

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910455047503321 |
| Autore | Johnson Ellen <1959-> |
| Titolo | Lexical change and variation in the southeastern United States, 1930-1990 [[electronic resource] /] / Ellen Johnson |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Tuscaloosa, : University of Alabama Press, 1996 |
| ISBN | 0-8173-8450-2 0-585-17826-7 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (336 p.) |
| Disciplina | 427/975 |
| Soggetti | English language - Southern States - Lexicology English language - Variation - Southern States English language - Dialects - Southern States Language and culture - Southern States Americanisms - Southern States Linguistic change Electronic books. Southern States Languages |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Contents; List of Tables; List of Maps; Acknowledgments; Introduction; 1 Collection and Categorization of the Data; The Linguistic Variables and the Interview; The Social and Regional Variables; 2 Variation; Patterns of Variation; Statistical Methods; Special Topics; 3 Change; Statistical Methods; Change and Variation; Change in the Lexicon; 4 Culture and the Lexicon; The Lexicon as an Object of Study; Cultural Change and Lexical Change; Society and Language Variation; Appendix 1: Biographical Sketches; Appendix 2: Variants Associated with Regional or Social Groups Appendix 3: Variants Exhibiting Diachronic Change Appendix 4: Tallies and Selected Commentary; Appendix 5: Index of Variants by Question Number; References; Index |
| Sommario/riassunto | This book discusses words used in the Southeast and how they have changed during the 20th century. It also describes how the lexicon |

varies according to the speaker's age, race, education, sex, and place of residence (urban versus rural; coastal versus piedmont versus mountain). Data collected in the 1930's as part of the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States project were compared with data collected in 1990 from similar speakers in the same communities. The results show that region was the most important factor in differentiating
