SECOL
Southeastern Conference on Linguistics
83rd meeting
“Linguistic Gumbo: Challenges in Multilanguage Contact”
March 28-30, 2016
New Orleans, Louisiana

Sponsored by the University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Thank you to our University of Louisiana at Lafayette sponsors, the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, the Departments of English and Modern Languages, and the McIlhenny Company.
The findings show three differentiated kinds of learning of the requisite configurationality, relating to its genre-specific features, general discoursal features, and those requiring a coordinated use of the two. Learning in general is evidenced in repeated reformulation of hypothesized configurationality in three proficiency-associated constructs, each one a target-cum-first language hybrid structure, but with more target-like macro-design and more L1-like micro-features at intermediate-levels of learning, and, a mirror-image reversal of structural alignment to, L1-like macro-design and target-like micro-systems at more advanced stages of learning.

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**Functions of English-to-Spanish code-switching in young adult Facebook statuses**

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The functions of code-switching in Computer Mediated Communication (CMC) are argued to be similar to those in offline code-switching; for example, emphasis, emotional tone, audience appeal, and word economy (Pakistani-English: Parveen & Aslam 2013; Polish-English/Hindi-English: Dabrowska 2013; Malaysian-English: Halim & Maros 2014). The location of code-switching (intrasentential or intersentential) is determined by sentence structure and syntactic rules in both languages (Poplack 1980). This study's goal was to examine functions and location of code-switching in Spanish-English young adult bilinguals using Facebook regularly for social networking.

Five Facebook friends of the first author were selected based on their tendency to frequently post Facebook statuses written in English, Spanish, or a combination. The participants were Spanish-English bilinguals in their early twenties, currently residing in the Southeast United States. Four of them were of Mexican descent and one of Argentinean descent. On average, 40 statuses were collected from each participant (N = 200). The posts were categorized as being in English, Spanish, or both. For the latter ones (N = 49), Poplack’s (1980) guidelines were used to determine if a code-switch occurred: proper names, loanwords, or words with no translational equivalent were not considered a code-switch (example A). Next, code-switching locations were categorized as intrasentential or intersentential (examples B and C). Lastly, code-switching functions (e.g., reaching a diverse audience, expressing intense or humorous tone, emphasis, contrast, economy) were categorized using methodology from aforementioned previous studies.

(A) *la prima’s baby shower* ‘the cousin’s baby shower’

(B) *Had a great Sunday con la familia!!!* ‘Had a great Sunday with the family!!!’

(C) *Hoy no duermo!!!!! It’s ok thou* ‘Today I don’t sleep!!!!! It’s ok thou’

Similar to previous research, audience, emphasis, and emotion were the most frequent functions of code-switching. Example B shows the function of emphasis. In the original Facebook post, the participant lists her family members. When she code-switches into Spanish, she is further emphasizing her family. In addition to previous research, code-switching was also found to be used for contrast. Example C shows the function of contrast, where the first sentence in Spanish contains a negative tone, and the second sentence in English switches to a more positive tone. The study found that intersentential code-switching was far more frequent than intrasentential code-switching, 71% and 29% respectively. The higher usage of intersentential code-switching could be because intersentential is less structurally complex than intrasentential code-switching (Poplack 1980). This study is limited in that it had a small participant number and did not include participant surveys to provide an additional insight into language attitudes and audience awareness.
Old habits: Past habituals, change, and input varieties
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The English past habitual system is rich in both variants (used to V, would V, simple past) and in constraints on variation (discourse type, adverbial, verb class). Work by Tagliamonte & Lawrence (2000) on York (UK) English determined many constraints on variation (especially between used to and would), and found that used to was nearly twice as frequent as would. Later studies in Petty Harbour (NL) and West Virginia found similar constraints, but a very different distribution, with would twice as frequent as used to (Van Herk & Hazen 2011). Those authors hypothesized that their findings resulted from would being favored in southwestern England (SWE), a pattern carried over with settlers to the New World. This interpretation is challenged, however, by the findings of McLarty et al. (2014) for Oregon English, where would is by far the preferred variant, even though there is no likely SWE dialect input. The present study adds another data point, by investigating past temporal reference (N=2243) in the English of Corner Brook, a small city in western Newfoundland. Corner Brook shares SWE input with West Virginia and Petty Harbour, but is far from the provincial capital and presumed to maintain traditional forms. We find that used to remains robust there, and shares the constraints found elsewhere. This evidence supports McLarty et al.’s suggestion of change in progress, challenging or complementing Van Herk & Hazen’s regional input hypothesis. The different communities studied seem to represent a cline of change: York is the most conservative, as it is for multiple variables (e.g., Ito & Tagliamonte 2003), followed by Corner Brook and then Petty Harbour and West Virginia. Oregon represents the leading edge of change: there, used to has become so infrequent that it seems to be losing its original function and taking on a new one, consistent with other recent studies of obsolescing variants (Van Herk & Childs 2014). This study supports the value of studying below-the-radar changes to show how change can occur even in the absence of stigma or any socially assigned meaning at all, and of keeping a place for rate of variant use in our discussions of inter-community linguistic differences.