The Intersection of Sex and Ethnicity in Language Variation and Change

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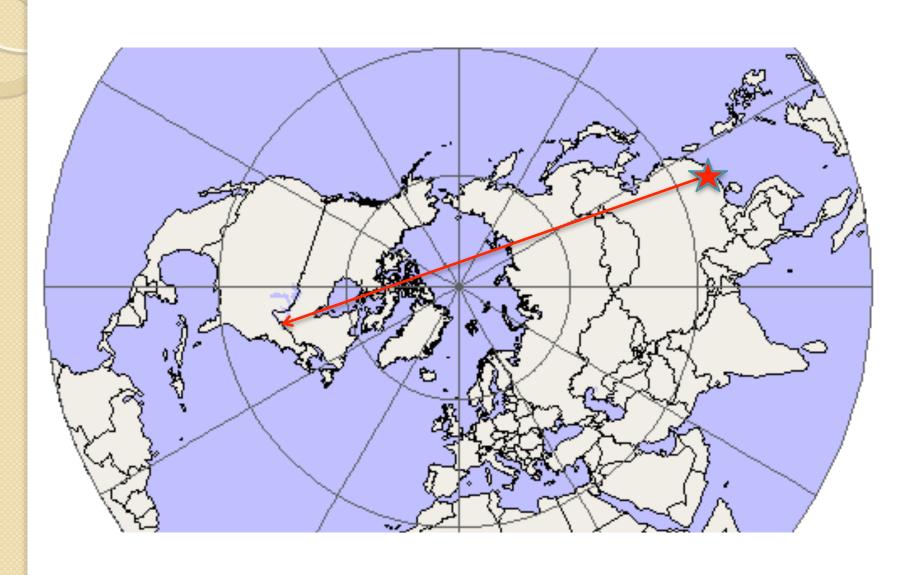
Sex/Gender in Language Variation and Change

- The received wisdom ...
 - Women are more conservative in situations of stable variation
 - Women are more innovative in situations of ongoing change
- Intersection with other social factors:
 - Social class (Labov, Trudgill)
 - Social networks (Milroy & Milroy)
 - Communities of practice (Eckert)
 - Ethnicity?

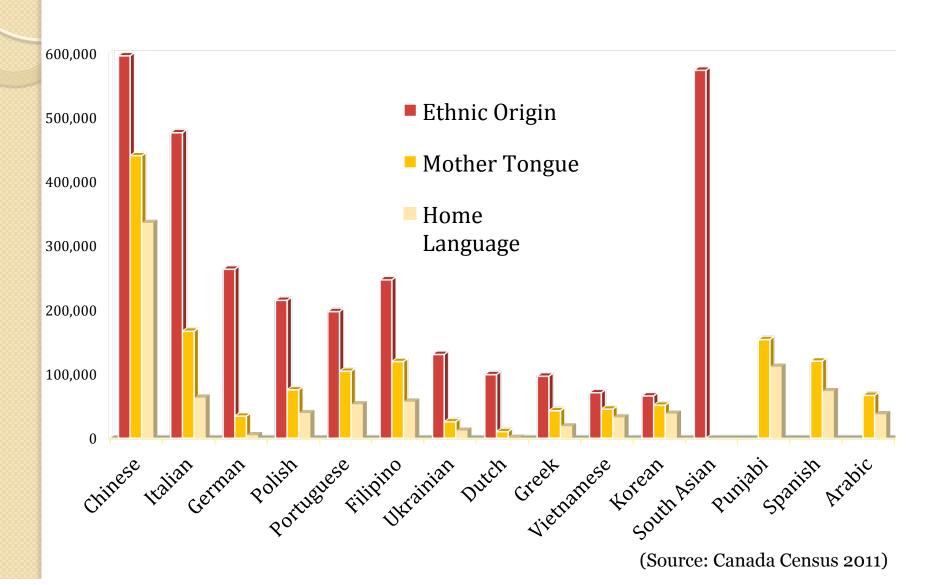
Ethnicity in Language Variation and Change

- Important in maintaining sociolinguistic boundaries
 - Participation (or not) in ongoing changes
- 'Ethnolects'
 - Ethnically marked ways of speaking
 - Language transfer?
- Interaction with other social factors:
 - Social networks (Ash & Myhill)
 - Sex/gender?

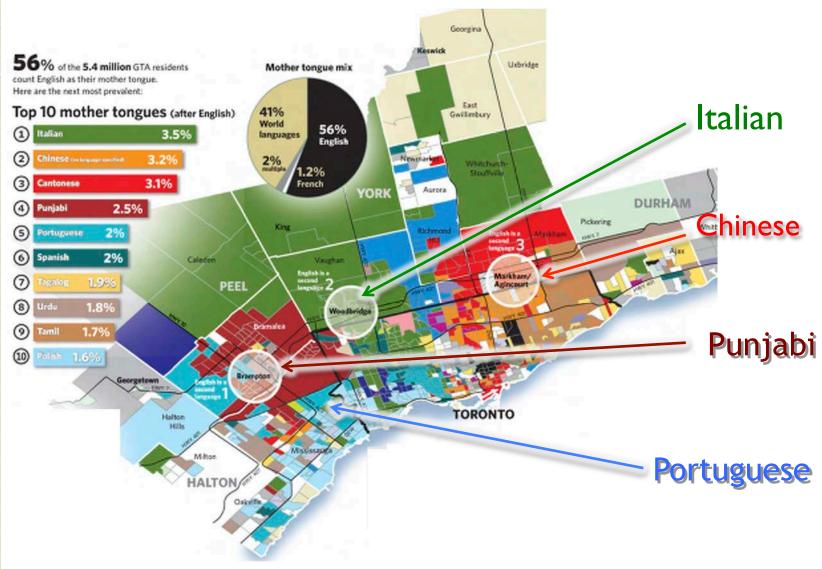
Toronto



Toronto's Ethnolinguistic Diversity: Number of Heritage Language Residents



"Ethnic Enclaves" in Toronto



Source: Toronto Star, December 30, 2007

"Contact in the City"

(Hoffman & Walker 2010)



Stratification of Informants by Ethnic Origin, Generation and Sex

Ethnic Origin:

		ish/ sh	Ital	ian	Chir	nese	Pun	jabi	Portu	guese	Gr	eek
Gen/ Age:	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1 st (40+)	8	6	6	4	5	5	3	1	1	5	6	3
2 nd /3 rd (18-30)	6	6	9	8	12	11	12	16	4	2	2	3
Total:	14	12	15	12	17	16	15	17	5	7	8	6
Ethnicity Total:	2	6	2	7	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	4
Grand Total:						14	44					

In progress: Filipino, Jewish, Korean, Ukrainian, Vietnamese

Linguistic variables

- Phonetic/phonological
 - Stable variables
 - (t/d)-deletion
 - (ing)
 - Changes in progress
 - Canadian Vowel Shift (CVS)
 - Canadian Raising
 - (aw)-fronting
- Grammatical
 - Plural existential there is/there's

Phonetic Variables

Stable Variation

Stable Variation

- (t/d)-deletion
 - Variable deletion of word-final /t/ and /d/ in consonant clusters

```
west ~ wes'
sand ~ san'
```

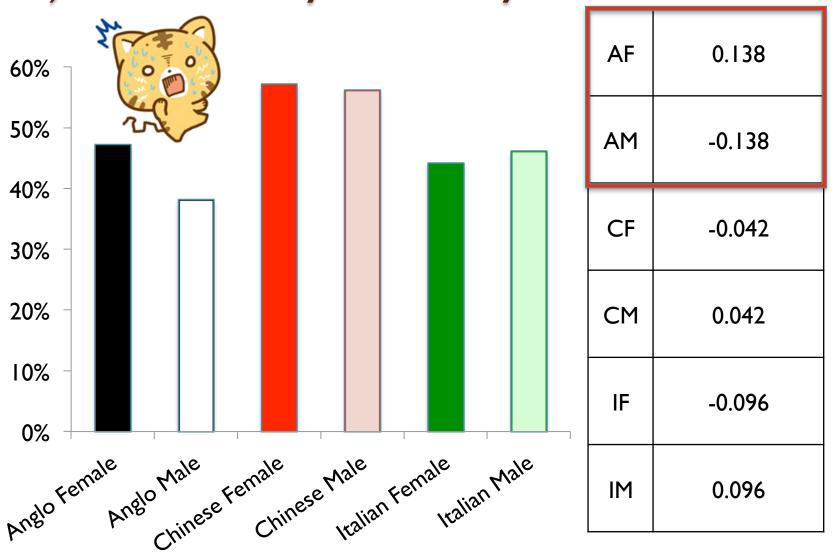
- (ing)
 - Variable alveolar realization of the velar nasal in final unstressed syllable

```
singing ~ singin'
every/no/something ~ every/no/somethin'
```

(t/d)-deletion Hoffman & Walker (2010)

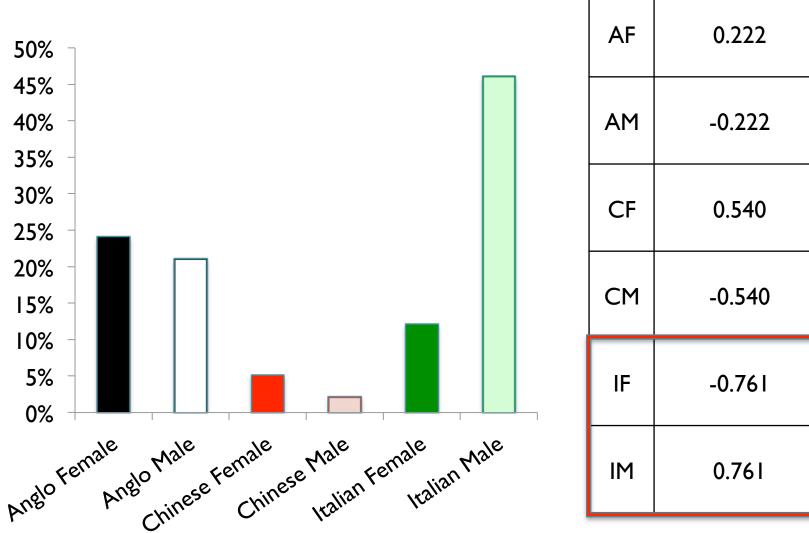
Generation, Ethnicity and Ethnic Orientation	
Chinese, 1 st generation	.77
Chinese, 1 st generation Chinese, 2 nd /3 rd generation, high EO	.56
Chinese, 2 nd /3 rd generation, low EO	.55
Italian, 2 nd /3 rd generation, low EO	.47
Italian, 1 st generation	.45
British/Irish, younger	.44
Italian, 2 nd /3 rd generation, high EO	.42
British/Irish, older	.30
Range	e: 47
Sex	
Male	.52
Female	.48
Range	e: 4

(t/d)-Deletion by Ethnicity and Sex



Logodds of deletion; mixed-effects model with speaker as random effect

Alveolar (ING) by Ethnicity and Sex



Logodds of -in'; mixed-effects model with speaker as random effect

Phonetic Variables

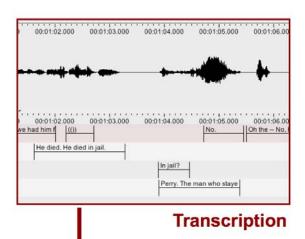
Changes in Progress

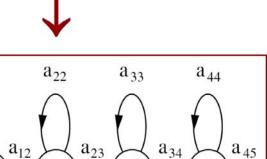
Methods

FAVE

(http://fave.ling.upenn.edu)

- Force-aligns vowels in transcription (in ELAN) with waveform in sound file (*.wav)
 - Produces TextGrid
- Extracts and measures vowel formants using TextGrid and sound file
- Normalizes tokens using Lobanov method

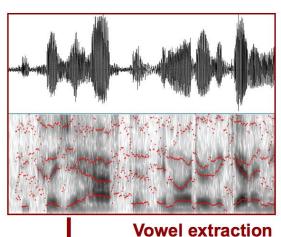


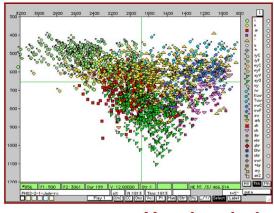


a₂₄;



a351

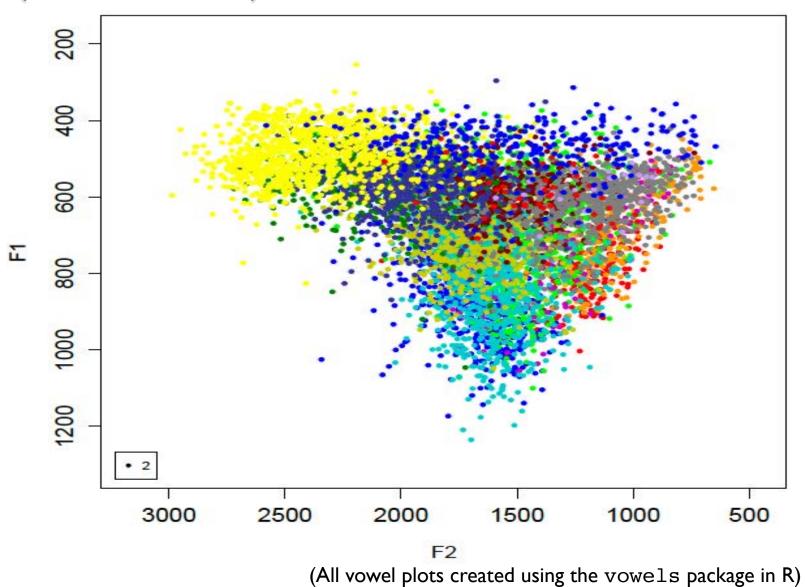




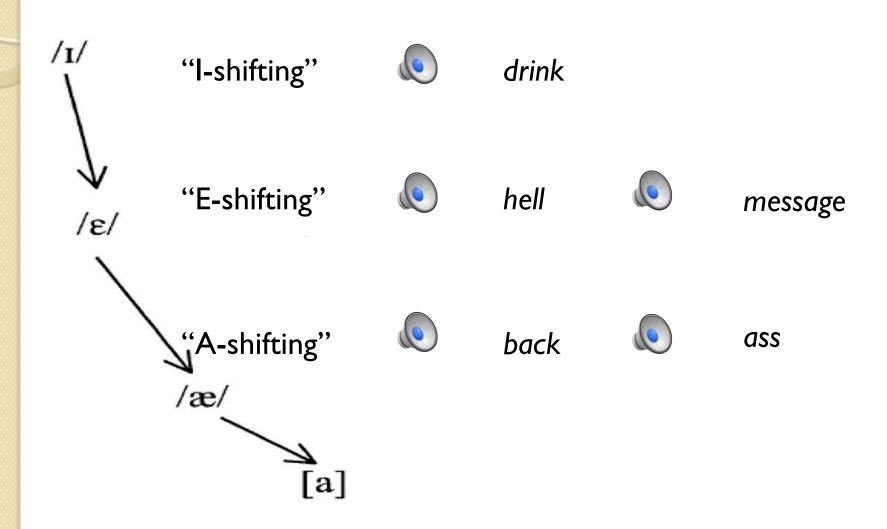
Vowel analysis

All stressed vowels for speaker 002

(Female G2 Italian)



Canadian Vowel Shift (CVS)

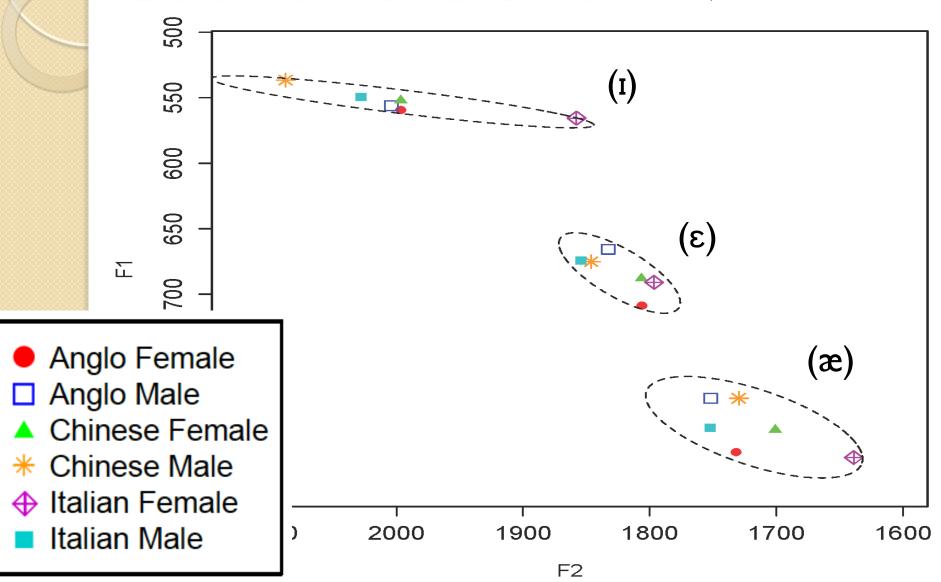


Canadian Vowel Shift (Hoffman & Walker 2010)

			(8)		(æ)	
3.		Total N:	2,270		1,404	7
		Input:	.205		.201	
Ethnicity and E	O Status					
British/Irish			.68		.51	
Italian	Low EO		.54		.60	
	High EO		.63		.82	
Chinese	Low EO		.32		.29	
	High EO		.30		.17	
	1000 7 11 1500 500	Range:	13047	38	VENEZA!	65
Speaker Sex						
Women			.56		.60	
Men			.44		.42	
		Range:		8		18

Canadian Vowel Shift

65, 535 tokens!



Canadian Vowel Shift

	(1)	(ε)	(æ)
Anglo Female	41.033	7.398	17.012
Italian Male	40.372	8.217	29.622
Chinese Male	0.661	-0.820	-12.610
Chinese Female	-0.661	0.820	-12.610
Italian Female	-40.372	-8.217	-29.622
Anglo Male	-41.033	-7.398	-17.012

Logodds of F2; mixed-effects model with speaker as random effect

Canadian Raising

 Centralization of onset of /ay/ and /aw/ before voiceless consonants

"you look alright"



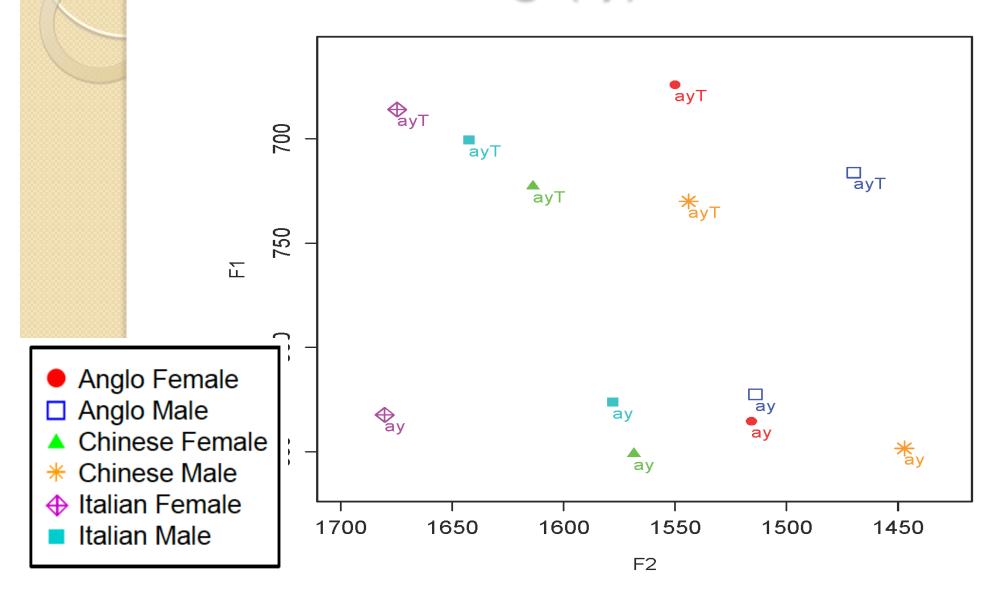
"I asked her out"



Fronting of (aw)"helicopters out"



Canadian Raising: (ay)



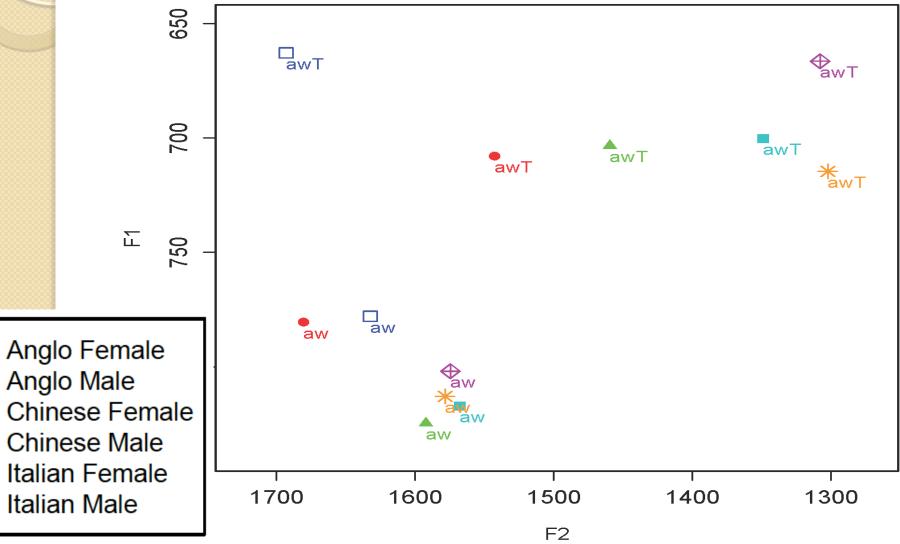
Canadian Raising: FI of (ay)

	(ay)	(ayT)
Anglo Female	14.686	-14.686
Anglo Male	-11.260	11.260
Chinese Female	7.287	-7.287
Chinese Male	-11.822	11.822
Italian Female	4.415	-4.415
Italian Male	-3.306	3.306

Logodds of FI; mixed-effects model with speaker as random effect

3,097 tokens!

Canadian Raising: (aw) (aw)-fronting



Canadian Raising: FI of (aw)

	(aw)	(awT)
Anglo Female	-18.701	18.701
Anglo Male	2.587	-2.587
Chinese Female	5.667	-5.667
Chinese Male	-5.800	5.800
Italian Female	12.763	-12.763
Italian Male	3.484	-3.484

Logodds of FI; mixed-effects model with speaker as random effect

(aw)-fronting: F2 of (aw)

Anglo Female	88.205
Anglo Male	139.381
Chinese Female	2.520
Chinese Male	-82.957
Italian Female	-82.142
Italian Male	-65.007

Logodds of F2; mixed-effects model with speaker as random effect

Grammatical Variable

Variable Agreement in Plural Existentials

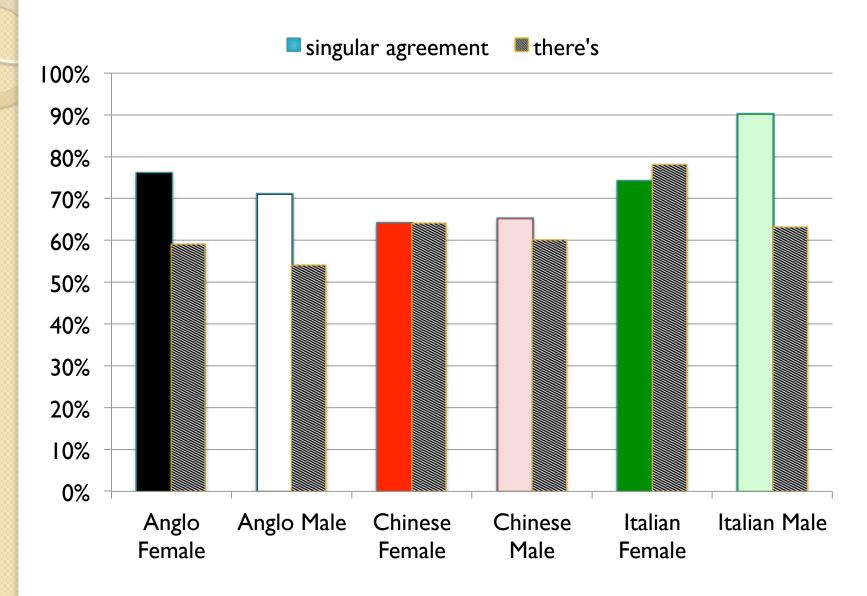
Variable Agreement in Plural Existentials

- Plural Agreement
 We had to hang our food because there were bears. (Speaker 004)
- Singular Agreement
 It helps being in the city where there is other kids around.
- Singular Agreement: there's

 There's black bears, I believe there's brown bears.

 (Speaker 006)

Plural Existentials



Plural Existentials

singular agreement			there's	
Anglo Female	0.29		-0.082	
Anglo Male	-0.29		0.082	
Chinese Female	0.123		-0.102	
Chinese Male	-0.123		0.102	
Italian Female	0.184		0.184	
Italian Male	-0.184		-0.184	

Summary

- Phonetic variation
 - Stable variables
 - (TD): sex differences mainly within Anglos
 - (ING): sex differences mainly within Italians
 - Changes in progress
 - CVS: sex differences across all three components, but most pronounced for (i)
 - CR: sex differences across Anglos, Italians
 - (aw)-fronting: sex differences across Anglos, Chinese

Summary

- Grammatical variation
 - singular agreement: sex differences in Anglos
 - there's: sex differences in Italians

Conclusion

- Complicated interaction between sex (/gender?)
 and ethnicity
 - Features that are significant for ethnic differences are not significant for sex differences within every ethnic group
- Constructing/expressing one part of identity may override another
 - The same feature can be used for different purposes
 - 'indexical field' (Eckert 2008)
 - Features have potential social meaning/interpretation
 - Makes it difficult to talk about e.g. ethnolects, genderlects

Thank you!

多謝!