HiSoN summer school 2022

24-31 July 2022
Metochi, Lesbos

Sarah Thomason (Michigan)
Social and Linguistic Factors in Contact-Induced Language Change

Daniel Schreier (Zürich)
Human Traffic, Migration, Nativization: On the Origins of Extraterritorial Varieties

Horst Simon (Berlin)
Pronouns of Address: Perspectives from Historical Pragmatics and Sociolinguistics

Darren Paffey (Southampton)
From *tertulias* to Twitter: Spanish Language Authorities across the Ages

Joanna Kopaczyk (Glasgow)
Communities of Practice as a Locus of Language Change (and Preservation)

Rik Vosters (Brussels)
Data Visualization in Historical Sociolinguistics

Sandrine Tailleur (Québec/Chicoutimi)
French in Canada 1850-1940: Hybridity, Ideologies and Colonization

Sarah Thomason (Michigan)
Social and Linguistic Factors in Contact-Induced Language Change

This course will focus on identifying and weighing various social and linguistic factors that play a role in contact-induced linguistic change. After a general introduction to the topic, including discussion of interactions between social and linguistic factors, the emphasis will be on different claims about causes of linguistic change in contact situations. Among the questions to be addressed are the following: Can social factors be the primary or only cause of change? Can linguistic factors be the primary or only cause of change? If social and linguistic features of a contact situation point to opposite results, which will be the primary determinant of the linguistic outcome? Although answers to these questions point to some strong tendencies in contact-induced change, I will emphasize that no linguistic change is predictable in any deterministic sense: that is, no cause or combination of causes is sufficient to guarantee a change.

No prior knowledge of contact-induced change will be assumed, but interested participants might want to read one of the following two items in the list below: Thomason 2001 (chapter 4), Thomason 2008. For readings with other viewpoints, see the additional items.

References

Gal, Susan. 1979. *Language shift*. New York: Academic Press.

Irvine, Judith T., and Susan Gal. 2000. Language ideology and linguistic differentiation. In Paul V. Kroskrity, ed., *Regimes of language: ideologies, polities, and identities*, 35-84. Santa Fe, NM:School of American Research Press.

Sankoff, Gillian. 2001. Linguistic outcomes of language contact. In J.K. Chambers, Peter Trudgill, and Natalie Schilling-Estes, eds., *The handbook of language variation and change*, 638-668. Oxford: Blackwell.

Thomason, Sarah G. 2000. On the unpredictability of contact effects. *Estudios de Sociolingüística* 1.1:173-182.

Thomason, Sarah G. 2001. *Language contact: an introduction*, chapter 4: Contact-induced change: results. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Thomason, Sarah G. 2008. Social and linguistic factors as predictors of contact-induced change. *Journal of Language Contact* - THEMA 2: 42-55.

Daniel Schreier (Zürich)
Human Traffic, Migration, Nativization: On the Origins of Extraterritorial Varieties

The development of extraterritorial varieties has typically been viewed through the lens of contact linguistics (dialect and language contact). Focus was given to processes of dialect interaction and mixing, restructuring and grammatical regularization (Trudgill 1986), which were found to operate differently in ecolinguistic settings around the world. The origins of these varieties are sociolinguistically sensitive and of great importance for a general theory of contact linguistics, particularly in that the highly heterogenous and volatile coexistence of social and regional varieties, alongside other colonial and indigenous varieties, gradually transforms into a more stable variety with its own specific norms. Varieties nativize as a result of children developing new norms via language acquisition. Systemic instability is incipient at all stages (Schneider 2007) of new-dialect formation, spanning more than two centuries, and in this course we look at the manifestation of sociohistorical variation from both social and geographic perspectives. While discussing case studies of colonial English around the world, we will extrapolate general mechanisms by discussing the parallel developments of extraterritorial varieties of English and Spanish (Perez, Hundt, Kabatek & Schreier 2021) from a macro-perspective.

References

Trudgill, Peter. 1986. *Dialects in contact*. Oxford: Blackwell.
Perez, Danae, Marianne Hundt, Johannes Kabatek & Daniel Schreier, eds. 2021. *English and Spanish: World languages in interaction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Schneider, Edgar 2007. *Postcolonial English. Varieties around the world.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Horst Simon (Berlin)
Pronouns of Address: Perspectives from Historical Pragmatics and Sociolinguistics

TBA

Darren Paffey (Southampton)
From *tertulias* to Twitter: Spanish Language Authorities across the Ages

Since the creation of western European language academies from the 16th century onwards, these institutions have engaged in standardization 'from above' by promoting prestigious, 'correct' varieties of their respective languages.

A historical sociolinguistic perspective on the foundation and missions of these academies calls for an appreciation of the means and the ends of language standardization throughout their histories. The *ends* or objectives are, as Haugen (1972) writes, "minimal variation of form and maximal variation of function"; and the *means* by which this is achieved include the production of the 'pillars' of a language, such as dictionaries, grammars, spelling and usage guides. These form part of a wide range of language management initiatives (Spolsky 2009) that have shown both continuity and change, from literary circles in the 18th century to today's multimodal, technology-engaged approach to standardization.

Our seminars will consider both the theory and the methods of language management over time, and compare traditional language authorities with those of the current digital age. We will ask whether contemporary patterns of normativity are emerging, and will do this by focusing on the particular example of Spain's *Real Academia Española* (RAE, Royal Spanish Language Academy) which has embraced and harnessed technological advances at key points in its 300-year existence. We will ask If the internet and is democratizing language management, with new social media avenues for language users to contest both the authority of linguistic norms and the RAE itself?

Suggested readings

Ayres-Bennett, W. & J. Bellamy (Eds.). 2021. *The Cambridge Handbook of Language Standardization*. Cambridge University Press.

Milroy, J., & Milroy, L. 2012. *Authority in language: Investigating standard English*. Routledge.

Paffey, D. 2012. *Language ideologies and the globalization of standard Spanish*. Bloomsbury Academic.

Reyes, A. 2013. Don't touch my language: Attitudes toward institutional language reforms. *Current Issues in Language Planning*, *14*(2), 337–357.

Spolsky, B. 2009. *Language Management*. Cambridge University Press.

Joanna Kopaczyk (Glasgow)

Communities of Practice as a Locus of Language Change (and Preservation)

TBA

Rik Vosters (Brussels)
Data Visualization in Historical Sociolinguistics

During this workshop, we will discuss principles and best practices of data visualization, particularly in historical sociolinguistics. In a more theoretical session, we start off by talking about different types of (good and bad!) data, and basic design principles for good visualizations. We will go over various sorts of visualizations such as barplots, dotcharts, line graphs, boxplots, beanplots, and others, and explore how they can be used to effectively visually represent amounts, distributions, proportions, trends and geospatial data. In a more hands-on session, we will apply these principles to a set of examples: we will evaluate the effectiveness and discuss ways to improve examples of existing visualizations, and we will try our hand at different data visualization tools to generate our own examples based on existing datasets.

Students are advised to take their own laptop to the session.

Sandrine Tailleur (Québec/Chicoutimi)
French in Canada 1850-1940: Hybridity, Ideologies and Colonization

This course gives an overview of the linguistic dynamics surrounding the evolution of French in Quebec, Canada. From 19th century on, French-speaking Quebeckers identify or even define themselves with respect to 'Others'; the dominant British (then Canadian), English speakers; the French speakers from France who possess the norm; and, to a much lesser degree, to local indigenous communities who are diverse and forgotten. Through the study of correspondence and newspapers from French-speaking Quebec, this course offers an insight into the intersections of hybridity of various usages, standard language ideologies and consequences of colonization on minority populations. We will describe the complex links existing between linguistic nationalism and invisibilisation of indigenous populations, in the hope of deconstructing a few existing myths concerning language and identity in (French) Canada.

Readings

Bouchard, Chantal. 2009. *Obsessed with language: a sociolinguistic history of Quebec*. Toronto: Guernica: University of Toronto Press Distribution, pp. 67-102.

Martineau, France and Sandrine Tailleur. 2014. From local to supra-local: Hybridity in French written documents from the nineteenth century. In G. Rutten, R. Vosters and W. Vandenbussche (eds.), *Norms and usage in language history, 1600-1900. A sociolinguistic and comparative perspective*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, p. 223-247.

Oxford, Will. 2019. *Indigenous languages in Canada*. Toronto: Canadian Language Museum. https://www.languagemuseum.ca/indigenous-languages-in-Canada

Remysen, Wim. 2021. "Discussing language, asserting authority: standard language ideology in Montreal's Le Pays (1852-1871)", in C. Marimón Llorca and S. Schwarze (eds.), *Authoritative discourse in language columns: linguistic, ideological and social issues*. Frankfurt am Main, Peter Lang ("Sprache – Identität – Kultur"), p. 15-35.
https://www.usherbrooke.ca/crifuq/recherche/productions-scientifiques/equipe-professorale/membres-reguliers/wim-remysen

For those who can read French:
Urbain, Émilie and Sandrine Tailleur. 2020. « L'Autre autochtone : une analyse des processus de différenciation dans la presse canadienne francophone ». In Karine Gauvin, Isabelle Violette (eds.), *Minorisation linguistique et inégalités sociales : Rapports complexes aux langues dans l'espace francophone*. Frankfurt am Main, Peter Lang ("Sprache – Identität – Kultur"), p. 85-106.