

English Linguistics im BA Linguistics

Ein Kurzportrait

G. Lampert

Was uns so interessiert ...

- What is the meaning of *Oh* (/əʊ/)?
- Can you hear a smile on the mobile/cell phone?
- Can first names sound 'female'?
- New words and expressions: *presponse*; *Obama baby*; *jamcam*
- Do you still say *cool*?
- Why *ask*, *question*, and *interrogate*?
- E-mail—spoken or written language?
- Is this English? *gr8*, ☺, :-(((

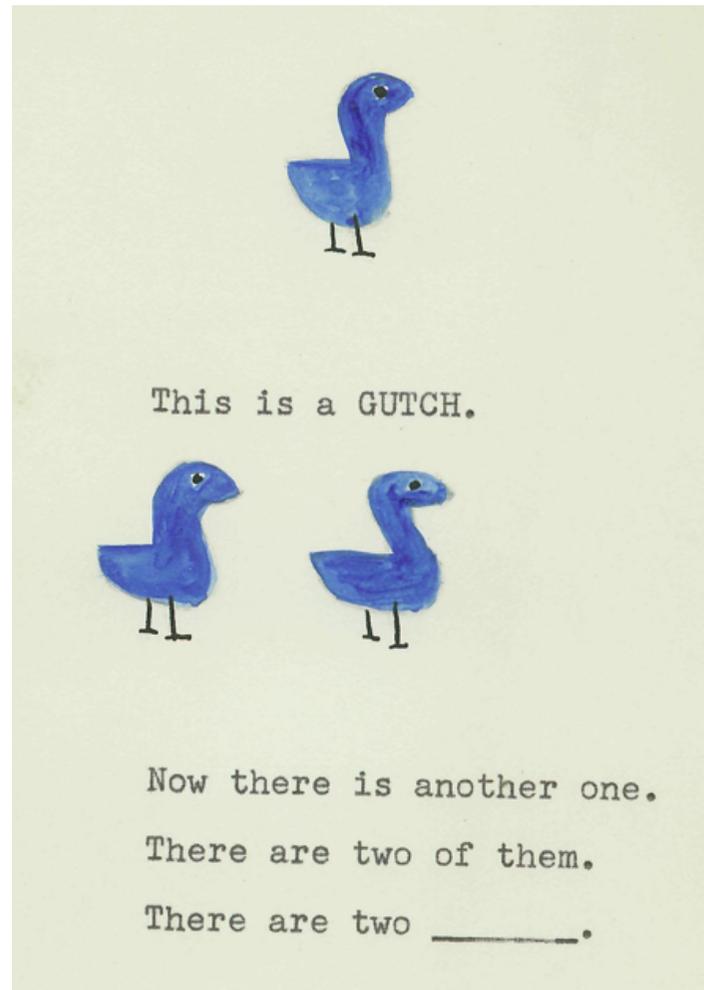
Oder das...

- *He tiebrokeed his way into the final.*
- **I must away now; Jetzt wird aber gegessen!*
- A person is literate when **they** have acquired the essential knowledge and skills...
- **Can you explain me the difference?*
- Fly Canadi>n.
- *dehiring, personel surplus reduction, work force adjustment, career change opportunity*
- *Say, 'Oh, I ain't doin nuttin but sittin in duh sun.'*
- *She's like, 'Wow!'*

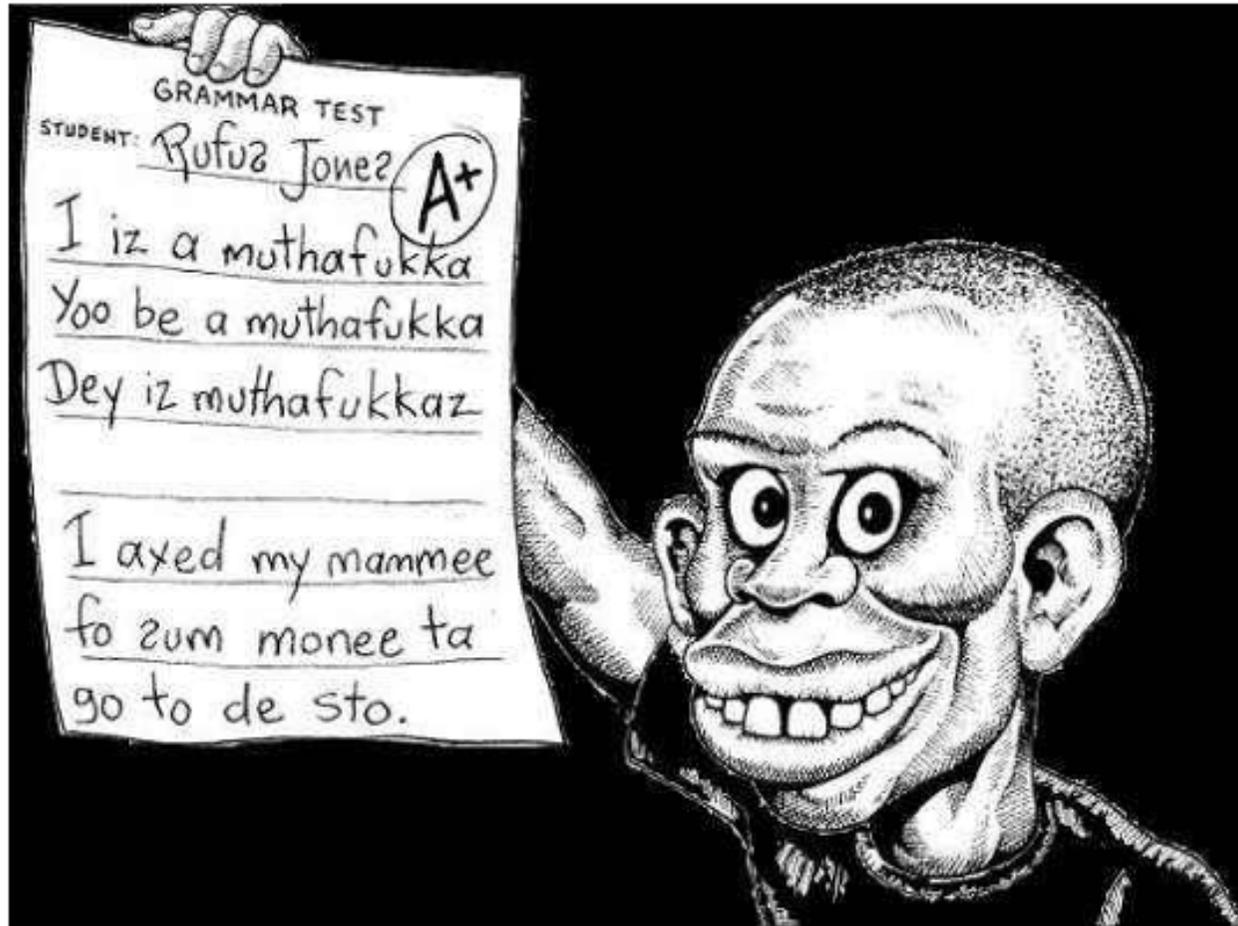
Ein Spracherwerbsproblem



Oder ein anderes ...



Oder das?



Aber auch das hier ...

Two households, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.
From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
Whole misadventured piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents' strife.
The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love,
And the continuance of their parents' rage,
Which, but their children's end, nought could remove,
Is now the two hours' traffic of our stage;
The which if you with patient ears attend,
What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend.



Warum also Englisch?

Naheliegenderes ...

- Englisch ist die weltweite Verkehrssprache (*lingua franca*)
- Etablierung und Bewahrung von sozialen Beziehungen in verschiedenen kommunikativen Situationen heute oft in Englisch
- heute auch Plural: *Englishes*
- die Globalisierung der englischen Sprache hat gleichzeitig zu mehr Heterogenität geführt: *glocalization*

Unser Thema

Sprachliche Variation in allen Bereichen

Was sind unsere Schwerpunkte?

- **methodisch:**
 - Korpusbasierte Analysen sprachlicher Phänomene auf allen Ebenen
 - Analyse von Sprache im Kontext: Text und Diskurs
- **inhaltlich** (auch personenbedingt)
 - grammatische Variation und Sprachwandel
 - kognitive Linguistik
 - Stil, Genre, Register
 - Lernervarietäten
 - Phonetik und Phonologie

Unterrichtssprache

- Unterrichtssprache ist (meist) Englisch
- die internationale Linguistik spricht Englisch
- auch ein Lernziel: Einübung von Konventionen von *Academic Writing in English*
- aber: sprachliche Kompetenz ist kein Bewertungskriterium

Wo erscheinen wir im Studienplan?

Wahlmodul 5

5d. Topics in English linguistics

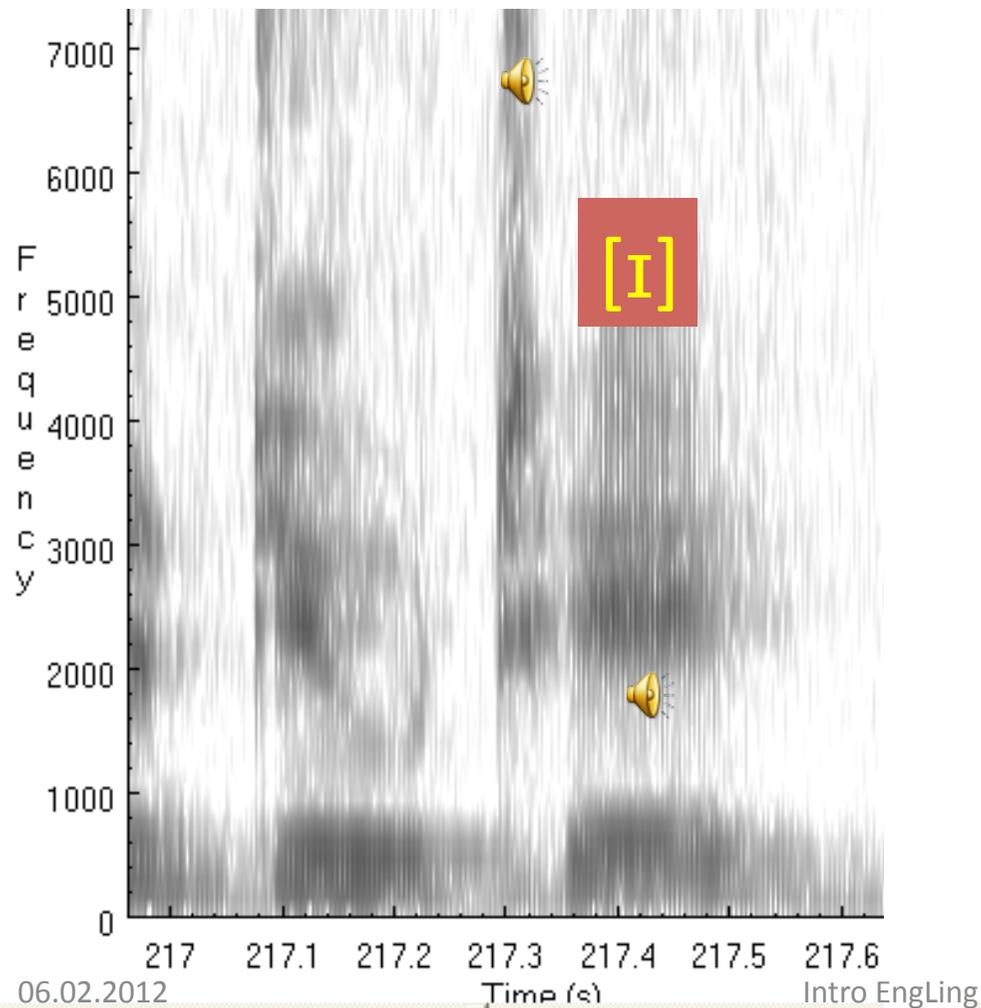
Wahlmodul 5d „Topics in English linguistics“							
Lehrveranstaltung	Art	Regelsemester	Verpflichtungsgrad	SWS	LP	Studienleistung	Modulteilprüfung
a. Spoken English – phonetics and phonology	Ü	3	Pfl	2 SWS	4 LP		
b. Diachronic linguistics	PS/V	4	Pfl	2 SWS	4 LP		
c. Current topics in English linguistics	V	5	Pfl	2 SWS	1 LP		
d. Social, regional and historical variation in English	S	5	Pfl	2 SWS	6 LP		
Modulprüfung:	Hausarbeit oder Klausur (90 min.) in Kurs d.						
Gesamt				8 SWS	15 LP		

Spoken English

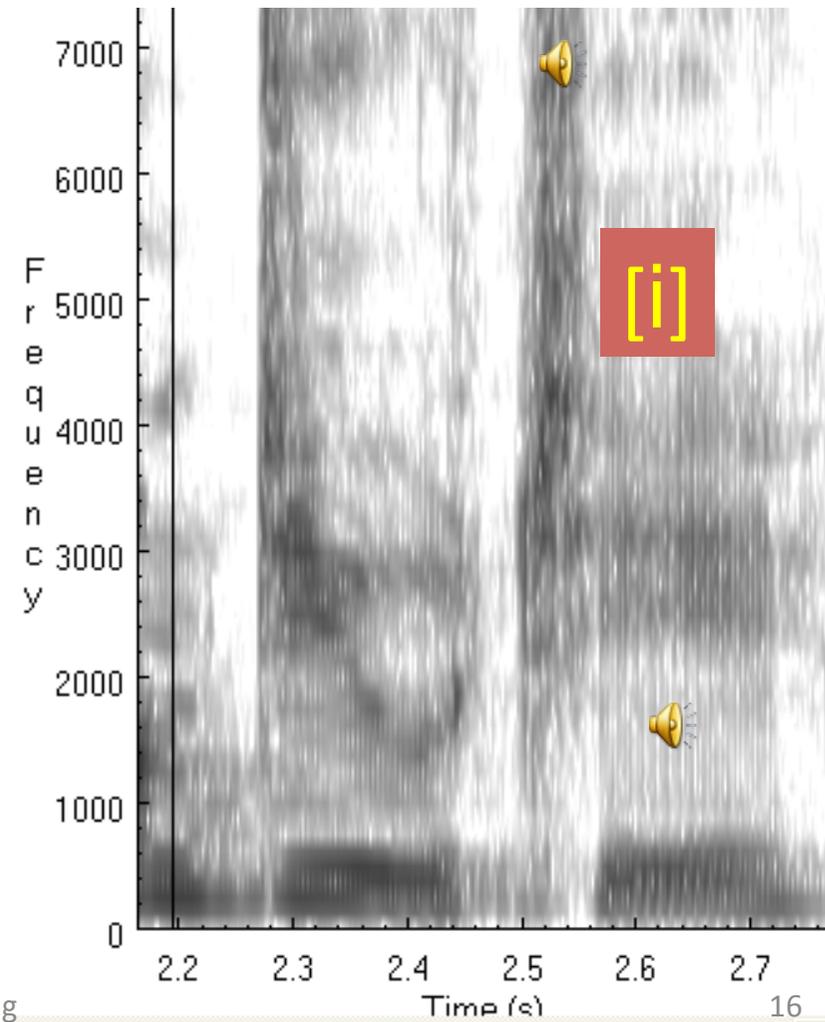
- Theoretische Grundlagen: Phonetik und Phonologie (des Englischen)
- Vermittlung und Einübung einer normgerechten Aussprache des Englischen
- zwei Referenzakzente/Standardakzente
Received Pronunciation
General American

Wort-finales unbetontes [i]

🔊 duty (1954)



🔊 duty (1999)



Her Majesty has the final word

“I have no doubt at all that the one certainty is change. This is true for all of us, young and old *.” (The Queen, Christmas Broadcast, 1999).

* although The Beatles in ('Her Majesty', *Abbey Road*, 1969) had the same idea thirty years earlier:

'..her Majesty's a pretty nice girl **and she changes from day to day...**'

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PoeaC71AYqE>

,

Ein zweiter Schwerpunkt

Change

Historical Linguistics

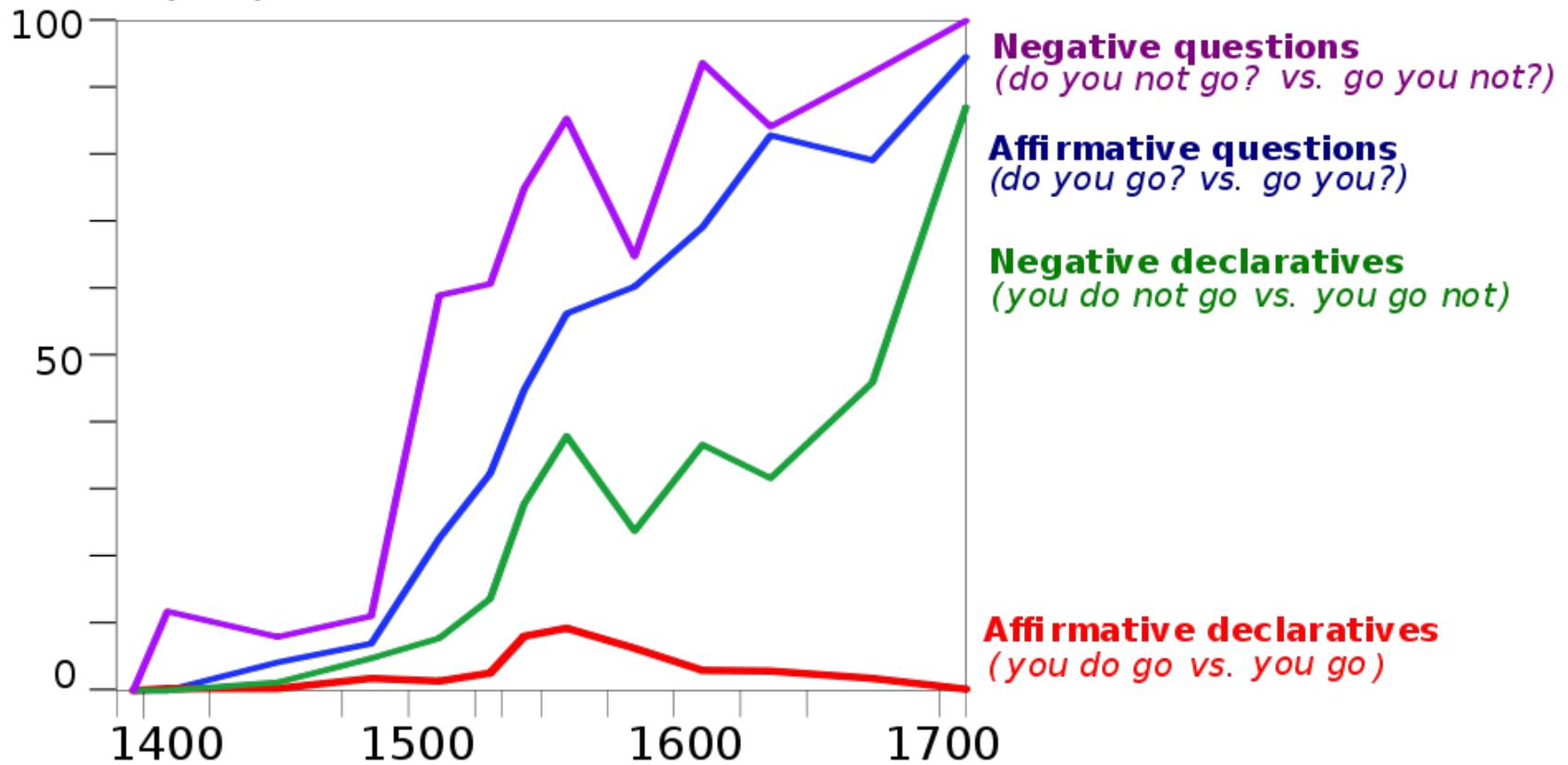
- exemplarische Einführung in Methoden und Erkenntnisse der historischen Sprachwissenschaft
- entweder am Beispiel einer Periode der englischen Sprachgeschichte
- oder als themenzentrierter Längsschnitt durch mehrere Perioden

Caistor astragalus



Do

Use of periphrastic DO (%)



Vorlesung

eine Vorlesung zu einem zentralen Gebiet der englischen Sprachwissenschaft

- Lexikalische Semantik
- Psycholinguistik
- Englisch als Weltsprache
- American Englishes
- Text und Diskurs
- Phonetik und Phonologie

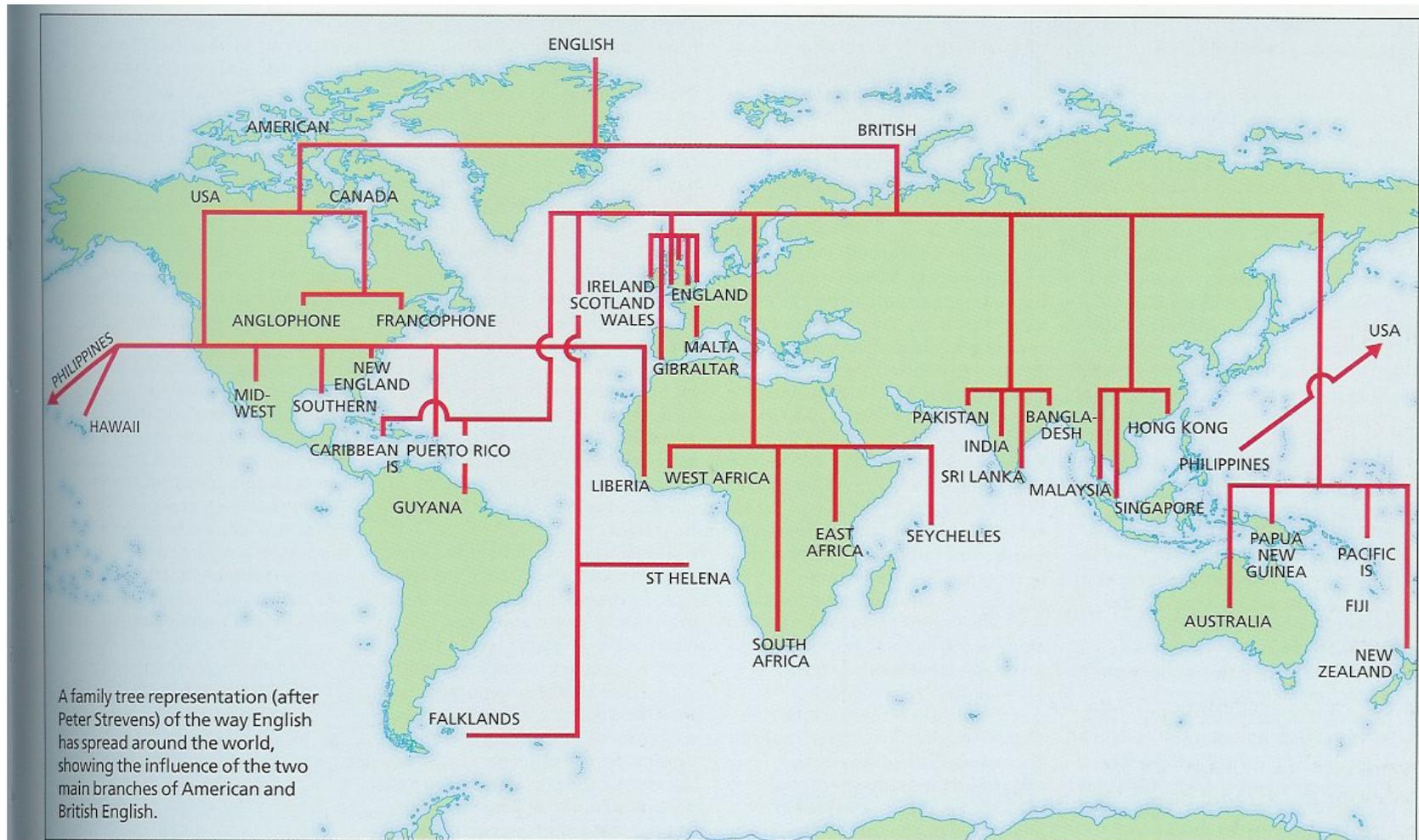
Seminar

- Social, historical, regional variation in English
- Variation als thematischer Schwerpunkt
 - Geschlecht/gender problems
 - Ethnizität/Black Englishes (GB, US, Caribbean)
 - Region/Dialects in Britain and the US
 - Plurizentrität/World Englishes
 - Glocalization/Metrolects
 - diachronische Variation (z.B. grammatischer oder pragmatischer Phänomene)

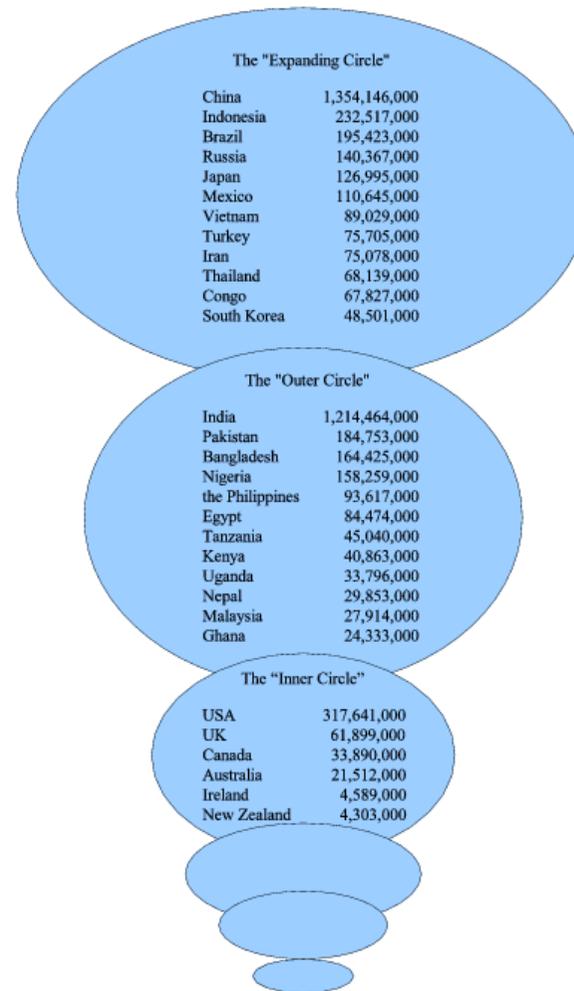
An example: *Unu kyaan taak lak yaadie?*

- Jamaican (cf. Schneider 2009)
 - *unu* = West African borrowing of second person plural
 - /j/ as a glide (spelling <y>) after velar plosives
 - homogenization of vowels: *cannot, talk, lady* [ɑ:]
 - syntactic changes: interrogative clause – no inversion
 - semantic change: engl. *yard* -> one's own backyard -> at home -> native
 - no article
- ‚Can't you speak like a local'?

Models of English



Models of English



Modul 6

6. Sprache und Kommunikation

Modul 6 „Sprache und Kommunikation“							
Lehrveranstaltung	Art	Regelsemester	Verpflichtungsgrad	SWS	LP	Studienleistung	Modulteilprüfung
a. Language, processing and communication	PS	3	Pfl	2 SWS	2 LP	Klausur oder Referat oder <i>Hausarbeit</i>	
b. Grammatical variation	S	4	Pfl	2 SWS	5 LP		
c. Ringvorlesung	V	2	Pfl	2 SWS	2 LP		
d. Ringvorlesung	V	4	Pfl	2 SWS	2 LP		
Modulprüfung:	Hausarbeit oder Klausur (90 min.) in Kurs b.						
Gesamt				8 SWS	11 LP		

PS Language, processing, and communication

- bewusst sehr variabel gehaltene Formulierung
 - psycholinguistische Themen: Zweit- und Mehrsprachigkeit
 - Style, Genre, Register: Parenthesen
 - Pragmatik und Kognition: Metapher, Metonymie, Ironie
 - erstes Einüben von Forschungsmethoden und Forschungsvermittlung
 - Präsentationstechniken wie Postererstellung



To Seize a Country Is To Eat It

Sadam Hussein is a glutton – a geopolitical glutton. He is sitting down at a big banqueting table, overflowed with goodies. And let me tell you—like every glutton, he is going to have them all. Kuwait is just the appetizer – he is gobbling it up – but it is not going to satisfy him. After a noisy belch or two, he is going to reach the table for the next morsels. What is it going to be? Saudi Arabia? ... He is going to keep grabbing and gobbling... It is time to let this grisly glutton know the free lunch is over. It is time for him to pay the bill.

A Students' Poster

Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz
Department of English and Linguistics
Seminar: Discourse Pragmatics
Prof. Dr. Günther Lampert
Winter 2012/2013
Poster by: Anika Hansen, Stefan Israel
and Christine Langer

Greetings and Farewells in American English: A Corpus-Based Study



Hypotheses	Approach	Findings
<p>1) the shorter, the more frequent: Are shorter greetings and farewells more frequently used?</p> <p>2) casual versus formal: Are casual/formal greetings and farewells always used in casual/formal contexts?</p> <p>3) trends: Are greetings and farewells a phenomenon of a certain time period?</p>	<p>corpus-based study: Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA); from 1990 until the end of 2011</p> <p>selection of greetings and farewells: formal, informal, infrequent; randomly selected</p> <p>analysis: total numbers and specific variations (according to hypotheses and position in a unit)</p>	<p>1) the shorter, the more frequent: shorter greetings/farewells are more frequently used than longer ones</p> <p>2) casual versus formal: depends on context; clear rule only possible in specific cases</p> <p>3) trends: some greetings/farewells are timeless, others are phenomena of a specific socio-cultural period</p>

Greetings

Hiya/Hi Ya!

Frequency: Hiya: 50 Hi Ya: 31

Context: radio show NPR Talk Nation: an open telephone radio show = casual and non-formal context

Rule: **[formal introduction] + [Hi ya/Hiya] + [first name]**
 1) „Gerald joins us now from Red Bank, New Jersey. Hi ya, Gerald.”
 2) „Jim is next in Dallas, Texas. Hi ya, Jim.”

How do you do?

Frequency: 18

Context: interviews, introducing people, TV shows; often used for addressing people of a higher social class or used by people of a higher social class; formal; not used as an actual 'How are you?' but rather polite 'hello' or very seldomly an answer like 'Thank you' or 'Yes four'

Rule: **[Hi/Hello] + [How do you do?]** = 7%
 Hello, How do you do?
[How do you do?] + [name/title] or vice versa = 38%
 "How do you do, Nancy?"
[How do you do?] = 55%
 "How do you do?"

Greetings

Frequency: 420

Context: rather formal, usually to address more than one person, can be used to deliver greetings from a place, a group of people or someone with an official status, various greetings are also rather the norm

Rule: **[Greetings] + [preposition]** = 30%
 "Greetings from here." "Greetings at St. Louis."
[Greeting] + [Greeting] = 21%
 "Sane Greetings." "Hudson Greetings."
[Another greeting] + [Greeting] = 1%
 "Hi, greetings, hi, hi!"
[Greeting] + [address] = 12%
 "Greetings, my friend." "Greetings, buddy."
[Greeting] = 28%
 "Greetings." "Greetings." "Greetings."
[Greeting] + [name] = 7%
 "Greetings and all the best."

Farewells

Goodbye, Good bye, Good-bye

Frequency: Goodbye: 183 Good bye: 23 Good-bye: 143

Context: signing off formally, mostly used by presenters and reporters

Rule: **[Goodbye] + [name/title/place] (or vice versa)** = 20%/12%
 Goodbye, Ben Goodbye Colorado!
[Goodbye] + [I'd like to wish/another farewell] (or vice versa) = 20%/12%
 Goodbye, let's get you home, goodbye.
[Goodbye] + [name] = 11%/7%
 Goodbye, Stephen, hello, Stephen.
[Yes] + [Goodbye] + [name/title] = 11%/4%
 See goodbye, Mr. Neusch!
[Goodbye] = 10%/15%
 Good bye!
[Good bye] + [name/title/place] = 10%
 Good bye, Phil.
[Good-bye] + [I'd like to wish/another farewell] = 15%
 Good-bye, see you!
[Good-bye] = 10%

See you later

Frequency: 274

Context: depending on structure
 formal: "See you later"
 formal: "Bob Jamerson in Portland. Thank you very much. See you later", usually first + family name
[See you later] + [name] = 10%
 casual: See you later, darling; See you later, sweetie; See you later, alligator
[See you later] = 81%
 casual: people are that lenient that giving a name is not necessary

Go with God

Frequency: 35

Context: blessing, in a ceremony, official/formal way of wishing goodbye/can only be used in certain contexts/ probably used by elderly people

Rule: **[Go with God]** = 50%
 "Go with my blessing. Go with God."
[Yes/No] + [Go with God] = 8%
 "Yes, go with God." "Like answered."
[Go with God] + [name] = 10%
 "Go with God, Mr. Helms."
[I'll be] + [Go with God] / [Go with God] + [I'll be] = 21%
 "Good-bye, go with God."

Seminar: Grammatical Variation

- thematisches Kerngebiet
- methodisch zentral: Schwerpunkt auf korpus- und diskurslinguistischen Ansätzen
- Erweiterung des Methodenspektrums durch experimentelle Ansätze

Beispielanalyse mit WordSmith.doc

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

C Concord - [PROUDERxMORExPROUD: 30 entries (sort: Centre,1R,2R)]

File View Settings Window Help

Concordance

N	Concordance	File
1	producer David Puttnam - at a time when advertising was becoming more proud and self-conscious in the pop art climate of the 1980s.	/guardian/2003/2003-2.txt
2	, that's true. Well, I'm trying to squeeze all this in . . ." He says he is more proud of the Welles film than anything. "It is basically Orson t	/guardian/2003/2003-2.txt
3	ter watched, crying. Luke, 17, writes that he is 'becoming more and more proud of myself and I hope that will help me out of the closet.	/guardian/2003/2003-4.txt
4	hose year has been disrupted by three ankle operations, was rather more proud of his first goal for 15 months. "It was a good goal, act	/guardian/2003/2003-4.txt
5	bankable stars and has a modelling contract with IMG Models. "I'm more proud of the way he behaves than of his tennis," she said. "H	/guardian/2003/2003-2.txt
6	nno, add up to the same number as the boy's name, Quinten. "I'm more proud of this than of any wonderful review." But was it intentio	/guardian/2003/2003-4.txt
7	dignified in defeat. "I thought we deserved to win and I couldn't be more proud of the team," he said. "It's a cruel way to go out of a co	/guardian/2003/2003-3.txt
8	report, saying he was the only one there to get the story out. He is more proud of his report that al-Qaida had made tapes giving detail	/guardian/2003/2003-1.txt
9	s that the arts in Scotland generated," he said. "It made people feel more proud of themselves. "We feel we all contributed to the de	/guardian/2003/2003-1.txt
10	n far greater in the role she chanced upon. Yet I cannot claim to be more proud of her for knowing the true wretchedness of her childh	/guardian/2003/2003-1.txt
11	iant African lobelia and 40 other plants . . . he told her, 'I have been more proud of being a member of the college than of anything else	/guardian/2003/2003-2.txt
12	Newcastle into a city that the people of the North-east can be even more proud of." As well as a casino across the road from a statu	/guardian/2003/2003-4.txt
13	n in him revels in it. The fact that they sit on Henman Hill makes him more proud than any number of his matches but he still cannot quit	/guardian/2003/2003-2.txt
14	ning of Music in Kentucky, with his preface: "No one would ever be more proud than [myself] to be called an 'American Musician'." H	/guardian/2003/2003-2.txt
15	manent scrutiny and, where necessary, opposition. I have never felt more proud to be British than when I marched in protest alongside	/guardian/2003/2003-2.txt
16	rmance in Hollywood Arms, praised the actors. "I have never been more proud to be a member of this community," she said. "Men kis	/guardian/2003/2003-2.txt
17	as preparing a revival of Charlie Girl in South Africa. "But I'm much more proud to be known as a showman." Being a good showman,	/guardian/2003/2003-4.txt
18	f late, largely TV-inspired, urban gardening has become bolder and prouder and revels in its cityscape, but, as a reaction to this, I predi	/guardian/2003/2003-2.txt
19	the process of erupting. Dart wrote: "I doubt if there was any parent prouder of his offspring than I was of my Taungs baby on that Chri	/guardian/2003/2003-4.txt
20	ly aware, as on the occasion when he regretted that Scott seemed prouder of his birth than of his literary gift. Blackwood's aimed to	/guardian/2003/2003-3.txt
21	of the extraordinary value we've created for shareholders but even prouder of the quality of our people and the culture we have built to	/guardian/2003/2003-3.txt
22	d. "We need more blue," Keegan told the directors. "We should be prouder of who we are." Alcohol has been banned from the tea	/guardian/2003/2003-3.txt
23	roft struck four times before stumps. A proud Greek with an even prouder Roman nose, Pothas is one of those EU-qualified brigand	/guardian/2003/2003-2.txt
24	ut loud?" Paddy McAloon will muse, "or be tougher than tough and prouder than proud?" You don't get that class of lyrics from the Ch	/guardian/2003/2003-3.txt
25	ed. Ronnie Spector said a few years ago that nothing makes her prouder than that song, and she recalled meeting Bill Clinton after	/guardian/2003/2003-3.txt
26	an to flourish. He was always proud of his modest beginnings, even prouder that - against the odds and the prognostications of his sup	/guardian/2003/2003-1.txt
27	NSTEIN The USA is A-OK with me. Few things have made me prouder to be a resident alien in this glorious nation than the public'	/guardian/2003/2003-1.txt
28	Robinson's try, and put some tough years behind him. No one was prouder to represent his country. Age 31 Position No8 Caps 65	/guardian/2003/2003-4.txt
29	's bout, between Mary Jo Saunders from Detroit and Cynthia 'Lady' Prouder, brings the crowd ringside. Mary Jo, a spectacularly fit and	/guardian/2003/2003-3.txt
30	A pity, therefore, that Bradford were unable to make him feel even prouder. They lost 1-0 to a first-half header by John Eustace, his fir	/guardian/2003/2003-4.txt

Ringvorlesungen

- Soziolinguistik
- Text und Diskurs

Quotatives

Quotative expressions

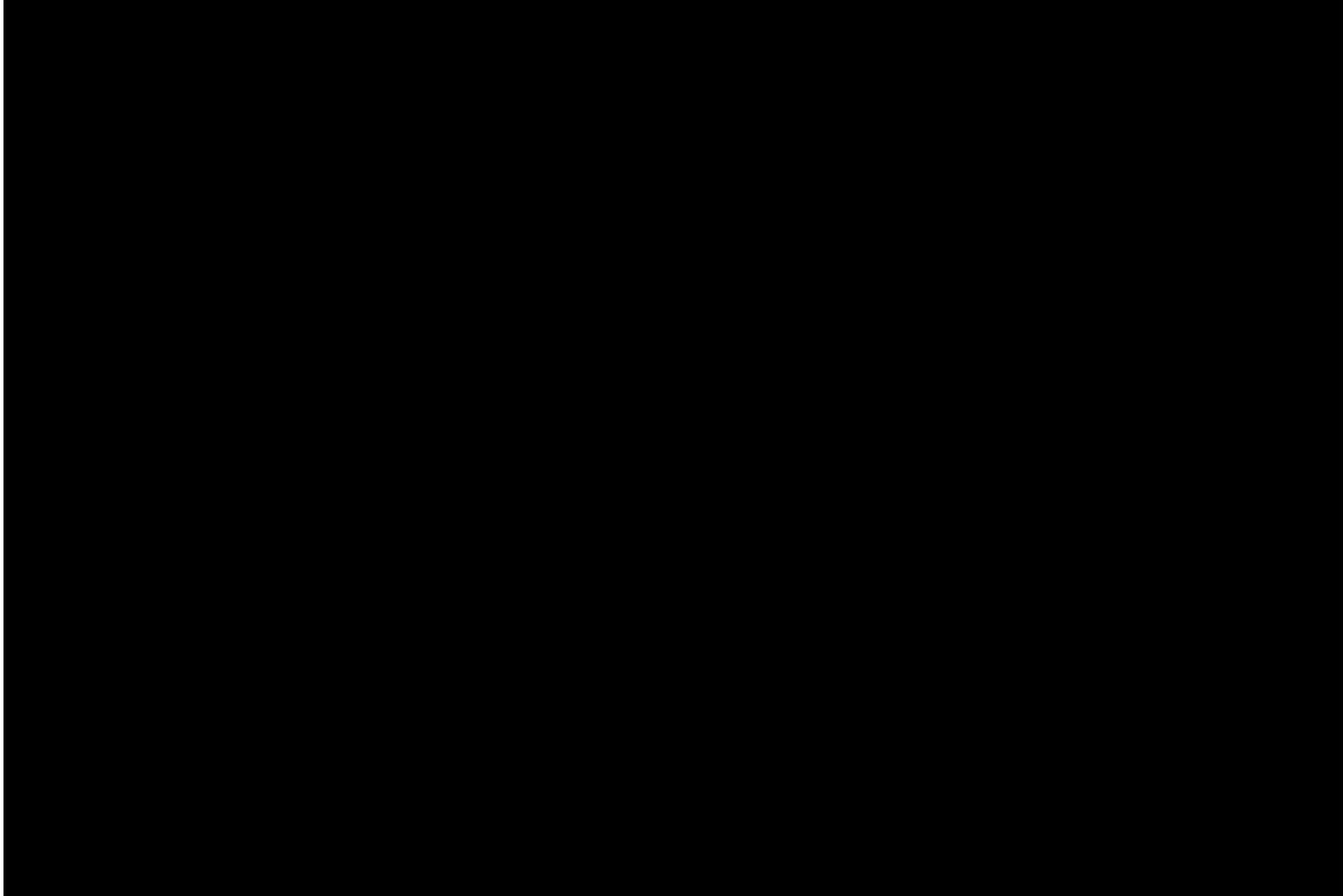
- (1) *then she just **said** "shhh uhm . this is a quiet area"*
- (2) *and then they **think** "oh yeh let's pick on that one"*
- (3) *and his girlfriend **goes** "ah can I have a lollipop?" and he **goes** "no"*
- (4) *yeah <**ZERO**> "mum can I have nine pound" <**ZERO**> "what for?" <**ZERO**> "game"*
- (5) *yeah and **he's like** "what's your name?"*
- (6) ***this is her** "go away go away"*
- (7) *and I **told** my mum "mum can you make a dress?"*

Distribution of quotatives

Distribution of Quotatives (*Linguistics Innovators* project)

	Hackney elderly	Hackney adolescents
<i>Say</i>	70.8% (261)	27.4% (351)
<i>Think</i>	4.1% (15)	12.8% (164)
<i>Go</i>	4.6% (17)	11.7% (150)
<i>Zero</i>	18.9% (70)	15.1% (193)
<i>Be Like</i>		24.4% (313)
<i>This is (subject)</i>		4.8% (61)
<i>Tell</i>		1.9% (24)
<i>Others</i>	1.6% (6)	2% (26)
TOTAL N	370	1282

Ein Beispiel



Literatur

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- Kortmann, Bernd (2005), *English Linguistics. Essentials*. Berlin: Cornelsen.
- Culpeper, Jonathan et al. (eds.) (2009), *English Language. Description, Variation and Context*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Crystal, David (2003), *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*. Second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Websites

- English Linguistics: <http://www.english-linguistics.uni-mainz.de/index.php>
- Britta Mondorf (Chair) <http://www.english-linguistics.uni-mainz.de/320.php>
- Marcus Callies: <http://www.staff.uni-mainz.de/mcallies/>
- Martina Lampert: <http://martina.lampert-mainz.de/>
- Günther Lampert: <http://guenther.lampert-mainz.de/>
- Petr Rösel: <http://www.staff.uni-mainz.de/roesel/>

Wir vertrauen auf Ihre vernünftige
Wahl!