Università di Firenze Dipartimento di Formazione, Lingue, Intercultura, Letterature e Psicologia

L-11 Corso di Studio in Lingue, Letterature e Studi Interculturali III anno Lingua Inglese 3 (6 cfu)

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**Unit 4: English in the Americas**

**English in the Americas**

in 2019: ca. 247m L1 **English**; ca. 400m L1 **Spanish** (ca. 58m in USA; Spain only 46.94m 2019); ca. 204m L1 **Portuguese**; ca. 8m L1 **French/French creole**

**2 major areas in the Americas** where English is spoken

1. **Caribbean area** – ca. 20 political units w/ English as official language

 - West Indies: Jamaica, the Lesser Antilles (Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad & Tobago), also Guyana (S.America), Belize (C. America), the Bahamas

 - also a few peripheral areas:

 - creole-speaking sections along Atlantic Coast of Central America

 - Caribbean English: a language continuum model <——>

 - a **continuum** is a spectrum of language forms between 2 extremes, but w/ only small, incremental differences moving from one point on the continuum to the next

 - extreme creole <——> Standard BE or Caribbean/Jamaican (near) standard?

 - most of population speak English creoles

 - at one extreme (lowest socio-economic & educational level of society) creole forms of English, at other extreme is Standard English in its West Indian form

 - creole usually characterized by a morphological simplification of colonial lan- guage: e.g. “No Woman, No Cry” (Bob Marley)

 - educated **Caribbean English** usage oriented towards BrE

 - Creole-Standard English continuum <——> exists in CaribE but not in NAE

2. **the U.S.A. & English-speaking Canada**

 - largest single English-speaking area in world

 - USA (50 states) 328.2 m; Canada (10 provinces & 3 territories) 37.59 million (2019)

- US & Canadian English = NAE (ENL = ca. 85% of US pop.& 2/3 Canadian pop.)

 - despite numerous BE features to be found in CanE, only a subgroup of the Northern variety of NAE

 - far fewer regional varieties than in Britain

 - more dialects in England than anywhere else in English-speaking world - England: people w/ a common heritage, living together in small area for over 1,000 years; with a huge variety of accents

 - only ca. **5%** of ENL speakers use RP as normal accent (Trudgill, Hannah, **1985**)

 - upper social classes

 - but many others imitate it (idealized RP)

 - U.S.A like Australia, general conformity of speech compared to Britain

 - N. America: great mix of backgrounds, living together for a relatively short period over a vast area; with few varieties

 - ca. **2/3rds** of U.S. pop. living on **80%** of territory & speaking w/ same accent

 - perhaps only 2 dialects: Gullah and New Foundland (& perhaps Afro-AmE)

 - importance of **continuum v. container model/paradigm**

 - also for Stand. NAE v. varieties

**Historical development of standard North American English**

**over 400 years of English in North America**

NAE developed very much like the Englishes of Australia, N. Zealand & S. Africa did much later

 - originated considerably earlier

 - over period of more than 400 years, about twice as long as most other Englishes

 - USA 1st Br colony to achieve independence (“Revolutionary War” 1775-1783)

 - Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia in 1776)

history of development of English and all its varieties in N.America based on:

 1) **English dialect contact** (“koinéization”)

 2) **language contact**

**1607 Jamestown, Virginia** 1st permanent English colony in N.America

* but **no standard form of English until mid to late 1700s**
* English colonists in 1600s and early 1700s spoke dialects & varieties of English

 - English arrived in N.Am w/ great dialectal differences representing regional divi- sions & social stratifications in Br Isles

- during migration, language change is generated by social factors outside formal structure of language

 - importance of immigrant influence on NAE

 - language contact & interlanguage (ESL & EFL speakers)

 - importance of ports: e.g. N.Y.C., New Orleans

- according to 1st U.S. census in 1790: 3,929,214 pop. (700,00 Afro-Americans), but not including Native Americans:

 - 3 out of 5 (60%) in USA not of English origins

 - diversity among English speakers

 - 2 out of 5 (40%) not even from English-speaking backgrounds

 - multilingual reality

**koinéization - dialect contact**

- **koine:** a common language, *lingua franca*

**-** English dialect contact

* three processes in operation:

1) **mixing**

2) **leveling** (pronunciation extremes)

3) **simplification** (grammatical & other linguistic features)

* all NA varieties of English different from & with only partial similarities to BE dialects/varieties spoken today or in colonial period

 - little or nothing to link NAE regional varieties to geographic districts of England

- less mixing meant less koinéization

 - more retention of original source area language traits

 - e.g. early settlements of New England, the South, Appalachia (“Scotch-Irish” or “Scots-Irish”), also Canadian Maritime Provinces

 - **Southern** & **New England** regions produced most distinctive geographical varieties

 - they share certain linguistic features with each other but not w/ Midland region which lies between them

 - most important is non-rhoticity (as in southern England), also no “yod dropping” /j/

- but generally NAE linguistic homogeneity (both at a national & regional level) vs BE dialectal diversity

- left no greatly divergent local or class dialects (as in Australia, New Zealand)

 - process of homogenization

- population moved **from East to West**, pushing “the **frontier**” westwards

 - no geographic locus of standard NAE

- tendency towards greater standardization in NAE

 - w/ major influences from ethnic groups

 - process of cultural & linguistic assimilation of (mostly) European immigrant groups

 - metaphor of “melting pot”

 - language acquisition by immigrants

- Latinos seem to represent an exception to this traditional view of English language acquisition, often remaining bilingual (social vs. individual bilingualism)

**language contact**

**substrate languages**

 - less culturally “prestigious”: Native American & West/Central African languages

 - compared to other Postcolonial Englishes (PCEs), NAmE has had relatively limited linguistic influence from **indigenous peoples** due to brutal genocide

 - Native Am lexical contributions for toponymy, flora, fauna

 *-* fauna: *raccoon, opossum, moose, skunk, terrapin, woodchuck, chipmunk, caribou, menhaden, muskellunge*

- flora: *hickory, catalpa, pecan, catawaba, persimmon, sequoia, squash (BrE marrow)*

- also *canoe, moccasin, tomahawk, wigwam, teepee, squaw, wampum*

 - loan translations: *war dance, warpath, pipe of peace, Great Spirit, paleface, medi- cine man, big chief, bury the hatchet*

- West African languages: *gumbo* (okra stew)*, okra, pinders* & *goobers* (peanuts), *cooter*

 (type of turtle)*, buckra* (disparaging term for "white man," esp. a poor one)*, yam*

**adstrate languages**

- cultures of “equal status/prestige”

 - English competed w/ Spanish, French, Dutch & German in different parts of NAm

 multilingual situation in early NAm

 - special contact varieties developed w/ competing languages

 - mutual borrowing between languages of roughly equal prestige in colonial NA

 - Spanish very important adstrate language

 - French in North (e.g. Maine) & west of English colonies & Appalachian Mountains

 - Dutch in New York (ex-New Amsterdam) & New Jersey

 - German (especially early Pennsylvania)

- toponyms often borrowed from Native American & adstrate languages (e.g. Dutch, French, Spanish)

 - 26 of 50 U.S. states have names taken from Native American languages