

- ☐ Linguistic innovators: the English of adolescents in London (2004–7)
- ☐ Multicultural London English: the emergence, acquisition and diffusion of a new variety (2007–10)

Investigators:

Paul Kerswill (Lancaster University)
Jenny Cheshire (Queen Mary, University of London)

Research Associates:

Sue Fox, Arfaan Khan, (Queen Mary, University of London)

Eivind Torgersen (Lancaster University)

COUNCIL
ncil
nnovators/

 $E \cdot S \cdot R \cdot C$

ECONOMIC

& SOCIAL

RESEARCH

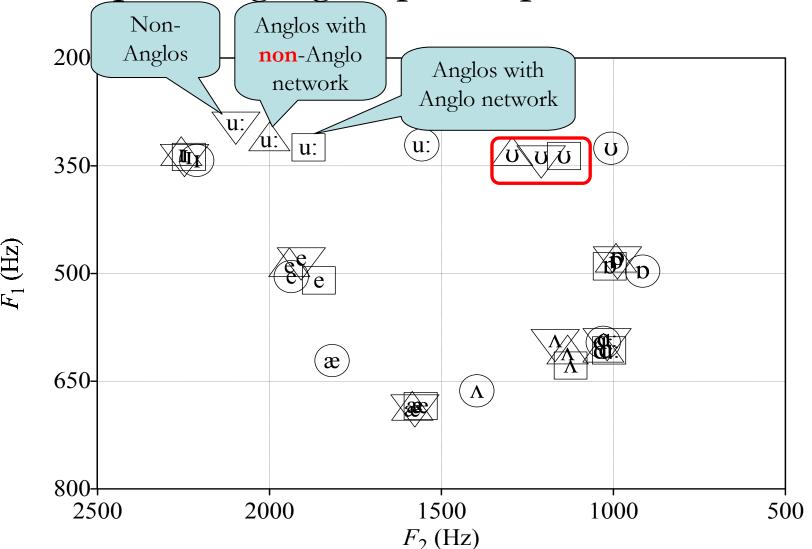
Funded by the Economic and Social Research Council http://www.lancs.ac.uk/fss/projects/linguistics/innovators/http://www.lancs.ac.uk/fss/projects/linguistics/multicultural/



Project design: Innovators' project

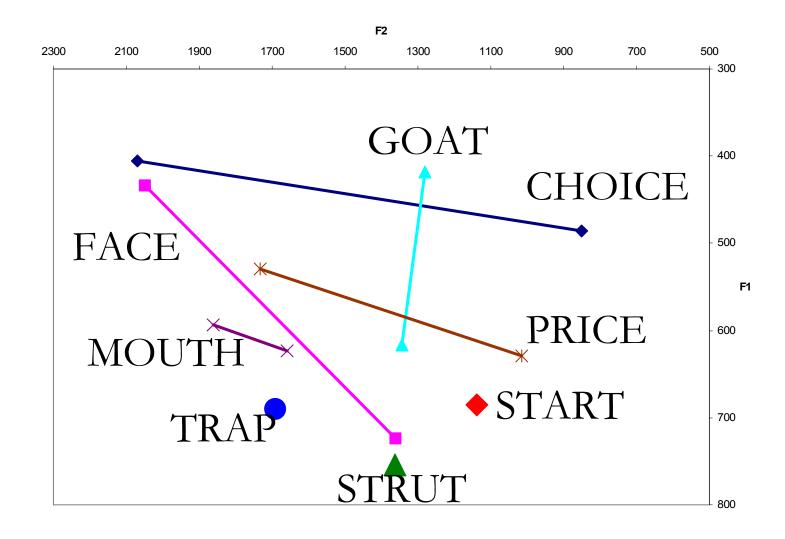
- 16 elderly Londoners
- 98 17 year old Londoners
- from inner London (Hackney) and outer London (Havering)
- female, male
- "Anglo" and "non-Anglo"
- Free interviews in pairs
- 1.4m words transcribed orthographically, stored in a database time-aligned at turn level

Monophthongs: groups of speakers in Hackney



Elderly speakers (circles), non-Anglo speakers (inverted triangles), Anglo speakers with non-Anglo networks (triangles), Anglo speakers with Anglo networks (squares)

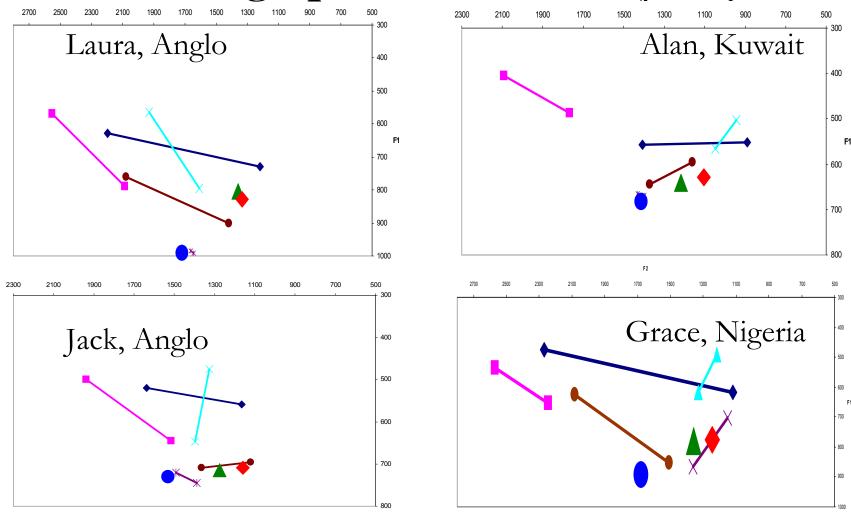
Working-class white Londoner born 1938 (Hackney)



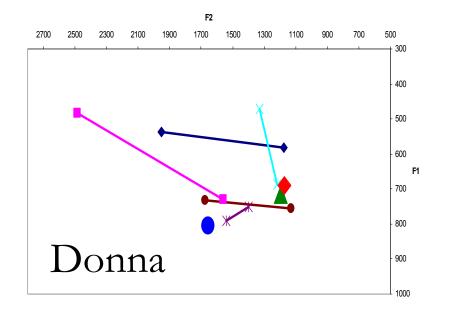
Vowel changes in south-east England

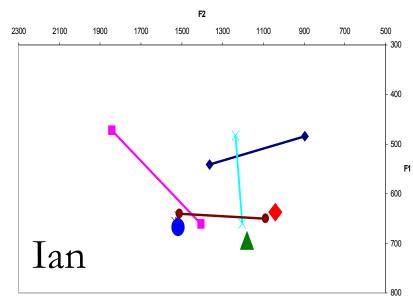
- Reversal of diphthong shift:
- PRICE
 - Fronting and lowering of onset
- GOAT
 - Raising of onset, fronting of offset
- FACE
 - Raising of onset

Young speakers in Hackney



Young Havering Anglo speakers





H-Dropping

Milton	Milton	Reading	Hackney	Havering
Keynes &	Keynes	14 year	17 year	17 year
Reading elderly (1995)	14 year olds (1995)	olds (1995)	olds (2005)	olds (2005)
92%	14%	35%	9%	32%

Hackney non- Anglo	Hackney Anglo
4%	18%

Was/were variation: positive polarity

	Hackney young	Hackney elderly	Havering young	Havering elderly
Subject	% was	% was	% was	% was
First person We	51.8	46.3	78	39.4
Third person They	29.4	42.6	45.2	10.6
NP plural	34.6	53.1	27.8	8.3

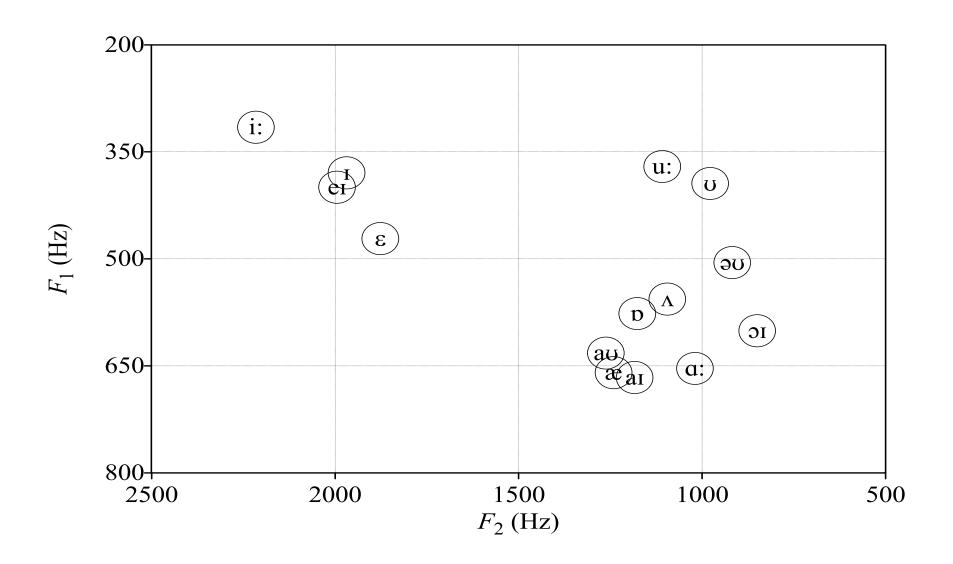
Was/were variation: negative polarity

	Hackney adolescents	Hackney elderly	Havering adolescents	Havering elderly
Subject	% weren't	% weren't	% weren't	% weren't
First person singular I	40.0	8.0	54.0	0
Third person singular he/she	40.0	25.0	62.0	33.0
Third person singular it	45.0	25.0	82.0	16.0

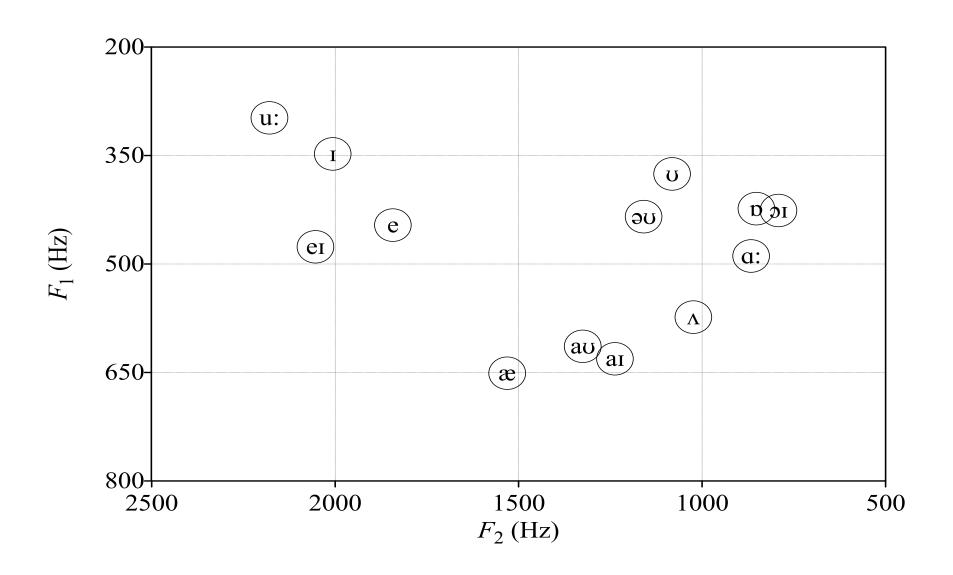
Research questions MLE project

- Characterisation of the 'multiracial vernacular' of London: is it ethnically neutral?
- Are there differences between areas within London?
- How does it spread?
- Is it changing?
- Is it age-graded?
- Are there effects of home language?

'Creole' variety, London 1983



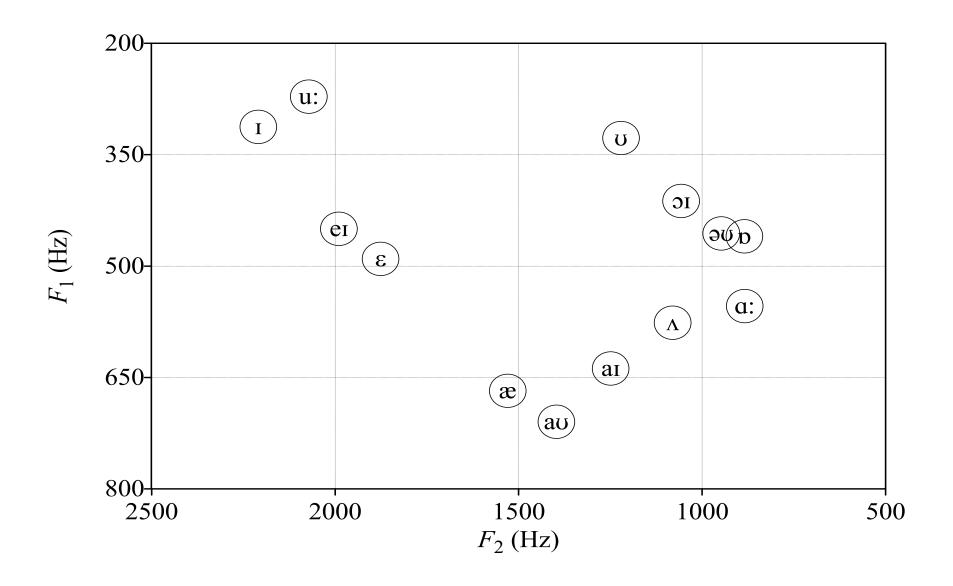
Intonational Variation in English, London 1993



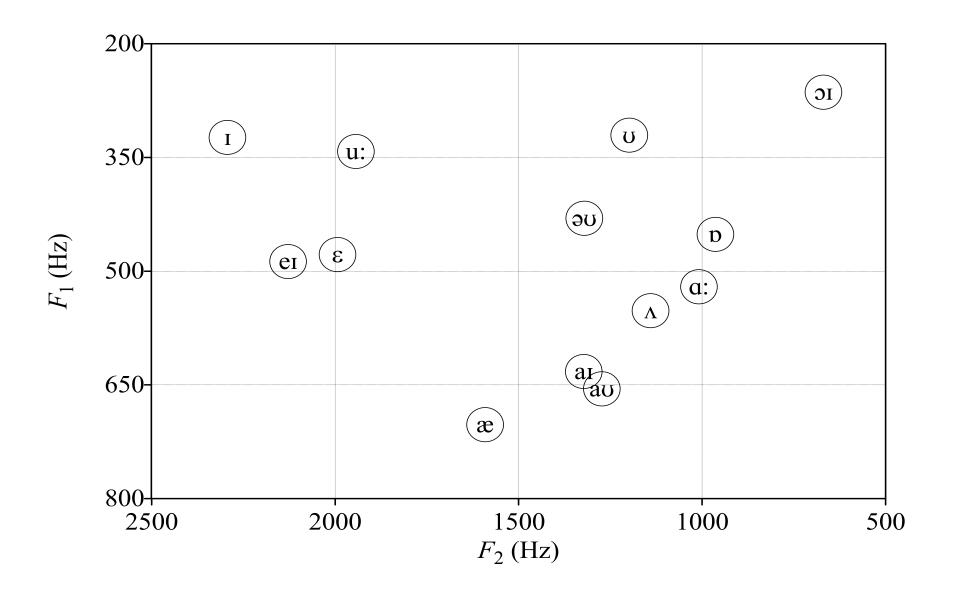
Project design: MLE project

- 112 4, 8, 12, 17 year olds and adults
- North London
- female, male
- "Anglo" and "non-Anglo"
- Free interviews in pairs
- Phonological and grammatical analysis
- Perception tests

MLE Teenagers



MLE 12 year olds



Findings so far

- Teenagers in North London have a vowel system that strongly resembles that in Hackney
- The 12 year olds are more 'levelled' (few speakers analysed so far)
 - General south-eastern GOAT [əy], not monophthongal [oː]
 - Back MOUTH diphthong, not monophthongal [v:]
 - Not extreme GOOSE fronting
- Further development of MLE after the age of 12?

Contact, innovation, diffusion and levelling in dialectology

- (1) Overall patterns:
 - divergence/innovation in inner London
 - non-Anglo teenagers and Anglo teenagers with non-Anglo networks in the lead in innovation
 - some evidence of diffusion to south-east periphery
 - but also levelling in periphery, without involvement of inner London
 - Havering lies between inner London and periphery

(2) Locus of contact in dialectology

- In modern metropolises new contact varieties result from language contact following large-scale concentrated immigration
- Transmission of innovations through social networks can be demonstrated quantitatively (harder to show in individual cases!)
- Contact varieties have the potential to spearhead language change, given the right social relations and favourable identity factors

Consequences for dialectology

• Sources of innovation must today be sought in minority-ethnic metropolitan varieties

and:

 need to recognise a more complex diffusion and levelling model

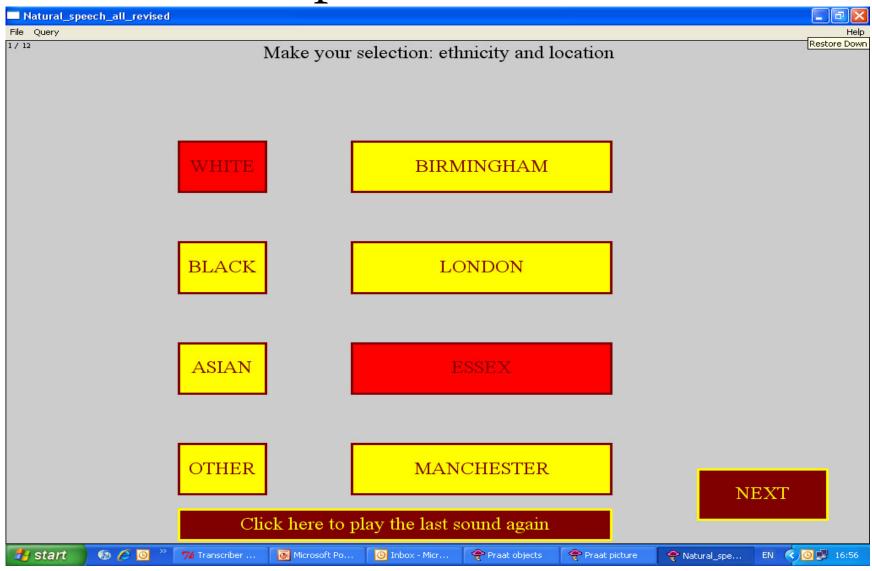
Perception test

- We examine:
 - speaker ethnicity and location
- Classification of real speech
 - 10 second sound clip per speaker
 - Classification: speaker's ethnicity, social network type and location

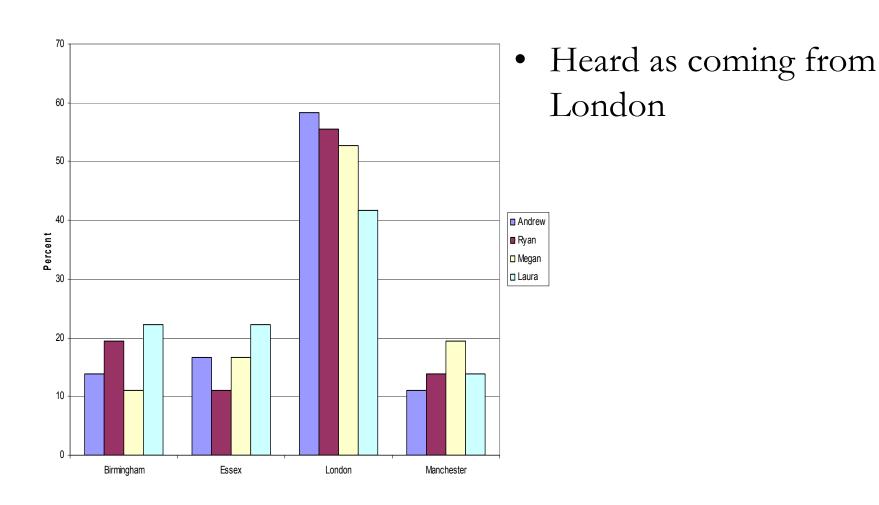
Who are the London speakers?

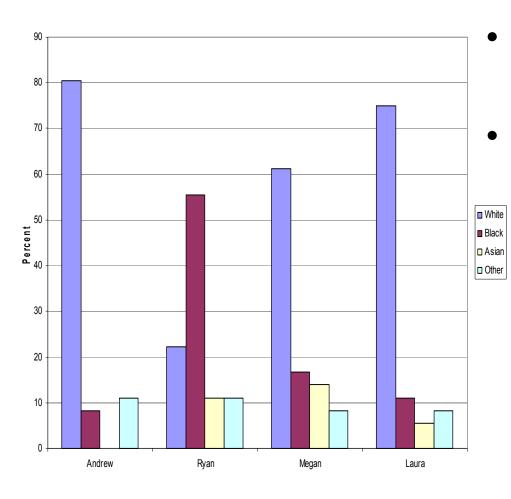
Megan	Hackney	Anglo	Anglo network
Andrew	Hackney	Anglo	Anglo network
Laura	Hackney	Anglo	Multiethnic network
Ryan	Hackney	Anglo	Multiethnic network
Sulema	Hackney	Non-Anglo	Multiethnic network
Dom	Hackney	Non-Anglo	Multiethnic network
Amjad	Hackney	Non-Anglo	Multiethnic network
Chris	Hackney	Non-Anglo	Multiethnic network
Grace	Hackney	Non-Anglo	Multiethnic network
Kirsty	Hackney	Non-Anglo	Multiethnic network
Kelly	Havering	Anglo	Anglo network
Dale	Havering	Anglo	Anglo network

Perception test screen



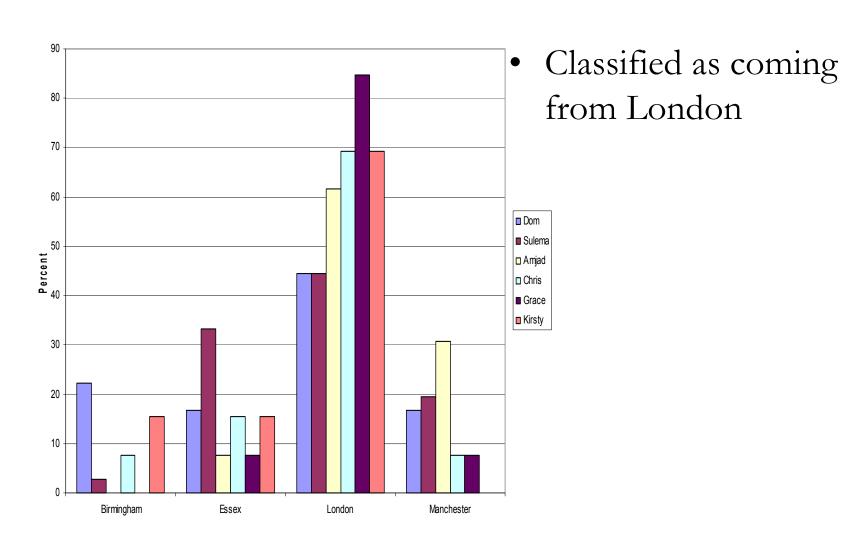
Hackney Anglo voices

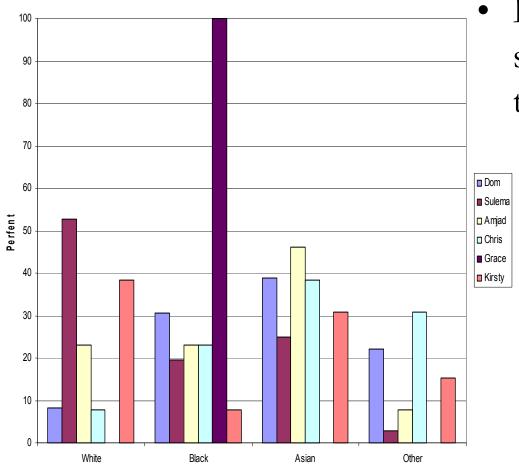




- Heard as 'white', but there is some variation
 - Ryan, who has a multiethnic friendship network, is heard as 'black'

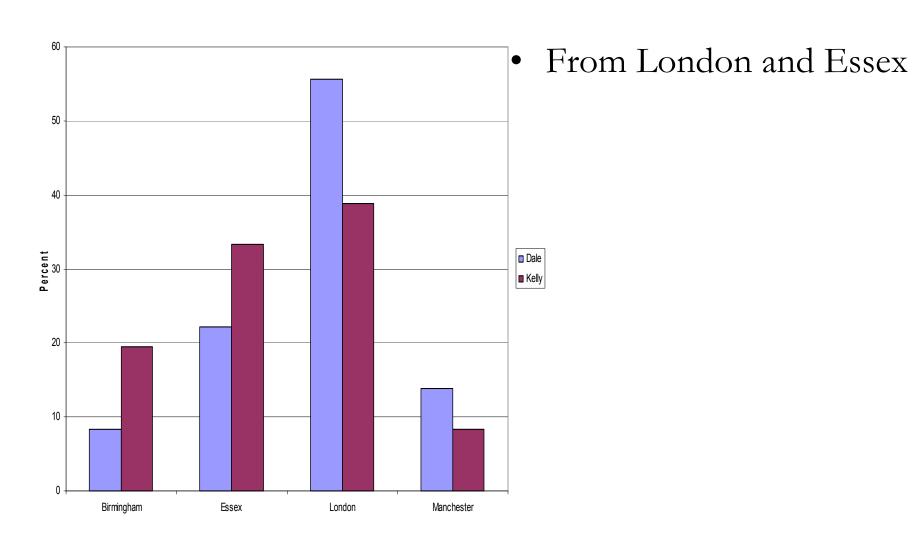
Hackney non-Anglo voices

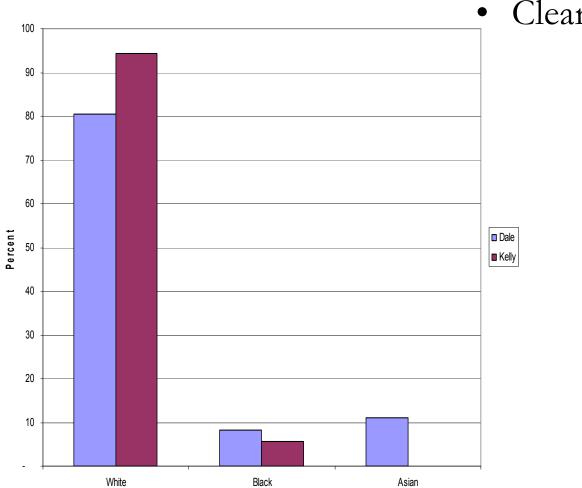




Ethnicity for non-Anglo speakers is more difficult to classify

Havering Anglo voices





• Clearly heard as 'white'

Perception test results: real speech

- Listeners can place location fairly well
- Can distinguish between local and non-local voices
- Anglos from Havering are overwhelmingly heard as 'White', while those from Hackney are variably judged as 'Black'
- Difficult to place non-Anglo voices
- The speaker's friendship network has an effect on assigning ethnicity to a voice

Summary

- Perception test results from North London correspond to production results from Hackney
- Inner London speech is more ethnically neutral than outer London speech