



Marie Maegaard and Christina Fogtmann
about to hand in their Ph.D. dissertations.

2007 Annual Report from The Danish National Research Foundation Center for Language Change in Real Time (LANCHART).

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Snapshot of the LANCHART
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The LANCHART Center's Annual Report for 2007

Introduction

2007 was characterized by the collection and analysis of data drawing to a provisional conclusion. Although transcription and coding continues, nearly all of the demanding fieldwork is now finished. The LANCHART Center was also quite active in 2007, participating in various conferences and symposiums. 2007 can be seen as the final year where a great amount of effort was exerted on logistics, and 2008 can thus be characterized as the 'point of departure' year: from this point onward results are now pouring in; it's time to write and write and write...

Staff

With the employment of Marie Maegaard, Ph.D., as a post.doc on April 1, the LANCHART Center acquired its senior researcher in the field of phonetics. Marie, together with her research assistant Lilian Reinholdt, has led the work within the group of phoneticians which is essential to the evaluation of previous sociophonetic results. Since 2006, Torben Juel Jensen continues to head the group of grammarians. The year was also characterized by the employment of a bright new bunch of Ph.D. people who continuously develop the center's profile within the area of interaction. On May 1, 2007 Christina Fogtmann was hired. On September 1, 2007 Søren Beck Nielsen climbed on board and on January 1, 2008 Jakob Thøgersen joined us. This group worked together with both phoneticians and grammarians to present a series of first attempts at the meeting with the International Council (IC2) at the start of June and also at the workshop that the LANCHART Center had organized at the International Congress of Language Variation (ICLaVE 4) on the island of Cyprus in August. The work with interaction was prepared by the research assistant Minna Olesen, who resigned in May for a position in the private sector.

We were also pleased to have Shaun Nolan, Ph.D., employed for three months. Based on his dissertation, Shaun intended to complete a series of articles on language attitude for publication internationally and did so (cf. list of publications).

Helene Christensen, one of the two persons in the secretariat, our admired anchor for IC2 and someone who was especially active in the Summer School in sociolinguistics affiliated with the Center, fell ill in September. Her illness proved to be serious and stress-related. Helene resigned from her position as an employee at the LANCHART Center and the graduate school after being absent on sick leave for over four months. Her absence meant that the other person in the secretariat, administrator Joan Mortensen, as well as several of the research assistants and the center director had to take over the duties left by her absence.

Effective from March 1, Peter Lind was appointed the chief IT administrator. His responsibilities included general corpus maintenance work and programming. It proved continuously difficult to combine these two areas of responsibility, but Peter succeeded in developing a working system for file management and administration, as well as a dedicated search engine for the LANCHART Center's data, during his period of

employment. Peter left the Center for a position in the private sector on March 1, 2008. Henrik Kaufmann Sørensen will replace him beginning on May 1, 2008.

Guests

The LANCHART Center has in 2007 had the following visiting researchers: Elvira Krylova, Lomonosov University of Moscow, Charlotte Gooskens, University of Groningen and Kathryn Campbell-Kibler, now at the University of Ohio. With Kathryn Campbell-Kibler, we discussed special statistical methods and possibilities to use controlled experiments in language attitude research. During his trip abroad, Ph.D. student Nicolai Pharao continued these discussions with Campbell-Kibler in Ohio.

Professor Shana Poplack, a leading authority within the area of code-shift and language change in real time, participated in the evaluation of applicants for the Program of Excellence at the University of Copenhagen. During her stay, she also visited us here at the center, where she delivered a brilliant and inspiring lecture. She also taught a kind of master class for three Ph.D. grantees, among them Janus Møller from the LANCHART Center.

Organization

Throughout 2007 we have had quite a large workforce of student assistants who were engaged with:

- identifying old informants with the intent of arranging new interviews
- collecting data
- transcribing the collected data
- proofreading transcriptions
- realigning old transcriptions with sound files
- coding transcribed files for discourse context
- coding sound files for phonetic variables
- coding transcribed data for grammatical variables

At one point we had 80 student assistants, all of whom worked eight hours per week. It was a large group to keep organized, and it called for a large, continual work effort within the LANCHART Center's organizational structure. All of the student assistants are placed in groups according to function: transcribing, proofreading, realignment, discourse context analysis, phonetic analysis and grammatical analysis. Each group has a leader and at least two super-users to whom the students can first pose their questions. An internal Wikipedia, which is found on the system's intranet, provides the answers to the most commonly posed questions. Otherwise, the group leader takes fundamental or more complex questions to the Empirical Coordination Group, or else these questions are taken up in the center's plenum. The groups all meet on a regular basis.

There are two levels that define the LANCHART Center's research process management: The *Center Coordination* (all research employees) and the *Empirical Coordination Group* (including all group leaders). Over time we distilled the model with which we currently work: In principle, we have Center Coordination meetings only when larger, more significant fundamental decisions need to be made – and it should be emphasized that we try to prepare these meetings very thoroughly, i.e. we prepare written proposals regarding decisions to be made and status papers for the various projects. Conversely, the Empirical Coordination Group meets every Wednesday

morning. These meetings should not last more than one hour. Empirical Coordination group meetings identify and try to solve problems with individual files and problems with general congestion in the flow of data.

It is noteworthy that the LANCHART Center, like other large empirical data gathering centers, takes part in a rather compressed structural development. In 2005 and 2006, we gathered a large staff of students that could handle the colossal job of making sound files accessible for analysis in uniform, orthographically correct transcriptions. This demanded that newly gathered files be transferred to writing and also that earlier transcribed files be realigned so that sound and words could be aligned with one another. This work was finally finished by April 1, 2008. The organization has therefore been changed fundamentally as of April 1, 2008. The description of this reorganization will be found in full in next year's annual report.

The Danish National Research Foundation has established a forum where the leaders of the various centers have had the opportunity to positively reflect upon their own roles within the institution. The enthusiastic Søren Barlebo's broad knowledge and vast experience have been essential in this effort, and the entire process has prompted a reconsideration of the director's role within the LANCHART Center. The outcome of this course will be evident at the end of April 08, but already, this process has given the center director quite a bit to consider, which will inevitably be a benefit for the organization in the run-up before the evaluation.

The LANCHART Center's contributions during 2007

Data collection

It is becoming increasingly clear that the data we collect and the data which were already collected can be classified into two groups: a group of core data and a group of supplementary data. During the present period, the LANCHART Center is focusing on the data from two projects in Jutland: one in Odder and one in Vinderup, three projects from Zealand: Naestved (Naestved I and II), Køge and finally the Copenhagen-based Bysoc (abbreviated from the *Copenhagen Project in Urban sociolinguistics*). In each of these projects, we have attempted to gather data from three generations, i.e. there is now data from 24 informants divided evenly between the two sexes and between two classes from all of the aforementioned projects. Because of its unique design as a longitudinal investigation, the Køge Project follows a different structure.

Schematically, Generation 1 is between the ages of 25 and 40 in 1986 through 1988, i.e. the informants were born between 1946 and 1963. Generation 2 includes those who are between the ages of 15 and 24 in 1986 through 1988; they were born between 1964 and 1973. The informants in the Vinderup 2 Group were all born around 1964. They are therefore the same age as most of the Generation 2 from all of the other groups. Finally, Generation 3 in all of the projects were 9th grade students during the period of 2005-2007 (our own data collection period). These subjects were born between 1988 and 1992.

In the old Bysoc data we have a few recordings of the older generation which have been transcribed and will be used in the core data simply because these informants are the parents of one or more of the informants who've participated in Bysoc 1 or 2. This older generation can be considered a type of Generation 0 in relation to the core group in Generation 1.

The table below is a survey of the LANCHART Center's core data:

Project/Generation	Jutland: Vinderup	Jutland: Odder	Zealand: Naestved I	Copenhagen: Bysoc
Generation 0				Individual recordings
Generation 1 Born before 1964 (all prioritized informants born in 1942 and onwards)		12: 3 WC F 4 WC M 3 MC F 2 MC M	24: 6 x 4, (evenly distributed as to gender and class)	24: 6 x 4
Generation 2 Born between 1964 and 1973, both years included	19: 6 WC F 3 WC M 6 MC F 4 MC M	12: 3 WC F 2 WC M 3 MC K 4 MC M	Naestved I, 2*	18: 4 WC F 4 WC M 5 MC F 5 MC M
Generation 3 Born in 1987 and onwards	30: 11 WC F 10 WC M 5 MC F 4 MC M	33: 15 WC F 10 WC M 4 MC F 4 MC M	32: 5 WC F 7 WC M 11 MC F 9 MC M	Bysoc 3**

WC=Working Class; MC=Middle Class; F=Female; M=Male

*In Tore Kristiansen's original Naestved I Project, both a group of adults (of which 24 informants constitute Generation 1) and groups of teenagers and children were interviewed. All of these groups were re-recorded but only the core group of adults has been fully transcribed.

**The data for Bysoc 3 is projected to be collected throughout the fall of 2008 and spring of 2009. The data collection and subsequent coding of this data is made possible by a grant to the CLARIN Project (see the section: External grants).

All of the people mentioned in Generation 1 and 2 can be heard on both old and new recordings. We leave it to posterity (which *could* mean the LANCHART Center's prolongation) to record Generation 3 again – four or five years from now).¹ The LANCHART Center data thus now include 111 informants who have been recorded twice (some more than twice). The recordings cover the three most important linguistic areas in Denmark: Copenhagen, Zealand and Jutland. Each of these recordings will be transcribed, proofread and analyzed as to discourse context, and to a large extent also for grammatical variables as of April 1, 2008. Additionally, the Vinderup 3 and Naestved I, 3 data sets will be transcribed and proofread (and analyzed for grammatical variables) as of April 1, 2008, which makes possible an expansion of the generational span.

¹ Reidunn Hernes' dissertation *Talemaal i endring*, University of Bergen, 2006, shows that significant processes of dialect leveling may occur during the transition from youth to adult, specifically during the four to five years from 9th grade and until becoming a student of higher education or entering the job market.

This brings us to the Køge Project and the core group of 11 people who were recorded over a longer period of time (actually during the entire duration of their schooling): They were recorded again in 2006-07. This became possible after the establishment of the LANCHART Center. The method of data collection that was used in the re-recordings in Køge (which were consequently expanded to include an 8th grade class – similar to the other projects) means that there are several recordings with most of the informants. This type of situation sensitive data collection will also be applied to the young Copenhageners in Bysoc 3. In the recent data collection in the Køge Project, Mediha Can administered the Turkish interviews, while Janus Møller administered the Danish interviews in cooperation with Louise Yung Nielsen and Matthias Reichert Nielsen.

The LANCHART student assistants have succeeded in finding 47 of the original 80 informants in the Kjeld Kristensen and Jens Normann Jørgensen Naestved II study. These subjects were recorded three times throughout the period they spent at the educational institutions of Naestved Technical School, Naestved Upper Secondary School and Herlufsholm Upper Secondary School. The original 80 students participated in both interviews and group recordings throughout their three years at school. In our data collection, 47 of the original 80 informants partook in both extensive single person interviews and group discussions. A colossal amount of significant data has thus been collected, but unfortunately it can't be processed completely during the center's first five-year period. Student assistants Astrid Ag, Andreas Stæhr and Rikke Vivian Lange have collected the extensive amount of data, and their exceptional efforts are greatly appreciated.

With this corpus, there's little doubt that LANCHART Center has now acquired a unique database in order to examine the relationship between language change in apparent time and real time.

The supplementary data consists of the oldest data from Vinderup, Naestved, Odder and Copenhagen – also of collected interviews from Vissenbjerg, where 12 informants were recorded twice, and from Copenhagen, where 16 informants were recorded in 2001 in connection with the DASVA study. Regarding the two last-mentioned projects, all of the recordings were processed and transcribed using the CLAN Program though with somewhat different conventions for transcription than those we presently use.

Conferences and symposia

On the basis of the already collected and processed material, the LANCHART Center's researchers have participated in a number of conferences in Denmark and abroad. The most significant of these are:

ICLaVE 4

The LANCHART Center organized a workshop entitled 'Integration of levels in Sociolinguistics' at the *International Congress of Language Variation in Europe 4* (ICLaVE 4) from June 17-19 on Cyprus. The program can be seen in appendix 1. The Center's researchers also participated in workshop I, organized by Pia Quist with two lectures (cf appendix 2). Additionally, Inge Lise Pedersen and Signe Schøning presented

an independent paper on dialect development concentrating on the Vinderup material. In total, there were 104 papers, 20 posters and three plenary lectures at the ICLaVE 4.

The congress at Cyprus was interesting not only because we established a relationship with several distinguished European researchers there (e.g. with Leonie Cornips, who participated in the Nordic Language Variation Network (NLVN) Symposium at Schæffergaarden where she was in charge of a master class), but also because the LANCHART Center participants at this occasion were engaged in fieldwork: The Center, in close cooperation with the Department of Scandinavian Research, will arrange the next conference in the series, ICLaVE 5, in Copenhagen in 2009.

ICHL 18

The International Congress of Historical Linguistics took place in Montreal from August 6 – 10, 2007. It was the 18th in this series of international conferences for the broadly defined term ‘historical linguistics’. At this conference, in cooperation with professors H  l  ne Blondeau, Florida, and Anita Berit Hansen from the University of Copenhagen, the LANCHART Center arranged a larger workshop on ‘Language Change in Real Time’ (see appendix 6 for the program). Thanks in part to Shana Poplack’s brilliant presentation, the workshop was a great success, both attendance-wise and on an academic level. Janus M  ller (on behalf of himself and Jens Normann J  rgensen), Frans Gregersen and Inge Lise Pedersen also delivered two presentations in a section on sociolinguistics. These presentations were also well received.

In total there were 266 papers and 6 plenaries at ICHL 18. The Danish papers from the workshop were repeated at the meeting of the Linguistic Circle of Copenhagen on November 20, 2007.

NWAV 36

Tore Kristiansen and Marie Maegaard both participated in the most important American sociolinguistic conference, NWAV (New Ways of Analyzing Variation). Both of their presentations were received with great interest. In 2007 the conference took place at exactly the same time as the NLVN symposium at Sch  ffergaarden.

In addition to the aforementioned symposia and conferences, Nicolai Pharao participated in the *International Congress for the Phonetic Sciences* in Saarbr  cken in August during the same time that ICHL occurred. Nicolai Pharao also participated in the sixth conference on *Language Change and Variation* in the UK in September and presented a paper on ‘Intra Individual Variation Across the Lifespan’ (see appendix 7).

Tore Kristiansen participated in a symposium in Bergen and presented a report on language attitude studies in preparation for planning a new, larger project at the Department of Scandinavian Research. Frans Gregersen was the moderator for a single session (11/30/07).

Collaboration

In the LANCHART Center’s efforts to describe and explain what occurred in Danish society in the 20th century, the central area of focus has naturally been directed toward

the relationship between Copenhagen-based standard language and the various differences in local speech communities. Within the last couple of decades, however, the linguistic reality has shown us some remarkable new dimensions, which demand a shift in focus if we are to fully describe and understand what's happening. Globalization serves partly as an explanation for the growing number of groups in Denmark that do not have Danish as their native language. Another factor is that new generations use language in new ways due to modern media. Finally, English is vastly becoming the language of globalization.

Jens Normann Jørgensen and his group are addressing the first two subjects, 'Danish as a second language' and 'youth language', with great international recognition as a result. Further to the group's cooperation with Ben Rampton's group at King's College in London, the LANCHART Center and INSS have now established a contractual agreement with King's College regarding an exchange program for teachers and students. Ben Rampton's group is quite impressive, and the two groups have already held a productive meeting in London.

Tore Kristiansen and Jacob Thøgersen are involved in a large-scale collaboration to survey elements of the influence of English in seven Nordic countries. This work is largely due to Kristiansen's and Thøgersen's participation in the large Scandinavian research project entitled *Modern Loan Words in the Nordic Countries* (www.moderne-importord.info). Helge Sandøy, a member of the center IC, in collaboration with Tore Kristiansen, is leading the project. They are planning to publish a comprehensive book on the subject within the coming years.

Within the framework of the syndicate that is behind the grant application for infrastructural resources, called Danish CLARIN, the LANCHART Center has affiliated itself with Peter Juel Henriksen from CBS, a professor we have already closely cooperated with regarding the part-of-speech tagging of the corpus. We're also collaborating with Johannes Wagner's group in Odense. Affiliated with the Odense group is the prominent researcher of child language and computational linguist Brian MacWhinney. MacWhinney is employed as a regular visiting professor at the SDU (Southern Danish University), and the Center benefits greatly from its collaboration with him; his programmer, Leonid Spektor is putting the finishing touches on a program that can convert LANCHART data from Praat format to CHAT format. Postdoctoral researcher Torben Juel Jensen is very active in this collaboration.

The CLARIN grant (Common Language Resource Infrastructure for the Humanities), which unfortunately was reduced to 45% of the amount applied for, has two perspectives to it: one part is that the Danish CLARIN grant goes to the leader of the syndicate, director Bente Maegaard from CLT (Center for Language Technology) who is also active in the European infrastructure project of the same name (CLARIN). In other words, we at the center have become members of the European CLARIN family. The other perspective is that the above-mentioned collaboration resulted in the Center acquiring a grant that made it possible for us to develop our search engine further so that it could handle even more assignments; we can also now collect new data from Copenhagen. We believe that the collection of new data from Copenhagen will result in a series of demonstration files which can be put up on the net to serve as an instructional example as to how researchers who have speech data can work with their data using

well tested methods – methods which the LANCHART Center has helped develop. One point of special importance is that making sound files public in this way demands that the person working with the existing data collection system obtains permission from the informants, since they cannot remain anonymous. This raises the question of what type of conversational data can be utilized for this purpose. We figure that among the approximately 64 youths who will be a part of Bysoc 3, at least eight would be willing to contribute.

In addition to collaboration regarding spoken language, the CLARIN syndicate also includes groups that focus on written language, both modern and historical data and thus, undoubtedly, extended possibilities for further collaboration. An attractive prospect is the possibility for cooperation with Hanne Ruus and Dorte Dunker from INSS (the Department of Scandinavian Studies and Linguistics). The LANCHART Center's director functions as the coordinator for the spoken language work package and also as a member of the governing board for the project as a whole.

The cooperation last year with the Nordic Language Variation Network (NLVN – see www.nlvn.uit.no) resulted in two events – the second one being the LANCHART Center's main contribution to the collaboration: a symposium for both senior researchers and Ph.D. students at Schæffergaarden in Gentofte. A meeting in Tromsø for the project leaders and for individual Ph. D. students from Tromsø on April 19-20, 2007 sparked the initiative for collaboration. There, Marie Maegaard presented her Ph. D. dissertation and the Center director introduced the LANCHART project (see appendix 3). The symposium at Schæffergaarden also represented the first initiative taken to gather the senior researchers from the two areas of specialization: *theoretical linguistics focusing on micro-variation within the Nordic languages* (from Tromsø, Reykjavik and Lund) and *sociolinguists* (from Bergen, Oslo, Trondhjem, and Copenhagen). The symposium was a great success and demonstrated that it was possible for researchers from these two specialized areas of study to have an extraordinarily prolific dialogue, especially within the realm of the preconditions for and the consequences of varying methods of data collection (for the program, see appendix 4). It should be noted that Henrik Jørgensen and Lars Heltoft were also present to strongly represent the stance of Danish functional linguistics.

Inge Lise Pedersen and Tore Kristiansen were resource partners in the planning of a project regarding speech and societal change in Bergen. The project received a grant from the University of Bergen and has recently received an additional sum of money from the Norwegian Research Council.

External grants

Aside from the CLARIN grant (1.2 million DKK, net amount), which cannot be spent until 2008, LANCHART was grateful to receive a grant for a postdoctoral fellow position and a grant making it possible to organize a summer school in 09 as part of the Danish National Research Foundation's International Talent Recruitment Programme.

The ad for the postdoctoral fellow position was posted on the Linguist List well before the application deadline last November, and five people applied for the grant. The faculty established a committee to evaluate the applicants; this panel included David

Britain (Essex) and Inge Lise Pedersen (the LANCHART center, chairman). Three of the applicants were qualified and invited to an interview in Copenhagen. After consulting with the evaluating panel, the employment committee (Inge Lise Pedersen and Frans Gregersen) proposed to the dean of the Faculty of Humanities that Jeffrey K. Parrott, Ph.D., be employed in the position. The personnel department from the University of Copenhagen and the Danish Immigration Service exerted an appreciable and expedient effort, and on February 1, 2008 Jeffrey K. Parrott was employed in the position of postdoctoral fellow. Parrott's research program is grammatical in nature and addresses a phenomenon found in both English and Danish: the case form of the coordinated pronoun. These forms include 'him and me' (Danish 'ham og mig') versus 'he and I' (Danish 'han og jeg') and similar constructions.

The grant for an international Summer School in 2009 allows the LANCHART Center to continue its productive collaboration with GradEast (Graduate School EAST), which began with the International Summer School in 2007 (see below).

Summer School 2007

Immediately following upon the Second Meeting of The International Council (IC2), the LANCHART Center established an International Summer School of Sociolinguistics. The bulletin for the Summer School program boasted that once accepted, the participant would have all his or her expenses covered the moment he or she arrived in Denmark, and the program attracted twice as many applicants as the number of positions available. The applicants came from all over the world. The process of choosing applicants followed a strict principle of 'early bird gets the worm'. 22 participants were chosen who came from four different continents, and the male to female ratio was evenly proportioned (see appendix 5 for the program). In all, 15 of the 22 Ph.D. grantees presented their dissertations. All of the presentations and dissertations were extremely interesting, and it was striking that the 'early bird gets the worm' principle had attracted a large amount of participants to the course who presented projects on language politics, i.e. many of the subjects were macro sociolinguistic in nature instead of the expected majority of traditional micro sociolinguistic projects.

The Summer School was a wonderful success, thanks in part to the perpetual, great and tireless effort from Helene Christensen before, during and after the Summer School program. Thanks also to the student assistants Maria Marquard Jensen and Louise Højrup Sørensen, who contributed so much during the entire program. We received letters of praise from many of the participants, and in some instances we received very enthusiastic feedback from the participants' supervisors. After Summer School was over, the course director evaluated the course. This evaluation was discussed with the Danish participants as well as with the Coordinating Committee from GradEast. This assessment will serve as the basis for the planning of the International Summer School in 2009.

Teaching and Communicating with a Broader Public

The employees at the LANCHART Center have taught, wholly or partially, three classes of Danish Language 2 and two classes in Danish Language 3 at the undergraduate level.

Furthermore, the Center introduced both general problems of empirical methods and the LANCHART project for three classes. This means that all of the beginning classes in Danish are now acquainted with the Center. Torben Juel Jensen was in charge of the electronic tests of adherence to the orthographical norms. Tore Kristiansen and Pia Quist led the course and taught part of an internationalized version of the weeklong methodology course (in English) at GradEast. The course drew an enthusiastic audience from all of the Nordic countries. Frans Gregersen and Una Canger were the course leaders and two of the teachers during another weeklong course offered at GradEast concerning traditions of research in the field of linguistics. Jens Normann Jørgensen was the veritable anchor and Inge Lise Pedersen and Pia Quist the two other teachers during a course on language in Danish society from 1900 till 2000. The course was taught in English and organized by DIS (Denmark's International Study Program). Moreover, Jens Normann Jørgensen taught at the University of Greenland in the fall of 2007. As the leader of the Department for Danish as a Foreign and Second Language, Jens organized a series of lectures about subjects in DF2 in Strasbourg and Berlin. During the year of 07 Janus Møller taught two courses at UC2.

The senior researchers at the LANCHART Center continue to be very active as Ph.D. supervisors. Frans Gregersen acts as the main or secondary supervisor for seven grantees. Two of the grantees he supervised finished their dissertations in 2007. Frans Gregersen also acted as the chair for Marie Maegaard's assessment committee and for the committee that assessed the applicants for the postdoctoral fellow position in phonetics at the Center. In 2007, Jens Normann Jørgensen was the main or secondary supervisor for five grantees, while Tore Kristiansen served as the main or secondary supervisor for three, and Inge Lise Pedersen for two, grantees.

Christina Fogtmann's dissertation entitled 'Conversations with the Police', which concerns citizen's conversations with the police in relation to applying for Danish citizenship, caught the interest of the Danish newspapers *Politiken* (6/23/07) and *Nyhedsavisen* (6/23/07), which wrote articles regarding her topic. People from several media and news organizations contacted Fogtmann, believing that the complexities of her message could be distilled to simple explanations. They wised up however after understanding Fogtmann's argument that many elements of a conversation are dependent on the chemistry between people and not merely a person's linguistic competence. Marie Maegaard was interviewed by several media, including *Politiken* (6/20/07) in connection with her dissertation entitled 'Variations in Speech and Change in the Copenhagen Dialect' (published in 2007, see the list of publications). Frans Gregersen talked about the results of the project on two consecutive episodes on the radio program *Ud mæ sproget* featured on DR (Radio Denmark – see LANCHART Center's website). During the end of November Tore Kristiansen participated in a substantial interview in the Danish newspaper *Kristeligt Dagblad* regarding the state of Danish dialects. The interview led to a considerable debate where Tore Kristiansen was interviewed on the national Danish television news, *TV-avisen* (see LANCHART's website).

The Center's most significant effort in conveying its results was, however, undisputedly Inge Lise Pedersen's organization of and participation in 10 radio broadcast episodes on DR's P1 (Radio Denmark, P1) regarding the Danish dialects (see appendix).

Overall assessment of efforts in 2007 and objectives for 2008

The life of the LANCHART Center can be roughly divided into four phases: *the establishment phase*, which was completed in May of 2006 with the completion of the First Meeting with the International Council, *the data collection phase*, which ended on April 1, 2008, *the analysis phase*, which has already begun and *the knowledge dispersal and communications phase*, which began in 2007. As it appears, the phases overlap, which proves to be an administrative and logistical challenge. In 2007 we succeeded in conveying the essential parts of the methodological considerations and large parts of the initial results from the grammatical experiments and the language attitude studies. The language attitude studies will continue in the Copenhagen area, and we're planning a considerable application to NOS-HS (Nordic Research Council for the Humanities and the Social Sciences) in conjunction with IC2 members Mats Thelander and Helge Sandøy from Norway and Nik Coupland from Cardiff regarding explorative workshops in preparation for a major comparative language attitude study.

Among the methodological considerations, the question of comparability is central. When one compares results from a lengthy (and often quite different) series of experiments, it is imperative to make them comparable at one or more levels. For this purpose the project has developed the so-called discourse context analysis, which at many levels distills similar passages, resulting in control over the similarities utilized in an overall comparison.

Discourse context analysis was developed on the basis of a careful preparation of an explorative corpus consisting of 20 files, which together illustrate the broadly varied nature of the material. The work with this smaller corpus is far from finished; it contains an infinite number of possibilities to illustrate co-variation between discourse contexts on the one hand, and phonetic and grammatical variables on the other. The LANCHART Center has agreed with visiting professor Dennis Preston that during his residence here in the spring of 2008, we shall improve the analysis of this data set by applying the appropriate statistical methods. The discourse context analysis serves as the basis for phonetic analysis since studies of the explorative corpus have shown that of the macro speech acts, the 'exchange of knowledge' was the only discourse context that one could be certain to find in all types of data.

The plans for 08' are clear: To write. Books. Articles. In Danish and in English. We've arranged with the Danish based international periodical, *Acta Linguistica Hafniensia*, that its 2009 edition will only include articles written by the LANCHART Center employees. The articles will be edited by the center's leader and undergo peer review according to the tenets of the periodical.

Additionally, several of the Center's members will contribute material to the commemorative publication of the Dialectology Section, which will appear in 2009 under the Department of Scandinavian Research. We are planning a plethora of publications, from subjects ranging from the evaluation of the hypothesis on whether it's possible to see language change considering only apparent time to an analysis of the relationship between Turkish and Danish in Køge in real time. Also, because of Inge Lise Pedersen and Signe Schønning's research concerning the material from Vinderup and Odder, we'll be able to take a closer look at the processes of dialect leveling in Denmark. Finally, Frans Gregersen and Inge Lise Pedersen have promised to finish their

contributions to the *New History of the Danish Language*, and we expect Jens Normann Jørgensen to hand in his dissertation in 2008.

Thanks in part to the Empirical Coordination Group and Peter Lind's outstanding work in programming for the Center, it is my assessment that it will be possible to produce enough new results to serve as ammunition for our great forthcoming publishing offensive in 2008. It should be our objective to present both international articles and articles in Danish for peer review on all of the essential areas of the Center's activity throughout 2008.

Also, in 2008 and 2009 the LANCHART Center will initiate and arrange three different symposia: 'Jugendsprache 2008', which was recently held, 'Language and Gender', a Nordic congress to be held in October of 2008, and 'ICLaVE 5', which will take place in Copenhagen in June of 2009.

I hereby attest that the report given and the generated figures, including supplementary notes and surveys, contain all of the relevant information regarding the primary activities of the LANCHART Center this year.

Frans Gregersen
Director, professor, dr. phil.



WORKSHOP III



Intergration of levels in sociolinguistics.

Workshop Organizer:

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Workshop Description:

We take it that all sociolinguists agree that sociophonetics has been at the core of the sociolinguistic enterprise for a long time. We do not feel any need to change that, but we do feel that the relationships between the phonetic variation and variation at other levels should be studied in much more detail than has been the case so far. The papers in this workshop range from studies focussing on phonetic and grammatical variants to studies integrating linguistic levels in attempts to characterize languaging i.e. the use of linguistic resources irrespective of the origin of the code, in families and youth groups. The theme that unites the papers is that it is possible to analyze language use at more than one level and that when we do so we uncover some of the mysteries of language use that remain hidden when we look at one level only.

Workshop Abstracts:

Frans Gregersen & Nicolai Pharao

Phonetic variation in real time and a new attempt at style analysis.

The LANCHART project based at the University of Copenhagen includes re-recordings of informants from six previous dialectological and sociolinguistic investigations of speakers from various regions of Denmark thus disclosing language changes in real time. A pertinent problem for any study of real time change is the problem of style. How can we be certain that what we see is actually a change and not (only) an effect of style? And what is style anyway? In the LANCHART project we have developed a coding scheme for the discourse contexts which might interact with intra-individual variation (iiv). The scheme includes classifications of recording type, activity types, macro-speech acts, speech genres and interaction structure. The aim is i.a. to disclose possible interaction effects between discourse classified in this way and phonetic variation. In the early Labovian studies, it was a fundamental tenet that phonetic style shifts correlated with changes in context. A sample of 18 recordings has been constructed which maximizes differences in informants' speaker variables, recording types and old and new recordings from the various geographical sites represented in the project. The transcripts have been coded for possible discourse contexts for intra-individual variation. Simultaneously, but independently, the interviews have been coded for 5 phonological variables: raising of [E], retraction of [a], lowering and monophthongization of [aj], r-colouring of [E] and [u] (to [a] and [o], respectively) and the raising of [ɛ] to [e] before alveolar and velar nasals. By correlating the variation in the pronunciation of these variables with the categories of the iiv-analysis, we will be able to disclose what features of discourse co-vary with phonological processes, but perhaps more importantly, whether passages belonging to specific registers can be delineated in the course of an interview. Should such patterns of phonetic variation emerge, where we find predominant use of specific variants, then the iiv-analyses can be shown to have captured the otherwise (somewhat) elusive concept of style in the Labovian sense and we have a new instrument of style analysis which may make it possible to find comparable sections of interviews which otherwise vary considerably.

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Torben Juel Jensen, Marie Maegaard & Nicolai Pharao

Phonetic and grammatical variables in a project on real time change

In this paper we report the results of a selected number of case studies from the vast corpus of sociolinguistic interviews and group conversations of the LANCHART project. We will examine the possible correlations of two levels of sociolinguistic variation: grammar and phonetics. In examining the relations, or lack thereof, between the use of different variants of phonological variables, e.g. front vowel raising and r-colouring, and grammatical variables e.g. pronouns and word order, we take into account the following external factors:

Time: The subjects were recorded in the 1970ies or 1980ies and again in 2005/06. By comparing the two recordings of each speaker we will answer the following question:

Does a change in the proportions of the different phonetic variants correlate with a change in the use of the different grammatical variants?

Situation: Two settings: sociolinguistic interview and peer group conversations are represented. This allows us to examine whether or not the uses of the different variants are alike in the two situations. If there is a difference, does a change in the proportions of phonetic variants correlate with a change in the proportions of grammatical variants?

Context: We examine the distribution of variants in the course of each conversation from beginning to end. This allows us to answer questions such as:

Do speakers “switch” in their proportions of grammatical variants at the same points in time as they “switch” their proportions of phonetic variants? If speakers converge or diverge in their use of new variants during the conversation, do they do this to the same extent on both levels?

Furthermore, the conversations are divided into passages of different categories of discourse context:

To what extent does the linguistic variation correlate with changes in discourse context, and if any correlations can be established, are they then similar for the two linguistic levels?

The answers to these questions will be viewed in the light of ongoing language changes in the Danish speech community uncovered in the macro investigations of the LANCHART project.

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Leonie Cornips & Karen Corrigan

New ways of analysing syntactic variation.

This talk focuses on differences in methodology, analytical techniques and findings with respect to the investigation of syntactic variation. These have led to the creation of a Janus-like orientation between the variationist approach and the generative programme. Variationists, for instance, focus on achieving representativeness with respect to their speaker groups, acquiring controlled recordings of the vernacular and collecting substantial quantities of data in order to achieve descriptive and observational adequacy. By contrast, generativists orient towards native-speaker introspection in an idealised environment in their pursuit of explanatory adequacy. Moreover, an integral aim of sociolinguistic accounts is to ascertain the significance of inherent variability for a range of socio-cultural correlates with respect to ‘community’ grammars. The Chomskyan tradition, by contrast, seeks only to delimit the set of possible languages and to discover the universal constraints by which all ‘individual’ grammars are bound.

In this paper we hope to demonstrate that investigations of convergence and divergence at the grammatical level which utilise the interfaces of both frameworks and rely on real time, variable corpora in addition to speaker judgements have greater observational and explanatory force than that of a single paradigm applied to either type of data in isolation. A good case in point is the evidence from empirical research which runs counter to McCloskey's theoretical claims regarding the distribution of certain predicates in embedded inversion constructions (I°-to-C° Fronting) amongst speakers of divergent Englishes. On the basis of such data, we will argue that allowing for microvariation that is universally constrained so that the resultant analysis remains accountable to the data will eventually bring about important refinements within generative theory.

We will also examine the idea that variation space is defined by parameter theory accounting, at a high level of abstraction, for some of the reasons why certain related varieties cluster together from a syntactic perspective. In this way, processes of convergence/divergence in grammar (or notions such as ‘alike’/‘different’) can be analysed more explicitly than is possible within standard variationist analyses. A case-study of middle constructions in the Limburg (The Netherlands) and Rhineland (Germany) dialects will be presented that demonstrates the manner in which a parametric approach can account for the amount and type of variation, in addition to the restrictions on variability. We argue that these constraints would not be as transparent within a traditional, ‘discrete’ variationist analysis. The perspective adopted here is in line with new ways of analysing variation suggested by the findings of other research into the phenomenon of grammatical variability in which theoretical concerns have become much more central. We believe that the analyses and observations made in this talk suggest interesting avenues for further research.

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Tore Kristiansen, Marie Maegaard, Nicolai Pharao & Torben Juel Jensen

What do we speak like – and do we like it? Language use and language attitudes in real time.

The search for the social meaning of language variation and change (LVC) has always been a central concern to variationist sociolinguistics. A most frequent approach to this search simply consists in interpretations and conclusions based on the LVC patterns themselves. Collections and analyses of independent evidence – i.e. attitudinal data in addition to language use data – in order to solve “the evaluation problem” (Labov 1972) are often not included in variationist projects. The Danish LANCHART project aims to carry out extensive integrative analyses of data concerning not only the use of language, but also its social evaluation both in experiments and discourse.

In the present paper, we shall locate our study of the ‘use and evaluation’ issue to three of the LANCHART communities, namely *Copenhagen* as the assumed linguistic norm centre of the whole of Denmark, *Næstved* as a middle-sized Danish town in the proximity of Copenhagen, and *Odder* as a small community far from Copenhagen, but close to Århus which is Denmark’s second largest city and a possible contender among the local youth to Copenhagen’s presently dominating position as Denmark’s linguistic norm centre. The data to be analysed consist of (i) speech data from informants tape-recorded in sociolinguistic interviews in 1986 and again in 2006, (ii) experimental and discursive attitudes data collected from the same informants during the sociolinguistic interviews, and (iii) language attitudes data collected from larger samples of adolescents in speaker evaluation experiments, based on a version of the verbal guise technique.

Our intention is to focus this study on one phonetic variable, namely the (aj) variable, and one (lexico-)grammatical variable, namely the generic use of the second person pronoun *du* vs. the traditional generic pronoun *man*. In the Danish society at large, the (aj) variable is commonly and stereotypically treated as a signal of ‘social belongingness’ in terms of either social status or age. A possible increase in the use of *du* for *man* may, hypothetically, be associated with age and receptiveness to influence from English.

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Janus Møller & Jens Normann Jørgensen

Integration of Levels: Clusters of Features. Linguaging in Peer Group Interaction.

Linguaging as a term in itself denotes an integration of levels (Dabelsteen & Jørgensen 2004): In linguaging speakers employ whatever linguistic features are at their disposal to achieve their communicative aims as best they can; this entails that the speakers may know - and use - the fact that some of the features are perceived by some speakers as belonging to different clusters of features (styles, varieties, registers, languages, etc.), and it may include connotations due to the evaluations ascribed to specific clusters of features as well as the practice of using features from different clusters in the same linguistic production.

The specific linguistic behavior of urban late modern adolescents has been studied in detail by e.g. Rampton (1995) who has inspired a range of similar studies, particularly on the use of a wide range of varieties by adolescents, a practice which has not been described as typical of earlier generations.

In this paper we will study the language choice patterns of public school 8th-graders in the mid 1990’s and the mid 2000’s in Køge, Denmark, and in Eskisehir, Turkey. The students were recorded in peer group interaction. Supplementary Køge data includes conversations among the 8th graders from the mid 1990’s reunited in conversations in 2006. The study is part of the Køge Project (Jørgensen 2004) the core of which is a study of the bilingual development of Turkish-Danish grade school students. We will ask the following questions regarding the mid 2000’s in comparison with the mid 1990’s:

- are new clusters of features used?
- are the patterns of choice more complex?

If there are differences between the Køge 8th graders in the 1990’s and the Køge 8th graders in the 2000’s, can these differences also be traced in the older group’s new conversations? In other words, are differences which can be traced over a ten-year period, instances of a societal change of language use, or a generational phenomenon?

References:

Dabelsteen, C. B. & J. N. Jørgensen (eds.) (2004): Linguaging and Language Practices. Copenhagen Studies in Bilingualism vol. 36. University of Copenhagen.
Jørgensen, J. N. (2004): Code-Switching in the Køge Project. International Journal of Bilingualism 7:4
Rampton, Ben (1995): Crossing. Language and Ethnicity among Adolescents. London: Longman.

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The study of family discourse at different levels.

Power processes in the discourse of Turkish families residing in the Netherlands.

Power is a hotly debated issue in the social sciences as well as in discourse studies (Thornborrow 2002). It can be conceptualised in many different ways, each of which has different implications for studying it empirically. What is characteristic of our study is that, rather than wholeheartedly adopting one of these conceptualisations and its corresponding research strategies, it tends to follow a middle course, combining specific non-conflicting aspects of the various approaches.

In line with a commonly held view, we define power as an aspect of an interpersonal relationship (Dahl 1957): 'A has power over B to the extent that s/he can get B to do something that B would not otherwise do'. Power processes can manifest themselves in many aspects of interpersonal behaviour. In metaphorical terms, the house of power proves to have many rooms (Komter 1992). The question then is how to go about studying such a multidimensional and many-layered phenomenon empirically.

Looking at spontaneous verbal interaction in Turkish families, our study aims to track down detailed conversational and pragmatic phenomena that can be interpreted in terms of power. In this way, it aims to contribute to the operationalization of a complex concept.

In our data collection, we adopt a multiple-case approach: two sociologically different Turkish families (differing in region of origin, division of household tasks and religious orientation) take part in the study. The everyday interaction in these families is recorded on tape and analysed.

Our concept of power being many-layered, the analysis focuses on a variety of phenomena. More specifically, we analyse participation in turn-taking, competition for yielding the floor, requests for attention and permission to speak, receipt tokens, questions and directive speech acts.

The results will be presented in so-called networks of the phenomena under study, i.e., cross tabulations showing – for each phenomenon separately - who interacts with whom and to what extent. These networks display symmetries and asymmetries between family members, and provide insight into hierarchical aspects of family structure.

The general pattern emerging from the results is that the two families studied are similar. In both families, the mothers occupy an important position, hierarchies under the command of the fathers are totally absent, and there are some signs of hierarchies based on the age or sex of the children. However, we also found differences between the two families. In the rural family, the mother is the central figure in all respects; the position of the father is marginal. In the urban family, the parents are more equal.

In the discussion, we reflect on the validity of our study as a study of a power process. We were looking for the operation of power processes at different micro levels of verbal behaviour. Do these different levels tally, or do they contradict each other? In what way did we tap into the concept of power generally agreed on?

References:

- Dahl, R.A. (1957): The concept of power. *Behavioral Science* 2: 201-215.
Komter, A. (1992): Controversies en ontwikkelingen in het denken over macht. (Controversies and developments in the thinking about power). *Psychologie en Maatschappij* 58: 15-27.
Thornborrow, J. (2002): *Power talk; language and interaction in institutional discourse*. London etc.: Longman.

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WORKSHOP I

Styles and lifestyles – micro and macro approaches to the study of social meaning in linguistic variation.

Workshop Organizer:

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Workshop Description:

The concept of style has always been central to the study of sociolinguistic variation and its social meaning. Discussions about and new approaches to style have been part of central developments in sociolinguistics – whether we take Labov's early studies of intra-individual style shifting in sociolinguistic interviews, Giles' and others' accommodation theories, or broader conceptions of style as a process and as a multidimensional construct (c.f. e.g. the Eckert & Rickford anthology from 2001 and Selting & Hinnenkamp 1989). Even though approaches and discussions sometimes appear to move in different, or even in opposite, directions, a central common aspect continues to be the interest in the social meaning of variation. The aim of this workshop is to bring together a range of papers which, despite important differences, are concerned with aspects of style and/or lifestyle in the study of linguistic variation. The concepts of style and lifestyle are important in our endeavours to describe and understand the ways speakers organise, use, and interpret variation. To paraphrase Pierre Bourdieu's theory of taste and lifestyle (1984), style is an articulation of differences which are embedded in a broader system of distinction. At the macro level (e.g. the broader speech community) (life)styles can be regarded as sets of preferences which separate individuals in a stratified, hierarchical system of distinction. At a more local level (e.g. a local community of practice) styles are part of a repertoire of signs that individuals create and recreate in their unceasing negotiations of social meaning; in Bourdieu's words, "life-style [is] a system of classified and classifying practices, i.e., distinctive signs ('tastes')" (1984: 171). Whether style and meaning are studied at a global or a local level of analysis it is normally acknowledged that style and meaning are produced in interplay between the local and global. In bringing together papers that take different approaches to style we do not wish to develop a common understanding of the notions of style and lifestyle as such. Our aim is rather to show how different approaches can shed new light on variation and social meaning, and how local and global levels interconnect in the construction of meaning.

In view of the conditions in the era of late-modernity it is not surprising that styles and lifestyles seem to be of rapidly growing interest to sociolinguists. Demands on the late-modern human being to choose and reflect on its own identities and life positions (expressed through e.g. individual consumption), place both style and identity centrally in the study of variation. In the sociolinguistic milieu at Stanford University style has been understood as a *process of bricolage*: "Resources from a broad social landscape can be appropriated and combined to make a distinctive style that will be identifiable not only by which resources it uses, but how it uses each resource and how it combines all its resources" (California Style Collective 1993: 5). Penelope Eckert and associates develop this view of style further and "advocate the necessity of studying style as a practice and dynamic system", the study of which "requires multiple methodologies from ethnography to experimentation" (Half Moon Bay Style Collective 2006). Using different methods, the papers presented in this workshop address topics such as: Multimodality, Bourdieu-inspired correspondence analysis in sociolinguistics, style in interactional sociolinguistics, style and stylization, experimental sociolinguistics, and language attitudes.

References:

- California Style Collective 1993: *Variation and Personal/Group Style*. Paper, NWAV 22, Ottawa.
 Bourdieu, Pierre 1984: *Distinction. A social critique of the judgement of taste*. London: Routledge.
 Eckert, Penelope & John Rickford (eds.) 2001: *Style and Sociolinguistic Variation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
 Half Moon Bay Style Collective 2006: The elements of style. Poster presented at NWAV, Ohio State University 2006.
 Hinnenkamp, Volker & Margret Selting 1989: Einleitung: Stil und Stilisierung in der Interpretativen Soziolinguistik. I
 Hinnenkamp & Selting (red.): *Stil und Stilisierung*. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag. 1-23.

Workshop Abstracts:

Unn Røynealand

Lifestyle and linguistic practise among adolescents – a Bourdieu inspired approach to linguistic variation.

In this paper I will discuss the notion of lifestyle in relation to different linguistic practices. The paper will report on the results from a comparative study of dialect levelling in Norway. In this study correspondence analysis – a descriptive and explorative multivariate statistical analysis was used in order to explore the totality of relations between different

variables – both linguistic and social. This statistical method has not been much used within sociolinguistics, but it has become increasingly popular in the social sciences, thanks to the work of Pierre Bourdieu and his analysis of the "social space" (e.g. Bourdieu 1984).

To connect one isolated variable in the social space to one isolated variable in the linguistic space, means, according to Bourdieu, to short circuit the analysis because it reduces heterogeneous data to one dimensional variables and simple aggregated values which hide important multidimensional connections. The system of relations between social positions must be related to the system of relations between linguistic variables, in order to allow the total pattern of relations to be displayed.

Correspondence analysis is well suited to uncover the patterns and structures of big and complex data sets (i.e. Clausen 1998), and may be useful in sociolinguistic studies since it may reveal the system of relations between social and linguistic variables. By the use of this method I found that the adolescents in my study could be grouped in four different lifestyle fields which were characterized by different linguistic and socio-cultural preferences and practices.

References:

Bourdieu, P. 1984. *Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgement of Taste*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Clausen, S-E. 1998. *Applied Correspondence Analysis: An Introduction*. Sage University Paper series on Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences, 121. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

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Anna Gunnarsdotter Grönberg

Lifestyle as a combination and completion of traditional sociolinguistic variables.

In my 2004 thesis "Young people and dialect in a West Swedish small town", I studied dialect levelling in high school students. I correlated the linguistic variation with traditional sociolinguistic variables, such as choice of study programme, gender and place of living. Furthermore, I divided the informants according to lifestyle in an attempt to combine traditional variables and come up with new variables to explain social and linguistic identity.

The analyses of lifestyle have their origin in Bourdieu and his theories on taste preferences. I used a model which has been constructed for business use by a commercial company, the "Youth Barometer", which on an annual basis compile an extensive survey amongst youth from all parts of Sweden. The model consists of 7 lifestyle groups, created through a co-variation of different factors such as clothing, taste in music, leisure time activities, education, and plans for the future. These 7 groups are placed in a non-hierarchical two-dimensional map in relation to the two axis traditionalism/urge to change and materialism/idealism.

The conclusion was that certain connections could be found between lifestyles and linguistic variation. The traditional variables produced more significant results, but there were strong indications that further development of the model would produce interesting results.

In a newly initiated project on dialect levelling in a wider geographical area in West Sweden, we intend to continue working with the lifestyle analysis, partly from a model similar to the Youth Barometer, partly from another commercial model which uses a combination of postal codes and statistical information such as income, education, political preferences, type of housing etc., in order to analyse lifestyles on both a micro and a macro level.

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Jannis Androutsopoulos

Style online: Doing hip-hop on the German-speaking web.

This paper draws on the notion of sociolinguistic style – inspired by "speaker design approaches" (Schilling-Estes 2002) and the framework of "social style of communication" (Kallmeyer and Keim 2003) – to explore the complexities of linguistic variability in computer-mediated communication (CMC). The findings presented here are based on research on the language and discourse of German-speaking hip-hop websites and discussion boards, which was based

on a combination of linguistic analysis and online ethnography (Androutsopoulos 2007). A framework of style analysis in CMC was developed, which uses the notion of 'computer-mediated discourse field' as a macro level category and focuses on the distinctions between spoken/written, standard/non-standard and German/English at the micro level, joining micro and macro by mediating categories such as genre and individual discourse practice. Within a given discourse field, such as hip-hop, individual styles of online writing draw on spoken/written, standard/non-standard, monolingual/multilingual resources to varying degrees, constrained by the field's global conventions as well as the genres and communicative goals at hand. The findings suggest that at the level of the discourse field as a whole, participants are 'doing hip-hop' by drawing on a small but highly typical set of lexical items and non-verbal resources. Orientation to a spoken or written language style is partly determined by genre. Discarding a 'default' genre style and adopting a different generic model has stylistic significance and is clearly acknowledged as such by participants. In online interactions, participants' style choices reflect the social-symbolic value of linguistic resources within the German hip-hop community.

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Marie Maegaard

The local and the global: combining ethnography and language attitudes research.

We can view social meaning as co-constructed in situated discourse where meaning is constructed partly by drawing on relatively stable structures like social representations or other similar concepts, partly by introducing novel features and thus, over time, potentially changing these structures. If one adopts this view it will be just as important to investigate the meaning potentials of structures as it is to study the actual combination and use of certain features appearing in situated social interaction.

The aim of this paper is to investigate to what extent the young people in a Danish school draw upon more global associations of linguistic variation and social meaning in their day-to-day re-constructions of personae.

The study is an ethnographic study of stylistic variation among 80 ninth grade pupils (15 years old) in a Copenhagen school. Among the pupils, some individuals stood out as stereotypical of certain categories that existed in the social structure of the school. Some of these individuals were chosen for a verbal-guise experiment where each person was represented with two speech samples. These samples were then played at different schools in Copenhagen, using respondents similar to the speakers in age. The question was, roughly speaking, to what extent the respondents were able to 'recognise' the speakers' personae solely on the basis of the speech samples.

By combining these two very different approaches, ethnography and language attitude research, I hope to be able to shed light on the important research theme of this workshop: the interconnection of local and global levels in the construction of meaning.

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Kathryn Campbell-Kibler

Style as a cognitive tool for perception.

Studies of style in language tend to use the concept as primarily a way for researchers to understand how linguistic and other resources are deployed by speakers. Although I do not disagree with this use, I argue for the additional study of style as a cognitive construct used by speakers and listeners in conducting their daily business. I am interested in the process by which sociolinguistic choices are incorporated in the moment-to-moment social cognition performed by listeners perceiving linguistic performances. I report on two studies of the English variable (ING) which examined the process by which (ING) contributed to listener perceptions of 8 speakers on the basis of short clips of spontaneous speech which had been digitally manipulated to create matched pairs differing only in tokens of (ING).

The first study collected responses to the recordings in group interviews (N=55) and a web-based experiment (N=124) dealing with general reactions to the speakers. The second used similar methods (interview N=9, experiment N=147)

but used only 4 of the recordings, presenting them as excerpts from a radio talk show, with the speakers variably presented as academics, political candidates or professionals in the field under discussion. Despite across-the-board effects on perceived education and articulateness (favored by the velar form) and politeness and the term redneck (increased by the alveolar form), no consistent core meaning could be determined for (ING). Instead, its influence was extremely contextually dependent, based on speaker qualities, message content, listeners' global reactions to the speakers and the professional category manipulated in the second study.

The flexible effects of ING in these studies demonstrate the inadequacy of an additive model of socially meaningful linguistic variation and highlight the need for more complex models of sociolinguistic condition. I suggest that a useful place to begin the search for such models is with the notion of style, in the sense put forward by the California Style Collective and Half Moon Bay Style Collective.

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Frans Gregersen, Minna Olesen & Dorte Greisgaard Larsen

Intra-individual variation, comparability and the micro-macro problem

The LANCHART project includes re-recordings of informants from six previous investigations of speakers from various regions of Denmark thus disclosing language changes in real time. The earlier studies diverged in aims and methods, and thus a new project trying to integrate the findings raises the problem of comparability. How can we e.g. be sure that a difference detected is in fact a language change and not a style difference between the first and the second recording? In order to keep unresolved the question of how many styles speakers have at their disposal, we shall henceforth use the term intra-individual variation. Consequently, we have developed a coding scheme for situational factors and discourse contexts which might interact with individuals' phonetic and grammatical performance. In the first section, we code all material as to

- activity types,
- macro speech acts and
- interaction structure.

The second section includes

- our version of speech genres and
- categories for the analysis of changes in enunciation.

The paper reports the results of an exploratory in-depth study of 18 old and new recordings selected so as to represent a maximum of variation as to speaker variables, geographical and social background, recording types, and interviewer-interviewee relationship. We have analysed transcripts of the recordings according to our coding scheme in order to discuss both macro- and micro-aspects of variation.

From a macro-perspective, we present discourse context profiles of the various recording types, together with analyses of the relationships between discourse context profiles and speaker variables, interview characteristics and time of recording respectively.

A second section of the paper is concerned with micro-level aspects. Genre is central for the discourse profiles. Accordingly, we report the results of qualitative analyses of the interaction between the parties leading up to a shift in genre by looking at all sections immediately preceding a shift involving the specific genres of *confidences* and *accounts*.

In conclusion: What is the relationship between this type of micro-analysis and the macro-analyses? Do they compete for explanatory value, or do they complement each other?

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Annex 3

Preparatory meeting, Tromsø 19-20 April 2007

Thursday, April 19th

Part A: Talks, 9.15-12.15, (E0101)

09.15-09.45 – Marie Maegaard, Copenhagen:

Phonetic variation and change in modern Copenhagen. An ethnographic study of language use, social categories and social practice among young people in a Copenhagen school

09.45-10.15 – Frans Gregersen, Copenhagen:

Presentation of the LANCHART project

10.15-11.15 – Einar Freyr Sigurðsson, Iceland:

The possessive hjá-construction in Icelandic

11.15-12.15 – Hilde Sollid (Stavanger) and Kristin Melum Eide (NTNU), UPUS network:

Universal bilingualism – The missing link between Sociolinguists and Generativists?

12.15-13.00: Lunch

Part B: Business meeting 1, 13.00-14.00 (Rådsrom)

Open to all participants. More detailed plans for the coming activities in the network will be made, including the upcoming PhD course in Copenhagen in October.

Part C: Trosterud lecture, 14.15-16.00 (E0103)

Trond Trosterud, Situasjonen for nordsamisk, grønlandsk og nenetsisk

(This is an independently scheduled event.)

Part D: Business meeting 2, 16.30-17.30 (Rådsrom)

For the board members/group leaders.

Friday, April 20th

Part E: Talks

10.15-11.00 – Tove Bull, Tromsø:

Språkkontakttypologi i lys av samisk-skandinavisk språkkontakt

11.00-11.45 – Gjert Kristoffersen:

Oslo! Social and structural constraints on the pronunciation of /sl/-sequences in Oslo speech

11.45-12.30 – Øystein Vangsnes, Tromsø:

Grammar versus register: variation in the use of 'how' (hvordan vs. åssen) in the Oslo dialect

12.30-14.00 Lunch & Wrap-up

Annex 4

Dialogue between paradigms

NLVN Symposium and Ph.D. Course

at

SCHÆFFERGÅRDEN, Ermelundsvej, Jægersborg

Copenhagen

12-15th of October 2007

As part of the Nordforsk financed NLVN network (<http://nlvn.uit.no>) of cooperation between theoretical linguists and sociolinguists focusing on variation in Nordic languages, the LANCHART Centre at the University of Copenhagen and the Gradeast graduate school of linguistic sciences arrange a combined symposium and Ph.D. course at Schæffergården in Copenhagen, Denmark, 12th to 15th of October 2007.

The aim of the symposium and course is to open a dialogue across paradigmatic borders between practitioners of theoretical linguistics and sociolinguistics focusing on variation in the Nordic languages. In this course the focus is on the establishment and representation of data, in particular within the study of syntactic variation.

Final Programme:

Kindly observe that days 1 till 3 (Friday 12th to Sunday 14th) are open sessions, i .e. both post docs and Ph.D. students will be able to participate, while day 4 (Monday 15th) is reserved for Ph.D. students only.

Course leader: Frans Gregersen, The LANCHART Centre, University of Copenhagen, and Gradeast

Friday 12th of October

THEME: Field work and methodological differences: Establishing data for linguistic analysis

10.15-10.30: Introduction and Welcome: Frans Gregersen

First session 10.30-12.00

10.30-11.15: Kirsten Hastrup: On Anthropological Field Work

11.15-12.00: Pia Quist: On the Use of Anthropological Methods in Sociolinguistics

12.00-14.00: LUNCH

Second session: 14.00-18.30

14.00-14.45: Inge Lise Pedersen: Dialectological field work: The great Tradition

14.45-15.30: Höskuldur Thráinsson: Field work a la ScandiaSyn, the Icelandic way

15.30-16.00: tea and coffee

16.00-16.45: Peter Svenonius: The role of intuitions in data collection and analysis

16.45-17.00: Øystein Vangsnes: Combining methods in grammar investigations

17.00-17.40: Comments by Unn Røyneland and Brit Mæhlum

17.40-18.30: General discussion

19.00-20.30: DINNER

Saturday 13th of October

THEME: Representations of data: Variations and important differences

First session 9.15-12.30

9.15-10.00: Martha Karrebæk: On transcription

10.00-10.45: Peter Juel Henriksen: On PoS-tagging

10.45-11.15: Discussion

11.15-12.00: Ph D project presentation by: Stian Hårstad

12.00-12.20: Discussion

12.30-14.30: LUNCH

Second session: 14.30-18.30

14.30-15.15: Gjert Kristoffersen: What representations do we need for analysis?

15.15-16.00: Höskuldur Thráinsson: How much do you have to transcribe? On data representation in an Icelandic project on Dialect Variation

16.00-16.30: Discussion

16.30-17.00: tea and coffee break

17.00-18.30: Dialogue on Corpus building and Corpus characteristics

19.00-20.30: DINNER

Sunday 14th of October

THEME: Focus on Syntax

First session: 10.00-12.30

10.00-10.45: Leonie Cornips: On two types of syntax

10.45-11.30: Øystein Vangsnes: Pinning down fluctuating grammars: a study of wh-syntax in a western Norwegian dialect area

11.30-12.15: Torben Juel Jensen: Variation and categories in sociolinguistic syntax

12.30-14.30: LUNCH

Second session: 14.30-18.30

14.30-15.15: Henrik Jørgensen and Sten Vikner: From Diderichsen to Generative Trees (and Back Again) - Bridging the Gap between Formal and Functional Syntactic Analysis

15.15-16.00: Kristin Eide and Hilde Sollid: Universal bilingualism as a solution to variation

16.00-16.30: Comments by Lars Heltoft

16.30-17.00: Tea and coffee break

17.00-18.30: Summing up and preparing for the next NLVN course:

General discussion introduced by:

Gjert Kristoffersen and Frans Gregersen: On paradigms and dialogues

19.00-20.30: DINNER

Monday 15th of October

THEME: Master Class with Leonie Cornips and summing up the dialogue between paradigms so far

First session: 10.00-12.00

10.00-11.00: Straight from the lab, Leonie Cornips on her work

11.00-12.00: Discussion

12.30-14.30: LUNCH

14.30-17.30: Individual supervision with Leonie Cornips (OBS only open for Ph.D. students)

(16.00-16.30): Tea and coffee break

19.00-20.30: DINNER

The course has a limited number of places since board and lodging is paid for by the grant. Members of the NLVN have priority in filling these places. Applications for participation should be sent to Joan Lausen, e-mail: dgcss@hum.ku.dk no later than 12th September, 2007. In the application, Ph.D. students should specify whether they want to present their project, and if so, which day they would prefer. Finally, in all cases a page giving the outlines of the Ph.D. project should be attached to the application in order for us to collect these and circulate them to all the participants.

The grant does not cover travel expenses to and from Schæffergården.

Frans Gregersen and Joan Lausen

[LANCHART](#) and GRADEAST
[Faculty of Humanities](#)
[University of Copenhagen](#)
Njalsgade 136, 5

Annex 5: Program for International Summer School in Sociolinguistics

Detailed program ([See participants' project titles and abstracts](#)).

Thursday June 7th room 27.2.23, Njalsgade 136, building 27, 2nd floor

9:30-10:00 Coffee and tea

10:00-12:00 Plenary lecture followed by discussion:

Paul Kerswill, 'Language Variation in a metropolis: London'

12:00-13:30 Lunch

13:30-14:10 PhD presentation and discussion: Caroline Piercy

14:10-14:50 PhD presentation and discussion: Yanhui Liu

14:50-15:30 PhD presentation and discussion: Vera Williams Tetteh

15:30-16:00 Coffee and tea break

16:00-18:00 Workshop on The Sociolinguistic Consequences of Urbanisation,
introduction by Frans Gregersen

19:00-20:00 Dinner

20:00-20:40 PhD presentation and discussion: Catherine Anne Kilbride

20:40-21:20 PhD presentation and discussion: Christiana Themistocleous

21:20-22:00 PhD presentation and discussion: Maria Antonietta Marongiu

Friday June 8th room 27.2.23, Njalsgade 136, building 27, 2nd floor

9:30-10:00 Coffee and tea

10:00-12:00 Plenary lecture followed by discussion:

Dennis Preston, 'Cognitive Foundations of Folk and Attitude Studies', with a special aim at discussing and developing methodologies for data collection and interpretation within a more sophisticated cognitive model.

12:00-13:30 Lunch

13:30-14:10 PhD presentation and discussion: Kevin Heffernan

14:10-14:50 PhD presentation and discussion: Natalia Mazzaro

14:50-15:30 PhD presentation and discussion: Alexei Prikhodkine

15:30-16:00 Coffee and tea break

16:00-18:00 Workshop on the study of Language Attitudes, introduction by Tore Kristiansen and Kathryn Campbell-Kibler

19:00-20:00 Dinner

20:00-20:40 PhD presentation and discussion: James Costa

20:40-21:20 PhD presentation and discussion: Dafna Yitzhaki

21:20-22:00 PhD presentation and discussion: Felix Julca-Guerrero

Saturday June 9th room 27.2.23, Njalsgade 136, building 27, 2nd floor

9:30-10:00 Coffee and tea

10:00-12:00 Plenary lecture followed by discussion:

Lesley Milroy, 'Variation and change: models and data'

12:00-13:30 Lunch

13:30-14:10 PhD presentation and discussion: Katie Drager

14:10-14:50 PhD presentation and discussion: Saihong Li

14:50-15:30 PhD presentation and discussion: Jacob Thøgersen

15:30-16:00 Coffee and tea break

16:00-18:00 Workshop on the Sociolinguistic Study of Language Change, introduction by Lesley and Jim Milroy

19:00 Dinner at Restaurant Prego at Islands Brygge 33, DK-2300 Copenhagen S

Sunday June 10th

Excursion to Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, North Zealand

(<http://www.louisiana.dk/> Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, Gl. Strandvej 13, DK-3050 Humlebæk, telephone (+45) 4919 0719)

We all meet at the LANCHART Centre at 9:30. Since you have to leave the hotel at 9:00, you may bring your luggage along and leave at the LANCHART Centre. We shall return to the centre during the afternoon.

Note: All seats at the summer school have been taken.

Annex 7 Nicolai Pharaos abstract fra UKLVC

Intraindividual variation across the lifespan – a case study

This case study examines two kinds of intraindividual variation: changes across the lifespan and changes conditioned by situational context.

It consists of an acoustic analysis of the vowel system of 1 Danish male speaker, and is based on radio recordings from the 1940'ies, 1960'ies, 1980'ies and 1990'ies. The extensive period allows us to chart changes in the vowel system of an individual speaker throughout most of his life.

The recordings mostly consist of narratives of the informant's experiences during World War II - in fact, some of the stories from the 1960 recordings reoccur in the recordings made in the 1990'ies. This ensures a high degree of comparability, since almost everything from the situational context, a fairly formal one-on-one interview, to the subject matter is kept constant, meaning that changes found may be ascribed to changes in the articulatory habits of the speaker rather than external factors such as speaking style or genre. To supplement this analysis, recordings from the 1980'ies are taken from more casual conversations with friends of the informant, which, although they were also intended for public broadcast, provide a less formal context than the radio interviews. This allows for an examination of the role of the situational context upon the intraindividual phonetic variation, in particular the relation between informant and interlocutor.

Through comparison with results reported in the literature on sound change in spoken Danish in the 20th century, we may examine to what extent innovations arising during this period can spread to the speech of adult speakers, as exemplified by the informant.

Annex 8: program for IC 2

Monday 4th of June:

Welcome remarks; discussion of the annual report and the papers for the ICLaVE session on

THE INTEGRATION OF SOCIOLINGUISTIC LEVELS

Obviously, we do not expect you to comment on individual papers in detail but rather to review the total picture, warts and all, which emerges from the LANCHART contributions. This goes for the rest of the sessions as well.

10.00-10.20: Welcoming remarks and questions and comments on the following papers:

Annual Report

The LANCHART Corpus of spoken Danish

10.20-10.50:

Tore Kristiansen: Presentation of

*The Language Attitudes Studies – a report for the IC (paper enclosed)

10.50-11.10: Discussion

11.10-11.40: Jens Normann Jørgensen and Janus Møller: Presentation of Køge new results

(paper will either be sent on or presented at the meeting)

11.40-12.00: Discussion

12.00-13.00 LUNCH

13.00-13.30: Inge Lise Pedersen and Signe Wedel Schøning: Presentation of Vinderup results

(table of contents included here, paper will be presented at the meeting)

13.30-13.50: Discussion

13.50-14.20: Frans Gregersen and Nicolai Pharao: Presentation of:
Phonetic variation in various Discourse Contexts

14.20-14.40: Discussion

14.40-15.00: Tea and Coffee

15.00-15.30: Tore Kristiansen and Torben Juel Jensen: Presentation of:

*Integrating analyses of language use and language attitudes:

A first LANCHART attempt (paper enclosed)

15.30-15.50: Discussion

15.50-16.20: Torben Juel Jensen and Nicolai Pharao: Presentation of:

*Phonetic and grammatical variables in a project on real time change (paper enclosed)

16.20-16.40: Discussion

16.40-17.00: Rounding up

19.00-22.00: Dinner at *Le Sommelier*, Bredgade 63-65

Tuesday 5th of June

Discussion on

LANGUAGE CHANGE IN REAL TIME

based on the papers for the ICHL and the paper for the ICPHS.

10.00-10.40: Torben Juel Jensen: Presentation of:
*Generic use of the second person pronoun in Danish – the spreading of a linguistic innovation (pp with notes enclosed)
10.40-11.00: Discussion
11.00-11.30: Inge Lise Pedersen and Signe Wedel Schøning: Presentation of:
Dialect Levelling in Real Time – Vinderup as a case
11.30-12.00: Discussion
12.00-13.15: LUNCH
13.15-13.45: Tore Kristiansen on his ideas for a paper at the ICHL on Language attitudes in real time, integrating the qualitative evidence with the quantitative and the evidence on explicit attitudes with the evidence on sub-conscious attitudes
13.45-14.10: Discussion
14.10-14.40: Frans Gregersen on ‘Bathing in the same river twice, an empirical solution to comparability’
14.40-15.00: Discussion
15.00-15.30: Tea and Coffee
15.30-??
Concluding discussion: What do we know now about change in real time, and how can the LANCHART Corpus answer remaining and quite new questions?

19.00-23.00: Dinner at the Upalis, St. Strandstræde 21

Wednesday 6th of June

theme of the day:

INTERACTION ANALYSES OF SOCIOLINGUISTIC DATA AND HOW WE SATISFY THE DEMAND FOR EXPLANATIONS IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS

This session will be open and will be introduced by presentations from two new members of the LANCHART group on themes which we hope will start lively discussions of how we take the project into its third year.

10.15-10.30: Opening remarks by Frans
10.30-11.15: Marie Maegaard: Presentation of the methodology used in her ethnographic study of a community of practice in a Danish school and its explanatory potential.
11.15-11.30: Discussion
11.30-12.15: Christina Fogtmann: Presentation of the methodology used in her study of immigrants’ naturalization talks and its explanatory potential
12.15-12.30: Discussion
12.30-13.30 LUNCH
13.30-14.15: Frans Gregersen and Dorte Greisgaard: Narratives in context – an attempt at integrating macro and micro perspectives on sociolinguistic interviews
14.15-14.30: Discussion
14.30-14.45: Pia Quist: On the integration of Micro and Macro Analyses
15.15-15.30: Discussion
15.30-16.00: Summing up and rounding off – general discussion

16.00-17.30: (Closed session for the IC and the LANCHART group): Plans for the next year.

19.00: Reception at Karen Lindegaard and Frans Gregersen's Gammel Kongevej 142, 2. floor.