# The differences between and within BEG and BAG: Phonological, morphological, and lexical effects in prevelar raising

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## **Pre-velar raising**

Some varieties of North American English raise /ɛ/ or /æ/ before /g/: Upper Midwest, Pacific Northwest, and Canada. (Zeller 1997; Labov et al 2006, Wassink 2015, Swan 2016, Stanley 2017, McLarty et al 2016, Gunter et al. 2017, etc.)

## Vowel classes

VAGUE: /eg/ (plague, flagrant)  $\rightarrow$  [eg]  $/\epsilon g/$  (egg, legs, regular)  $\rightarrow$  [eg, eig] BEG: /æg/ (snag, flag, dragon)  $\rightarrow$  [ɛg, eg] BAG: Relatively few words: difficult to study.

## Usually co-occur

Varieties that have BAG-raising usually also have BEG-raising. However:

- Some in BC raise BAG but not BEG (Mellesmoen 2018)
- Some in NV raise BEG but not BAG (Gunter et al. 2017) If raising is driven by a common underlying cause, why get one without the other?

## This Study

#### Remaining questions

Most of what we know is based on common monosyllabic words (beg, keg, flag, drag), usually from a word list or reading passage. What about...

- Polysyllabic (hexagonal, stegosaurus, protagonist)
- Borrowings (allegro, reggae, oregano)
- Names (Lego, Winnipeg, Skagway, Pythagorean)
- Polymorphemic (*zigzagging*, *begged*, *baggy*)
- Rare words (*interregnum*, *lollygag*, *scallywag*)
- Orthographic <ex> (exit, existential, exile)

## Anecdotal observation

- I'm from St. Louis and I have BEG-raising in most words, except a few like integrity, segregate, negligent, and regulate.
- St. Louis is not known to have BEG-raising, and these words have not been included in other studies.

## Hypotheses

- 1. Based on my exceptions, BEG-raising is less common when it is followed by a sonorant.
- 2. BEG- and BAG-raising have different patterns.

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## References

de Gruyter

- Gunter, Kaylynn, Ian Clayton, & Valerie Fridland. 2017. Pre-velar Raising and Categorization in Nevada English. NoWPhon3. Vancouver, BC.

Special thanks to Valerie Fridland and Julia Swan for their help and feedback and all the folks involved in research in the West. New Ways of Analyzing Variation; New York City, New York; October 19, 2018 Download this poster at joeystanley.com/nwav47

## **Data and Methods**

## Word selection

- 197 words (24 VAGUE, 68 BEG, and 107 BAG)
- Not limited to common/short words.
- Underlying vowel based on CMU Dictionary

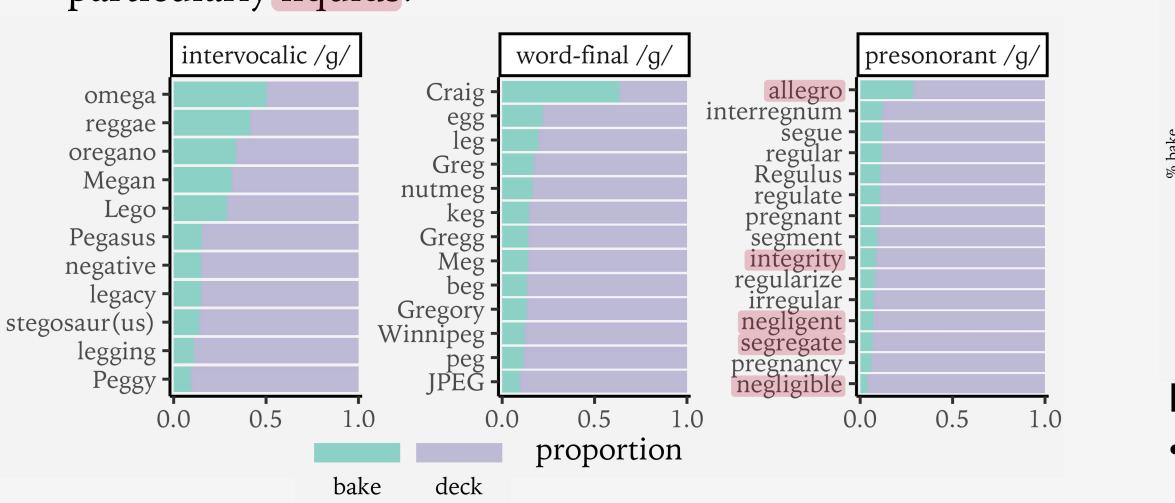
#### Online survey

Question: How do you pronounce \_\_\_\_?

- Like the vowel in *bake*
- Like the vowel in *deck*
- Like the vowel in *back*
- □ Somewhere between *bake* and *deck*
- □ Other [space provided]

## **Phonological Effects**

- No difference between intervocalic /g/ and word-final /g/.
- For BEG only, significantly less raising before sonorants,
- particularly liquids:



## **Morphological Effects**

- Adding -s was had a negligible effect for both vowels.
- There was more raising reported after adding *–ing*.
- For BAG only, there was more raising in words with *-ed*.

## Conclusions

<ul> <li>Many language-internal factors</li> <li>Despite relatively few words with BEG and BAG, there are phonological, morphological, and lexical effects.</li> <li>A small word list may not have captured all this.</li> <li>(For regional and other sociolinguistic patterns, see my ADS presentation in January.)</li> </ul>	BE
<ul> <li>Limitations</li> <li>Survey data (and variable reference words) is unreliable.</li> <li>Absolutely need acoustic data to confirm these patterns</li> </ul>	Bi • •

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## Survey format

#### Distribution

## Main Analysis

lme4::glmer(is\_bake ~ is\_borrowing + environment + log\_frequency + Their choice was coded as binary variable: bake was selected vs. everything else



• Showed 69 words to everybody in a random order with vowel underlined. • Age, gender, ethnicity, and "Where are you from?" as fill-in-the-blank boxes. If they wanted to continue, 4 more blocks with additional words were available. (About 10% continued past the first block.)

• Posted in the subreddit for each US state and Canadian province/territory • 6,987 participants and 567,831 observations

word-final/g/ (leg, bag) (1 | person) + (1 | word))

## Lexical Effects Word Frequency • For BAG only, more frequent = more raised nagnum opu This data shows only those who log(frequency) selected bake for at least one BAG word

#### Borrowings

• For BEG only, borrowings were raised more.

#### **Orthographic <ex>**

• A near 50-50 split in voicing: [ɛksɪt] vs. [ɛgzɪt] • Even among those who voiced the cluster, these were rarely raised (<10%) even if they raise BEG and/or BAG.

#### BEG and BAG are different

BEG is raised less when followed by a sonorant and raised more in borrowings.

BAG is raised more when *-ed* is added, and in more frequent words.

#### Big picture

Even infrequent linguistic variables are interesting. Include more words and in more environments in word lists. Reddit is a great way to get a lot of data fast.

