

What did you think she'd say? Expectations and sociolinguistic perception

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Where's the social meaning?

Possible structures:

- Only *-ing* is meaningful.
- Only *-in* is meaningful.
- Either is meaningful, but each for different speakers.
- Both are meaningful.

Methods

Matched Guise experiment collecting listener responses to spontaneous speech:

- 8 speakers:
2 men and 2 women from North Carolina and California
- 4 samples from each speaker
- Listeners solicited through social networking site

Methods

Listeners heard one of three guises for each speaker:

- *-in*: (ING) tokens = spliced *-in* forms, static bursts elsewhere
- *-ing*: (ING) tokens = spliced *-ing* forms, static bursts elsewhere
- *none*: static bursts on top of (ING) tokens

Analysis

Linear mixed-effects model fit by REML

Formula: IntelligentEducated ~ PerceivedSpeakerRegion+
ING(2 way: -ing or not) *PositiveListenerMood +
(1 | ListenerId)+(1 | SampleId)

AIC	BIC	logLik	MLdev	REMLdev
3372	3419	-1677	3336	3354

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
ListenerId	(Intercept)	0.19738	0.44428
SampleId	(Intercept)	0.19709	0.44395
Residual		0.49208	0.70148

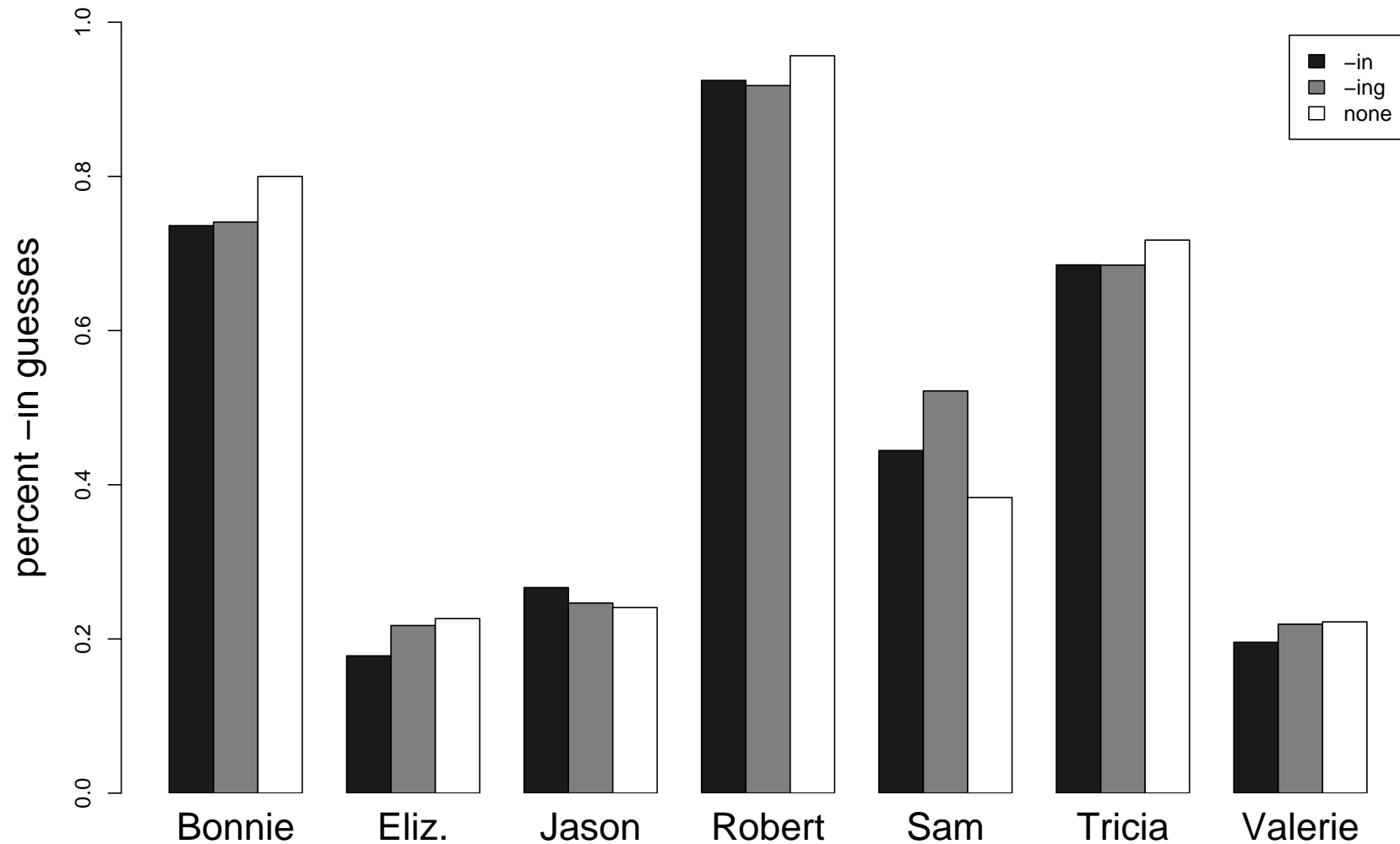
number of obs: 1410, groups: id, 176; word, 32

Analysis

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
(Intercept)	-0.29010	0.28517	-1.017
PerceivedRegion Ivan	-1.01102	0.26358	-3.836
PerceivedRegion Jason	-0.28513	0.26362	-1.082
PerceivedRegion South	-0.61547	0.18639	-3.302
ING -ing	0.65471	0.24406	2.683
PositiveListenerMood	0.20531	0.07939	2.586
ING -ing and PositiveListenerMood	-0.18095	0.07645	-2.367

Conscious memory



Results

-ing made speakers seem more:

- Intelligent/educated
- Articulate
- Student

and less

- Hip/trendy

-ing also changed the effect of mood on:

- Intelligent/educated
- Student

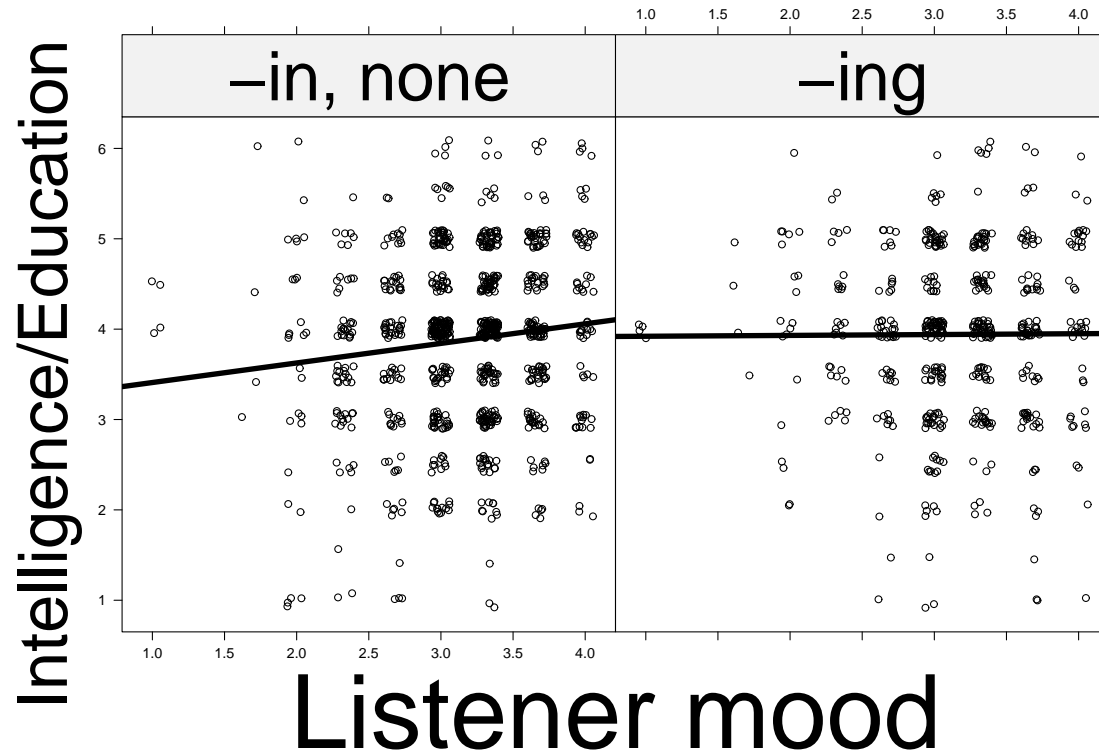
and the effect of age on:

- Religious

Intelligence/education

<i>-ing</i>	<i>-in, none</i>
3.94	3.86
(p=0.037)	

Intelligence/education



(intercept difference 0.655, $p=0.007$; slope difference -0.181, $p=0.019$)

Articulate

-ing *-in, none*

30% 26%

(intercept difference 0.343, $p=0.020$)

Student

	<i>-ing</i>	<i>-in, none</i>	p-value
overall percent	44%	48%	0.011
mood slope	-0.15	-0.95	0.007

Religious

	<i>-ing</i>	<i>-in, none</i>	p-value
overall percent	11%%	11%	0.665
age slope	-0.15	-0.25	0.006

Hip/trendy

-ing *-in, none*

8% 13%

(intercept difference -0.398, $p=0.026$)

Results:

-in made speakers seem less:

- Formal
- Gay

and changed the effect of age on:

- Jock

Casual/formal

<i>-in</i>	<i>-ing, none</i>
2.40	2.51
(p=0.004)	

Gay

-in *-ing, none*

10% 15%

(intercept difference -0.762, $p=0.026$)

Jock

	<i>-in</i>	<i>-ing, none</i>	p-value
overall percent	10%	9%	0.668
age slope	0.031	-0.025	0.038

References

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