

Contents

Preface—VII

Acknowledgements—IX

Part I: Migration and language ecologies

1 Population movements: impetus and process—3

- 1.1 Migration theory: an introduction — 3
- 1.2 Typologies of migration and motivating factors — 4
- 1.3 Internal and external migration — 4
- 1.4 Stepwise versus linear migration — 7
- 1.5 Chain migration, pioneers and followers — 12
- 1.6 Voluntary or forced migration? — 16
- 1.7 Synthesis and prospects — 19

2 Migration and language ecology: pre-history to Cromwell—21

- 2.1 Language ecologies of prehistoric and early Christian peoples (9000BC–AD1000) — 21
 - 2.1.1 Settlement during the Mesolithic period and the Bronze Age — 21
 - 2.1.2 Migration and contact in the Iron Age and early Christian periods — 21
 - 2.1.2.1 Migration and the formation of new linguistic ecologies in the Christian period — 23
- 2.2 Mobility and language in the Medieval and Tudor periods (1177–1602) — 25
 - 2.2.1 Anglo-Norman and Bruce invasions — 25
 - 2.2.2 Migration and plantation in the Tudor era — 28
- 2.3 The linguistic repercussions of Medieval and Tudor migrants — 31
- 2.4 Jacobite colonisation and plantation schemes — 34
 - 2.4.1 Linguistic repercussions — 39

3 Migration and language ecology: enlightenment to famine—49

- 3.1 Overview — 49
- 3.2 Population distribution and its impact on language ecology during the age of enlightenment — 50
- 3.3 Population decline and mobility in the nineteenth century — 55
- 3.4 Linguistic repercussions — 60

- 4 Migration and language ecology: partition to globalisation — 64**
 - 4.1 Internal and transnational migration in the twentieth century — 64
 - 4.1.1 Migration and language ecology in the twentieth century — 75
 - 4.2 Immigration and the rise of a superdiverse society in the twenty-first century — 81
 - 4.2.1 Migration and language ecology in the twenty-first century — 90
 - 4.2.1.1 Language revitalisation planning: the Irish language and Ulster Scots — 91
 - 4.2.1.2 Language planning and new speakers of Northern Irish English — 100
 - 4.3 The globalisation of Northern Ireland: retrospects and prospects — 118

Part II: Migration, acquisition and change

- 5 Processes of language contact, shift and acquisition — 123**
 - 5.1 Language contact and shift — 123
 - 5.1.1 Bilingualism and multilingualism *versus* polylingualism, translanguaging and metrolingualism — 123
 - 5.1.2 First language attrition — 130
 - 5.1.3 Language contact effects on the second language — 136
 - 5.2 Acquiring linguistic and sociolinguistic competence — 145
 - 5.2.1 The “Fourth Wave” of analytic practice in variationist linguistics — 145
 - 5.2.2 Critical periods in second language acquisition and variationist linguistics — 159
 - 5.2.2.1 Early and late acquirers of additional language — 159
 - 5.2.2.2 Incrementation and stabilization — 160
 - 5.2.3 Acquiring sociolinguistic variation — 163
- 6 Fieldwork, data collection methods and research tools — 168**
 - 6.1 Fieldwork sites — 168
 - 6.1.1 History and socio-cultural context of Armagh, Donaghmore and Belfast — 170
 - 6.1.1.1 Armagh City — 173
 - 6.1.1.2 Donaghmore village — 176
 - 6.1.1.3 Belfast City — 180
 - 6.1.2 Sociocultural context of participating schools — 186
 - 6.1.2.1 Post-primaries: St. Benedict’s and St. Celine’s, Armagh — 186
 - 6.1.2.2 Primaries: St. Agnes’s, Belfast and St. Peter’s, Donaghmore — 188

6.2	The <i>Múin Béarla</i> corpus — 189
6.2.1	Context of the interviews — 189
6.2.2	Recording and transcription — 195
6.2.3	Participants — 198
6.3	Multivariate analysis — 203
7	Hitt(ING) an Armagh Target — 210
7.1	Setting the scene — 210
7.1.1	The origins of (ING) variability in Armagh English — 210
7.1.2	The origins of (ING) variability in newcomer English — 215
7.1.3	Language-internal constraints — 219
7.1.4	Language-external constraints — 220
7.2	Research questions and methodology — 226
7.3	Results and discussion — 229
7.3.1	Frequency distribution of (ING) variants — 229
7.3.2	Constraints on (ING) — 232
8	No taming the Armagh vernacular either — 237
8.1	Setting the scene — 237
8.1.1	The origins of relative clause variability in Armagh English — 238
8.1.2	Ancillary strategies in the history of English — 239
8.1.3	Relative marking strategies in the history of English — 241
8.2	Relative formation strategies in L1 and L2 English vernaculars — 244
8.2.1	Relative formation strategies in global Englishes — 244
8.2.2	Relative formation strategies in Irish English — 246
8.2.3	The origins of relative clause variability in newcomer English — 249
8.3	Research questions, methodology and constraints — 252
8.4	Results and discussion — 255
8.4.1	Relativizing strategy variants in the <i>Múin Béarla</i> corpus — 255
8.4.2	Distribution of relativizing variants in <i>Múin Béarla</i> — 256
8.4.3	Internal linguistic constraints on Armagh relativizing strategies — 260
8.4.4	External social constraints on Armagh relativizing strategies — 265
9	Going global and sounding hyperlocal in Armagh — 272
9.1	‘Blow-ins’, relics and the like: How quotation developed in Mid-Ulster English — 273
9.2	The quotative systems of Mid-Ulster and other vernacular Englishes — 279
9.2.1	(BE LIKE) <i>et al.</i> beyond Armagh — 279
9.2.2	The quotative systems of Irish English vernaculars — 283

9.3	Quotative systems and contact —	288
9.4	Research questions, methodology and constraints —	293
9.5	Results and discussion —	296
9.5.1	Quotative introducers in the <i>Múin Béarla</i> corpus —	296
9.5.2	Distribution of quotative introducers —	298
9.5.2.1	Local English varieties —	298
9.5.2.2	Newcomer varieties —	301
9.5.3	Internal linguistic constraints on quotative introducers —	304
9.5.4	External linguistic constraints on quotative introducers —	310

10 Population movements: sociolinguistic consequences — 315

10.1	Superdiversity then and now —	315
10.2	Substrate effects —	317
10.3	Constraints, complexity and acquisition —	319
10.4	Language as a social symbol —	323
10.5	Concluding remarks —	327

References — 329

Language index — 386

Subject index — 389