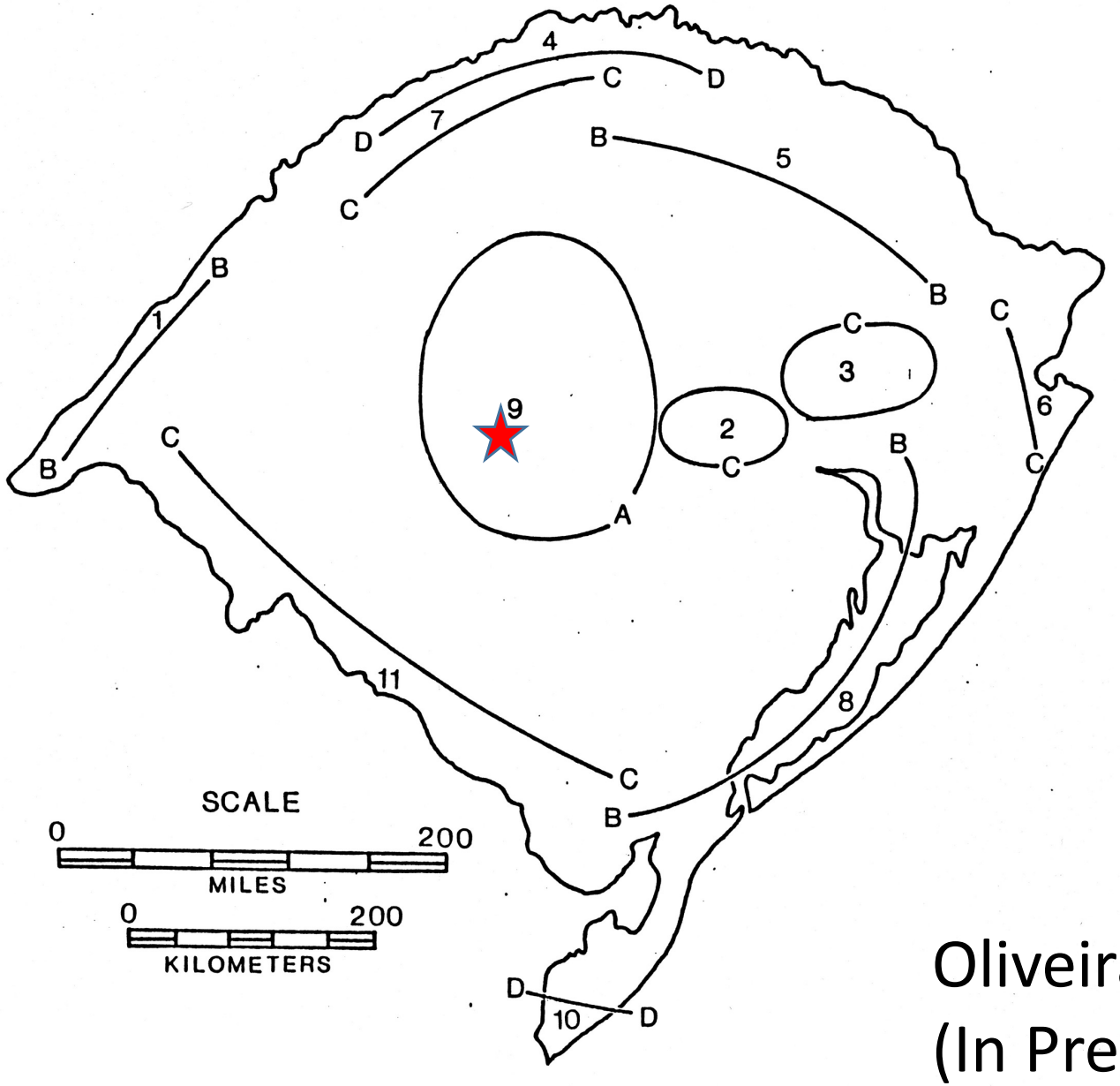

Itoigawa coast and inland with detail of the research area
Fossa Magna Museum
Oyashirazu Cliffs
Niigata-Yake-Yama
Mt. Amakazari
Mount Myō
Myoko-Togak
Renzan
National Pa
Mt. Takatsuma
Mt. Yukikura
Mt. Korenge
Mount Shirouma
Google



Sibata et al. (1959) map of different perceptual areas based on their identification of areas seen as different



Degree-of-Difference ratings by respondents from Santa Maria. Oliveira do Canto 1982 (In Preston 1985)



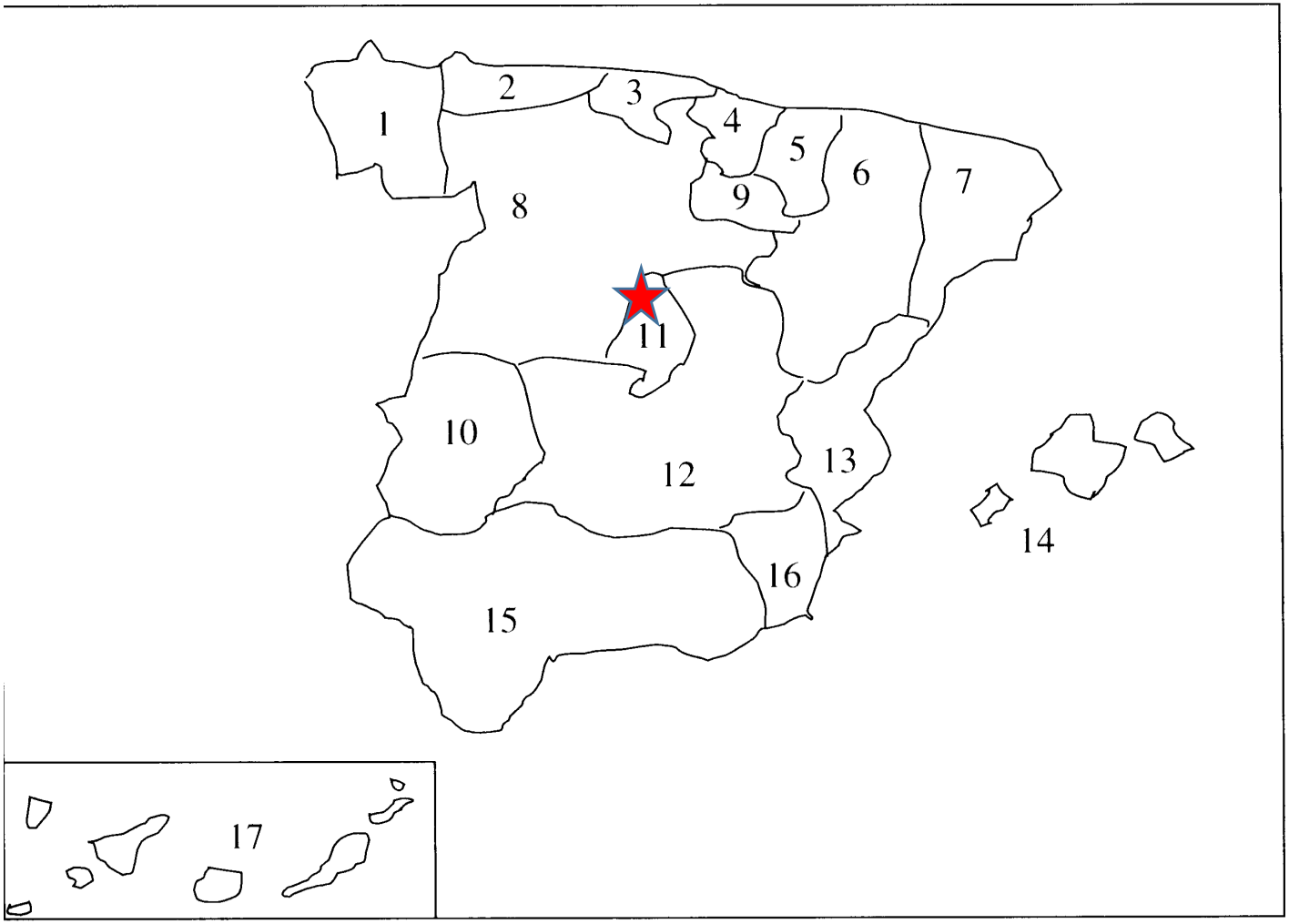
AREAS

1 ARGENTINE BORDER
2 GERMAN INFLUENCE
3 ITALIAN INFLUENCE
4 MISSÕES
5 NORTH
6 NORTHEAST
7 NORTHWEST
8 PELOTAS-PORTO ALEGRE
9 SANTA MARIA
10 SOUTH
11 URUGUAYAN BORDER

RATINGS

A NOT DIFFERENT
B A LITTLE DIFFERENT
C DIFFERENT
D VERY DIFFERENT

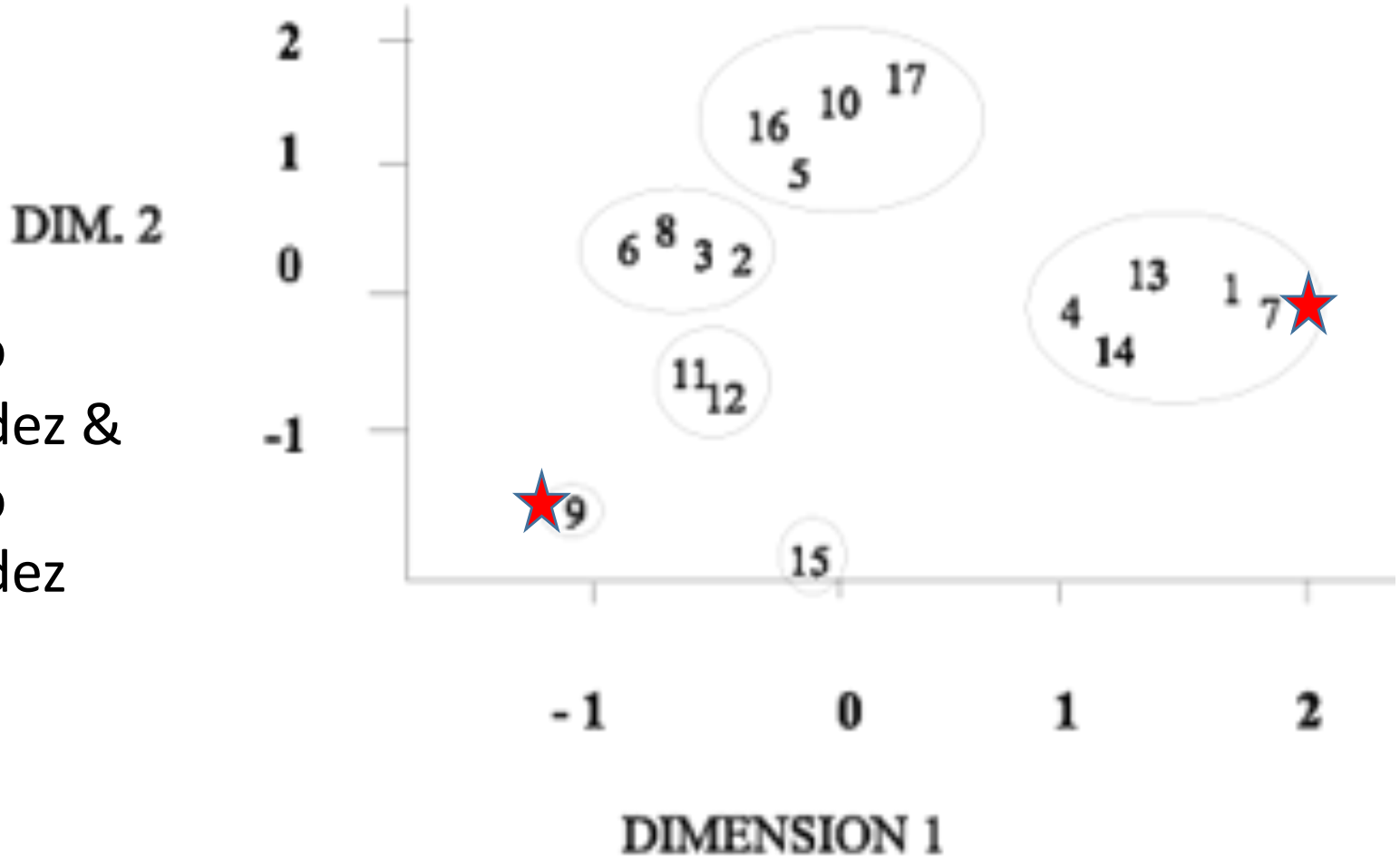
Oliveira do Canto 1982
(In Preston 1985)



1 Galicia
2 Asturias
3 Cantabria
4 País Vasco
5 Navarra
6 Aragón
7 Catalunia
8 Cast.-León
9 Rioja
10 Extramad.
11 Madrid
12 Cast.-Man.
13 Valencia
14 Baleares
15 Anadalucía
16 Murcia
17 Canarias

Degrees of difference of Spanish areas from the point of view of Madrid. (Moreno Fernández & Moreno Fernández 2002)

Moreno Fernández & Moreno Fernández 2002

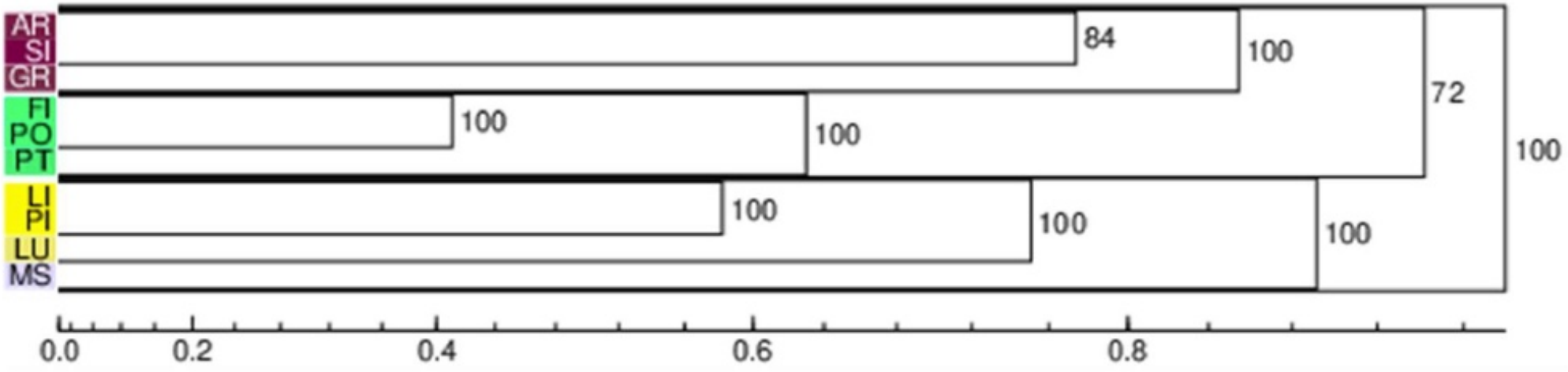


Dimension 1 -- horizontal (right-to-left)

7 Catalunia	17 Canarias	15 Andalucía	2 Asturias	12 Cast.-Man	9 Rioja
1 Galicia	10 Extramadura		3 Cantabria	11 Madrid	
13 Valencia	5 Navarra		8 Cast.-León		
14 Baleares	16 Murcia		6 Aragón		
4 País Vasco					

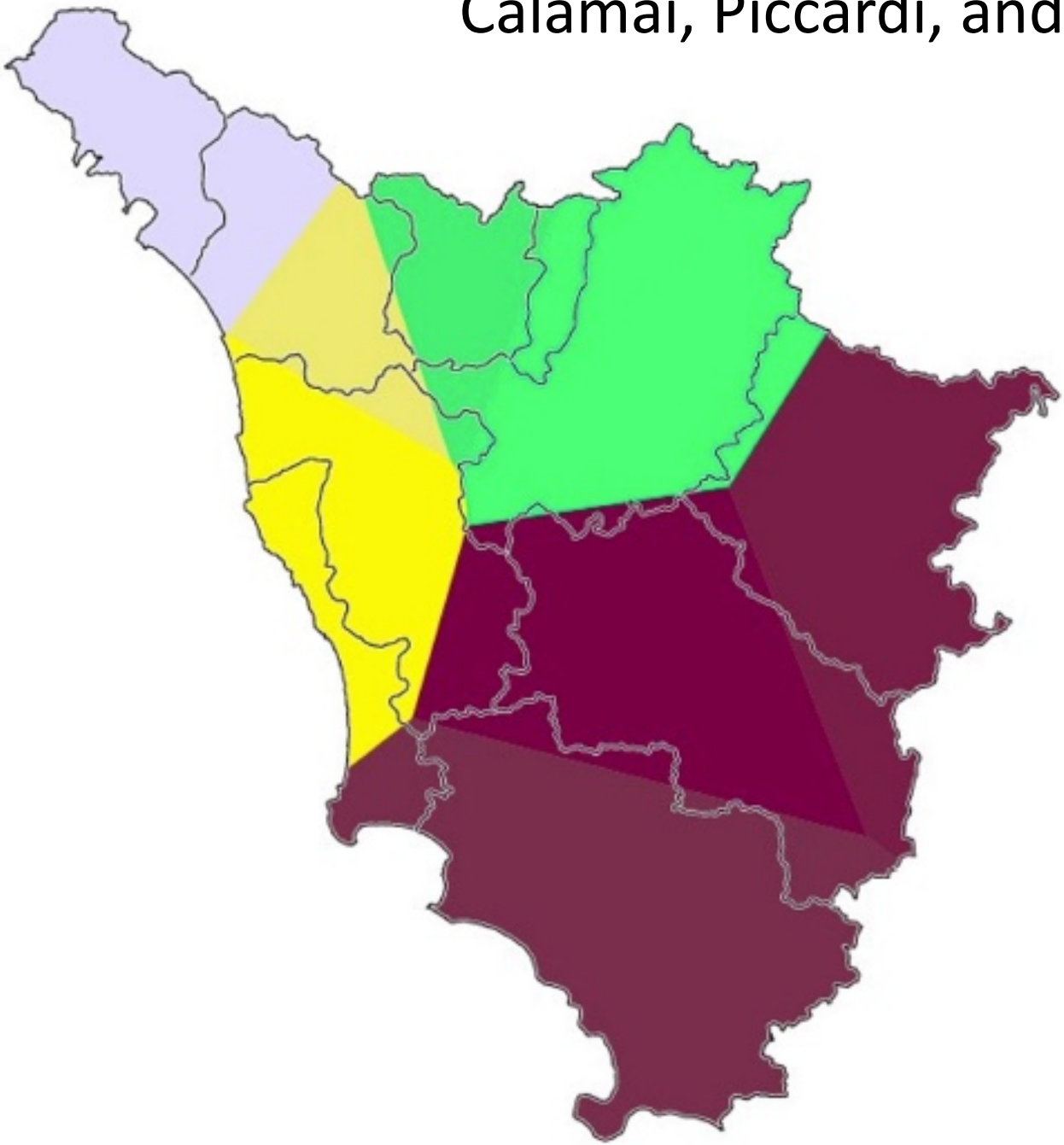
Map of Tuscany presented to respondents for a hand-drawn map task Calamai, Piccardi, and Nodari (submitted)

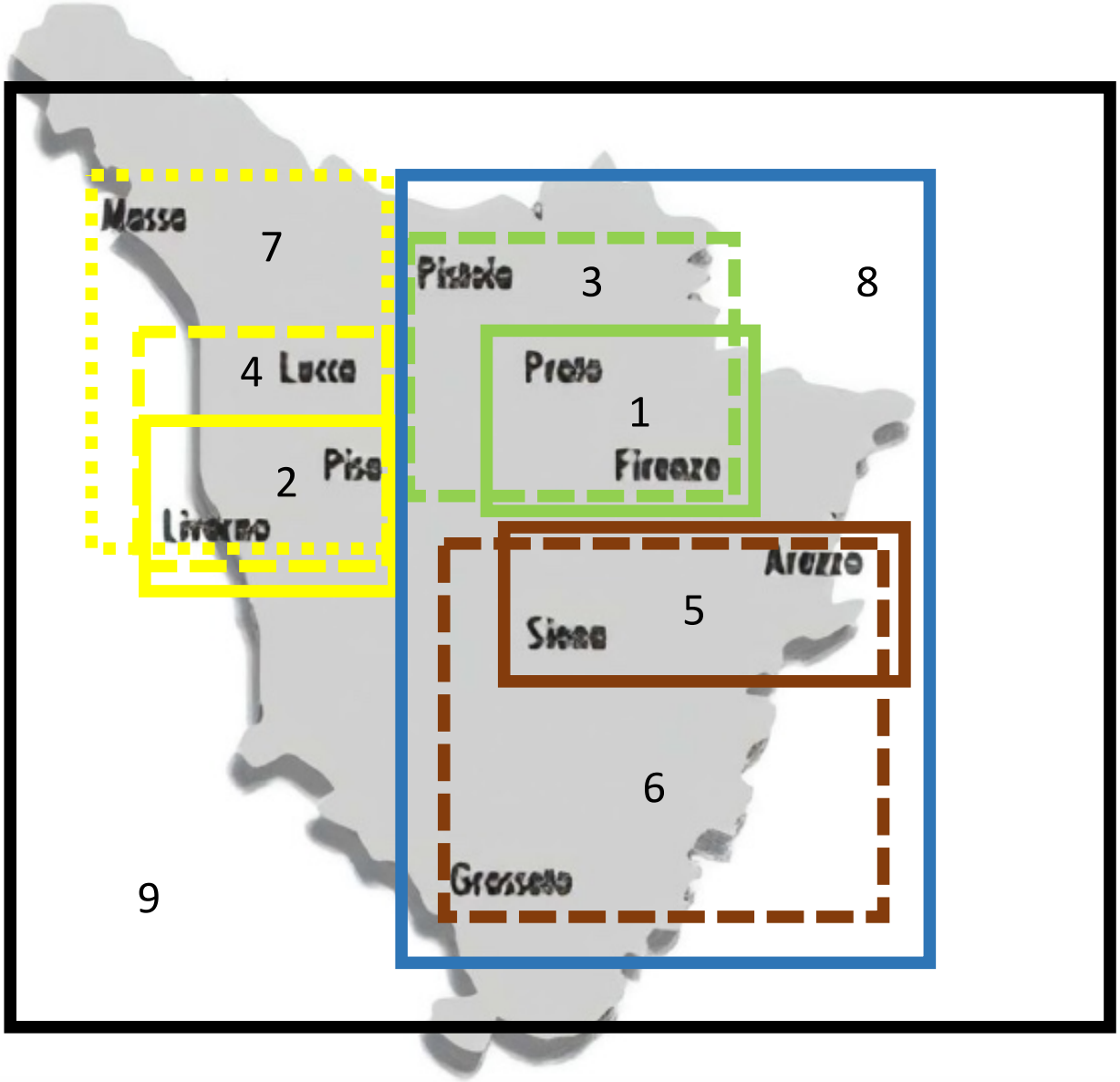
Figure 1: Gabmap probabilistic dendrogram (whole Tuscan dataset)



Calamai, Piccardi, and Nodari (submitted)

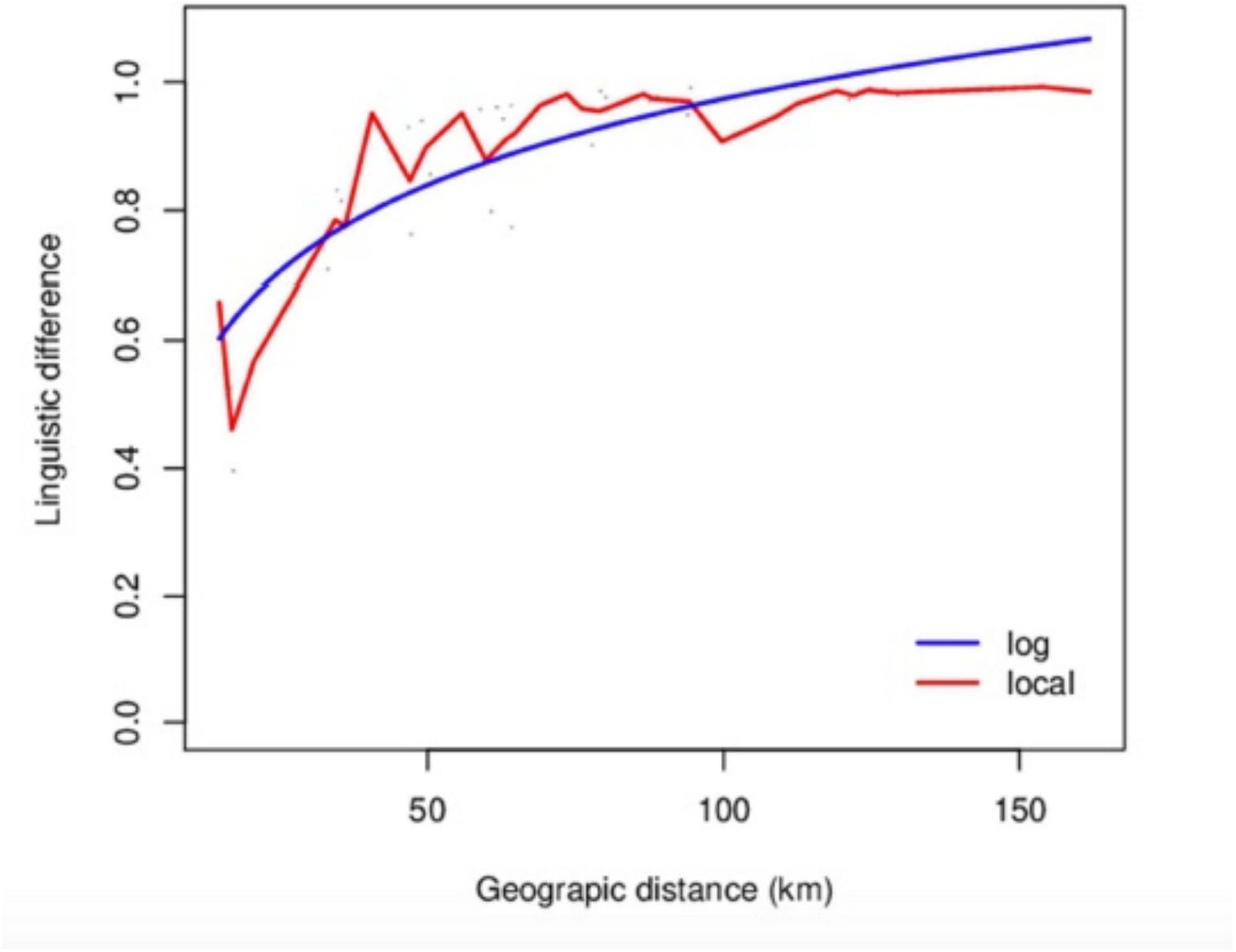
Calamai, Piccardi, and Nodari (submitted)





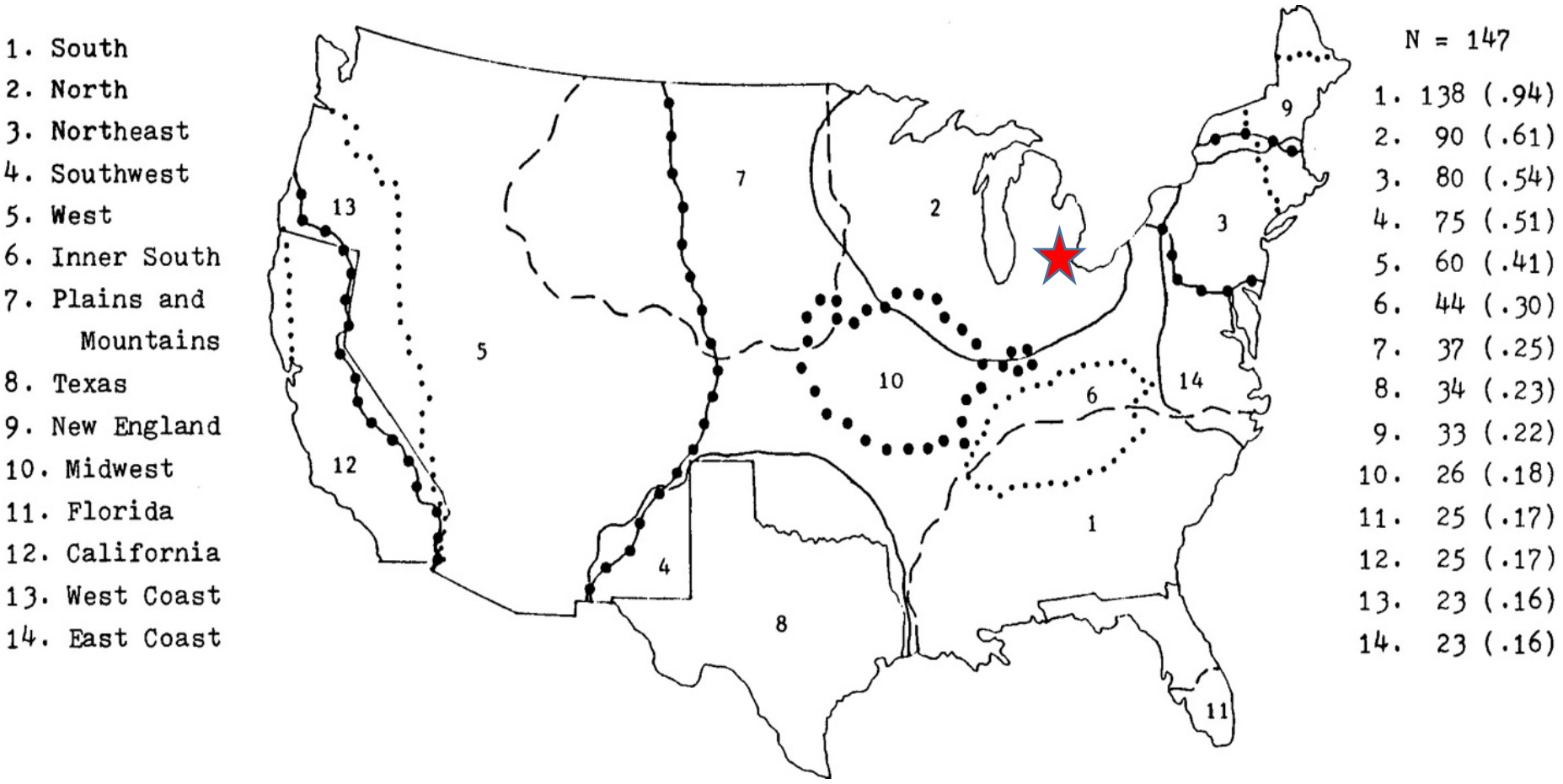
Cluster-based rank map of the dendrogram

Derived from Calamai, Piccardi, and Nodari (submitted)



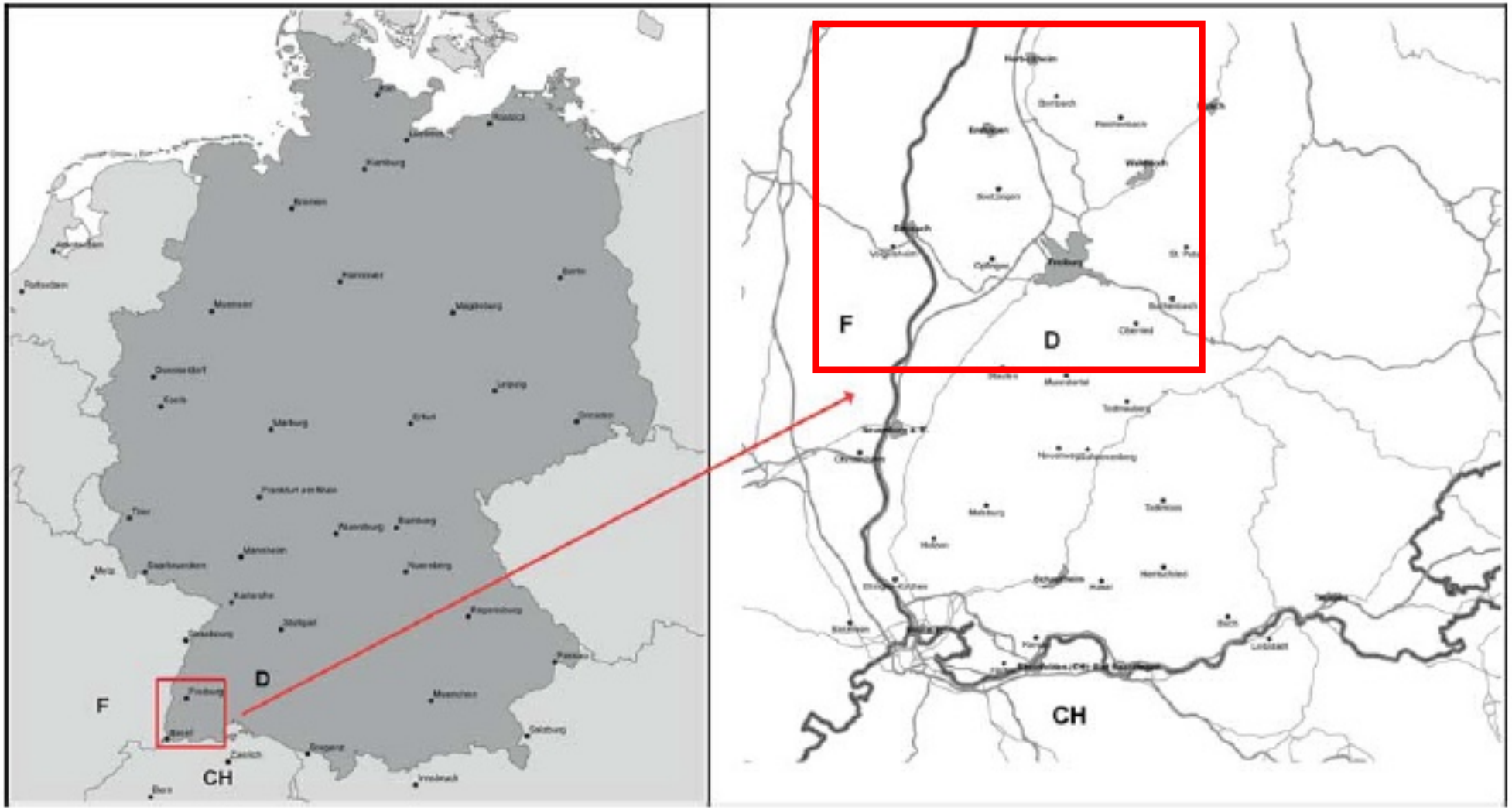
Calamai, Piccardi, and Nodari (submitted)

Hand-drawn map of differences in Rio Grande do Sul by a Porto Alegre respondent (Porto do Amaral 1982, in Preston 1985)
)



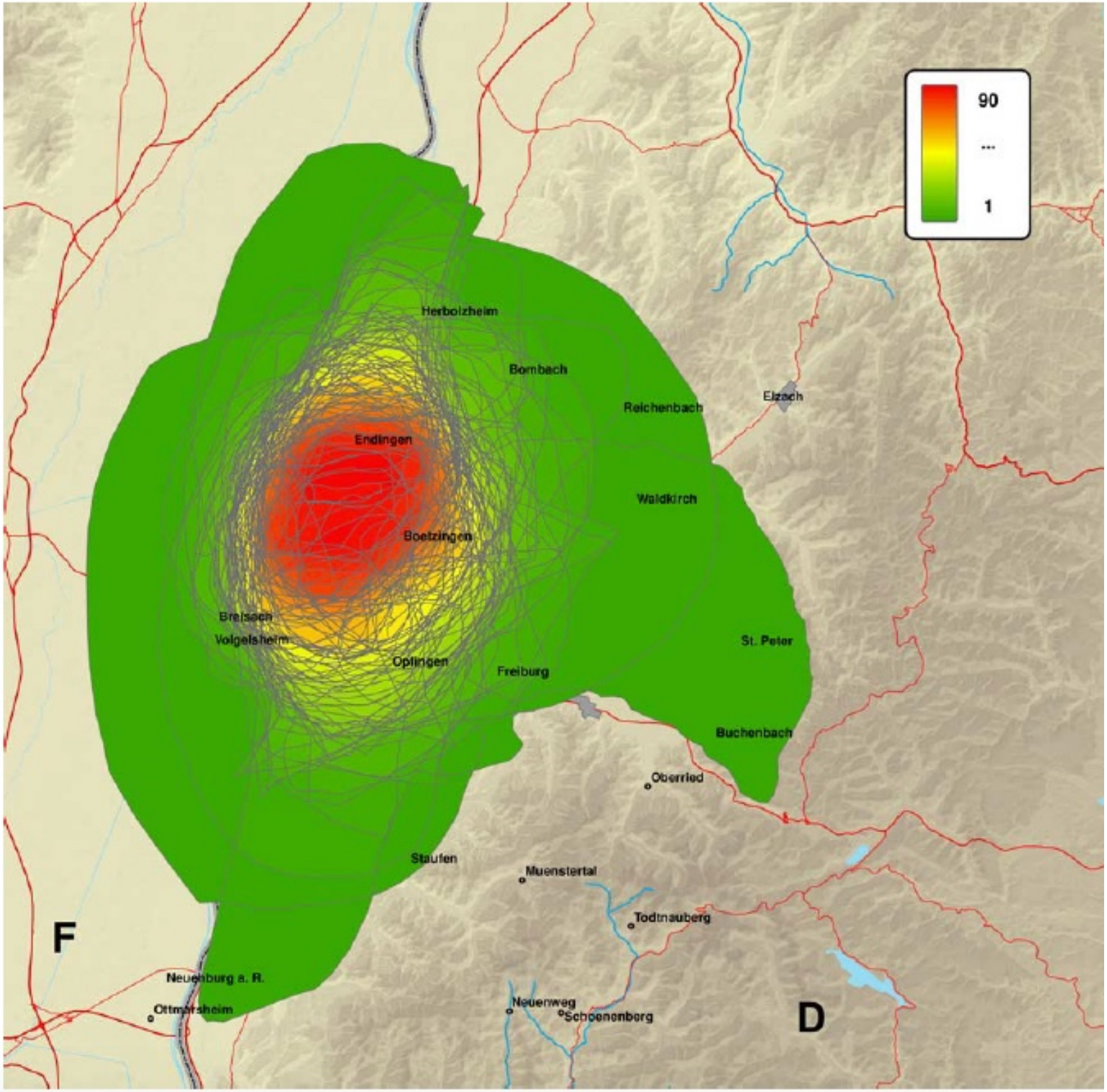
A computer-assisted compilation of hand-drawn maps by 147 southeastern Michigan respondents
(Preston 1999:362)

EVERYTHING CHANGES WITH GIS

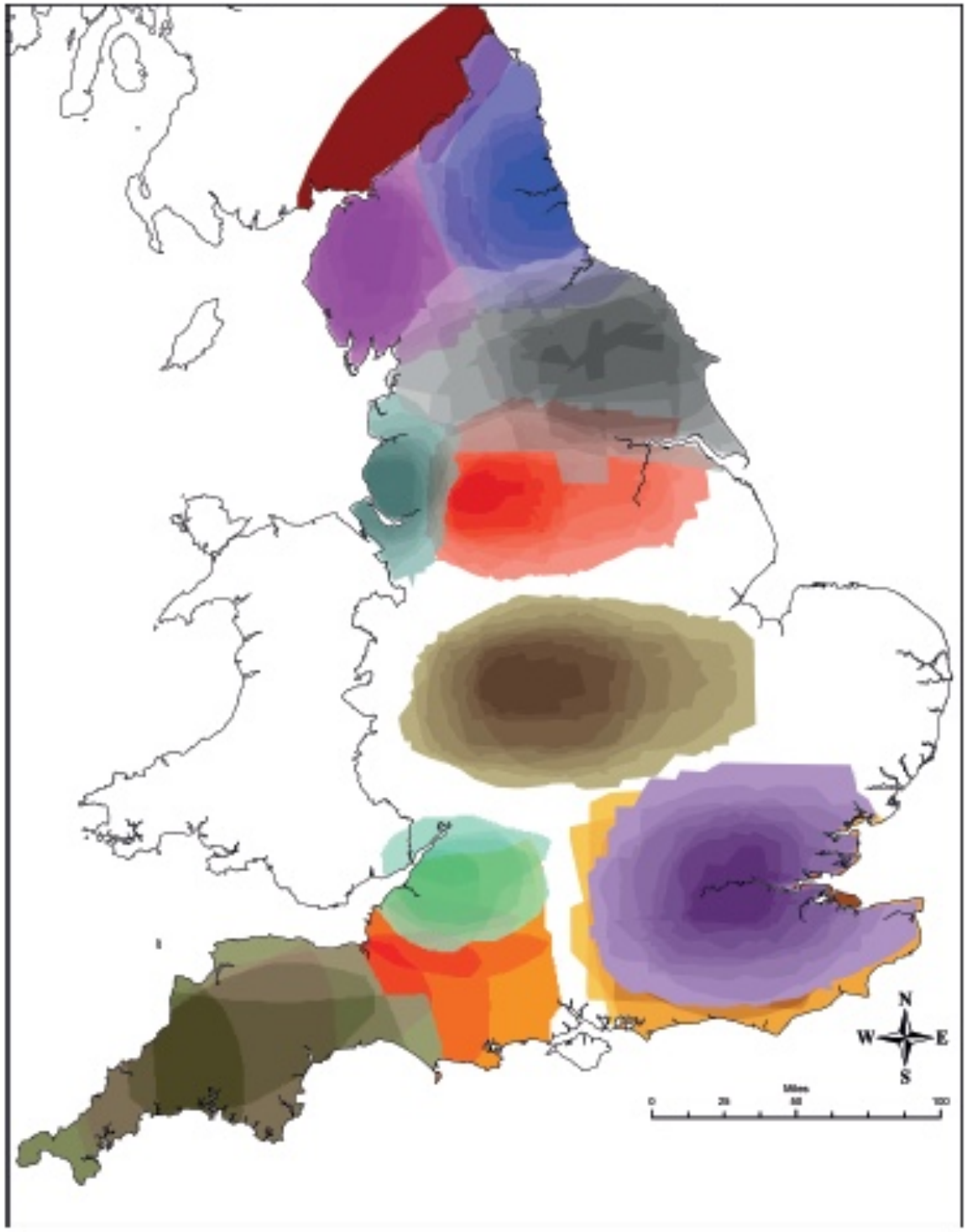


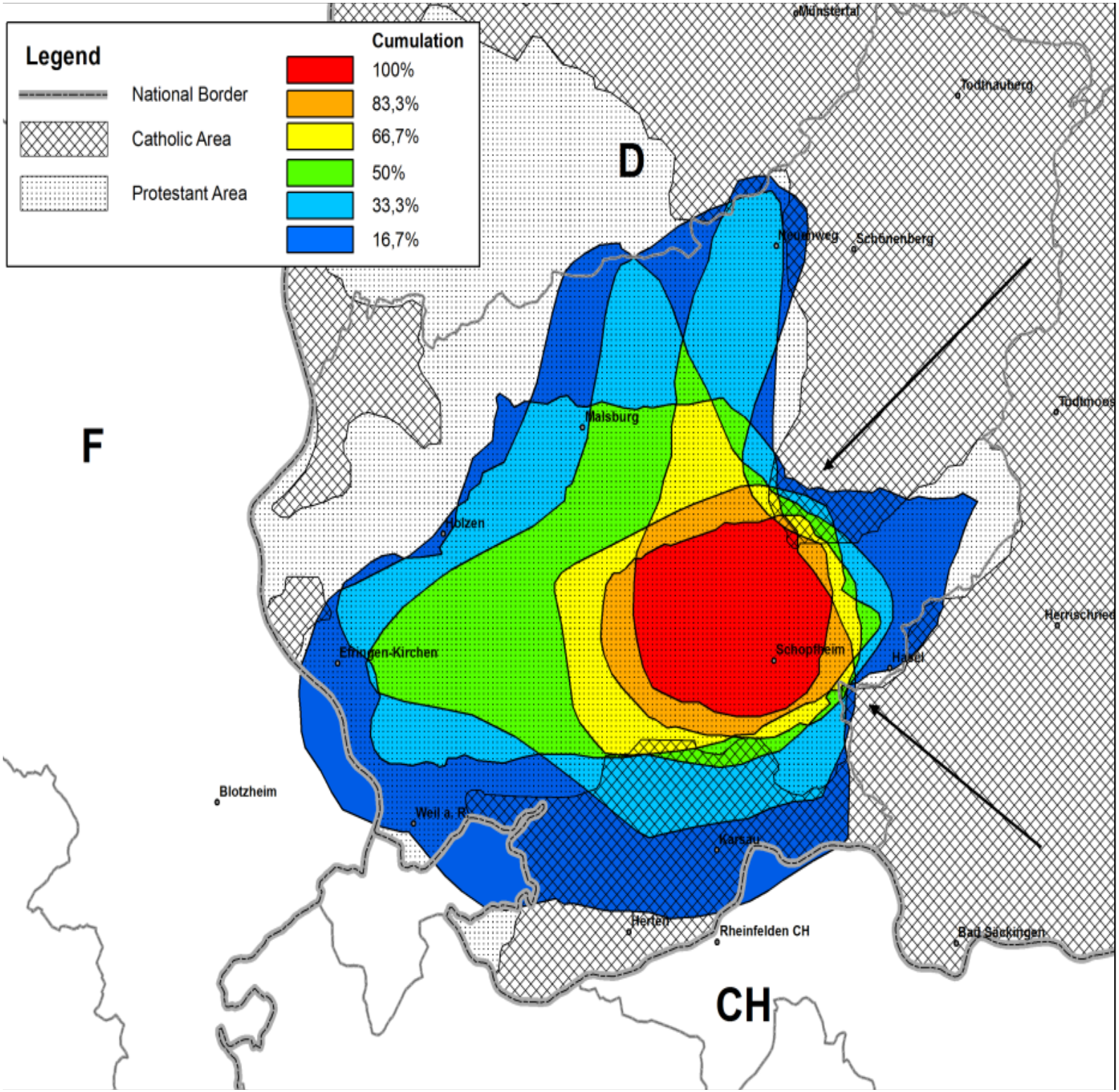
Montgomery & Stöckle 2013

Montgomery & Stöckle 2013



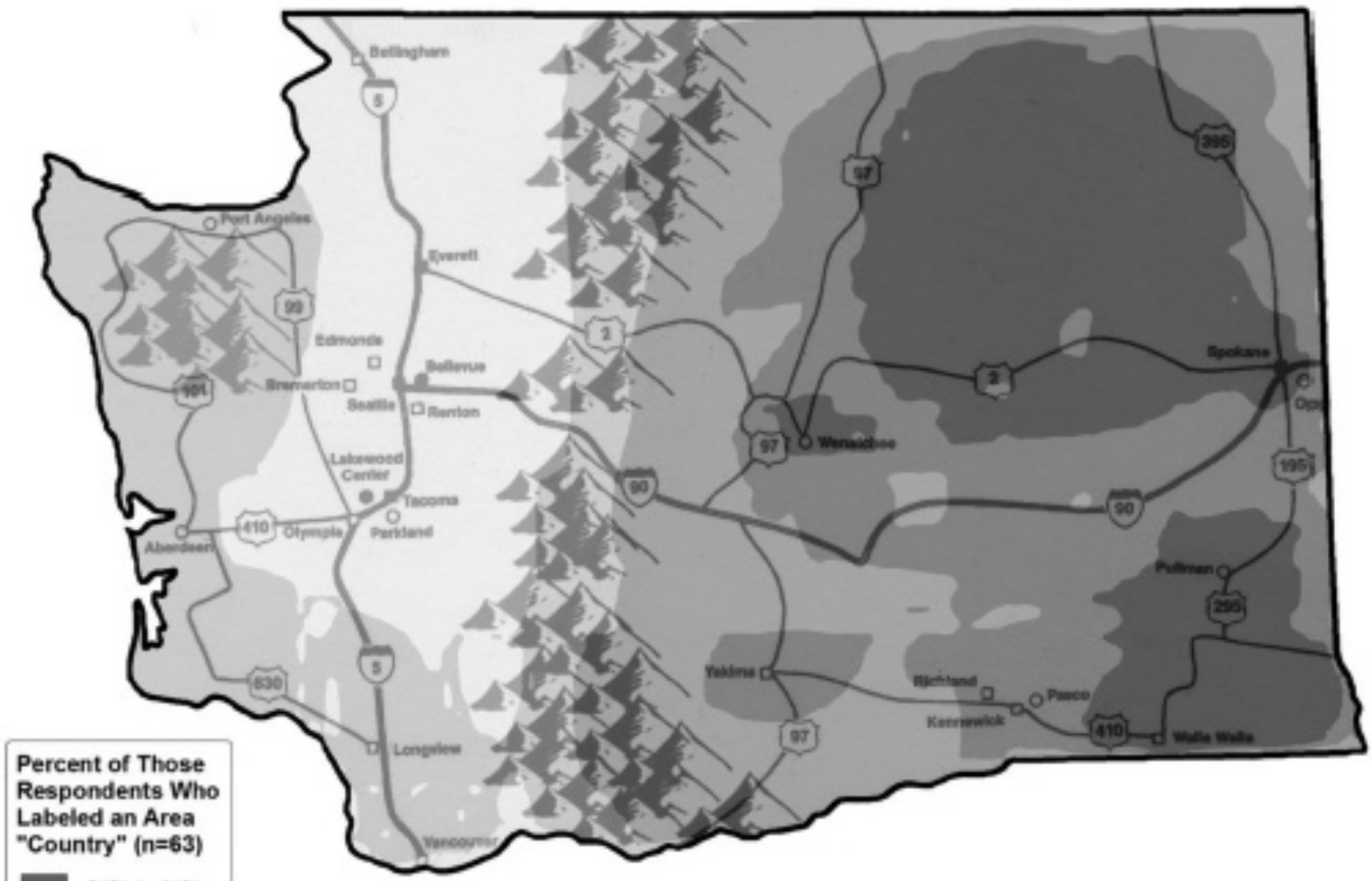
Color & percent-keyed heat map identifications of UK dialect areas (Montgomery 2012)



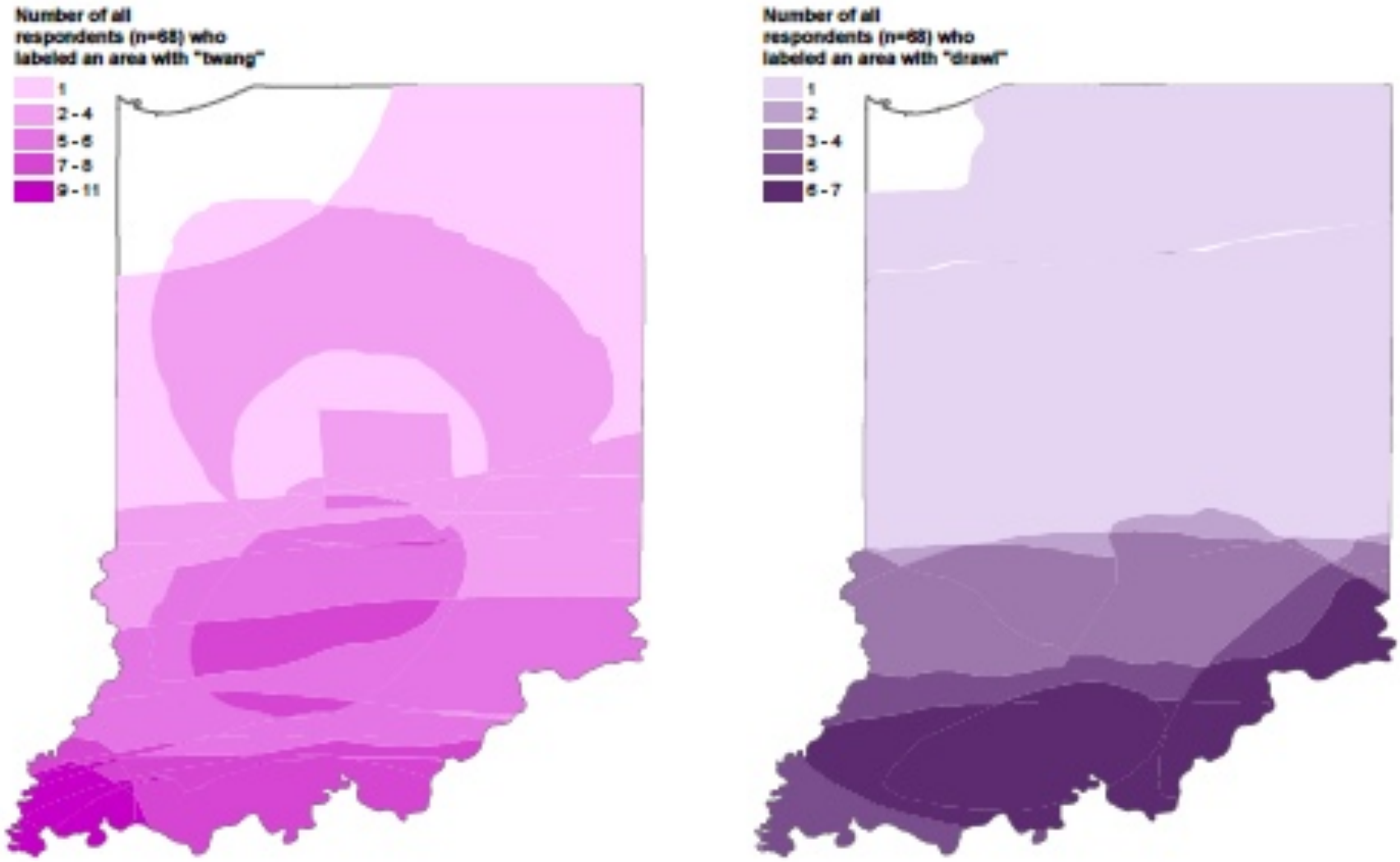


Montgomery & Stöckle, dialect outlines compared to religious preferences (2013)

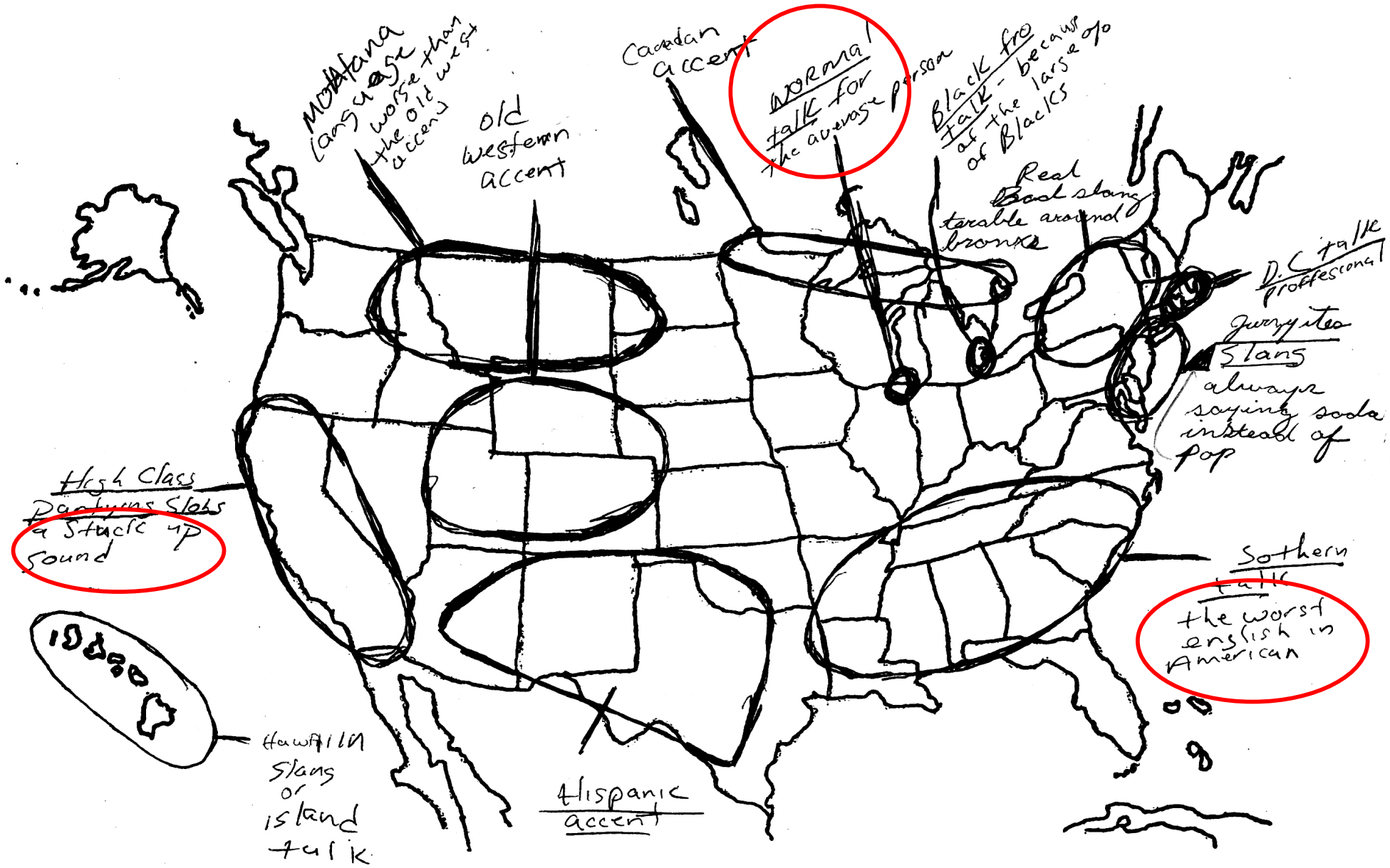
Washington Residents' Perceptions of Where People Speak Differently
Frequency of Areas Labeled *Country*



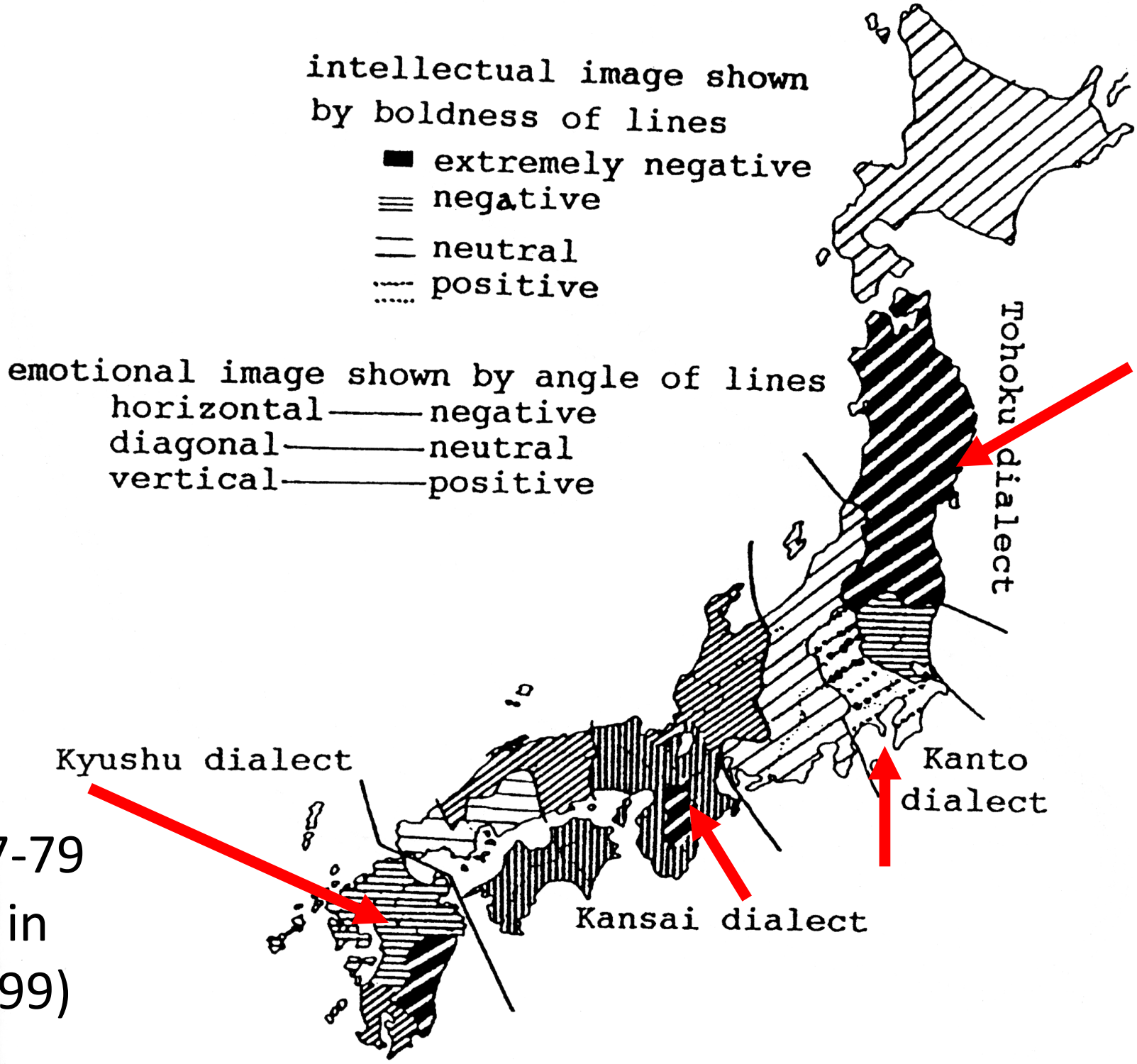
Evans 2011 http://depts.washington.edu/folkling/



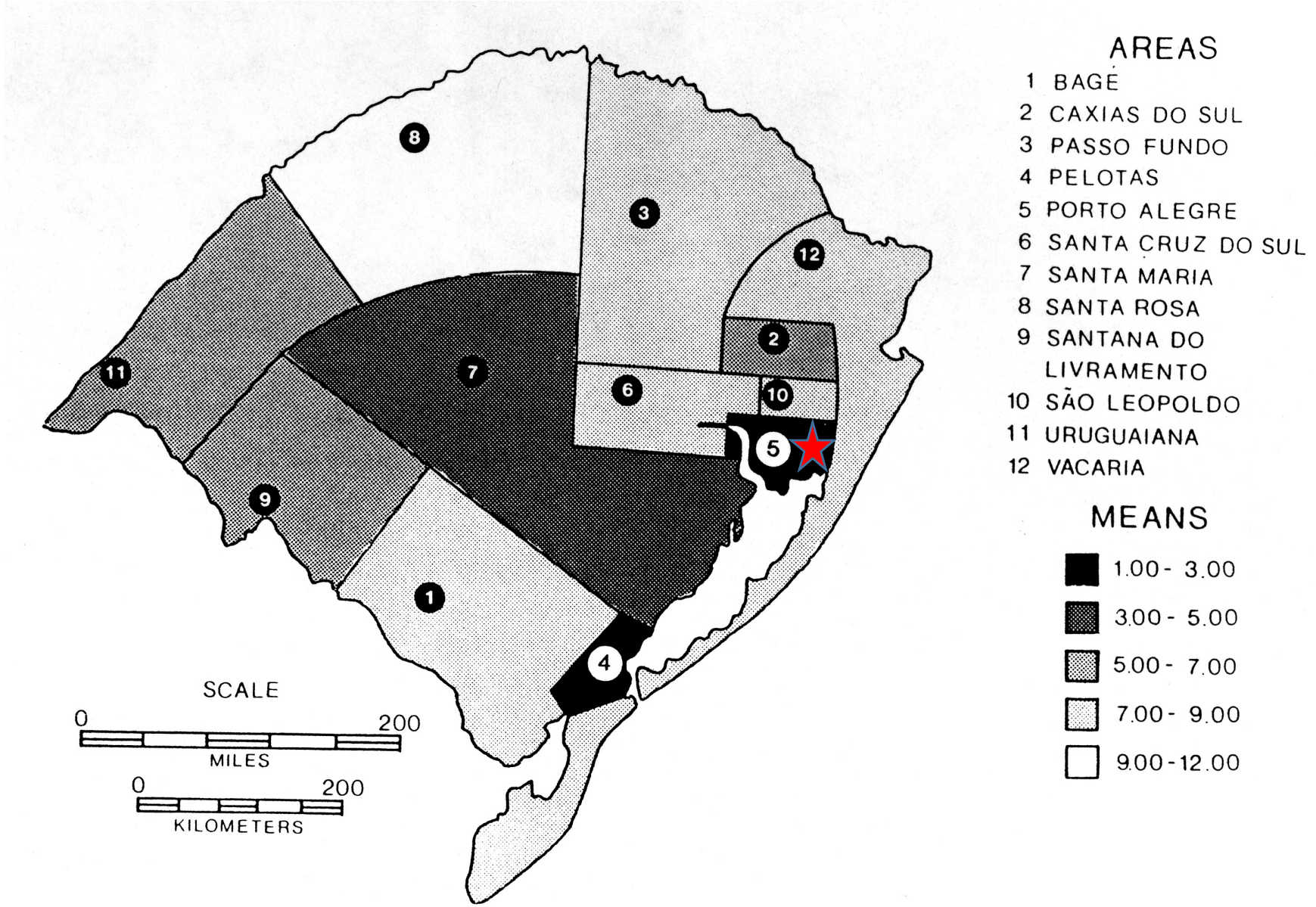
QGIS Composites of hand-drawn maps of *twang* (left) and *drawl* (right) (Weirich 2019, Fig. 4.13, p. 100)



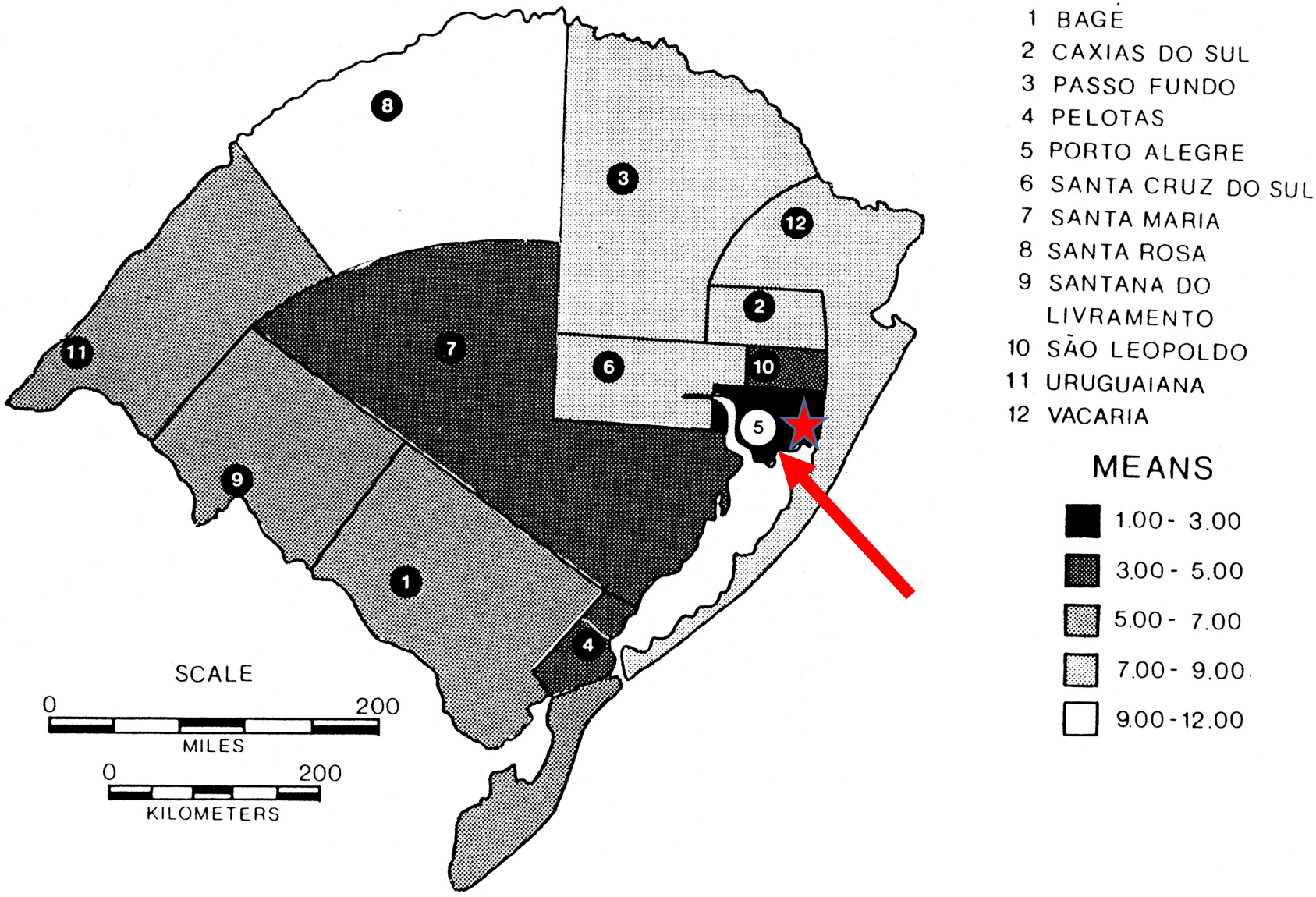
Male, European American, 19, Chicago (Preston 1996)



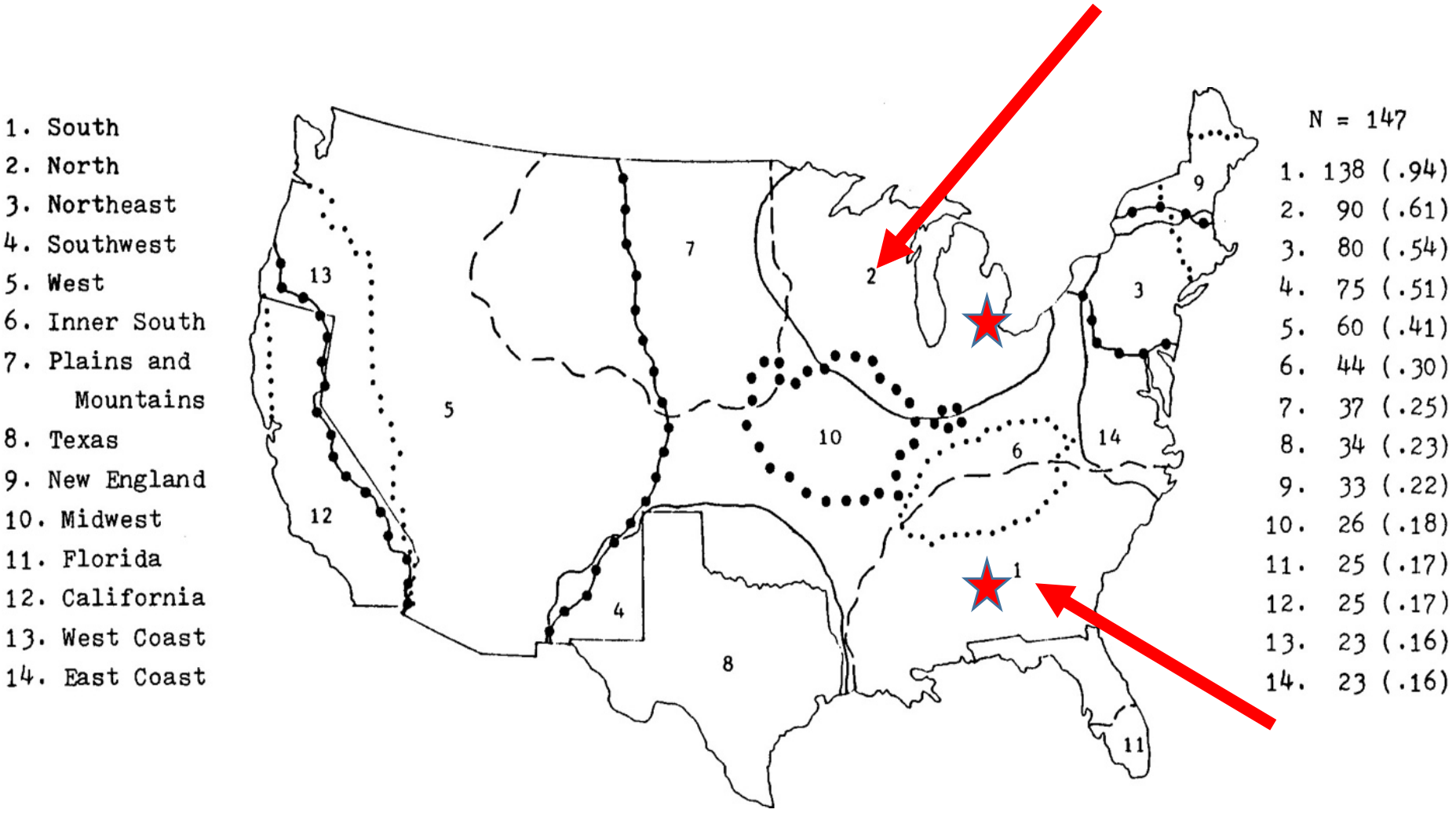
Inoue 1977-79
(Reprinted in
Preston 1999)



Correctness in Rio Grande do Sul from the point of view of Porto Alegre on a scale of 1 – 12
(Partichelli Maciel 1982, in Preston 1985)



Pleasantness in Rio Grande do Sul from the point of view of Porto Alegre on a scale of 1-12 (Partichelli Maciel 1982, in Preston 1985)



A computer-assisted compilation of hand-drawn maps of US dialect regions by 147 southeastern Michigan respondents (Preston 1999:362)

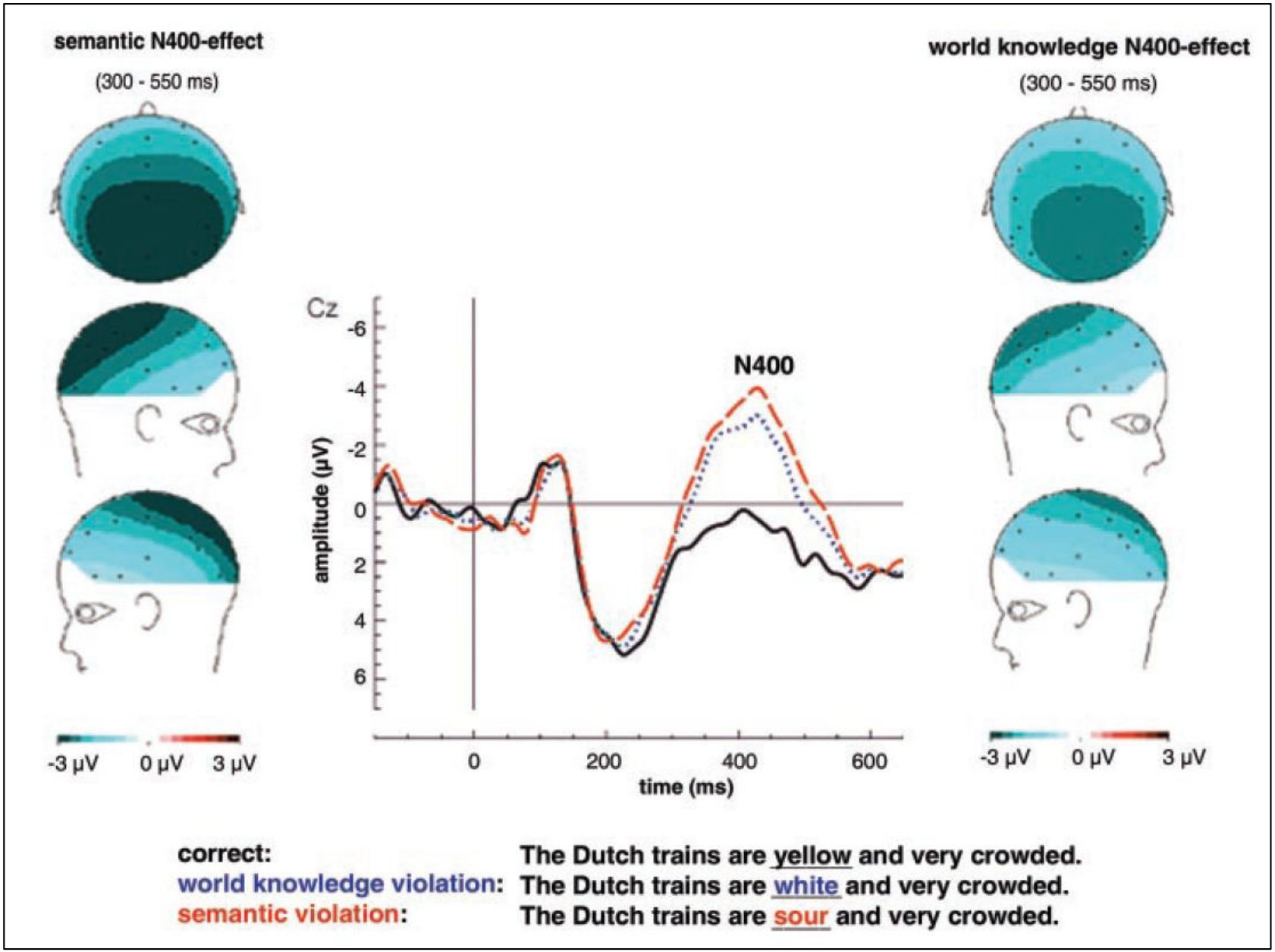
South			North		
Rank	Attribute	Mean	Rank	Attribute	Mean
1	Casual	4.66	1	No drawl	5.11
2	Friendly	4.58	2	No twang	5.07
3	Down-to-earth	4.54	3	Normal	4.94
4	Polite	4.20	4	Smart	4.53
5	Not nasal	4.09	5	Good English	4.41
		*	6	Down-to-earth	4.19
6	Normal [Abnormal]	‡3.22	7	Fast	4.12
7	Smart [Dumb]	‡3.04	8	Educated	4.09
8	No twang [Twang]	‡2.96	9.5	Friendly	4.00
9	Good English [Bad Eng.]	‡2.86	9.5	Polite	4.00
10	Educated [Uneducated]	‡2.72	11	Not nasal	3.94
11	Fast [Slow]	‡2.42	12	Casual	3.53
12	No drawl [Drawl]	‡2.22			

Ratings on a six-point scale for “North” and “South” by 85 SE Michigan undergraduate students (Preston 1999)

Region	*-in*	*-ing*
South	52 (83.9%)	10 (16.1%)
Midwest	20 (62.5%)	12 (37.5%)
East Coast	18 (42.9 %)	24 (57.1%)
West Coast	27 (38.6%)	43 (61.4%)
Other/none	108 (44.3%)	136 (55.7%)

Chi-square = 38.18, p=.000

Regional guesses of matched guise presentations with resynthesized insertion of velar and alveolar –ing (Campbell-Kibler 2006)



Loudermilk 2015

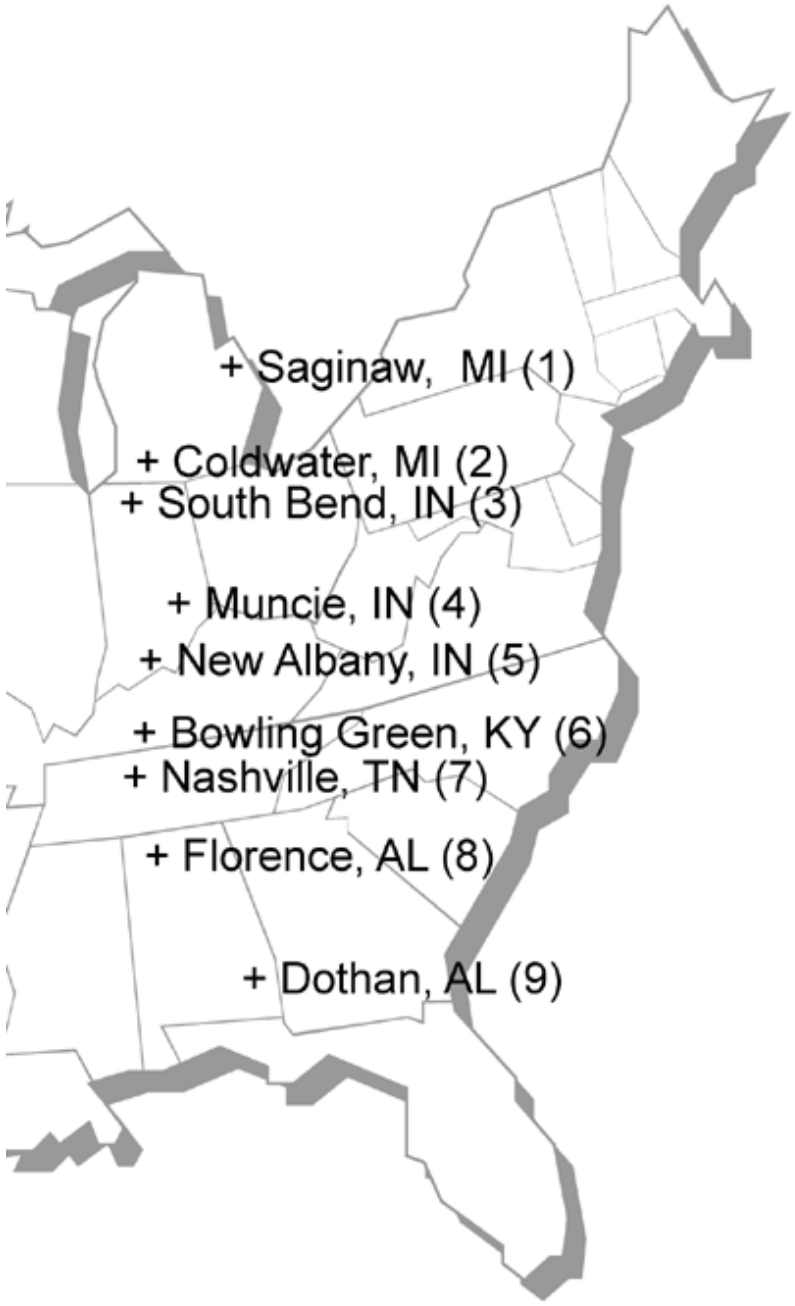
-IN’ spoken by Californian speakers taxes processing more than ING variants.

-ING spoken by Southern speakers taxes processing more than California speakers.

The brain makes use of voice-conveyed dialectal information to help predict which variant a speaker will utter. When speakers “violate” expectations by using dialect atypical variants, processing difficulties arise.

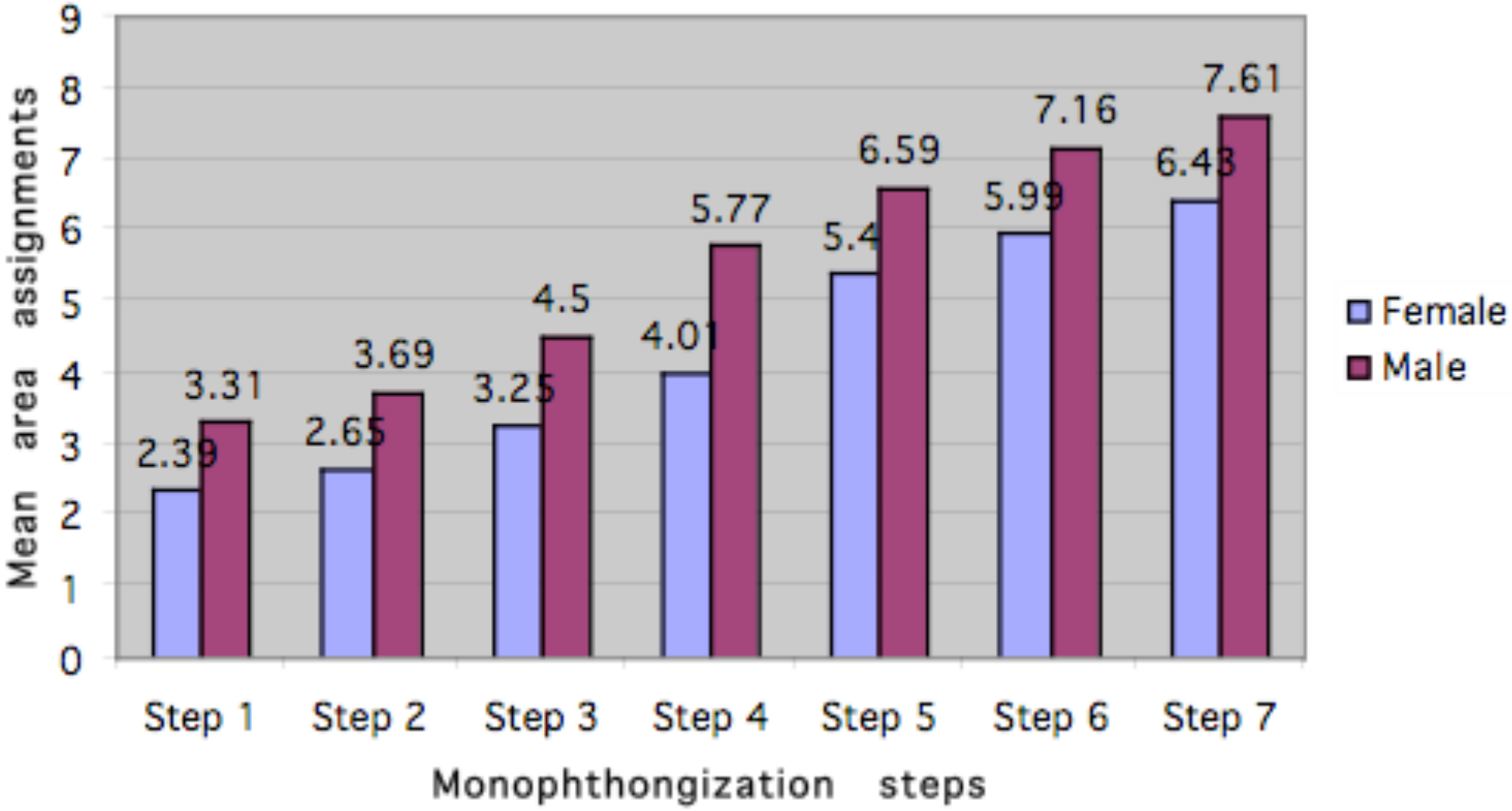
Loudermilk 2015

Step	Mean.	Region
		1. Saginaw
1	2.85	2. Coldwater
2	3.17	3. South Bend
3	3.87	4. Muncie
4	4.89	5. New Albany
5	5.99	6. Bowling Green
6	6.58	7. Nashville
7	7.02	8. Florence
		9. Dothan



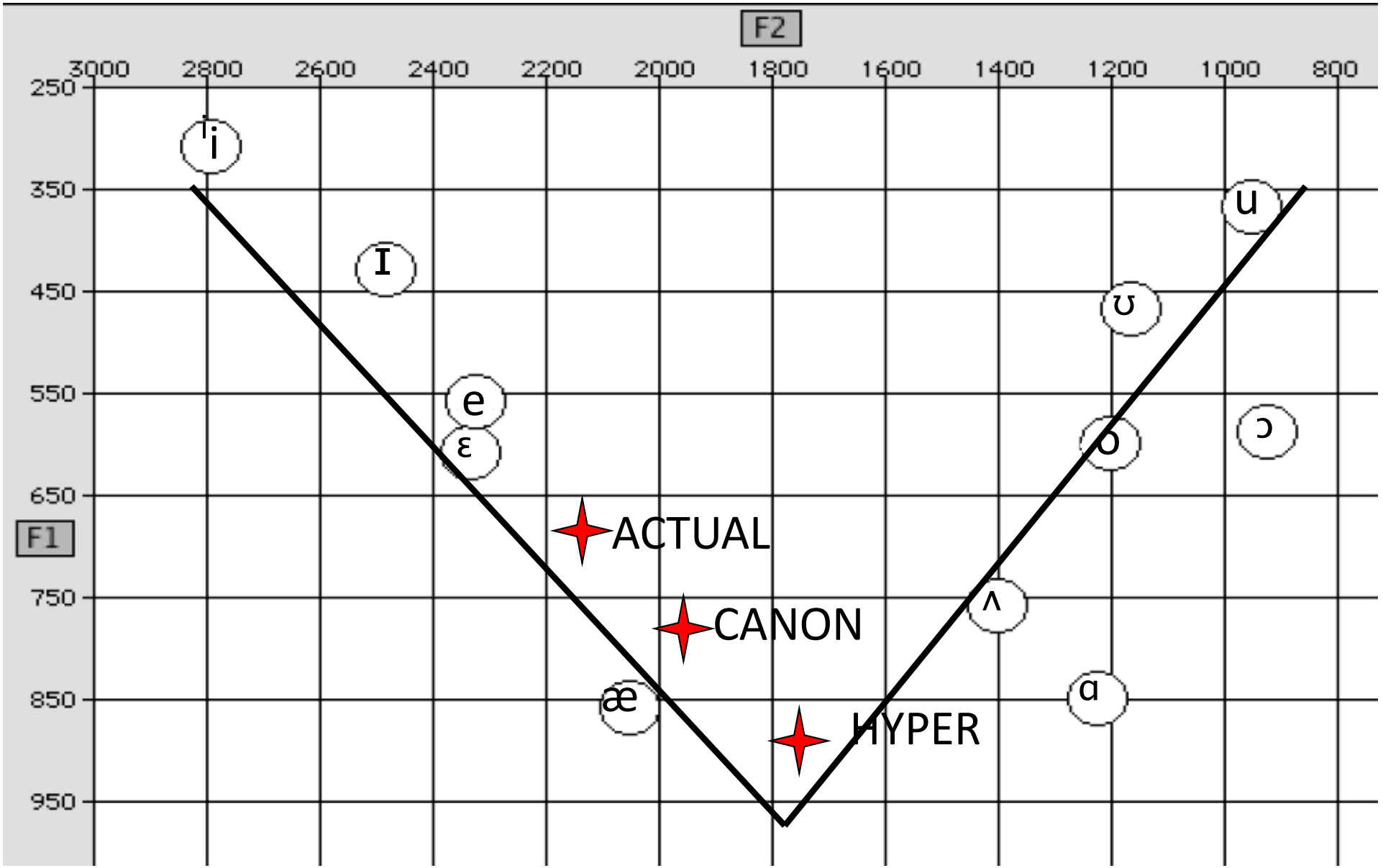
Widespread US Respondents

Plichta & Preston 2005

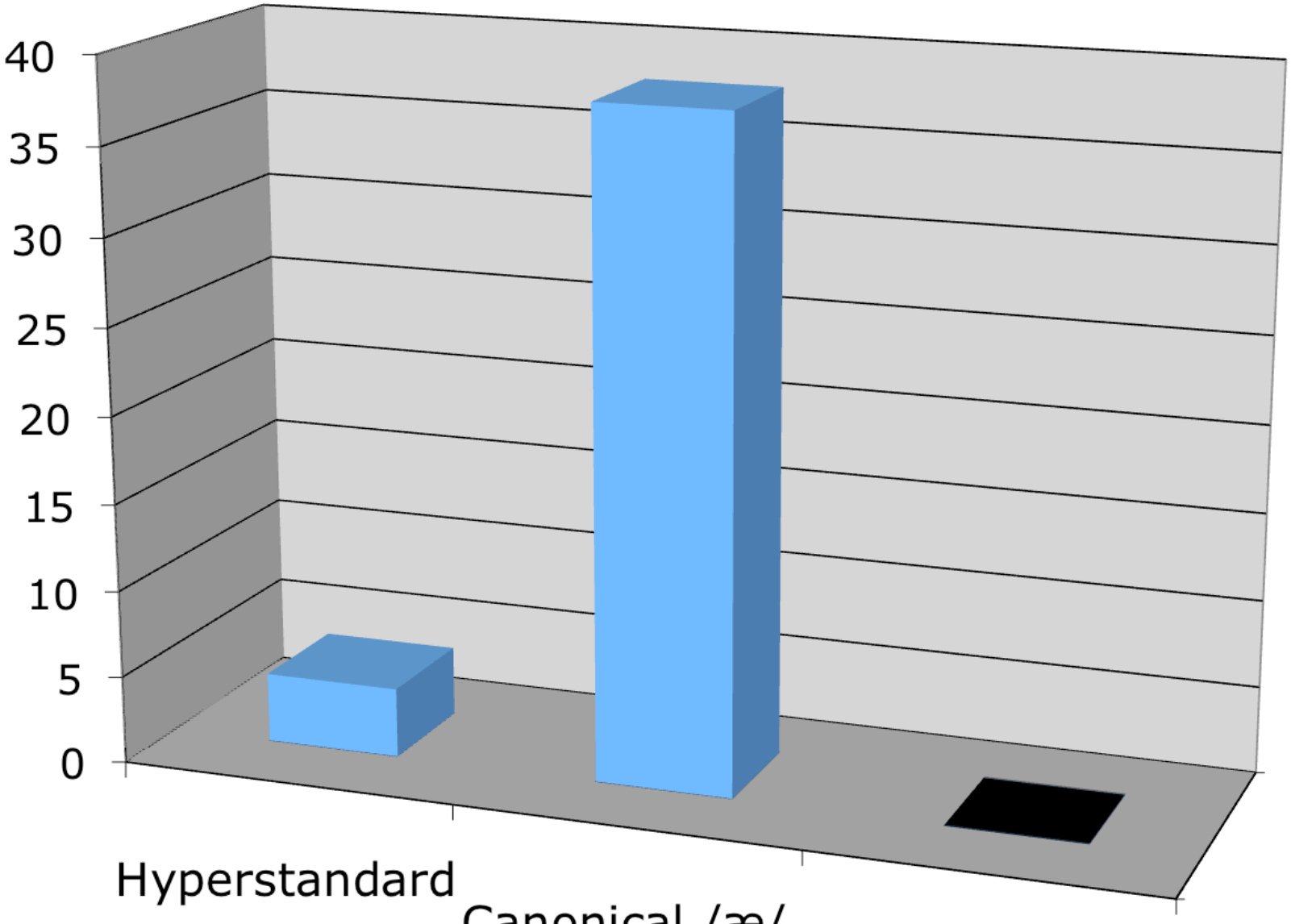


Results for responses to male and female speakers' seven-step monophthongization of *guide*

(Plichta & Preston 2005:121)

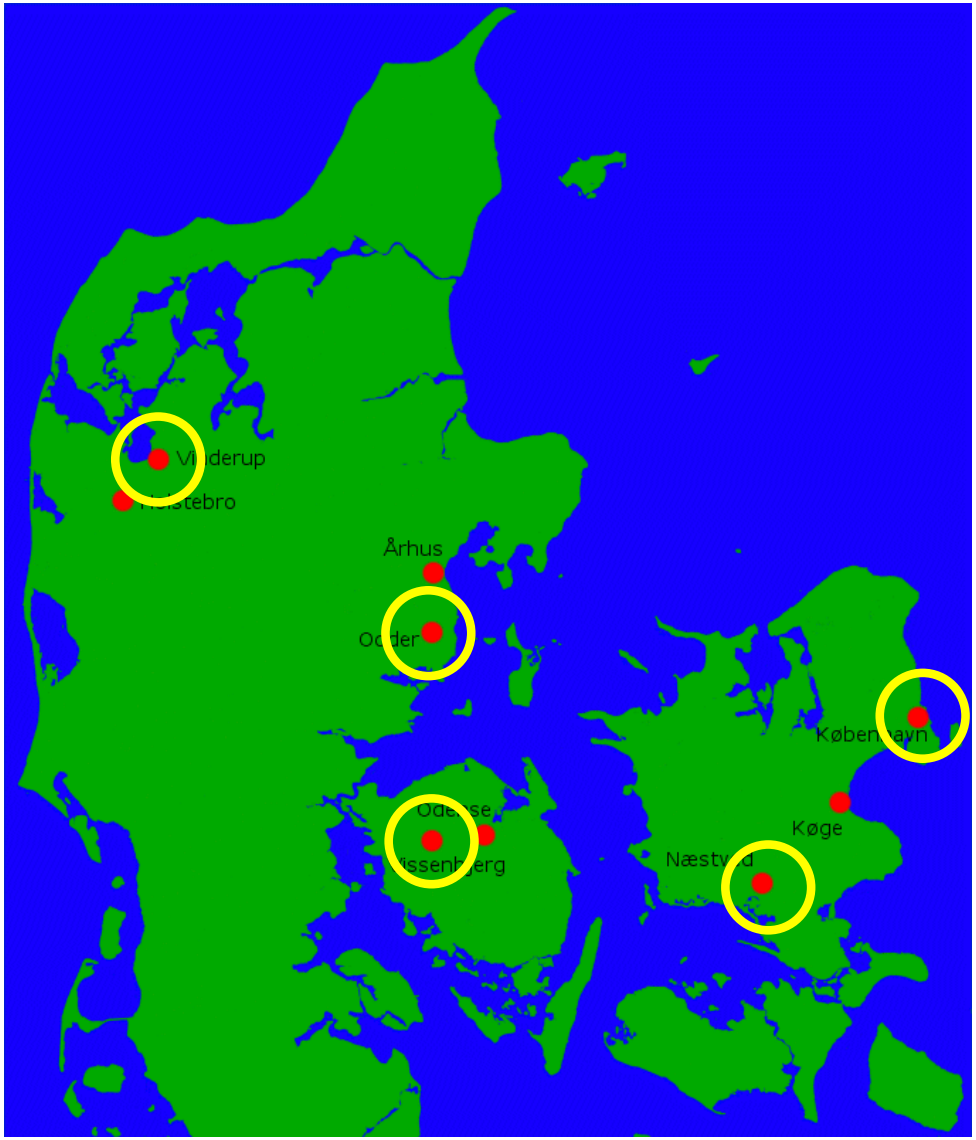


Resynthesized vowel tokens of “last” (Niedzielski 1999)



(Adapted from Niedzielski 1999)

LANCHART communities



- **Zealand:**

Copenhagen

Køge

Næstved

- **Funen:**

Vissenbjerg (Odense)

- **Jutland:**

Odder (Århus)

Vinderup (Holstebro)

Kristiansen 2009

Conscious language attitudes:
Our own language is the best

Jutland and Funen

[Local name] > Rigsdansk > Københavnsk

Næstved

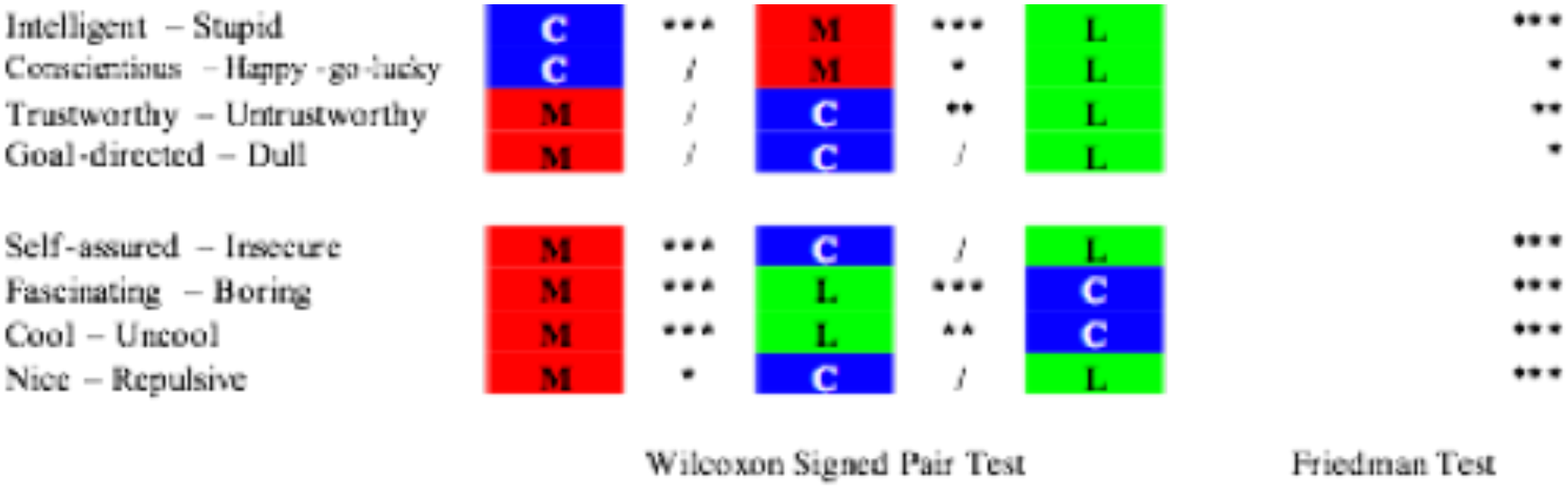
[Local name] > Københavnsk > Rigsdansk

Copenhagen

Københavnsk > Rigsdansk

Kristiansen 2009

Subconscious results: Voices and varieties



*** = p<.001 ** = p<.01 * = p<.05 / = n.s.

Kristiansen 2009

			Response Key Assignment	
Block	*N* trials	Task	Left key	Right key
1	20	Practice	ING	IN
2	20	Practice	Massachusetts	Alabama
3	20	Practice	ING or Mass	IN or Ala
4	20	Test	ING or Mass	IN or Ala
5	20	Practice	IN	ING
6	20	Practice	IN or Mass	ING or Ala
7	40	Test	IN or Mass	ING or Ala

Campbell-Kibler 2012

IAT and explicit measure means associations				
IAT Tasks				
	States (MAS/ALA)		Blue/White-Collar	
	d mean	*p*-value	*d* mean	*p*-value
ING	0.12	0.016	0.14	0.003

Comments from respondents from Espirito Santo

CAPIXABA, O ÚNICO SEM SOTAQUE E GÍRIA.
Capixaba, the only (dialect) without accent and slang.

FALAR COM O SOTAQUE PRA VOCÊ Ê O FIM.
Speaking with the accent for you is the end all and be all.

COM O CAPIXABA NÃO TÁ TUDO BEM, ESTÁ “BELEZA PURA”
With the Capixaba everything isn’t “tudo bem” (everything OK), it is “beleza pura” (pure beauty).

SOTAQUES BAIANO, MINEIRO OU PAULISTA, SÃO MOTIVOS DE GOZAÇÃO ETERNA NA SUA TURMA.
Baiano, Mineiro or Paulista dialects are eternal sources of humor within your crowd.

NÃO DIGA COISAS PRECONCEITUOSAS SOBRE CAPIXABAS (SE ELE Ê GAY, GORDO, MAGRO, ETC.). CERTAMENTE ELE DIR Á “TOXO” OS SOTAQUES BAIANO, GAÚCHO, MINEIRO OU PAULI.
Doesn’t say biased things about Capixabas (if he is gay, fat, skinny, etc.). Definitely will say that the dialects of a Baiano, Gaúcho, Mineiro, or Pauli are worthless.

Contee & Lewis (2009)

1S: Is there a- is there a- an a- an a- an opinion or correlation or -- about -- intelligence - related to - how somebody speaks?
2D: No - if [name] - was who I fly with, - he sounds like the hickest of hicks - but that dude can do some crazy things with an airplane=
3S: =But not-but not knowing that=
4D: Yeah
…
6D: You talking about perceptions,
7S: Yeah - yeah.
8D: Oh, perception you automatically assume they're retarded-

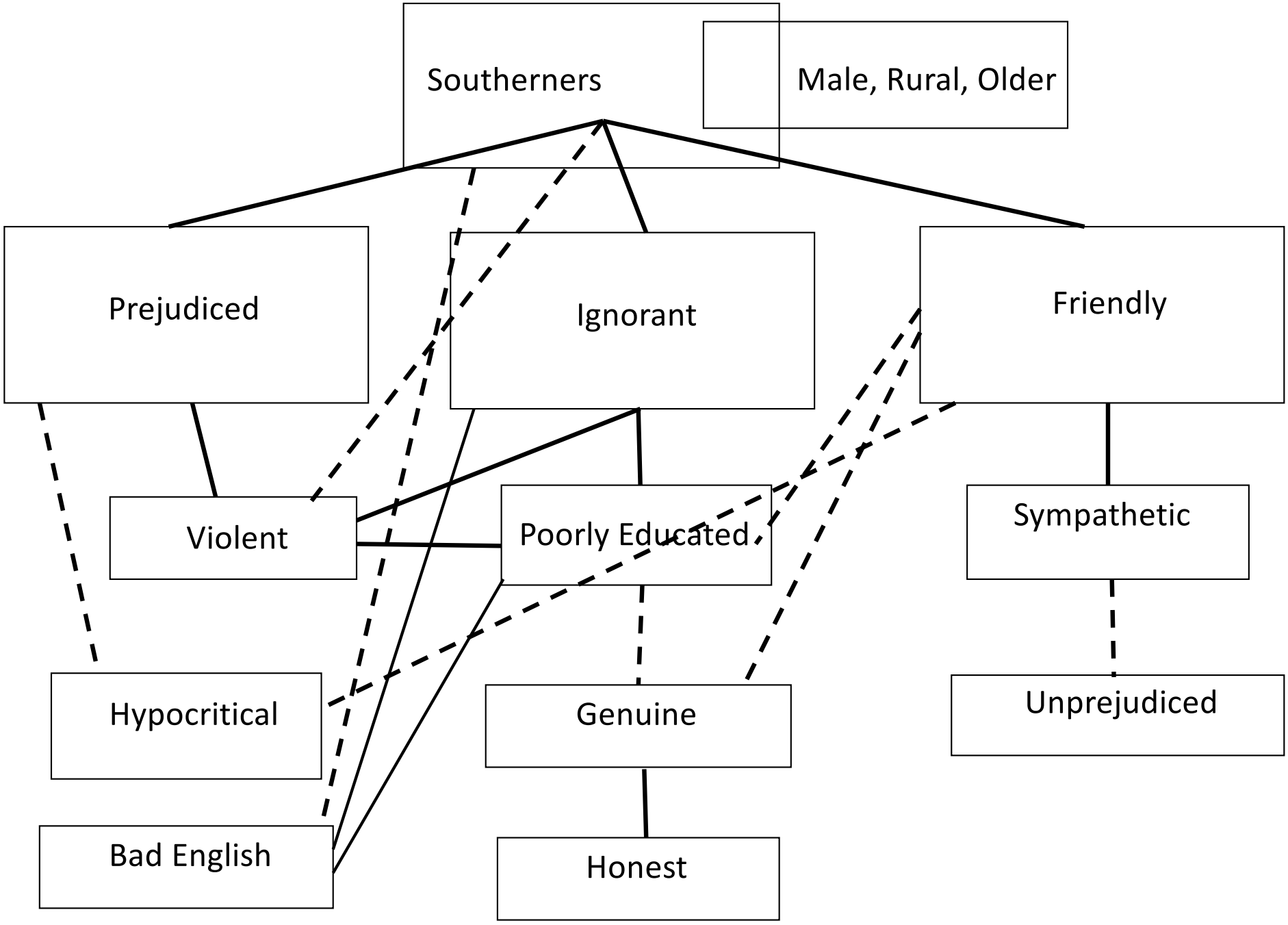
(Rodgers 2017: 97-98)

1S: Is there a- is there a- an a- an a- an opinion or correlation or -- about -- intelligence - related to - how somebody speaks?
Implicates (i.e., it is not a yes/no question): What is your opinion about the relationship between intelligence and how somebody speaks?

2D: He sounds like the hickest of hicks
a) Implicates (i.e., does not directly assert) agreement with the questioned correlation
b) Presupposes that hick speech is an indication of low intelligence

2D: That dude can do some crazy things with an airplane
a) Implicates that good flying ability indicates intelligence

8D: Perception you automatically assume they're retarded
Reconfirms the presupposition that hick speech is an indication of low intelligence (if based on "perception" alone)



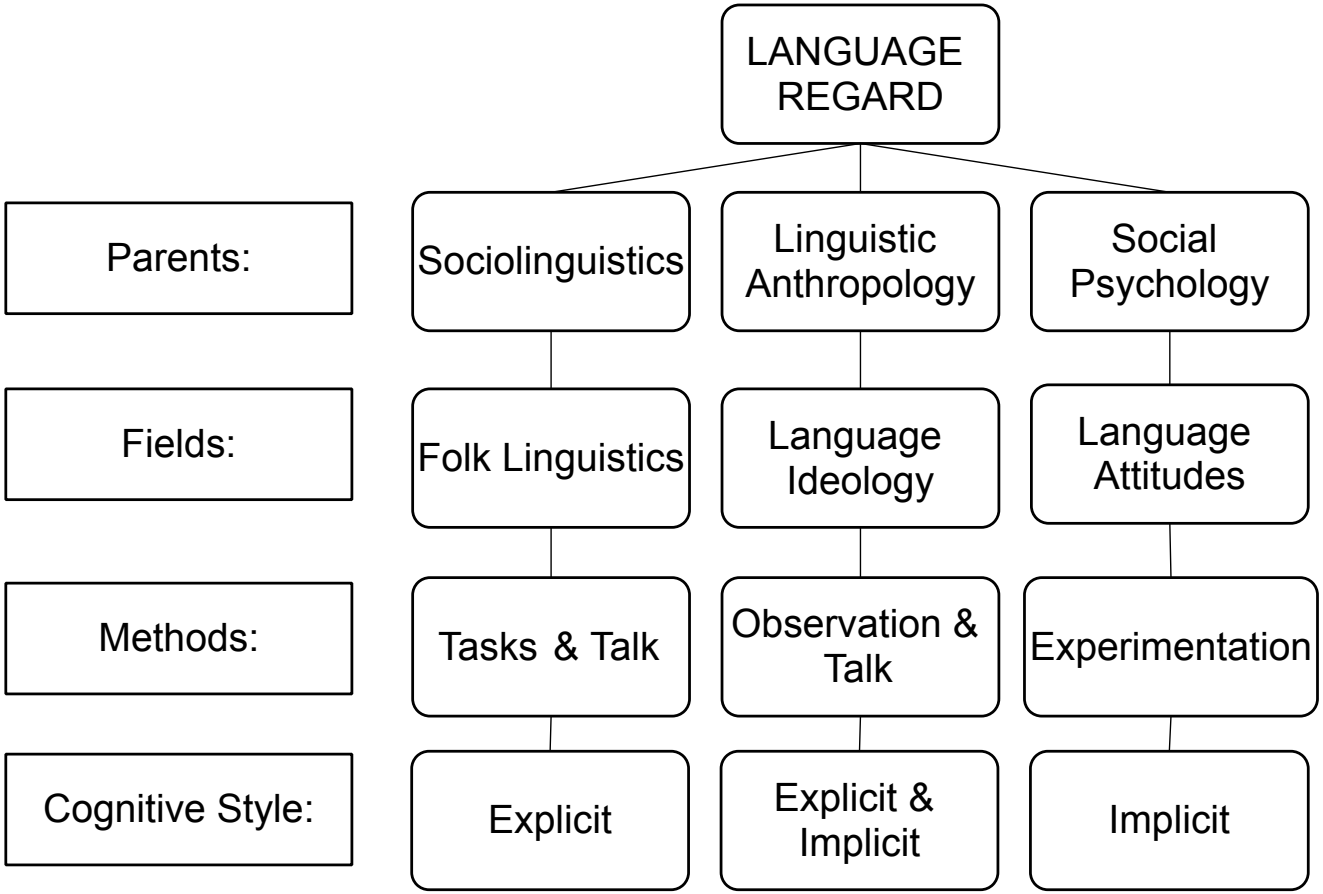
Expanded from Preston 2010:14

Perceptual Dialectology belongs to Folk Linguistics
and
Folk Linguistics belongs to

Sociolinguistics
and
Anthropological Linguistics
and
The Social Psychology of Language

They all add up to Language Regard

A TAXONOMY OF LANGUAGE REGARD



MUITO OBRIGADO

For the most part we do not first see, and then define, we define first and then see. In the great blooming, buzzing confusion of the outer world we pick out what our culture has already defined for us, and we tend to perceive that which we have picked out in the form stereotyped for us by our culture. (Lippmann 1946: 61)

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