

List of tables

 <https://doi.org/10.1075/impact.40.lot>

Pages xvii–xviii of

The Written Questionnaire in Social Dialectology: History, theory, practice

Stefan Dollinger

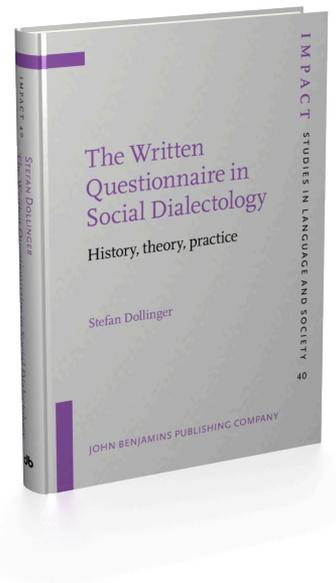
[*IMPACT: Studies in Language, Culture and Society*, 40]

2015. xxvii, 397 pp.

© John Benjamins Publishing Company

This electronic file may not be altered in any way. For any reuse of this material written permission should be obtained from the publishers or through the Copyright Clearance Center (for USA: www.copyright.com).

For further information, please contact rights@benjamins.nl or consult our website at benjamins.com/rights



List of tables

Table 2.1	<i>Survey of Canadian English</i> , overall results	43
Table 3.1	Lexical item <i>cool</i> in the <i>Corpus of early Ontario English</i> (CONTE), 1776–1849	54
Table 3.2	<i>Cool</i> in the Strathy Corpus of Canadian English (1985–2011)	55
Table 3.3	50 most frequent words in BNC	57
Table 3.4	20 most frequent verbs and noun lemmas in BNC	58
Table 3.5	Comparison of features of three linguistic data collection methods	62
Table 3.6	Data from FI and WQ by state in the <i>Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest</i>	66
Table 3.7	Comparison of 35 lexical variables from LAUM (Allen 1973–76)	69
Table 3.8	Interviewees in the sociolinguistic interviews	78
Table 3.9	Matches between self-reports and acoustic data	80
Table 3.10	Glide deletion in Vancouver: acoustic measurements of yod-ratio	83
Table 4.1	SCE data for <i>chesterfield</i> (question #29) in percent	89
Table 4.2	National SCE data for <i>tap</i> (question #31) in percent	96
Table 4.3	Comparison of OUP dictionary entries for TAKE UP #9	104
Table 4.4	<i>Different from</i> by gender and social class	112
Table 4.5	First person pronoun singular in Old English and Present-Day English	113
Table 4.6	Old English a-stem nouns declension for <i>cyning</i> ‘kings’ (plural)	114
Table 4.7	Cross-tabulation of answers of 2440 responses (Pi 2000)	119
Table 4.8	Trajectory of change for telling the time with approximate time line	120
Table 5.1	Calculating the Regionality Index: Two fictional examples from Toronto	135
Table 5.2	Excerpt from the lexical part of the Bamberg Questionnaire (Krug & Sell 2013)	146
Table 5.3	Extract from grammatical section of Bamberg Questionnaire (Krug and Sell 2013)	146
Table 5.4	Lexical innovation in ELF	164
Table 6.1	Vancouver yod-retention	190
Table 6.2	Replies for <i>sneakers</i> in 14–19 year-old, RI 1–5 (%)	194
Table 6.3	<i>Pop</i> (vs. <i>soda</i>) in New Brunswick and Maine among 14–19-year-olds	197
Table 6.4	Yod-ful <i>avenue</i> , east to west in %	197
Table 6.5	Strength of lexical boundaries between Canada and the U.S.	198
Table 6.6	Strength of lexical boundaries between Canadian regions	199
Table 6.7	Canada’s five major immigration waves	201
Table 6.8	Three stages in Trudgill’s New-Dialect Formation Theory	203

Table 6.9	Phases in Dynamic Model applied to Canadian English (Schneider 2007)	205
Table 6.10	Regional dialects in Canadian English based on Boberg (2005, 2008)	218
Table 7.1	Perceived pleasantness of dialects (McKinnie & Dailey-O’Cain 2002)	256
Table 7.2	Large-scale sociolinguistic studies that include audio-recordings	272
Table 7.3	Sample sizes in two Vancouver WQ studies	273
Table 8.1	Overview of Dialect Topography data	276
Table 8.2	Independent (social) Variables in drop-down menu of DT web portal	278
Table 8.3	Calculation schema for the Regionality Index	286
Table 8.4	<i>Has drank</i> (not <i>has drunk</i>) in percent by OMI	295
Table 9.1	Fictitious example for yod-less and yod-fulness in <i>student</i> , low n’s	322
Table 9.2	Fictitious example for yod-less and yod-fulness in <i>student</i> , high n’s	322
Table 9.3	Types of variables in traditional WQ studies	325
Table 9.4	Overview of statistical procedures and sketch of application criteria	328
Table 9.5	Carbonated drink in Quebec City	329
Table 9.6	Answers to <i>roof</i> rhyming with <i>hoof</i> in absolute frequencies (<i>ns</i>) to Question 11	333
Table 9.7	Four major variant types in q74 (<i>wedgie</i>)	337