

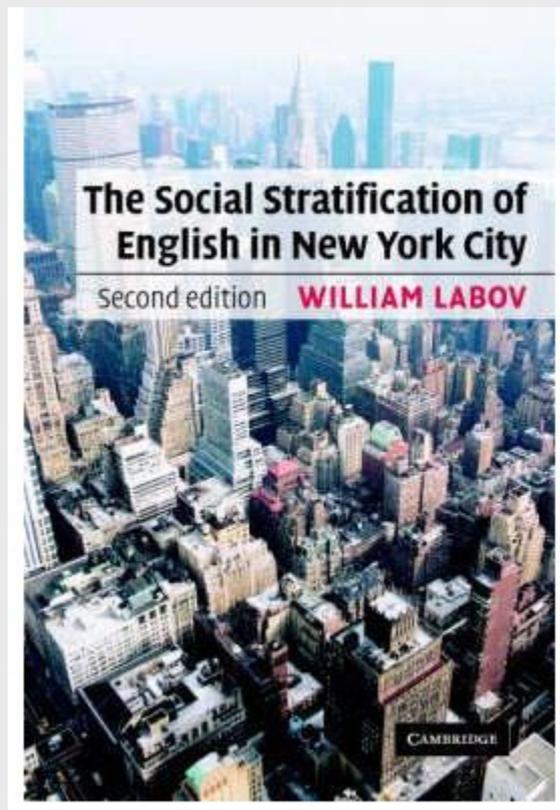


Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών
Τμήμα Επικοινωνίας και ΜΜΕ

Σπύρος Α. Μοσχονάς

Μελέτες μεταβλητότητας 2

4/3/2026



The Social Stratification of (r) in New York City Department Stores

William Labov

The Social Differentiation of English in Norwich

Peter Trudgill

Linguistic Variation and Social Function

Jenny Cheshire

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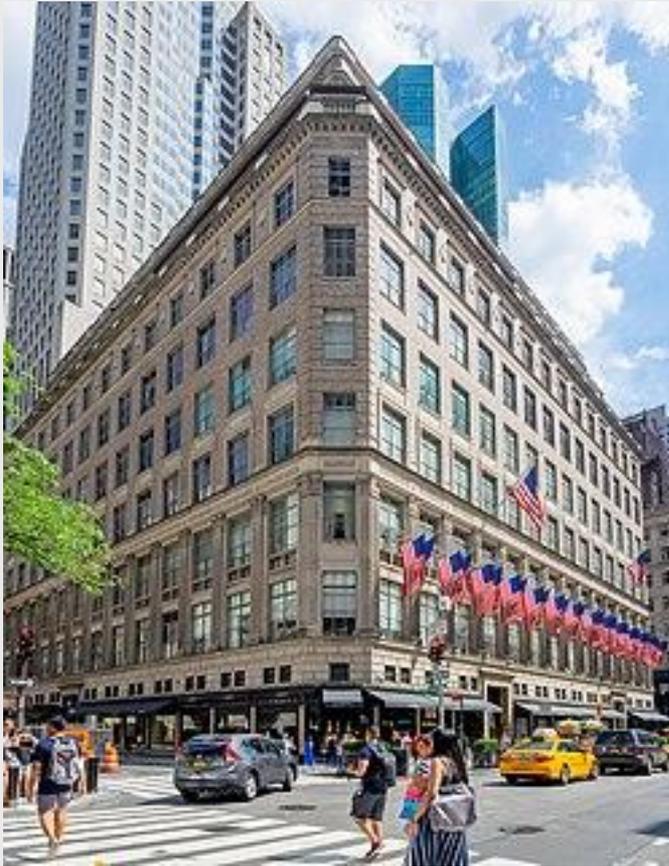
Jenny Cheshire

(r): Wikipedia

Rhoticity in English refers to the situations in which English speakers pronounce the historical **rhotic consonant** /r/, and is one of the most prominent distinctions by which varieties of English can be classified. The **English dialects of Scotland, Ireland, and most of the United States and Canada** preserve historical /r/, and are thus termed the **rhotic varieties**. The **non-rhotic varieties**, in which historical /r/ has been lost except before vowels, include all the dialects of **England**—except the **South West**, the southern **West Midlands**, and parts of **West Lancashire**—as well as the **English dialects of**

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NY city department stores



W. Labov, "The Social Stratification of (r) in NY City Department Stores"



» **Development of Broadcast Standard US English**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W68VaOuY6ew>

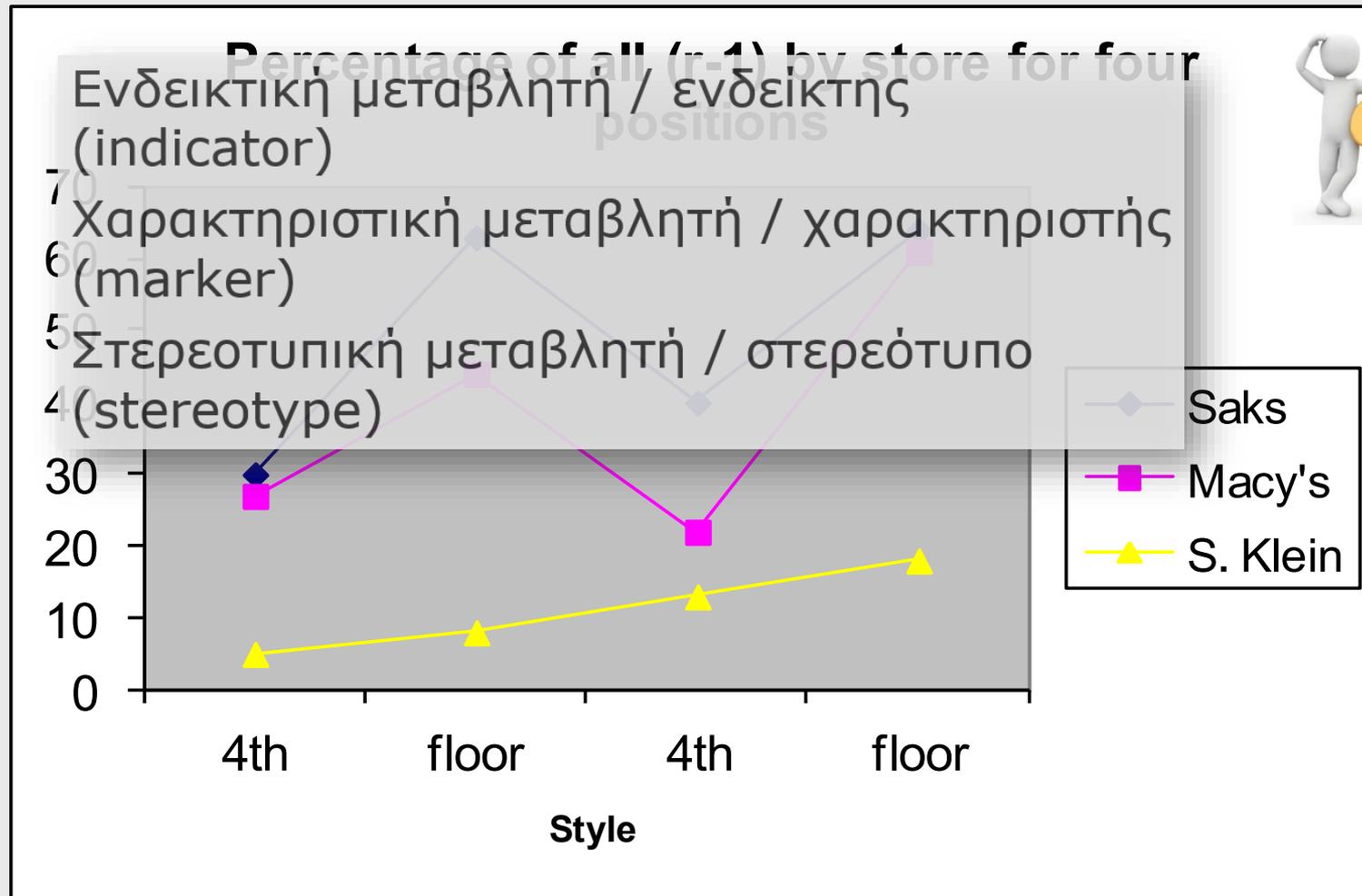
» **Why Bernie Sanders tuawks that way**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=waeXBCUkuL8>

» **The WORST Thing About Bernie Sanders**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aqOuy1ECrBw>

W. Labov, "The Social Stratification of (r) in NY City Department Stores"



(r): The British Standard

A most British English pronunciation rule.

One of the easiest rules to learn when studying British English pronunciation is that of the silent < r >. It really is very simple:

RULE

Only say an < r > when it appears before a vowel sound.

Never say an < r > when it appears before a consonant or at the end of a word.

So in the word 'fork', you don't say the < r > because there is a consonant after it. In the name 'Charlie' you don't say the < r > for the same reason. However in the word 'grass' we do say the < r > because there is a vowel sound after it.

Linking /r/

The rule also works to join words together. For example, consider the word 'mother'. We normally would not say the < r > because it is at the end of the word, however, if a vowel sound begins the next word, we do pronounce it to join the words:

mother_and daughter

the < r > effectively moves on to the beginning of the word 'and'.

Schlep, Schmear, We're Walkin' Here: NYC Wants To Preserve Its Tawk

When it comes to preserving New York's dialect, 60 percent of locals surveyed say don't fuhgeddaboutit.



Matt Troutman, Patch Staff 

Posted Fri, Feb 24, 2023 at 3:25 pm ET | Updated Fri, Feb 24, 2023 at 3:45 pm ET



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**The Social Differentiation
of English in Norwich**

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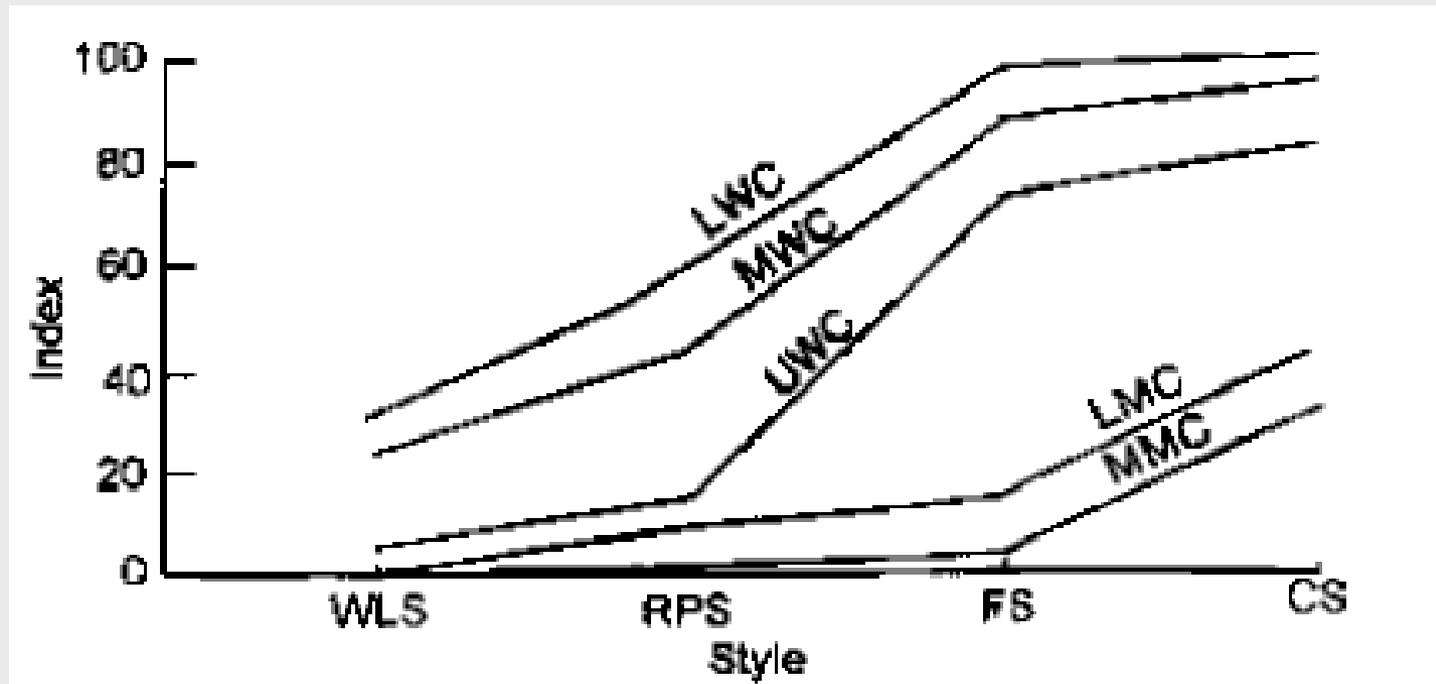
Linguistic Variation and
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Norwich

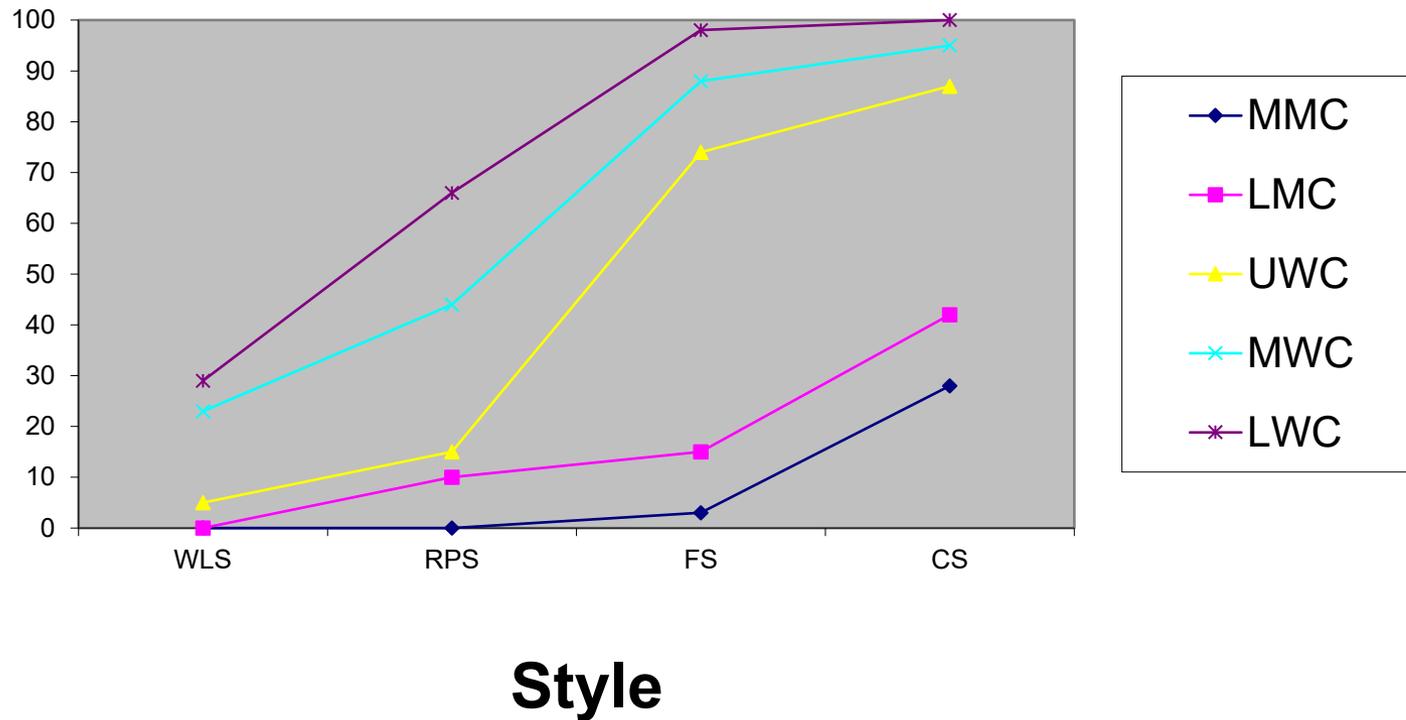


P. Trudgill, *The Social Differentiation of English in Norwich*

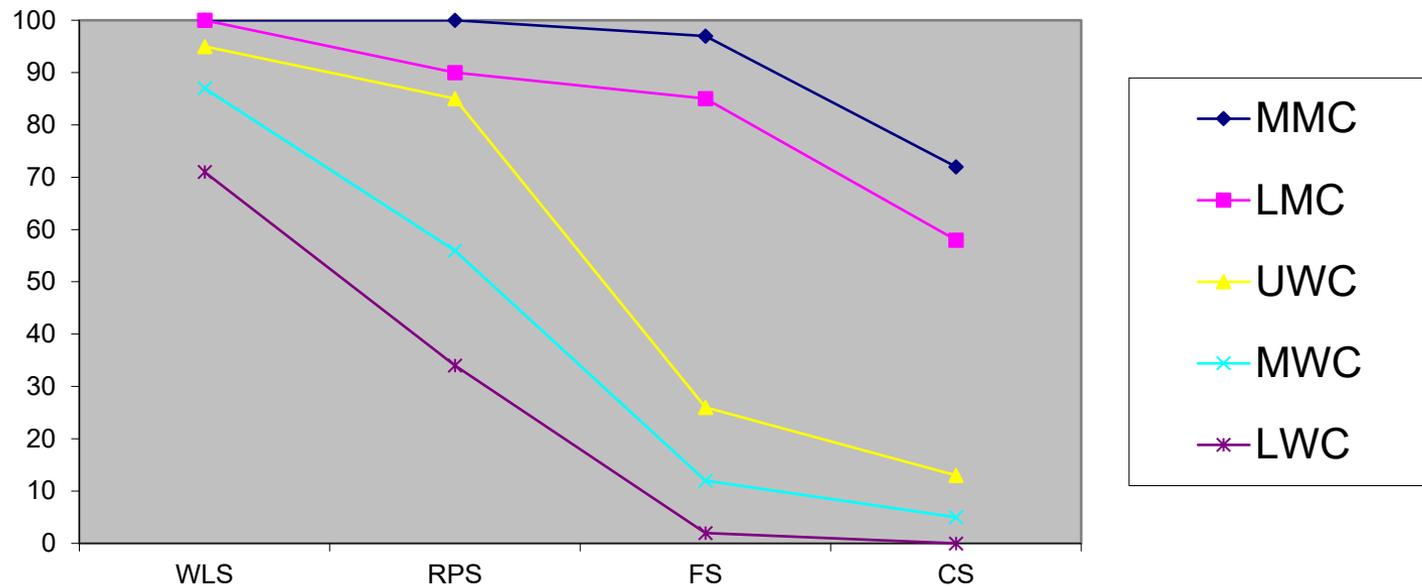


representing an increase in [ŋ] endings as we move from everyday speech to more formal styles.

Variable (ng) by class and style – [n]



Variable (ng) by class and style [ŋ]

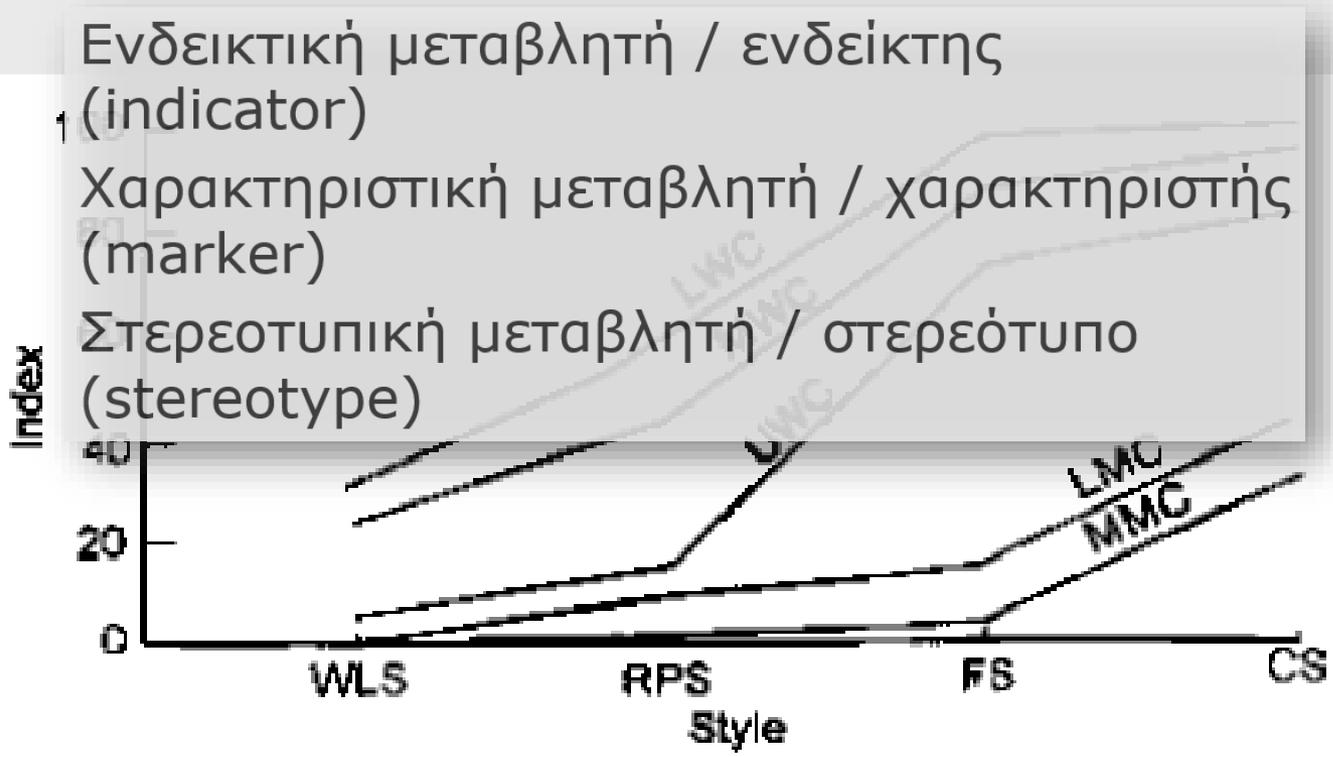


Style

P. Trudgill, "Norwich revisited"



methodology, see Labov, 1966). The fact that the highest scores for this variable were, as can be seen, obtained by the younger and older age-groups, as opposed to the middle-aged groups, appears to be a phenomenon typical of variables which are not undergoing change. We can probably explain this pattern in terms of the lower educational background of older speakers, and in terms of the greater influence of the peer group on younger speakers as opposed to that of the mainstream norm on middle-aged speakers. In any case, we can note that variables not involved in

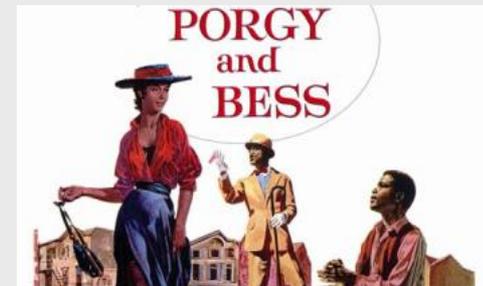


representing an increase in [ŋ] endings as we move from everyday speech to more formal styles.

(ng) στις αναπαραστάσεις των Αφροαμερικανών

Oh, I got plenty o' nuttin'
And nuttin's plenty for me
I got no car, got no mule
I got no misery

De folks wid plenty o' plenty
Got a lock on de door
'Fraid somebody's a-goin' to rob
'em
While dey's out a-makin' more
What for?



Reading



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- » Μελετά πολλαπλές μεταβλητές στη «γλώσσα των νέων» και τις συσχετίζει με «πολιτισμικά» χαρακτηριστικά:
- ▶ present tense suffix with non-third-person singular subjects, e.g. *we goes shopping on Saturdays*
 - ▶ *has* with non-third-person singular subjects, e.g. *we has a little fire, keeps us warm*
 - ▶ *was* with plural subjects (and singular *you*), e.g. *you was outside*
 - ▶ multiple negation, e.g. *I'm not going nowhere*
 - ▶ *ain't*, used for negative present tense forms of *be* and *have*, with all subjects, e.g. *I ain't going, I ain't got any*

Jenny Cheshire, “Linguistic Variation and Social Function”

- ▶ auxiliary *do* with third person singular subjects, e.g. *how much do he want for it?*
- ▶ past tense *come*, e.g. I come down here yesterday
negative past tense *never*, used for SE *didn't*, e.g. I never done it, it was him
- ▶ *what* used for SE *who*, *whom*, *which*, and *that*, e.g. *there's a knob what you turn, are you the boy what's just come?*

Vernacular

Mainstream

1

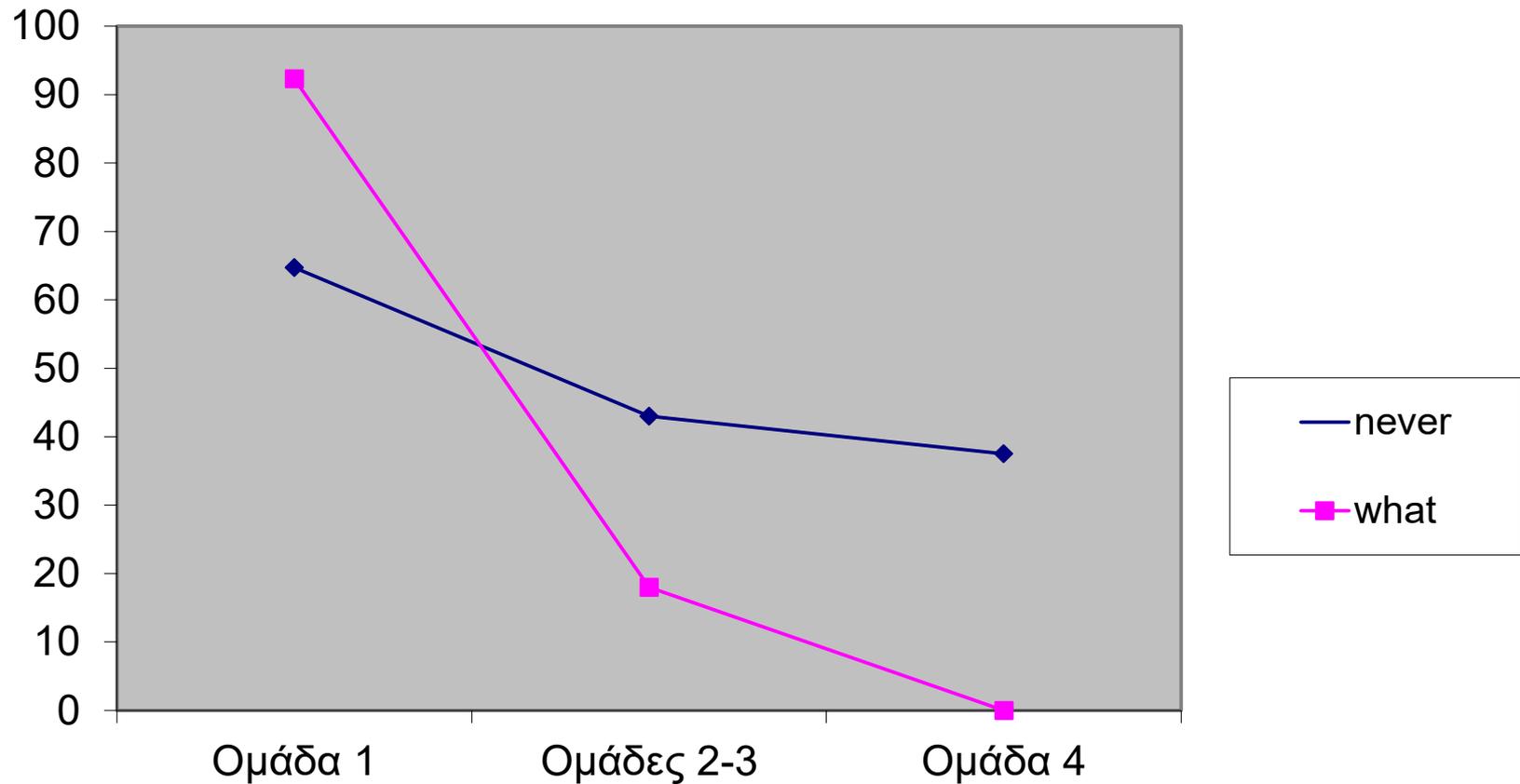
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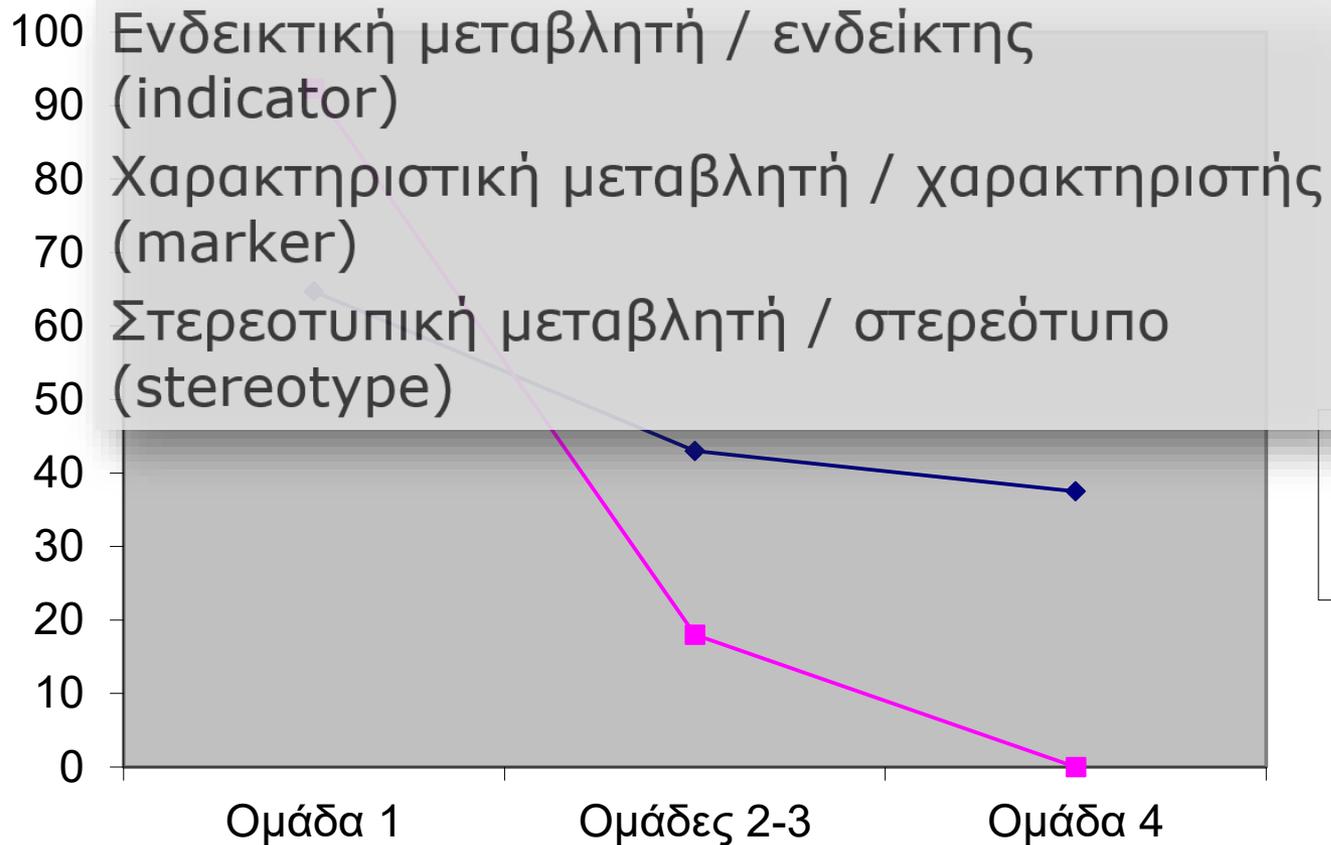
4

Ομάδες μαθητών

Jenny Cheshire, "Linguistic Variation and Social Function"



Jenny Cheshire, "Linguistic Variation and Social Function"



— never
— what

Επανάληψη

<https://notebooklm.google.com/notebook/0937c19c-8d31-47c0-ac84-d7141c50591d>

The screenshot displays the Google NotebookLM interface. The notebook title is "Linguistic Variables and Social Variation in Sociolinguistics". The "Sources" panel on the left lists four PDF files: "01 L.Variables.pdf", "02 L.Variables.pdf", "Labov_Trudgill_Cheshire.pdf", and "stereotypes, markers, indicators.pdf". The "Chat" window contains the following text:

1. **W. Labov (Νέα Υόρκη, 1966)**: Εξέτασε την προφορά του μεταφωνητικού /r/ σε τρία πολυκαταστήματα διαφορετικού κοινωνικού κύρους (Saks, Macy's, S. Klein) 5 6 . Διαπίστωσε ότι η χρήση του /r/ ήταν υψηλότερη στους υπαλλήλους των καταστημάτων ανώτερης τάξης και αυξανόταν όταν οι ομιλητές χρησιμοποιούσαν πιο προσεκτικό ύφος 5 7 .

2. **P. Trudgill (Norwich, 1974)**: Μελέτησε τη μεταβλητή (ng) και διαπίστωσε ότι η κοινωνική τάξη και το ύφος επηρεάζουν άμεσα τη συχνότητα της προφοράς 8 9 . Παρατήρησε επίσης ότι οι γυναίκες τείνουν να χρησιμοποιούν περισσότερο τους πρότυπους τύπους σε σύγκριση με τους άνδρες της ίδιας κοινωνικής τάξης 10 .

3. **J. Cheshire (Reading, 1982)**: Ερεύνησε μη πρότυπους γραμματικούς τύπους σε εφήβους, συνδέοντας τη γλωσσική συμπεριφορά με τον βαθμό προσκόλλησης στη «λαϊκή κουλτούρα» (vernacular culture) και τις κοινωνικές αξίες της ομάδας 11 ...

Η Ελληνική Πραγματικότητα και η Μεταβλητή (b, d, g)

Στην ελληνική γλώσσα, οι πηγές εστιάζουν ιδιαίτερα στην **προερρίνωση των ηχηρών κλειστών συμφώνων** (δηλαδή την προφορά των μπ, ντ, γκ ως [mb, nd, ŋg] έναντι [b, d, g]) 14 ...

- **Κοινωνικοί παράγοντες**: Η ηλικία αναδεικνύεται ως ο σημαντικότερος παράγοντας, με τις παλαιότερες γενιές να παρουσιάζουν υψηλότερα ποσοστά προερρίνωσης 15 17 .
- **Ύψος και Μέσα**: Η προερρίνωση λειτουργεί ως δείκτης προσεκτικού ύφους 15 17 . Έρευνες σε ειδησεογραφικά δελτία και εκπομπές λόγου δείχνουν ότι οι εκφωνητές χρησιμοποιούν περισσότερη προερρίνωση κατά την ανάγνωση κειμένου (scripted speech) παρά στον αυθόρμητο διάλογο 18 .

The "Studio" panel on the right offers various tools: Audio Overview, Video Overview, Reports, Quiz, Data Table, Slide Deck (BETA), Mind Map, Flashcards, and Infographic (BETA). A "Quiz Επανάληψης" (Review Quiz) is also visible, based on 4 sources and created 6 days ago.