NARNiHS
North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics

Official Program for the 2024 Research Incubator

Sixth Research Incubator

North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics

25 – 27 April 2024

Entirely online via video-conference!

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Video-conferencing Guidelines

Welcome to the 6th Research Incubator of the North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics!

In the online environment of this year's event, please note the following important items for participating in our sessions.

1) We ask that you use a quiet location, if possible, from which to attend the panels in order to avoid unwanted "sound intrusions" during the presentations and discussion.

2) Once you are in the Zoom room, your microphone and video camera will be muted by default; this is to give you privacy as you get settled into the room. We recommend that you activate your video camera to be visually present during the sessions, but that you keep your microphone muted except if you are giving a presentation or are asking a question of other presenters.

3) During the question session, attendees will ask questions by using the "raise your hand" function on Zoom. Panel Chairs will call on participants who raise their hand to unmute their microphones and ask their question. As with in-person conferences, presenters will have the option after the panel to follow up individually with attendees who raised their hand but there was not enough time for their question.

4) We will not be recording the entire conference, but some of the presentations may be recorded at the presenter's request. If a given presentation is recorded, we will announce it at the beginning of the presentation so that you have the opportunity to turn your camera off if you so wish.

5) If you experience technical issues during the panels, you may contact the Panel Chair using the chat function. We will try to help, but since we don't have any external IT support, we may not be able to resolve your issue. In that case, we recommend that you try exiting the Zoom room and logging back in.

Program Overview

Thursday	25 April 2024
Session 1 **10:00-10:30** **US Eastern Time** *9:00-9:30 Wisconsin* *16:00-16:30 Madrid*	***Lexical and Sociopragmatic developments*** ***Chair: Carolina Amador-Moreno*** 1. ESSI HARBORD University of Cambridge The Vikings in nineteenth-century English dialects: What Wright's English Dialect Dictionary can tell us about the lasting effects of medieval Anglo-Norse language contact.
10:30-11:00 **US Eastern Time** *9:30-10:00 Wisconsin* *16:30-17:00 Madrid*	2. SHUYANG YE University of Wisconsin-Madison From Connector to Discourse Marker: Pragmaticalization of Mandarin Ranhou ('Then') in Sociopragmatic Contexts
11:00-11:30 **US Eastern Time** *10:00-10:30 Wisconsin* *17:00-17:30 Madrid*	***BREAK***
11:30-12:15 **US Eastern Time** *10:30-11: 15 Wisconsin* *17:30-18:15 Madrid*	***Incubation of ideas from the panel*** ***(Collaborative Brainstorming and Collective Discussion)*** [45 mins] led by: Carolina Amador-Moreno

Program Overview

Friday	26 April 2024
Session 2 **09:00-09:30** **US Eastern Time** *08:00-08:30 Wisconsin* *15:00-15:30 Madrid*	**Identity formation and ideologies in Historical Sociolinguistics** *Chair: Aaron Yamada* 1. LORENA ALBERT FERNANDO University of Virginia We, the inhabitants of the old Spanish frontier lands". Aurelio M. Espinosa Sr., New Mexico's "myth of its own" and the articulation of Hispanism in the US.
09:30-10:00 **US Eastern Time** *08:30-09:00 Wisconsin* *15:30-16:00 Madrid*	2. SUNG MIN PARK McMaster Divinity College. Indexical Fields for Nomina Sacra
10:00-10:30 **US Eastern Time** *09:00-09:30 Wisconsin* *16:00-16:30 Madrid*	BREAK
10:30-11:15 **US Eastern Time** *09:30-10:15 Wisconsin* *16:30-17:15 Madrid*	***Incubation of ideas from the panel*** ***(Collaborative Brainstorming and Collective Discussion)*** [45 mins] led by: *Aaron Yamada*

Program Overview

Saturday	27 April 2024

Session 3
 	
09:00-09:30
US Eastern Time
08:00-08:30 Wisconsin
15:00-15:30 Madrid
 	
09:30-10:00
US Eastern Time
08:30-09:00 Wisconsin
15:30-16:00 Madrid
 	
10:00-10:30
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09:00-09:30 Wisconsin
16:00-16:30 Madrid
 	
10:30-11:15
US Eastern Time
09:30-10:30 Wisconsin
16:30-17:30 Madrid
 	
11:15-12:15
US Eastern Time
10:15-11:15 Wisconsin
17:15-18:15 Madrid
	New perspectives on theoretical issues/ Theoretical extensions in historical Sociolinguistics
	Chair: Mark Richard Lauersdorf
	
	1. KELLY E. WRIGHT
	   Virginia Tech
	   Applying Reciprocity in Historical Sociolinguistics
	
	2. NELLE SIMONET
	   Vrije Universiteit Brussels
	   Failed Standardization Attempts in Late Modern Dutch: Rethinking Haugen's Framework and Opening New Perspectives
	
	Break
	
	Incubation of ideas from the panel
	(Collaborative Brainstorming and Collective Discussion)
	[45 mins] led by: *Mark Richard Lauersdorf*
	
	"Where are Historical Sociolinguistics...in 2024 and beyond?"
	[1 hour] Moderated by Don Tuten, with guest speakers, Terttu Nevalainen, Gijbert Rutten, Joseph Salmons and Israel Sanz-Sánchez.

Presenters and abstracts (in alphabetical order) and Roundtable details.

LORENA ALBERT FERNANDO
University of Virginia

We, the inhabitants of the old Spanish frontier lands". Aurelio M. Espinosa Sr., New Mexico's "myth of its own" and the articulation of Hispanism in the US.
  [Session 02]

My research addresses the contributions of the linguist and folklorist Aurelio M. Espinosa Sr., who traced the linguistic variety spoken in New Mexico and the race and identities of its speakers to the XVI century Spanish Conquistadors, which provided New Mexicans with a differential status from Mexicans as they were fighting for the US statehood of the territory (acquired in 1912). The goal of this investigation is to map the symbolic tensions that helped to conform the academic institution of Hispanism both in America (via New Mexico in this case) and in Spain at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Espinosa, a dialectologist from Colorado, who first met Ramón Menéndez Pidal in 1909 and worked as a Spanish professor at Stanford University, helped to consolidate the Hispanic Studies field in the United States by means of scientifically legitimizing the language and the traditions of New Mexico according to the purity of their historical connection with the language and traditions of the Spanish conquistadors. The creation of his philological and cultural program, rooted in historicist comparativism, took place when the region was pursuing its statehood at the US Congress (acquired in 1912) and receiving thousands of refugees from Mexico, trying to escape the rising violent climate at the end of the porfiriato (1910).

In this context, the exceptionalism of New Mexican identity was carved not only by its lineage to Spain but also by its erasure of all references to Mexican or Indigenous cultures.

Espinosa Sr.'s scholarly-led vindication of the now-called "traditional Spanish" and the Peninsular heritage of New Mexican folklore not only provided the soon-to-be state with the symbolic capital of its connection to prestigious old Europe but also benefitted a drooping Spain and its monolingual Castillian Philology to set foot and strengthen their cultural hegemony over the US academic field.

In this sense, Spanishness facilitated the creation of a borderland for a community that, while showing its back to Mexico and the Indigenous tribes, proudly claimed to represent the blending of two European cultures. New Mexico was the territory where old Spain and the Anglo-American civilization fused. Many years later, in 1953 Federico de Onís sealed the alliance as he further elaborated on this mixture, which he linked to the natural connection between two expansive civilizations that shared the need to further their frontiers.

ESSI **HARBORD**
University of Cambridge

The Vikings in nineteenth-century English dialects: What Wright's English Dialect Dictionary can tell us about the lasting effects of medieval Anglo-Norse language contact. [Session 01]

The language contact situation between English and Norse speakers during the Viking Age in England (c. 700-1000 AD), and its influence on the development of standard English, has been extensively investigated, but the influence of Norse on regional or non-standard vocabulary has not received the same amount of attention. However, dialects have great historical value and are crucial in understanding the full linguistic impact of Norse contact on the English language. There has been progress in recent years exploring the Norse element in certain regions or registers (e.g. Dance, 2003; Dance et al., 2019), but a comprehensive review of the national distribution of Norse loanwords has not been undertaken since Wakelin's English Dialects: An Introduction (1977). This paper will illustrate the process of a review currently in progress, and some overall results, before focussing on a sub-section in greater detail as a sample.

The recently-digitalised English Dialect Dictionary (Wright, 1898-1905; available online as the EDD Online 4.0) lends itself to etymological study, as demonstrated by Chamson (2010), but still remains an underused resource. This paper will illustrate the great value of Wright's EDD—which contains over 64,000 entries across 6 volumes—for historical linguistics. More specifically, the EDD's potential for an investigation into Norse loans has been acknowledged since its inception (Wright, Vol 1 [1898], p. vi), though this potential has thus far only been realised by Thorson in 1936. As a result of its digitalisation as the EDD Online 4.0, the dictionary is able to be used as a searchable corpus; resulting in a set of 983 words of potential Norse origin collected by Wright from Late Modern English dialects. These 983 words are analysed in terms of geographic distribution, semantic meaning and grammatical properties, with a sample sub-set—those beginning with A and K—discussed in greater detail in this paper.

There are 38 words of potential Norse origin beginning with A in Wright's EDD, and 39 beginning with K, both spanning a wide variety of semantic fields and grammatical categories. The nature of these Norse-origin or -influenced words may reflect the language contact situation of the Viking Age in England, and their survival in the local dialect until the eighteenth- to nineteenth-century may be explored with respect to sociolinguistic language community models. The sample presented in this paper provides valuable insight into the use of the EDD Online 4.0 and potential future implications of the study of the EDD as a whole.

SUNG MIN **PARK**
McMaster Divinity College

Indexical Fields for Nomina Sacra [Session 02]

On the basis of the concept of linguistic ideology, Joshua Fishman refers "Sacred Language Ideology" as the linguistic ideology in which a religious community considers a specific language or word to be holy in order to express awe towards its referent. Some ancient Jewish MSS indicate that the scribes held a sacred language ideology, particularly with regard to the Tetragrammaton. As they believed that Hebrew was the sacred language, the scribes avoided writing God's name in foreign languages such as Greek or Aramaic. Early Christianity also had a sacred language ideology which were applied the early New Testament scriptures through the use of Nomina Sacra.

Nomina Sacra, which means sacred names (the singular is Nomen Sacrum), encompassed a unique abbreviated form of writing in early Christian scriptures. The distinctive feature of Nomina Sacra, known as an upper stroke above the letters, functioned to signify that the abbreviated letters represented one or more words. The use of Nomina Sacra in early Christian literature was a deliberate and symbolic practice to highlight the holiness of their references.

This study investigates the sacred language ideology for Nomina Sacra, which is the contraction of certain words in religious texts to express awe towards the referent. This study analyzes 170 New Testament manuscripts written from the second century to the fifth century CE. Specifically, by employing Penelope Eckert's "Indexical Field" model, this study aims at identifying the strong and weak sacred language ideology for Nomina Sacra within Christianity. This study determines the indexical field for Nomina Sacra is which center on the distribution of homogenous instances of Nomina Sacra. On the one hand, the ubiquitous utilization of Nomina Sacra serves as a testament to the effective dissemination of sacred linguistic ideologies across international networks. On the other hand, the exclusive employment of Nomina Sacra in a solitary manuscript or a limited number of manuscripts may be construed as indicative of the persistence of the sacred language ideology within localized church communities, while remaining unadopted by other such local churches. By undertaking an exploration of the distribution of Nomina Sacra in MSS dating from the second to the fifth century CE, this study endeavors to discern the chronological evolution of sacred linguistic ideologies, in tandem with the theological developments in the annals of church history.

The analysis of the distribution of Nomina Sacra reveals that the prototype of Nomina Sacra includes references to God the Father (kyrios, theos, and Pater), God the Son (Iesous, Christos, huios, Anthropos, haima, stauros, and stauroo), the Holy Spirit (pneuma and pneumatikos), and Moses. Furthermore, this research finding demonstrates that Nomina Sacra for various references, not only the triune God (God the Father, God the Son, Holy Spirit) but also historical figures (Noe, Moses, Michael, and Christian) and historical places (Jerusalem), were created and shared within Christianity. This suggests that these prototypes of Nomina Sacra evolved with diverse sacred language ideologies between the second and fifth centuries CE.

NELLE SIMONET

Vrije Universiteit Brussels

Failed Standardization Attempts in Late Modern Dutch: Rethinking Haugen's Framework and Opening New Perspectives [Session 03]

Within the field of sociolinguistics, Einar Haugen's 1966 framework encompassing selection, codification, acceptance or implementation, and elaboration has undeniably stood as the most influential model of standardization to date. However, within the domain of historical sociolinguistics, contemporary scholarship (e.g. Joseph et al., 2020) has highlighted its teleological underpinnings. Most standardization models focus almost exclusively on those language varieties and linguistic features which make it into a standard language. This, in which we can recognize Watts' (2012) funnel metaphor, has led to a situation where most of our understanding of standardization as a socio-historical process is predominantly based on 'success stories' (e.g. Deumert & Vandenbussche, 2003). Having identified the lacuna, essential questions arise about the insights we can glean by examining unsuccessful standardization attempts and challenging conventional narratives of language history.

In this presentation, we will review the relevant literature and introduce the outline of a PhD-project, still in the development stage, focusing on failed standardization attempts mainly from 18th - and 19th -century Dutch. We are working towards a contemporary reevaluation of Haugen's original model, firmly believing that standardization requires a more multi-dimensional approach. In addition to the dissemination of norms from a social elite in a top-down fashion, we advocate for a bottom-up perspective, considering various actors of standardization such as grammarians, printers, literary authors, and school teachers, along with the entire speech community.

We will also briefly discuss the setup of our planned case studies, strategically linking Haugen's four steps to the four actors of standardization mentioned above. In concrete, in each case study, we investigate as a linguistic variable an unsuccessful standardization attempt, produced by one of these actors, that fails in one of the stages of Haugen's model.

(1) For an unsuccessful codification, we examine how the subjunctive was prescribed by grammarians until the 19th century but had already been disappearing in usage since the 17th century. That the subjunctive is not prescribed for the same use in every grammar may have played a role in its (almost complete) extinction. (2) To study a failure in the selection process, we analyze four Antwerp printers who, in reprints of popular old works, introduced innovative spellings (e.g. accent spelling) and at the same time retained certain conservative variants (e.g. clitics), both of which would not catch on in language use. (3) An example of a failed attempt at elaboration is found within lexical purism, where, taken from word lists in metalinguistic works, we examine the ratio of some frequently recurring barbarisms to their proposed Dutch puristic alternatives in a usage corpus and in the works of literary authors –the latter being the main target audience of these word lists. (4) Implementation, and especially the lack thereof, is

approached through school teachers using letter-writing manuals as didactic material, but where it turns out that the epistolary formulae found in a usage corpus of private letters were nonetheless not largely influenced by the sample letters in those manuals. In sum, we aspire to fill the blind spot that failed standardization attempts are today within standardization studies in order to enrich and expand the theoretical framework underpinning the historical trajectory of standardization.

SHUYANG YE

University of Wisconsin-Madison

From Connector to Discourse Marker: Pragmaticalization of Mandarin Ranhou ('Then') in Sociopragmatic Contexts [Session 01]

As one of the most representative and frequently-used Mandarin conjunctions, ranhou ('then') has been widely explored for its classification, discourse functions, and mechanism of grammaticalization in Chinese Linguistics. However, there is still no unified account of specific discourse-pragmatic functions of ranhou in accordance with its categorial evolution (i.e., lexicalization, grammaticalization, and/or pragmaticalization) across discourse genres. A socio-pragmatic perspective applied to the diachronic functional analysis of ranhou is also lacking.

This paper adopts the framework of pragmaticalization (Aijmer, 1997, 2002; Beeching, 2012; Günthner & Mutz, 2004) and qualitative/descriptive methods such as functional analysis and discourse analysis (esp. contextual cues) to identify the paths of pragmaticalization as well as the evolution of functional categories regarding ranhou in both diachronic and synchronic dimensions. The sample corpora include collections/classics of different historical stages in Ancient China, such as Lunyu 'Confucius Analects', as well as some modern Chinese corpus data and TV dialogue data with regional varieties.

As is demonstrated in our historical data, ranhou first evolved from a compound phrase (two independent words "ran" and "hou") to a single word/conjunction (i.e., lexicalization), and then developed directly towards the discourse-marker usages within the pragmatic category (i.e., pragmaticalization). Following this pathway across linguistic categories, a development of various discourse-pragmatic functions has also been identified and observed over time. First, within the connector ranhou, the conditional sense may have been its prototypical function and then this prototype developed into the temporal relations which further developed into human's cognitive sequence (logical/causal relations). Then, within the discourse-marker usages, discourse marker of additional listing (information supplementing), discourse marker of topic shifting, and placeholder/filler have been placed from the lowest degree of pragmaticalization to the highest (see the figures on the additional page for more details). Another observation is that ranhou's co-occurrence/clustering with other Mandarin discourse markers such as nage ('this') indicates an important momentum for the inception of pragmaticalization (Biq, 2001).

Over time, these processes of evolution may be accounted for by some underlying sociopragmatic motivations/factors: (a.) the influence by the pragmaticalization of other similar Mandarin connectors/discourse markers; (b.) the language contact with English (e.g., frequently used adverbial conjunctions such as "so, and, then") among those Mandarin-English bilingual or multilingual speech communities including overseas Chinese diasporas; (c.) the trend of the over-use/over-generalization of ranhou as a placeholder/filler or even a "pet phrase" in the tensions between conversational/communicative strategies, linguistic politeness, and language standardization. Given the "misperceptions of LIKE" proposed by D'Arcy (2017), more discussions should be focused on this sociolinguistic debate over the negative view of ranhou's "over-use", connected to its historical change as well.

With the in-depth analysis on the paths of categorial & functional evolution of Mandarin ranhou, this paper sheds new light on the influence of historical sociolinguistics (esp. social dynamics and external factors) on the interactive language change, especially the historical development of one particular grammatical/pragmatic category (i.e., conjunction/discourse marker) in such bigger sociopragmatic contexts.

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KELLY E. **WRIGHT**
Virginia Tech

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Applying Reciprocity in Historical Sociolinguistics [Session 03]

Reciprocity as a concept graces the pages of most formalized sciences, as each is called to consider non-market exchanges of goods and labor. It is also a concept I struggle to apply in research focusing on communities which no longer exist, and this struggle is what I propose bringing to the research incubator for unpacking. Early work in anthropology and linguistics (Saussure 1916, Cameron et al. 1992, Rickford 1999, McKnight 2003) prioritizes establishing reciprocal relationships with community members, finds means for them to collaborate in the research study, and discusses how these relationships contributed to ethical practice. Active and purposeful representation of communities as they are forms a central pillar of historical sociolinguistics, which seeks to produce the fullest possible picture of historical language use in situ by incorporating social information from all extant sources into analyses. Despite these foundations, historical sociolinguistics seems vulnerable to the extractionist processes which re-manufacture lay language use (that is often indigenous or minoritized) as an empirical scientific object (see Leonard 2021).

This presentation will consider linguistic methods which exhibit an explicit understanding of the natural equality of all human beings, applications of reciprocity in linguistic work, and the ways in which we can manifest reciprocity in historical sociolinguistic scholarship. We will briefly consider together works (Davis 2017; Surma 2022) from different subfields of linguistics calling for more reciprocal work, highlighting both challenges and solutions in operationalizing

(Wolfram, Reaser, & Vaughn 2008) the reciprocity model in short- and long-term projects. We will then observe, in the light of omnipresent intersubjectivity and interaction between individuals and groups, the remarkable challenge of objectifying language data. We will then consider if non-market exchanges of linguistic material even exist and the ways in which the economics of linguistic inquiry shape the ethical responsibilities of the historical sociolinguist. This talk will end with an active, large group discussion on applying reciprocity and the ways in which we–as a community of experts–can balance approaching empirical validity on one end and radical representation on the other.

This year's Research Incubator includes a **ROUNDTABLE** at the end of the conference. The Roundtable will be moderated by DONALD TUTEN (Emory University), and it will include a total of four short presentations on the present and future directions in Historical Sociolinguistics. Guest Speakers: TERTTU NEVALAINEN (University of Helsinki), GIJSBERT RUTTEN (Leiden University), JOSEPH SALMONS (University of Wisconsin-Madison), ISRAEL SANZ-SÁNCHEZ (West Chester University).

Roundtable: Donald **Tuten,** TERTTU **NEVALAINEN,** GIJSBERT **RUTTEN,** JOE **SALMONS,** ISRAEL **SANZ-SÁNCHEZ**