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Initial results indicate that Barbadians employ four different strategies for individual vowels: One outcome is the emergence among Barbadian females of an interdialect form with the creation of homophones not present in IBE or IpsE. Finally, the paper raises the possibility of new dialect formation in subsequent generations.

Introduction Contact between speakers of different dialects and languages is a major source of language change and contributor to new dialect formation. Many of the contact situations researched have involved adult migration in the initial stages of contact. We know that changes can be acquired across the lifespan of an individual Trudgill ; Kerswill ; Mees and Collins ; Nahkola and Sanilahti ; Sankoff and Blondeau This research is a preliminary investigation of the changes made by first-generation immigrants in adulthood and the nature of the input they provide to subsequent generations. In studying in a creole diaspora community, this research helps to expand the field of creole studies, which has tended to focus on the historical outcomes of language contact. Furthermore, by focussing on synchronic vowel change, the research begins to redress the balance in a field that has typically concentrated on the most basilectal speakers and on grammar, thereby presenting a fossilised view of creole societies. Creole societies are characterised by migration and change, and more studies are needed to research all aspects of language in Caribbean communities whether in the Caribbean itself or in the diaspora. The Barbadians in this study first arrived in Ipswich, East Anglia, during the 17th and 18th centuries. In pursuing the question of possible outcomes of contact, the Barbadians may have begun a process of convergence to IpsE having lived in Britain for over 40 years. Convergence then is the first possible outcome. This study considers the degree to which Barbadians have 26 This research is supported by the Economic and Social Research Council grant no. The main research questions directly addressed by this paper are: What learning strategies are employed by first-generation Barbadian adults? Do speakers differ in the degree to which they approximate Anglo patterns? Divergence from IpsE by converging to Jamaican English is also possible because Barbadians may instead accommodate to the other main Caribbean variety in Ipswich. It is understandable then that the main focus of research in the UK has been on Jamaicans with the presumption that speakers from other islands have adopted Jamaican features Sutcliffe ; Edwards ; Sebba For instance, when I first entered the community in 1980, I assumed that most Caribbeans in Ipswich were of Jamaican origin and was surprised by the cool reception I first received when I contacted the Ipswich Caribbean Centre to ask if I could talk to people of Jamaican background. Bessy, one of the Barbadian informants in this study expresses her displeasure when outsiders assume she is Jamaican. Maintenance is possible in the event that Barbadians wish to assert their own identity as distinct from both Ipswich Anglos and Jamaicans. Where convergence or divergence is partial, then first generation Barbadians may provide the type of input partial retention and incomplete assimilation that characterizes the new dialect formation scenario discussed in Patrick To sum up, Barbadians may engage in one or more of the following processes: Convergence to Jamaican phonology present in the Ipswich Caribbean diaspora. Chambers asserts that simple phonological rules can be acquired at any age but complex rules are not generally acquired beyond the age of puberty. Chambers defines simple and complex phonological rules this way: They examined a discrete variable that involved the change from apical [r] to dorsal [R] in the same phonological environments, resulting in a simple change. In the UK, Wells In addition to linguistic constraints, social factors also help to determine whether speakers acquire new phonological features during adulthood. She found that social network and gender were better predictors of acquisition than age. Methodology In Britain during the 17th and 18th centuries, most Caribbean migrants settled in larger cities, but this study examines the original migrants to Ipswich, a small regional town with a strong East Anglian identity. The Barbadians in this study came directly to Ipswich and formed part of a larger

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Afro-Caribbean community in the town. In total, Afro-Caribbeans represent just 2%. The study comprises data from four Barbadians and four Anglos, split equally between males and females, aged 64 to 76 years. The Barbadians were selected because they arrived in the first main wave of immigrants from the Caribbean to Britain and because they arrived in Ipswich as adults in their 20s. They are compared to Anglo speakers who are selected to match the Barbadians as much as possible. Anglos lived in the same mainly working class neighbourhoods as the Barbadians and had similar levels of education. During the fieldwork phase, I volunteered at the Ipswich Caribbean centre frequented by the Barbadians and was able to interact and observe their interactions with other members of the Caribbean community. Following my discovery of the rivalries between Barbadians and Jamaicans in Ipswich, I was careful to downplay my Jamaican heritage in favour of a Caribbean one, interested in the experience of Ipswich Barbadians. I had originally planned to study Jamaicans following previous studies in the UK, but had trouble finding Jamaicans in Ipswich. The discovery of the prominence of Barbadians in Ipswich provided the opportunity to broaden the scope of existing research with its focus on Jamaicans. Sociolinguistic interviews, reading passages, and word lists were recorded using a Marantz CDR transportable recorder and AKG C headset condenser microphone. Eight vowels were analysed for this study: For each vowel, the same three lexical items per speaker were selected as far as possible from word lists to minimise the effects of phonetic conditioning. Furthermore, studies have shown that minority ethnic groups are under pressure to assimilate to Anglo norms and that immigrant varieties have traditionally been highly stigmatised accents in the UK (Giles & Fought). Vowel formant values were measured and analysed using the Kay Elemetrics Computer Speech Lab model. I measured and plotted the first F1 and second formant F2 values of the eight vowels, broadly corresponding to vowel height and the degree of advancement, respectively. F1 and F2 measurements were taken at the temporal midpoint of the vowel. Boberg (forthcoming) has found that temporal midpoint often coincides with the central tendency of a vowel for long vowels. Vowel formant charts displayed the position of the vowels in perceptual space, the first formant corresponding to vowel height and the second formant corresponding to vowel backness and lip rounding. Analysis of complex linguistic changes are unpredictable in nature. At their most complex, speakers must learn them lexically. In the context of vowel change, vowels exist in continuous space so that change in one vowel potentially impacts another. The following section discusses the extent of difference between IpsE and IBE and reveals that some changes can be considered simple, i.e. GOOSE is the clearest example of a simple change. More complex changes arise from vowels that move into the vowel space of an existing vowel. In this case, Barbadians must make multiple adjustments. Bessy and Buster were recorded for a previous study and several of their lexical items differ. This introduces an element of bias into the data, requiring a cautious approach to interpreting results. A larger study is planned that will aim for a more balanced dataset in terms of token selection. The results confirmed that patterns of interspeaker and intraspeaker variation were replicated and that midpoint measurements of long and short vowels were sufficiently reliable. Partial accommodation or divergence strategies are likely to have the kind of unpredictability of outcome commented upon by Sankoff and Blondeau. However, I propose that a fine-grained instrumental analysis of the processes of vowel change can account for at least some of this apparent unpredictability. The endpoint of each arrow marks the position of the IpsE vowels. Barbadians need to raise LOT to low-mid back position. Therefore, terms such as "front" and "raise" are inferred changes rather than actual observable movements. Rhoticity is a strong stereotypical feature of IBE and recognised as a stereotype by other Afro-Caribbeans in the Caribbean. It is likely to be highly salient both for Anglos and Afro-Caribbeans and, according to Chambers, should be among the first features to be lost. The potential for homonymic clash might hinder Barbadians in accommodating to the Anglo system. If rhoticity is maintained, there is a high potential for homonymic clash, producing homonyms with some highly frequent lexical items such as far-for and are-or. Barbados has maintained close ties with Britain throughout its colonial history, firstly through slave ownership and later through government and education, up until Barbados became independent in 1966. Links have since continued due to the rise in tourism in the last 40 years. Today, Barbados is one of the most popular destinations for British tourists. At the time that

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the Barbadians in this study were growing up in Barbados, the legacy of colonialism had given rise to a racialised society where Whites had the highest socio-economic status, followed by Coloureds Barbadians of mixed European and African descent and lastly Blacks Le Page and Tabouret-Keller Barbados was also a gender-divided society. Race and gender would have determined the types of social networks in which the Barbadians operated, influencing their language and the extent to which they used Barbadian creole grammar rather than standard Barbadian English grammar taught in the education system Blake ; Van Herk Holmes notes the tendency for first generation male immigrants in Australia to acquire the host language more successfully than females because males have more opportunity than females to develop wide social networks in the new country. The Barbadians in this sample came to England prior to Barbadian Independence and would therefore have grown up in a Barbados which was subject to British rule and a British education system. They all followed other family members, a typical pattern of migration from the Caribbean. All except one were keen to improve their education and employment prospects. Berty stands out from the other Barbadians because he was considered a Coloured person in Barbados, and as such, had more opportunities and access to different groups of people than is usual for Blacks. His parents were able to pay for higher education and he had higher job aspirations than the other Barbadians "to be a dentist. In contrast, Betty was raised in a more rural location than the other speakers and did not have aspirations to improve her situation. Rather, she moved to England under pressure from other family members and would have preferred to stay in Barbados. Female networks involved family or friends of family, while the males had networks including members drawn from outside of the family. Wider social networks in Barbados are likely to have determined the extent to which Barbadians might adopt more standard speech. Berty is a more standard speaker than the other Barbadians in the sample due to his higher social position and wider social networks in Barbados. We can see from an excerpt that Berty uses predominantly standard grammar. School was "I always say to myself, and a number of people has agreed with me as well, the education system in Barbados was one of the best in the world, without a doubt, um " As a matter of fact, if I could have afforded it, I would have sent all my kids back to Barbados to be educated. The only non-standard grammatical feature is lack of agreement between the subject people and the verb has. Berty is also more likely to have standard pronunciations of consonantal variables that are represented in standard orthography. In this excerpt, the is pronounced using standard pronunciation rather than non-standard [d] typical in Barbadian and other Creoles. The excerpt below contains several non- standard grammatical features. Shut back and come, because I know who it is, I just see him pass across there. Barbadians need to negotiate their social position in the new society, and the extent to which they accommodate to Anglo norms is likely to depend on their degree of integration into Anglo networks but also the degree to which they are able to identify the IpsE vowels Le Page and Tabouret Keller Migration to Ipswich has resulted in changing social networks for the Barbadians. Berty again stands out as having had most access to Anglo networks. He had one year in further education in Ipswich and initially worked in a factory. After 10 years in Britain, he established his own business and bought a house in a traditionally white residential area.

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Chapter 3 : The phonology of the Suffolk dialect, descriptive and historical (Book,) [blog.quintoapp.com]

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The English and Netherdutch Academy. A Biography of the English Language. A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary 1 st edn. A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary 1st edn. A Course in Phonetics 1 st edn. A Course in Phonetics 1st edn. A cross-linguistic study of voicing in initial stops: A First Book in Old English. A General Dictionary of the English Language, A Grammar of Old English. A Handbook of Phonetics. A History of English Phonology. A History of English Sounds. A History of English. A Modern English Grammar: Part I Sounds and Spelling. A re-examination of the feature [sonorant]: A Short Grammar of Middle English. A Short Historical English Grammar 1st edn. A Short History of English. A Special Help to Orthographie. An Elementary Middle English Grammar 1 st edn. An Elementary Middle English Grammar 1st edn. An English Pronouncing Dictionary. An Historical Study of English. An Introduction to Middle English 1 st edn. An Introduction to Middle English 1st edn. An Introduction to Old English. An Old English Grammar 1 st edn. An Old English Grammar 1st edn. An Outline of English Phonetics. An Outline of Middle English Grammar. Arguments from External Evidence in Phonology. Aspects of Phonological Theory. Aspects of the Theory of Syntax. Asymmetries in assimilation in English through the ages: Paper presented at the Directions in English Language Studies conference, Catalogue of Manuscripts Containing Anglo-Saxon. Clause Structure and Language Change. De Analogia Anglicani Sermonis. Deutsche Phonologie und Morphologie: Diachronic evidence in segmental phonology: Die englische Lautentwicklung nach Lediart und andere Grammatikern. Eliminating the segmental tier: English Grammar originally written before English phonetics and phonology. English Pronunciation 1st edn. English Pronunciation from the 15 th to the 18 th Centuries. English Pronunciation from the 15th to the 18th Centuries. Essays on Time-Based Linguistic Analysis. Feature predictability and underspecification: Formal syntax and language change: Paper presented at the 14th Manchester Phonology Meeting. Grammaire Historique de la Langue Francaise.

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Chapter 4 : East Anglian English - Google Books

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This was once common in New England , an area that was originally settled by East Anglians, though is rarely heard nowadays. Likewise, "road" also sounds like "rood" and "soap" sounds like "soup". This shows that Suffolk dialect is a context language. Also of "to snow". This affects words like "now" which becomes "ne-oo". A particularly interesting website contains a dialect map, which has an example of this pronunciation. In the Waveney area and parts of Norfolk there is a difference in the vowel sounds in "rowed" and "road". Past participles are pronounced with an extra syllable. Grammar and linguistics Epenthesis occurs occasionally in Suffok dialect, as it does in Norfolk dialect. Words like "film" become "filum". Yod-droppings is very common, so words like "dew", "queue", "new" and "tune" will become "doo", "koo", "noo" and "toone" respectively. Suffolk dialect is non- rhotic , i. Suffolk dialect has a strong use of the glottal stop. It is common for "that" to replace "it". Or should that be: The intonation of words in Suffolk is very peculiar. Words have a notable range of rise and fall in pitch and can often sound as if the speaker were asking a question. Other verbs do not conjugate whatsoever, and the present and perfect tense is often the same, and context is used. This is shown in "Ee say he goo down-a poost arfice" for "he said he went to the post office". A comprehensive survey can be found in "Suffolk Dialect", by A. Claxton, published by The Boydell Press.

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Chapter 5 : Ellis Atlas References

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Chapter 6 : The phonology of the Suffolk dialect, descriptive and historical. (Book,) [blog.quintoapp.com]

In , Dr. Kärkeritz enlarged his doctoral dissertation for publication as "The Phonology of the Suffolk Dialect, Descriptive and Historical." In he accepted an offer from the.

Chapter 7 : Cambridgeshire Dialect Grammar: Bibliography - Anna-Liisa Vasko

Nick Nicholas, PhD in Linguistics from Melbourne University, lectured historical linguistics. Author has k answers and m answer views Yes it is, as a lot of regional dialects in England are. I can offer a few cents on why the Suffolk dialect is disappearing so rapidly, though.

Chapter 8 : AMC Library " Books " Angus McIntosh Centre for Historical Linguistics

The sixth volume includes the English Dialect Grammar, which was also published blog.quintoapp.com included 16, dialectal forms across two main sections: 'Phonology', which gave a historical description of the development of sounds in dialect; and 'Accidence', which gave details on grammar and especially on morphology.

Chapter 9 : The phonology of the Suffolk dialect, descriptive and historical in SearchWorks catalog

Individual language change in adulthood 28 For the purposes of this study, I use the term divergence to refer to phonetic divergence in instances where Barbadians' vowels are more distant to the Anglo vowel position than the source dialect, IBE. 29 Names of speakers and organisations are pseudonyms.