

BACKGROUND

Tyneside English: 3 variants associated with region:

| | FACE | GOAT |
|------------------------------|------|-------------|
| Closing diphthong | [eɪ] | [oʊ] |
| Monophthong | [e:] | [o:] / [e:] |
| Centring diphthong (inglide) | [ɪə] | [ʊə] |

(adapted from Wells 1982; Watt 2000, 2002)

Emerging Adulthood:

- Stage of life between the ages 18 and 25
- Characterised by exploration of self (Arnett 2000)

Linguistic Marketplace Pressures:

- Underlying pressures to shift towards a variety regarded as more appropriate or elite (Bourdieu & Bolanski 1975; Sankoff & Laberge 1978)

Change over Lifespan?

- Impact of Emerging Adulthood
- Influencing factors of intra-speaker variability

METHODS

- Forced aligned with LABB-CAT (Fromont & Hay 2012)
- Formant extraction in R
- Script (James Grama & Simon Gonzalez)
 - F1/F2 measurements extracted at 7 points 20-80%
- Lobanov (1971) normalised
- Variants of FACE | GOAT coded auditorily

| Variant | T1 | T2 | T3 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Closing | 17 12 | 9 7 | 7 16 |
| Inglide | 1 0 | 0 0 | 8 0 |
| Monophthong | 91 159 | 162 179 | 150 67 |
| | 109 171 | 171 186 | 165 183 |

FACE: $\chi^2 = 172.98$, $df = 4$, $p < 0.001$
GOAT: $\chi^2 = 27.247$, $df = 2$, $p < 0.001$
→ Change over time

Data: real time panel – 3 recordings

- Speaker: Charlotte (from Northeast England)
- T1 = 2010: 20 years old, student
- T2 = 2014: 24 years old, PhD candidate
- T3 = 2019: 29 years old, lecturer (humanities)

Findings:

- Mostly monophthongs
- Closing diphthongs decreases over time for FACE
- Closing diphthong decreases and then increases for GOAT

LMM GOAT Monophthong:

First Formant:

- Closing diphthong: T2 to T3
- Monophthongs: T1 to T2 & T2 to T3

→ Higher vowels in T2 and lowered again in T3

Second Formant:


- Monophthongs: T1 to T3
- Backer vowels in T2

LMM FACE Monophthong:

First Formant:

- Monophthongs: T2 to T3

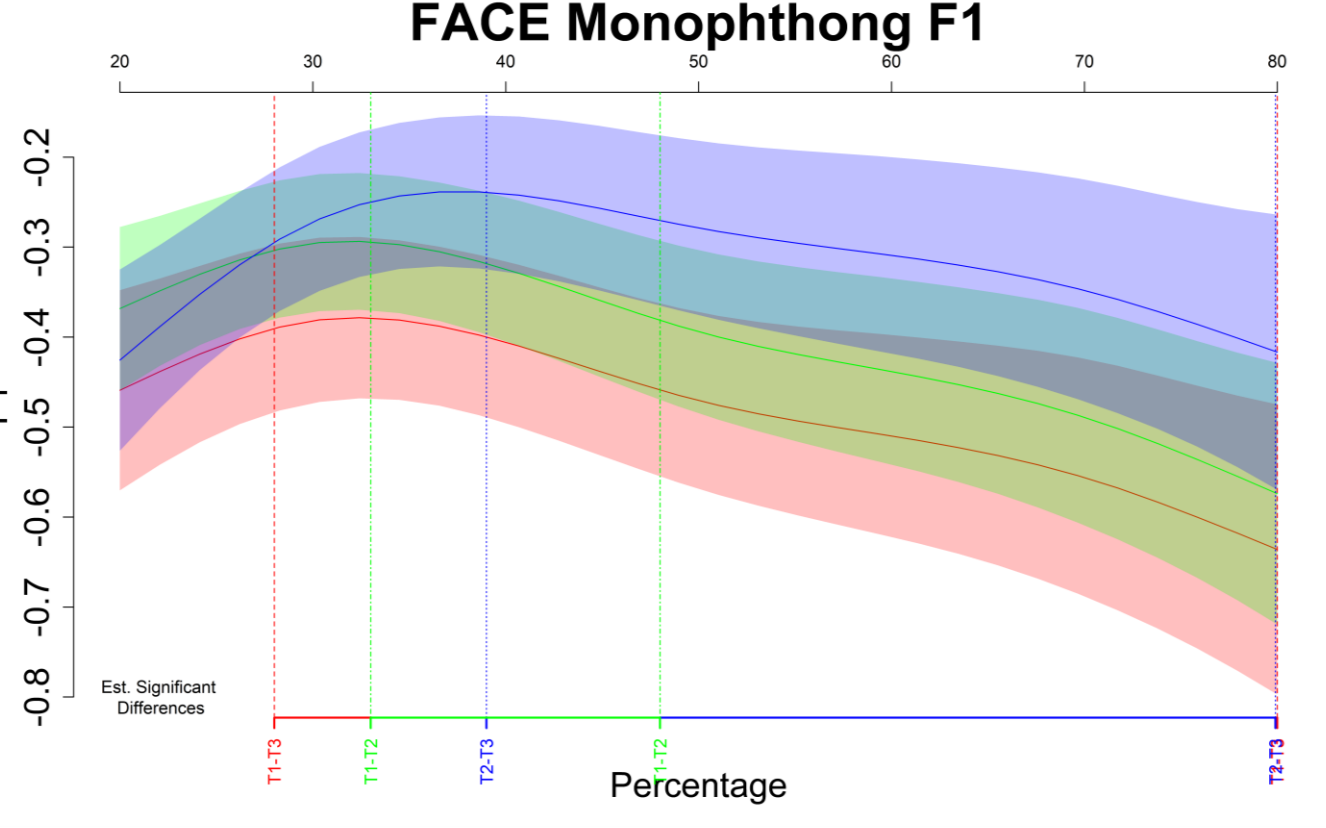
Scan for Previous Poster



RESULTS

FACE

FACE Monophthong F1



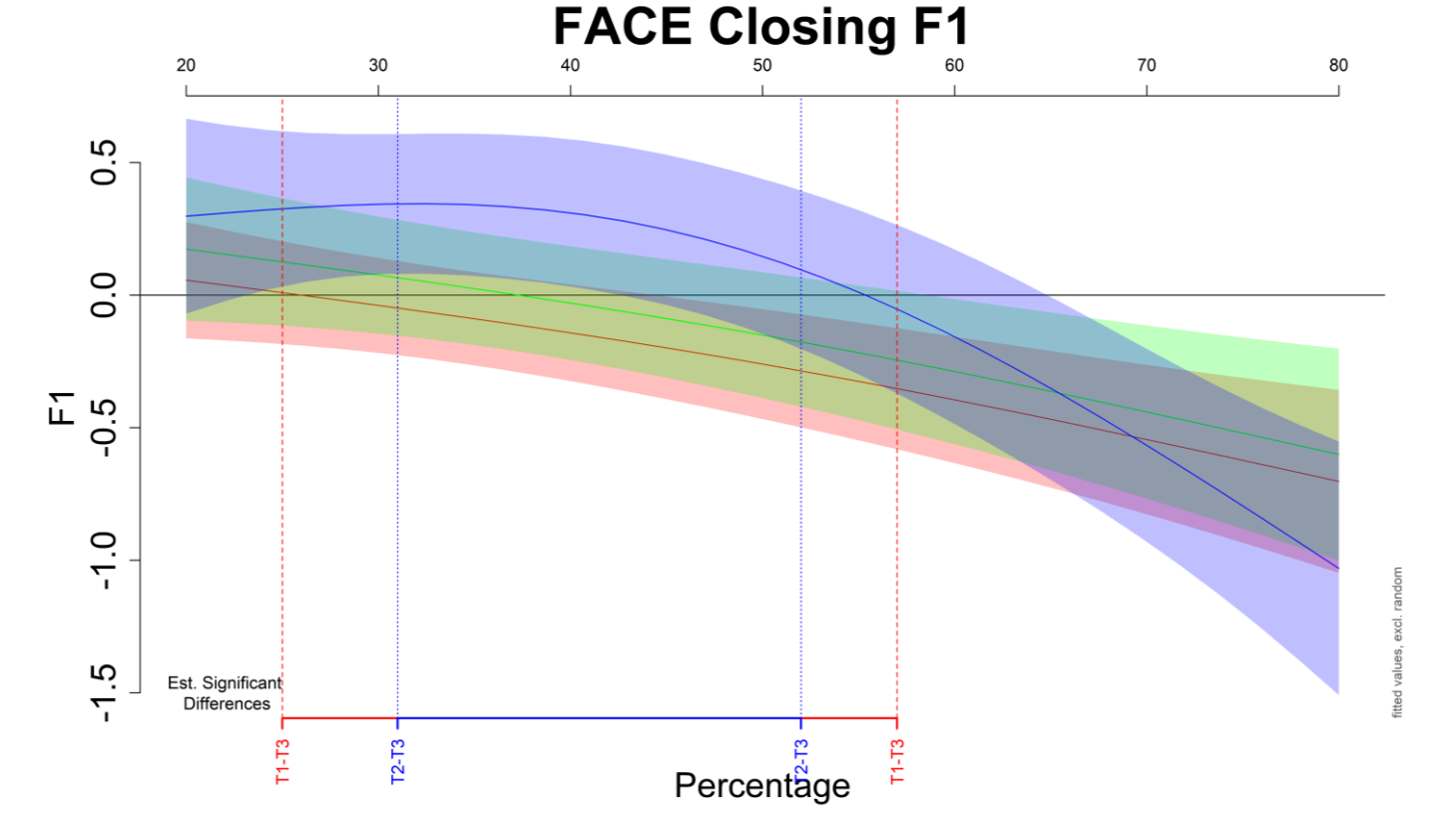
Monophthong First Formant Influence on Trajectory:

- Previous coronals
- Following nasals, obstruents, vocalics/glides
- Duration

Est. Sig. Differences:

- T1-T2: 33% - 48%
- T1-T3: 28% - 80%
- T2-T3: 39% - 80%

FACE Closing F1



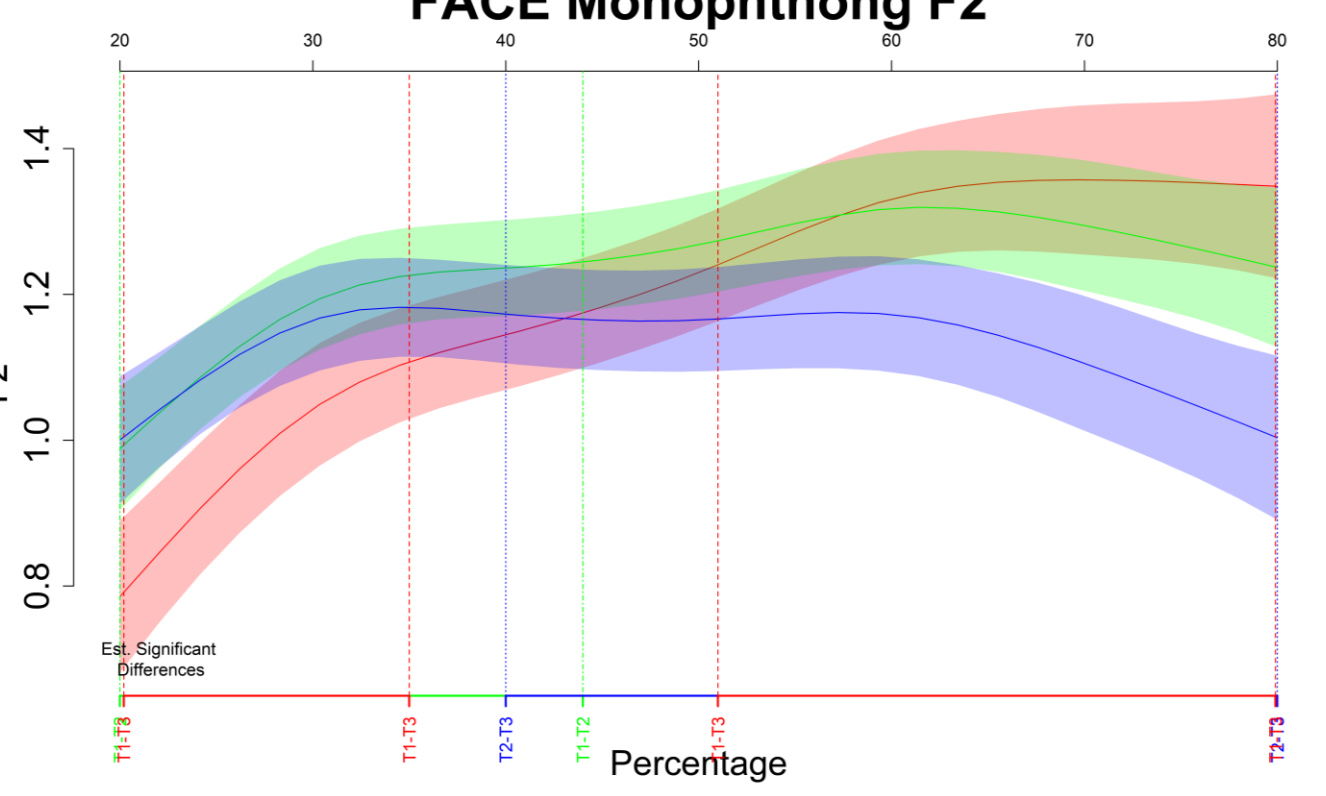
Closing Diphthong First Formant Influence on Trajectory:

- Time Point: T3
- Duration

Est. Sig. Differences:

- T1-T2: none
- T1-T3: 25% - 57%
- T2-T3: 31% - 52%

FACE Monophthong F2



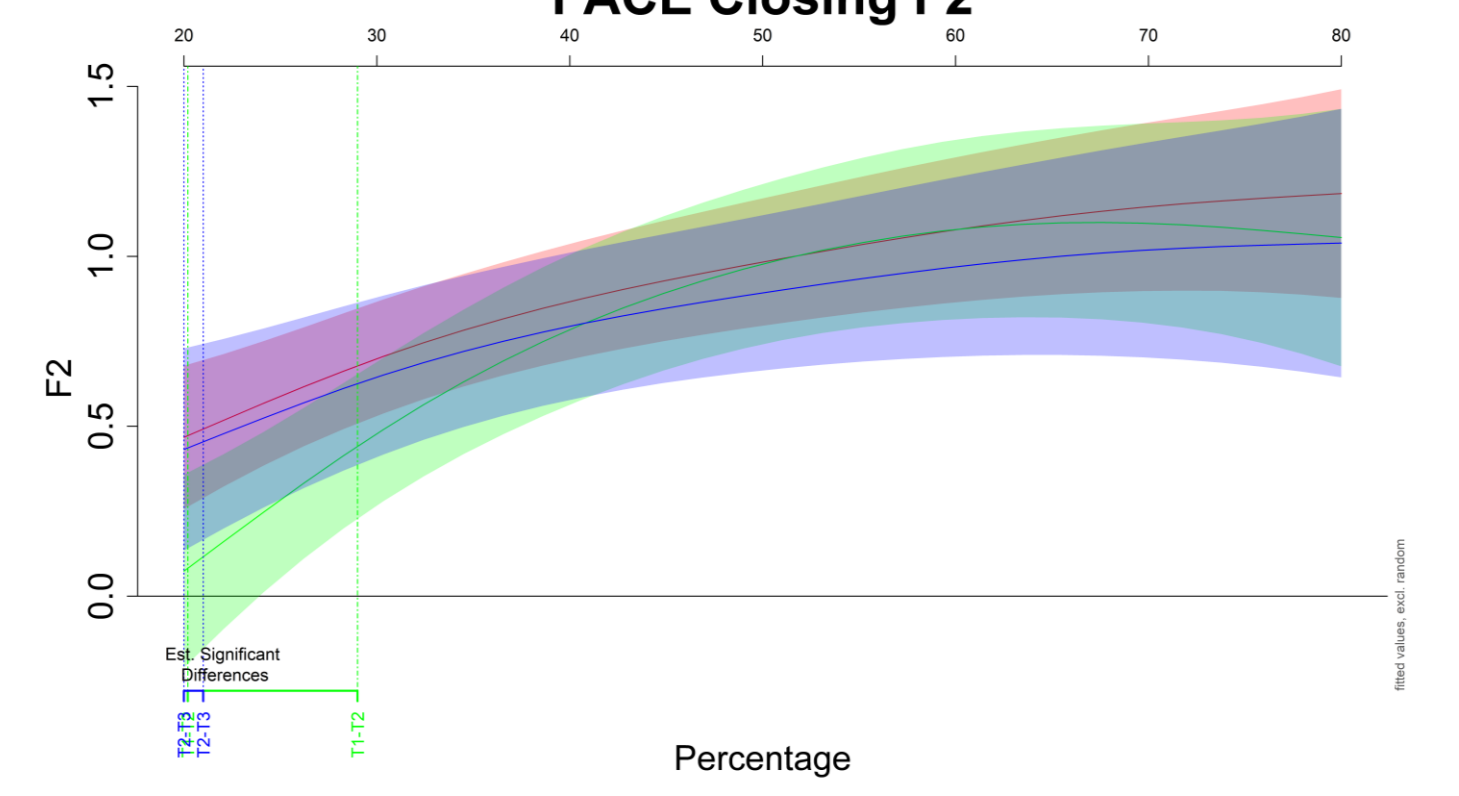
Second Formant Influence on Trajectory:

- Time Point: T2, T3
- Previous coronals
- Following nasals
- Duration

Est. Sig. Differences:

- T1-T2: 20% - 44%
- T1-T3: 20% - 35% & 51% - 80%
- T2-T3: 40% - 80%

FACE Closing F2



Second Formant Influence on Trajectory:

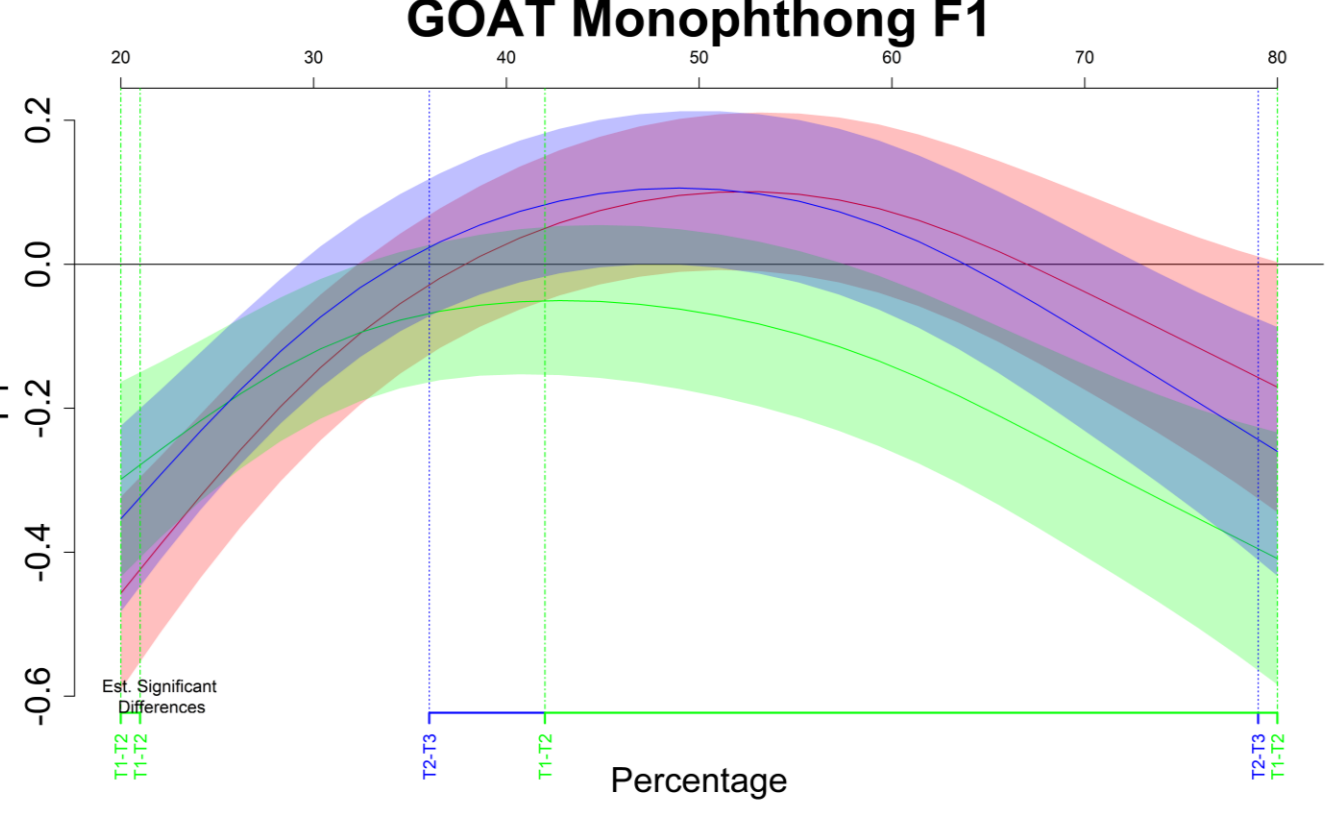
- Duration

Est. Sig. Differences:

- T1-T2: 20% - 29%
- T1-T3: none
- T2-T3: 20% - 21%

GOAT

GOAT Monophthong F1



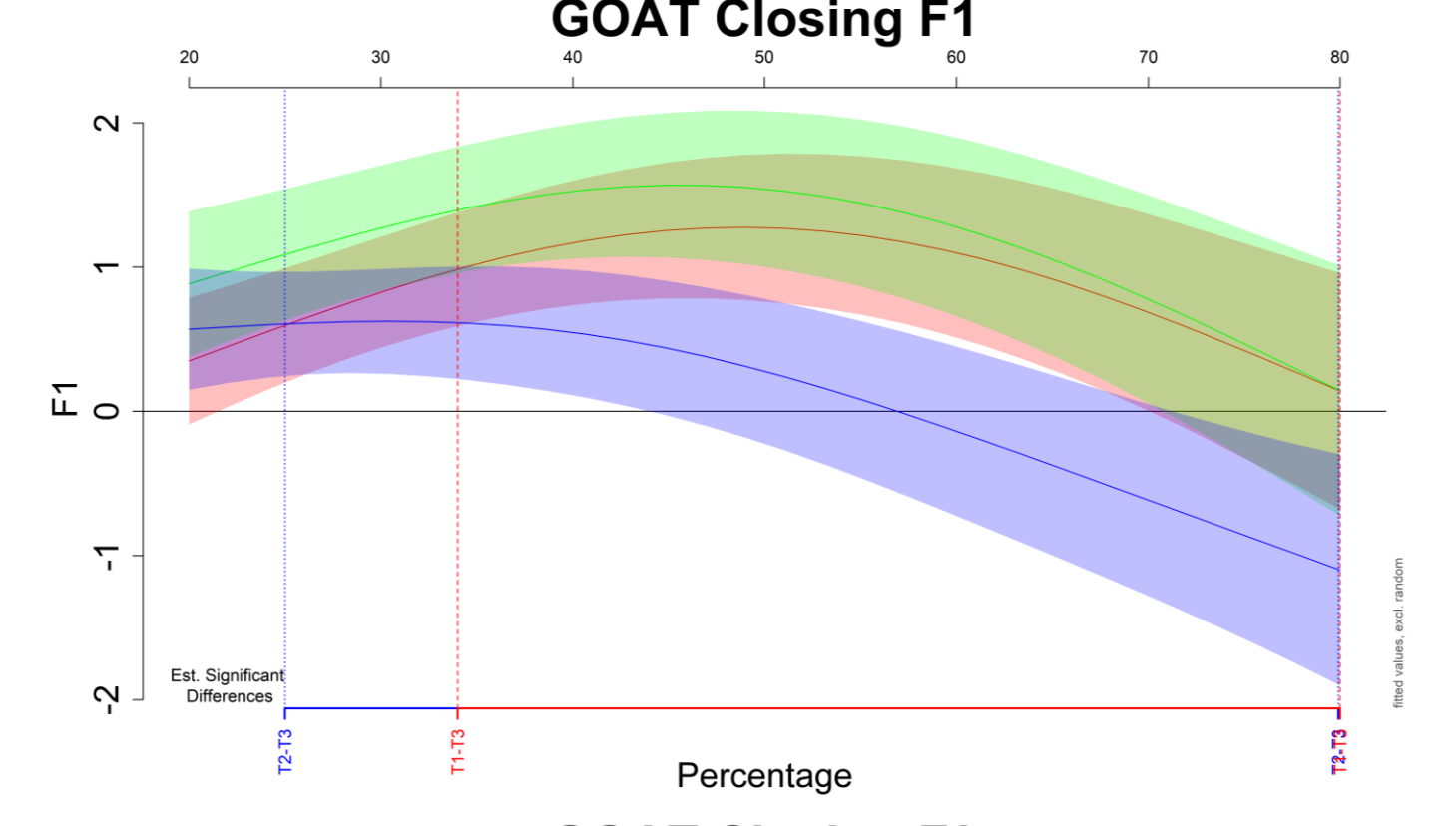
Monophthong First Formant Influence on Trajectory:

- Time Point: T2
- Previous coronals
- Duration

Est. Sig. Differences:

- T1-T2: 20% - 21% & 42% - 80%
- T1-T3: none
- T2-T3: 36% - 79%

GOAT Closing F1



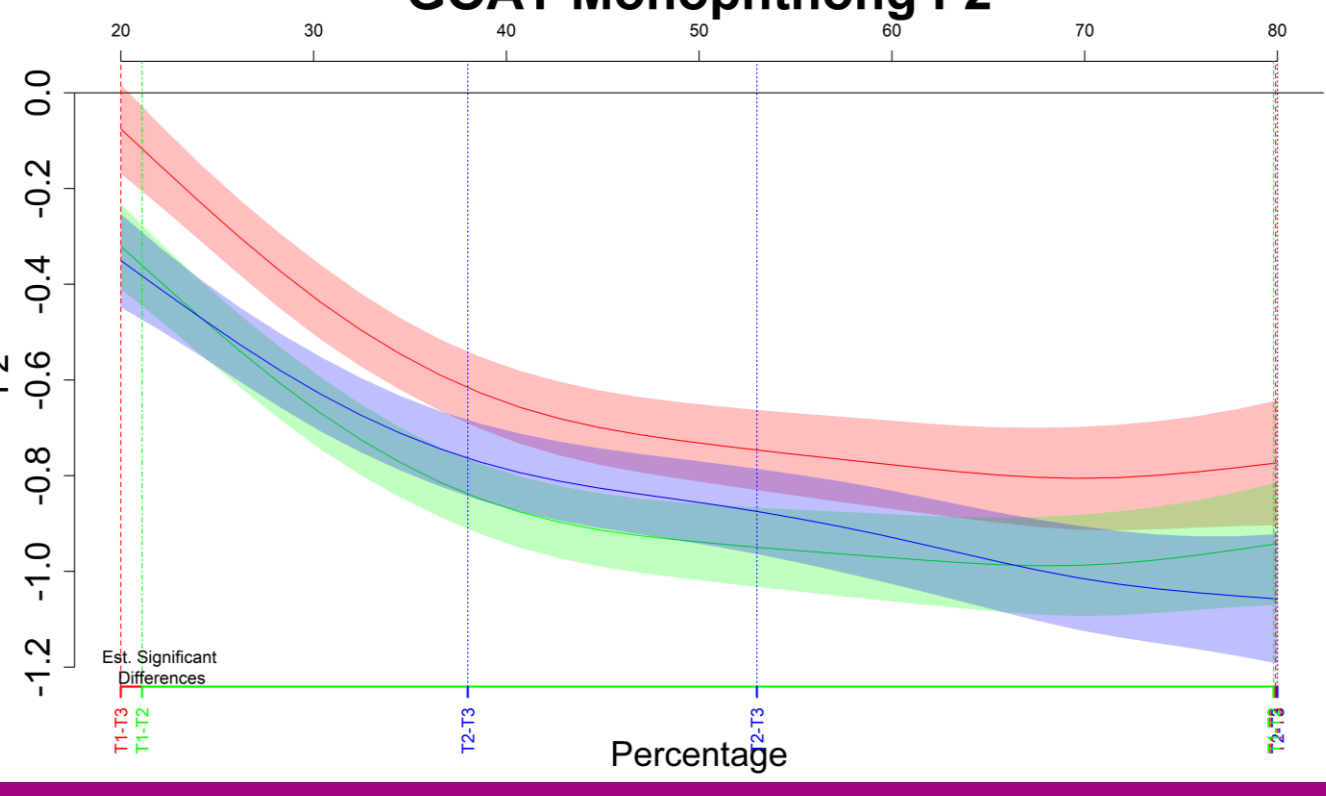
Closing Diphthong First Formant Influence on Trajectory:

- Time Point: T3
- Duration

Est. Sig. Differences:

- T1-T2: none
- T1-T3: 35% - 80%
- T2-T3: 25% - 80%

GOAT Monophthong F2



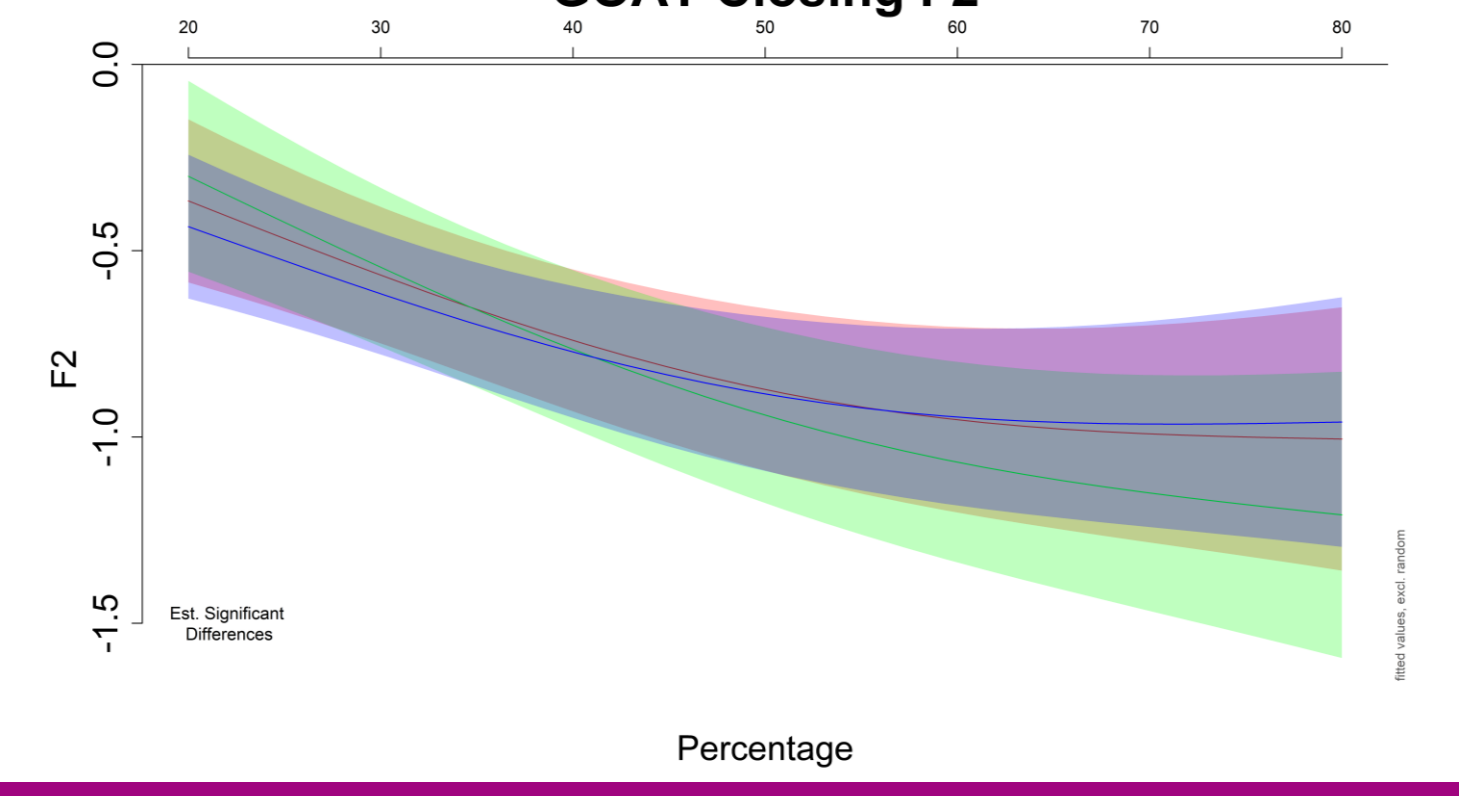
Second Formant Influence on Trajectory:

- Time Point: T3
- Previous coronals
- Duration

Est. Sig. Differences:

- T1-T2: 20% - 80%
- T1-T3: 20% - 80%
- T2-T3: 39% - 52% & 80% - 80%

GOAT Closing F2



Second Formant Influence on Trajectory:

- Previous non coronals
- Following obstruents

Est. Sig. Differences:

- T1-T2: none
- T1-T3: none
- T2-T3: none

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Contrary to previous research FACE and GOAT do not behave in lockstep (Watt 2000, 2002; Haddican et al. 2013)

FACE: becoming more monophthongal → more pan-northern
GOAT: becoming less monophthongal → less pan-northern

Influence of Time Point on Trajectory:

FACE: Monophthong F2 & Closing F1
GOAT: Monophthong F1, F2 & Closing F1

Influences:

- Emerging Adulthood → receptive to change
- Linguistic Marketplace pressures (university context) → T1 to T2: movement towards supralocal variant
- Peer pressure: monophthongs (Watt 2002)
- Dialect awareness & dialect as identity: lecturer in humanities still North England → T2 to T3: movement back towards ingliding variant