

The Data, with Examples

from Doing LVC with R*

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2022-09-27

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Throughout this tutorial you will be using data adapted from Gardner (2017). Here is where you can download that data and listen to a few examples.

Download Data

You can download the data here: <https://www.dropbox.com/s/pi8xz1kuo6cz60l/deletiondata.txt>

Example Audiofiles

In the following examples, instances of word-final (t,d) have been transcribed using symbols from the International Phonetic Alphabet¹. Any errors in transcription are my own.

- [t] indicates a released (but not aspirated) voiceless alveolar stop.
- [d] indicates a released voiced alveolar stop.
- [t^h] indicates a released and aspirated voiceless alveolar stop.
- [t̪] indicates [t] with a voiceless interdental fricative [θ] release.
- [d̪] indicates [t] with a voiced interdental fricative [ð] release.
- [t̺] indicates [t] with a voiceless alveolar fricative [s] release.
- [t̺̺̥] indicates a [t] with a voiceless post-alveolar fricative [ʃ] release.
- [d̪] indicates [d] with voiceless interdental fricative [θ] release.
- [d̪̪] indicates [d] with voiced interdental fricative [ð] release.

*https://lingmethodshub.github.io/content/R/lvc_r/

¹<https://www.internationalphoneticassociation.org/content/full-ipa-chart>

- [ɔ̃] indicates an apico-alveolar “slit” fricative (see Gardner 2013) without total occlusion.
- [∅] indicates deletion or no audible release.
- [r] indicates an voiced alveolar tap/flap.
- [ʔ] indicates a glottal stop.

Example 1

This example comes from a Cape Breton woman born in 1937.

Sleeping in Grandma’s Bed:

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Woman 1: Well, she was since dea[∅]. An[∅] I remember the firs[∅] nigh-[r]I slep[∅] in there, I woke up a couple of times with the feeling of something going like this on the be[d]. An[∅] I tol[∅] Nana the nex[∅] mornining. I wasn’[∅] scared, because a[∅] that age, you’re no-[ts]cared. Like, you know? And I tol[∅] her an[∅] she sai-[r]“Oh,” she sai-“[d̃d̃]at was jus[∅] Grandma coming back, <...> upse[ʔ] you were sleeping in her be[ʔ]. Bu[ʔ], I don’[∅] know if that’s wha-[r]i[ʔ] was, or if she was coming in to check on me an[∅] I didn’[∅] wake up. I don’[∅] know. Like, you know, bu[ʔ] tha[ʔ] use-[r]o be the ol[∅] battle axe’s room anyway.

Example 2

This example comes from a Cape Breton woman born in 1922. Present also is the same woman born in 1937 from Example 1.

Squirt & Shrimp:

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Woman 1: (laugh) And tha[∅] was a, tha[ʔ] was qui-[r]a jaun-[t̃d̃]en.

Woman 2: An[∅] your uncle, your Uncle Frank, who was the younges[∅], um, like I sai[d], he was only nineteen, but he woul[d] be a teenager and he was ah, a Boy Scou[ɔ̃]. An[∅] he was overseas an[d], with the Scouts. An[∅] when he came back, he ha[d] little farm animals for me, ’cause I remember I was at Napean Stree[∅] then when -

Woman 1: Mm-hm.

Woman 2: A-[t̃d̃]e time he came back.

Woman 1: Mm-hm.

Woman 2: You know? Bu[t], when he use[r]o come over to our place, back in the wha[ʔ], there was a place for the coal, a building for the coal. Coal house we calle-[r]i[ʔ]. An-[t̃d̃]e back of tha[∅], an[∅] of course, they were bran bags then, he ma[d]e a partition, like a house, you know, kin-[r]of buil[t] onto the back. An[∅] he ha-[t]wo rooms in i[ʔ]. And I was Squir[ʔ] an[∅] my sister was, was Shrimp, Squir[∅] an[∅] Shrimp.

Interviewer: (laugh)

Woman 1: (laugh)

Woman 2: An[∅], an[∅] “Don’[t̃]ou fool your Uncle Dudley.” he use[∅] to say.

Woman 1: Uncle Dudley. (laugh)

Example 3

This example comes from a Cape Breton woman born in 1953.

Games with Friends:

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Woman 3: Bu-[r]I think people see, I think people see drinking as a, as a recreation.

Interviewer: Right.

Woman 3: They, they ge[ʔ], even if, I use-[t]o entertain a[ʔ] leas[t^h], anywhere from eigh-[t]o ten times a month.

Interviewer: Mm-hm.

Woman 3: We'[d] ge-[t^h]ogether for dinner and we'[r] have friends in. We'[r] have a game, we ha-[r]a boar[d] game tha[ʔ] we invente-[t]It was calle[∅] Marbles. I[ʔ] was almos[∅] like Trouble.

Interviewer: Yeah, yeah.

Woman 3: An[∅] two teams, and we'-[d]o tha[∅], ah, we'-[d]o tha[∅], we'[r] have a game of Marbles at leas[t] one nigh-[r]on the weeken[∅]. And maybe go to show. People don'[∅] ge-[t^h]ogether as much anymore, I fin[t^h]. They kin-[t^h]of stay to themselves.

Interviewer: And, and when you say people, do you mean you and your friends now or observing your children?

Woman 3: I see, I see people in general, and I see my children. They see each other, like, my, my frien[∅], my sons travel to their friends' houses and whatever. Bu[ʔ] they don'[∅], they don'[∅] do as, do as many activities as wha[∅] we di[t].

Interviewer: They just sit and drink.

Woman 3: Sometimes, I think.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Woman 3: Although, I think my son has a group tha[t] come and do the, uhm, poker thing.

Interviewer: Yeah.

Woman 3: One night a month or whatever. Which I think is a goo-[t^h]ing. Because when you're sitting down and you're engage-[r]in activities, you're also engage-[r]in conversation.

Interviewer: Right.

Woman 3: And you're getting other people's opinions of things, an[∅], and that's not a ba-[d^h]ing.

Example 4

This example comes from a Cape Breton man born in 1990.

Video Games:

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Interviewer: When you were younger, what kind of games did you used to play?

Man 1: Um. Jus[∅] Nintendo games really.

Interviewer: Yeah? Was there any Nintendo game that you were really good at?

Man 1: Ah I dunno. I can[∅] really remember jus[∅] Mario games I guess.

Interviewer: Yeah?

Man 1: Mostly ones I playe[θ].

Interviewer: Which Nintendo did you have? Super Nintendo or regular Nintendo, or?

Man 1: I ha[∅] both.

Interviewer: Yeah?

Man 1: Yeah.

Interviewer: And are you like, like now do you, what do you play?

Man 1: Ah, PlayStation 3 an[∅] tha[∅].

Interviewer: Yeah?

Man 1: Yeah.

Interviewer: And is there any game on that that you're really good at?

Man 1: Ah I never playe-[t]oo many games for i[?] ye[θ], jus[∅], I'dunno. I wouldn-[ts]ay I'm goo[r]a[t̃d̃]em, bu[θ]. All righ[θ].

Interviewer: What, um, what game are you playing right now?

Man 1: I was playing metal gear, soli[∅] four.

Interviewer: Yeah?

Man 1: Yeah.

Interviewer: And what do you do in that game?

Man 1: Um, you kill people.

Example 5

This example comes from a Cape Breton man born in 1992.

Chicken Lady:

Download audio

Interviewer: And why is it called the Chicken Lady?

Man 2: Ah, she owns chickens, and like she ha-[r]a big, she ha-[r]a bull or something once there too, she like doesn'[∅] come ou-[r]-of her house, and it's jus[∅] like, it's an ol[∅] bea-[r]up house too, it's jus[∅], and there's like cages aroun-[r]i[?] and stuff, it's jus[∅] creepy,

Interviewer: So do you like to you go there at night time, and?

Man 2: Ah, yeah, I have a few times bu[θ] it's like wicke[?] creepy

Interviewer: Yeah, and do like people like try to like walk up or like take pictures

Man 2: Ah, no, no[?] my friends, well, I wouldn'[t^h]

Interviewer: Okay

Man 2: There's no way I'[?] get close i[θ]. I think someone sai-[t̃]e came ou[∅] with a sho[?] gun a-[ts]omeone once, bu[θ] tha[?] wasn'[∅] while I was aroun[t^h].

Interviewer: Have you ah have you ever seen a ghost?

Man 2: Ah, no

Interviewer: No? Do you believe in ghosts?

Man 2: I dunno, I I sometimes like when you see stuff on TV it's like really believable and tha[θ], bu[θ] sometimes I don'-[tθ]ink it's true, some stuff, so I guess I'-[ts]ay yeah, probably, 'cause like I dunno, some stuff is really believable, yeah.

References

- Gardner, Matt Hunt. 2013. The acoustic and articulatory characteristics of Cape Breton fricative /t/. *Dialectologia Et Geolinguistica*. 21(1). 3–19.
- Gardner, Matt Hunt. 2017. *Grammatical variation and change in Industrial Cape Breton*. University of Toronto dissertation.