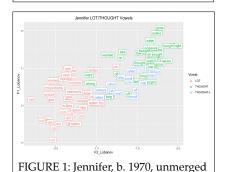
Making a merger: Social and linguistic factors in the low back merger in New Orleans English

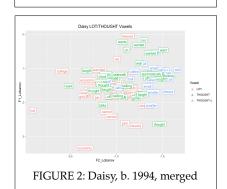
Katie Carmichael, Virginia Tech

Background:

- New Orleans English has historically featured raised THOUGHT (Labov 2007)
- There is a change in progress towards merger of LOT and THOUGHT (Carmichael 2014).



with lower pre-/1/ THOUGHT



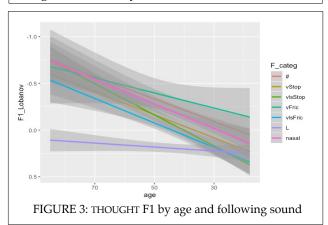
Methodology:

- Lobanov-normalized vowel tokens for 57 white NOLA speakers (sample balanced across age/gender)
- F1/F2 for THOUGHT and LOT extracted & plotted in F1/F2 space (N=3912; ~69 per speaker)
- Examined patterning of THOUGHT and LOT according to age and ethnicity

Findings, part 1:

The merger was most advanced in pre-/l/ environments (p<0.001), due to THOUGHT being lower and fronter for all speakers in this environment (FIGURES 1-3)

 This contrasts with THOUGHT patterning in other communities (e.g. Labov et al 2006; Dinkin 2016) – thus appears to be specific to the New Orleans English low-back system

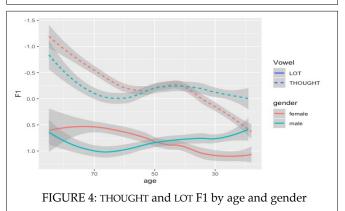


Findings, part 2:

Two paths towards merger (FIGURE 4):

 Women merge mostly by lowering THOUGHT (p<0.001) while for men movement of LOT is more relevant

Aaron J. Dinkin, SDSU



Discussion:

Raised THOUGHT is marked in New Orleans as 'yatty' and working class (Mucciaccio 2009; Carmichael & Dajko 2016)

- We argue that the stigmatized associations with raised THOUGHT motivates its lowering
- Women are lowering more dramatically than men, similar to patterns observed in Philadelphia (Labov, Rosenfelder & Fruehwald 2013).
- So although men and women both participate in the merger of THOUGHT and LOT, men are doing this mostly via movement of LOT.
- As a result, younger men have both LOT and THOUGHT higher than younger women.

Conclusions:

- The striking lowering effect of following /l/ on THOUGHT seems to be a distinctive property of New Orleans English, though it is being lost in apparent time as speakers shift towards low-back merger.
- Women and men are arriving upon the merger in different ways; we posit this is due to the social meaning of raised THOUGHT in NOLA English.

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Katie Carmichael, Virginia Tech Aaron J. Dinkin, San Diego State University

Mixed-effects regression models, calculated using *lme4* in R;

random effects: speaker and lexical item baseline values: female, no following L

Differences between following consonants other than L not significant, except for F1 of LOT.

THOUGHT F1:

factor	coefficient	p
following $L \times$ age interaction	+0.093 / decade	$< 10^{-3}$
male	-0.76	0.01
age	-0.18 / decade	0.02
following L	-0.18	0.03
male × age interaction	+0.13 / decade	0.03

Intercept: +0.79; n = 2091

THOUGHT F2:

factor	coefficient	p
following $L \times$ age interaction	+0.079 / decade	< 10 ⁻³
following L	-0.30	< 10 ⁻³
male	-0.19	0.005
age	-0.028 / decade	0.5

Intercept: -0.24; n = 2091

LOT F2:

factor	coefficient	p
following L	-0.41	$< 10^{-3}$
age	+0.050 / decade	0.003
male	-0.11	0.05

Intercept: +0.41; n = 1821

LOT F1:

factor	coefficient	n
		P
following L	-0.18	0.01
male	-0.80	0.02
male × age interaction	+0.16 / decade	0.02
age	-0.10 / decade	0.5

Intercept: +1.4; n = 1821

LOT F1 also has significant age interaction for following **nasal** consonants, with a slope of -1.2 / decade compared to voiceless stops (so older speakers have LOT **higher** before nasals).

References:

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