

INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO LANGUAGE AND ITS USE II.

Linguistic variable

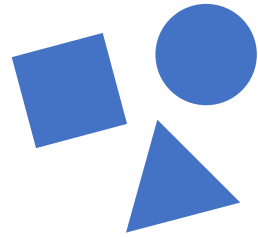
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LINGUISTIC VARIABLE



abstract unit

concrete values

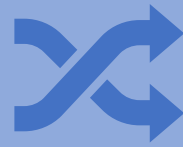


examples

(ing): /in/ vs. /iŋ/
(ej): /ɛj/ vs. /ej/



TYPES



continuous vs. categorical



linguistic levels



LINGUISTIC LEVELS

phonology	(ing): /in/ vs. /iŋ/
morphology	(Gsg): /a/ vs. /e/
syntax	(copula): /absent/ vs. /present/
lexicon	(garlic clove): /stroužek/ vs. /strouček/ vs. /pazourek/ vs. /zoubek/



QUANTIFICATION

<i>/ei/</i>	<i>/ý/</i>
151	42
78.24%	21.76%



FINDING A RELATION

older speakers (60–80)		younger speakers (20–30)	
/ej/	/ý/	/ej/	/ý/
97	12	54	30
88.99%	11.01%	64.29%	35.71%



READING TIP

- Tagliamonte, S. A. (2011). *Variationist sociolinguistics: Change, observation, interpretation*. John Wiley & Sons.

