

INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO LANGUAGE AND ITS USE II.

Age as a factor

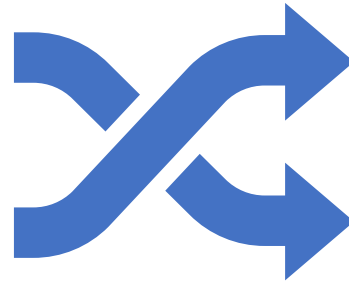
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MAIN QUESTION



How can we analyze language change?



POSSIBILITIES



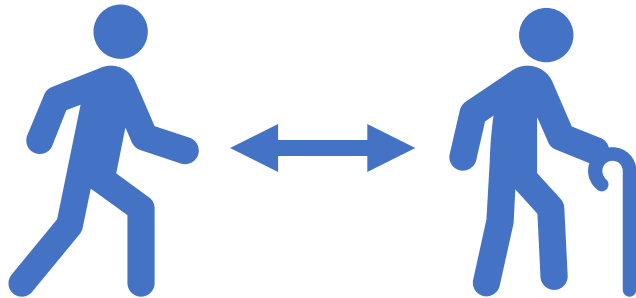
real time



apparent time



APPARENT TIME HYPOTHESIS



- assumptions
 - speech patterns remain similar during adult life
 - the speech of current 60-year-olds reflects the speech of 20-year-olds 40 years ago



EXAMPLE

- Chromý, J. (2017). *Protetické v- v češtině*. Praha: FF UK.

České Budějovice	older speakers		younger speakers		total
	women	men	women	men	
o-	679	680	1686	1038	4083
vo-	1192	1104	767	1101	4164
total	1871	1784	2453	2139	8247
% vo-	63,71 %	61,88 %	31,27 %	51,47 %	50,49 %





PROBLEM

- speech patterns may change in adulthood
 - age grading
 - lifespan change



AGE GRADING

- Wagner, S. E. (2012). Age grading in sociolinguistic theory. *Language and Linguistics Compass*, 6(6), 371–382.
- principle
 - an individual changes hers speech patterns independently of a general trend in the language
 - life stages



LIFESPAN CHANGE

- Sankoff, G., & Blondeau, H. (2007). Language change across the lifespan: /r/ in Montreal French. *Language*, 560–588.
- principle
 - individual changes her speech patterns according to a general trend
 - ongoing change



READING TIP

- Bailey, G., Wikle, T., Tillery, J., & Sand, L. (1991). The apparent time construct. *Language variation and change*, 3(3), 241–264.

