#### Surveying the linguistic terrain: Utilizing surveys near and far

Daniel Hasty & Becky Childs

Coastal Carolina U

Gerard Van Herk

Memorial U of Newfoundland

#### **Outline of talk**

- Pedagogical benefits of UG research
- Two projects
  - In different places
- Adapting projects to local needs
  - Of the students, of the communities

#### Undergrad research benefits

- Research skills (Kardash 2000)
- Independence (Seymour et al. 2004)
- Career preparation (Lopatto 2003, Russell et al. 2007)
- Grad school attendance (Hathaway et al. 2002)
- Degree completion, especially for nontraditional students (Nagda et al. 1998)

#### But...

- Most undergrad research is small-scale, late in degree, with lots of mentoring and collaboration with single students (Benson 2007, Nagda et al. 1998, Kardash 2000, Dotterer 2002)
- Time-consuming, rewards few students, happens too late

#### So...

- We developed large-scale collaborative projects that allow many students to be involved
  - See, e.g., Van Herk (2008)
- These have since been adapted (and, frankly, improved) by others
  - E.g., Mackenzie et al (2014)

## The Newfoundland project

- Course: Language in Newfoundland and Labrador (LING 2210)
  - No prerequisites, sociolinguistics + dialectology
  - University requires majority of evaluation to be research/writing
- Occasional funding from MUN instructional development grant to hire TAs

## Why usage surveys?

- (instead of earlier linguistic data collection)
- Surveys allow us to look at many linguistic features
- Students need less training
- Encourages engagement with community

## How the survey works

when Gerard does it

- Numbered list of up to 41 features
  - Traditional NL (*I loves it*)
  - New/incoming (I'm like, "wow!")
  - Regionally restricted (I bin told him)
  - Non-local as controls (I done told him)

1. I'm all, "Wow!"						
2. I loves it.						
3. I goes there.						
4. Give it to he.						
5. Give it to un.	1					

## Linguistic questions

- Responses for each feature
  - I use this or I hear this in NL
  - Likert scale for how often
    - always, often, sometimes, rarely, never
  - Space for comments

Example: (if you use this yourself, and hear it often, from young girls at the mall) Who uses this, where I hear this in NL... use O this

Oh mv God!

young girls at the mall

## Demographic questions

- Sex
- Birth year (collapsed into decades)
- Region
  - St. John's, Avalon, Labrador, rest of NL, Canada, US,
     Britain, rest of world
- Amount of time spent outside NL

Information about you (Feel free to skip any question.)

2. Are you male or female?	
3. What year were you born?	
4. Please mark an X beside the area where you spen	at most of the first 10 years of your life:
St. John's and suburbs: rest of the Avalon:  abrador: rest of Canada: USA:  5. Please name the town where you spent most of the Avalon:	Britain: rest of world:
6. What's the longest period of time you've been ou	ut of Newfoundland & Labrador?

7. Please write any other comments or observations here:

## Data management

- Students compile and electronically submit their survey results
  - Usually 10 surveys per student
- Prof compiles all results, does some analysis, returns findings to students
- Students pick an aspect of the findings to write about

#### Refinements over time

- Frequency of informant use
- More lexical features, less morphology and syntax
- Some new features each time

Do you use these wo	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	No (but I know	No (never	I don't
1. sooky				what it means)	heard of it)	know
2. mauzy		0	0		0	0
3. fousty					0	0
4. skeet	_	_	_	_	_	_
5. streel	0	_	0	_	_	_
6. angashore						
7. sleeveen			0			
<ol><li>dinner for the midday meal</li></ol>	0	0	0	0	0	
9. <i>eh</i> (at the end of sentences)	0	0		0	0	
10. <i>luh</i> (at the end of sentences)	0	0	0	0	0	
Do you say these wo	rds the s	same way?				
	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	No (but I know what it means)	No (never heard of it)	l don't know
11. tie & toy						
12. air & hair			0			
13. dare & there		0	0			
14. tree & three			0			
15. pin & pen			0		0	
16. here & ear			0		0	

#### Our current data set

- Over 5000 completed surveys from 15 classes and counting
- Refined over time for better learning experience
  - Thus much variation in features studied, usage measurements, etc.
- Data pool that can be used to inform our other research
  - See Childs & Van Herk (2014), Van Herk et al (2014)

## Surveying different regions

- Newfoundland and Appalachia share some social features
  - Marked non-standard speech
  - New indexations
    - Post-insular, urbanization, cultural revitalization
- ...but enough things are different that methods must be adapted

# What's marked about Newfoundland (and Memorial)

- Students are community members, participant observers
  - University attracts many non-traditional students, rural students
- Researchers benefit from in-group status, solidarity

## The Appalachia project

- Course: Language Variation in North America (ENGL 350)
  - Sociolinguistics and dialectology
  - Data/research driven final paper
- CCU Professional Enhancement Grant to hire Research Assistant

## Why usage surveys?

- Ease of data collection
  - amount of features
  - time
  - student researchers
- Active learning
- Guarantees "good" data for final papers

#### How the survey works

when Daniel and Becky do it

- Students not in Appalachia
- Online and paper version
  - Paper version distributed by students
- 31 traditional AppE features
  - lexical, phonological, and morpho/syntactic

## Linguistic questions

- I use this & I hear this
  - Likert scale for how often
    - never, rarely, sometimes, often, all the time
- Open-ended who uses & where



#### Demographic questions

- Age, gender, ethnicity
- State from, other states & how long
- Home community
  - rural, small town, large town, city, large city
- Settle down
  - home town, close to home town, Southern state, Northern state, Western state, outside US
- Speak with an accent
  - What do you call it?

#### Data management

- Students take online version
- Students administer paper version
  - 9 per student, balance for age/gender
- Professor combine results with online results and return findings to students
- Students choose some feature(s) to write about

#### Our current data set

- 383 completed surveys
- Paper data Southern community
  - South n 134
- Online data Appalachian community
  - Appalachia n 173

## Appalachia data in South Carolina

- Students not in speech region
- Engage in theory and analysis of data
- Situate AppE within broader SUSE
- Adaptability of methods when outside the target speech region

## What students get from this (in both places)

- Better understanding of non-Standard varieties and their social embedding
- Better engagement with learning
- Investiture into community of scholars
- Understanding of messy, real data
- Fun

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