

Refugee migration, dialect contact, and morphophonemic change in Palestinian Arabic

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Motivation for the study

- Very little research on the Arabic vocalic system
- Sociophonetic variation within this system is almost completely unexplored (Habib 2014)
- This study aims to begin filling these gaps
 - Links between dialect contact and forced migration in the Middle East

Arabic Feminine Ending

- Examining variation in the **Arabic feminine ending (ah)**
- Dialectal variation:
 - 'big (f)' - [kbi:ra] ~ [kbi:rɛ] ~ [kbi:re] ~ [kbi:ri]
- This is phonologically conditioned (Al-Wer 2007, Levin 1994):
 - In Levantine Arabic: the default phonetic realization is [e]
 - The realization is [a] after back consonants and after /r/ if preceding /r/ there is no high front vowel
 - Ex. [tala:te] 'three' but [luɣa] 'language'
 - Ex. [kbi:re] 'big (f)' but [s^ʕu:ra] 'photograph'

Sample & Methods

Palestinian Sub-districts According to British Mandate Administration (1917 - 1948 CE)



Sample & Methods

Table 1. Speaker demographic backgrounds

	Gaza City		Jaffa Refugees		Gaza City Refugees	
Age Gender	M	F	M	F	M	F
17-39	3	3	2	1	1	1
40-64	3	3	2	0	3	1
65+	2	1	0	2	1	1
Total	15		7		8	

Hypotheses

- H1: Stability in **Gaza City** since it is considered a non-raising dialect (de Jong 2000; Salonen 1979, 1980).
- H2: Divergence in **Jaffa refugees** from the Jaffan [e] (Shahin 2007) towards [a] as a result of dialect contact
- H3: Convergence in **Gaza refugees** from [a] to the Jordanian [ɛ] (Herin 2014).

Sample & Methods

- 1172 occurrences of the feminine ending (35-40 per speaker)
 - Sociolinguistic interviews conducted in Gaza ('13) and Jordan ('15)
 - All of which occur in environments where raising would be allowed
- F1 & F2 automatically extracted in Praat (Boersma & Weenink 2016) at 20/40/50/60/80 % of vowel duration
- F1 & F2 averaged across time points for a mean value for each formant for each occurrence

Sample & Methods

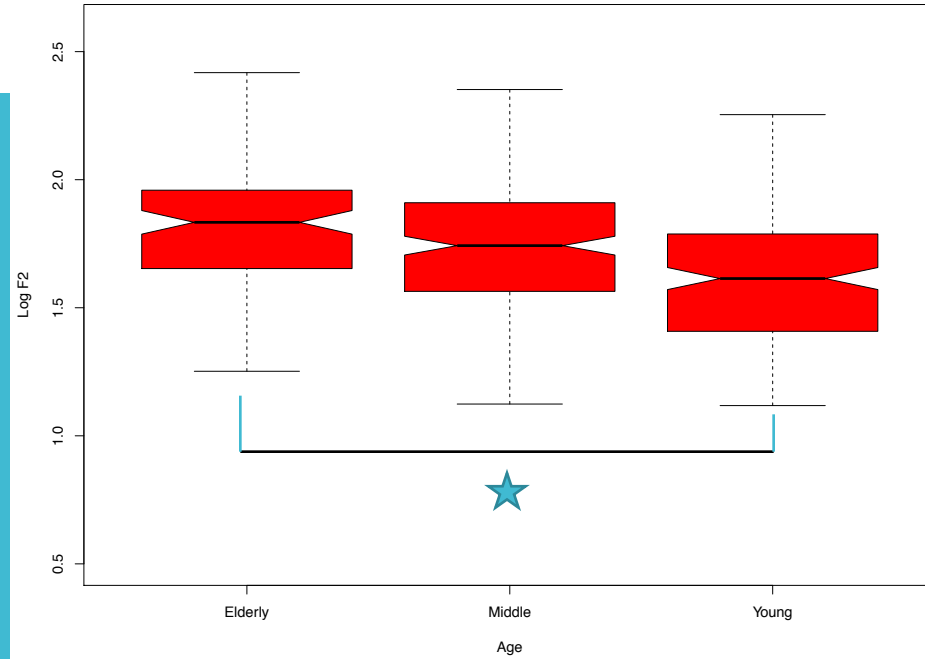
- F1 & F2 were normalized using the Nearey 1 (1978) procedure within NORM (Thomas & Kendall 2007)
- Log F1 & F2 values treated as the dependent variables in the subsequent LME analysis
- Age and Background as fixed factors
- Speaker and Word treated as random intercepts

Results

- Same apparent process of change in both F1 & F2 across each of the three communities in question

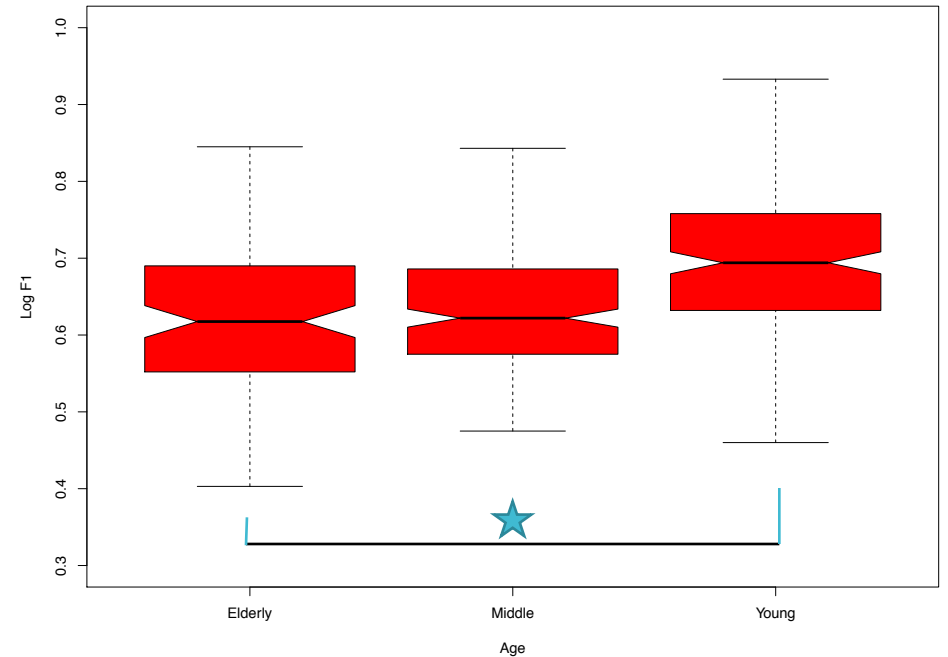
Results

Figure 1. F2 lowering in the speech of Indigenous Gazans



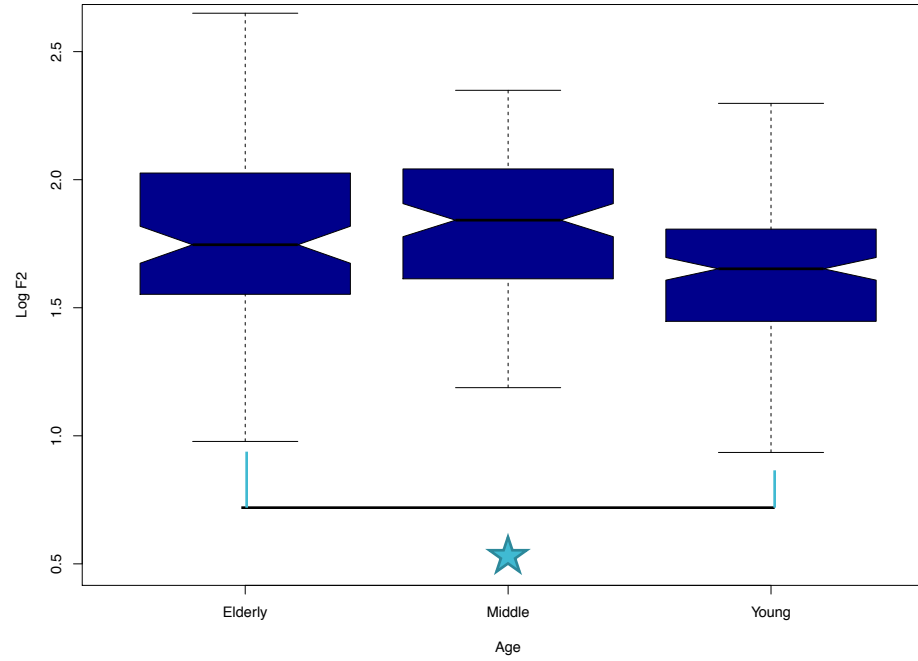
Significant difference
between Elderly and Young
generations

Figure 2. F1 raising in the speech of Indigenous Gazans



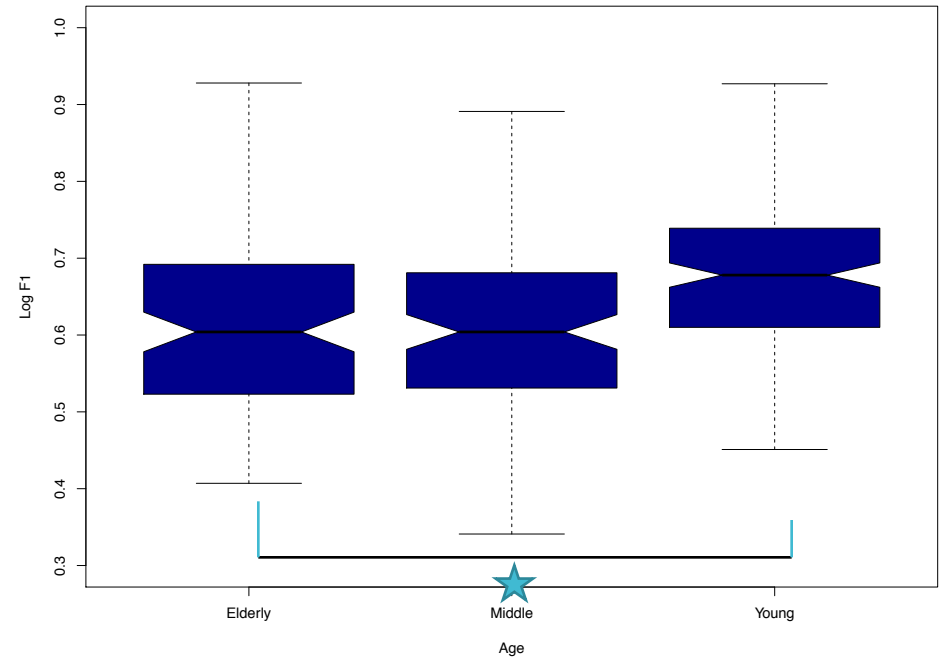
Results

Figure 3. F2 lowering in the speech of Jaffa Refugees



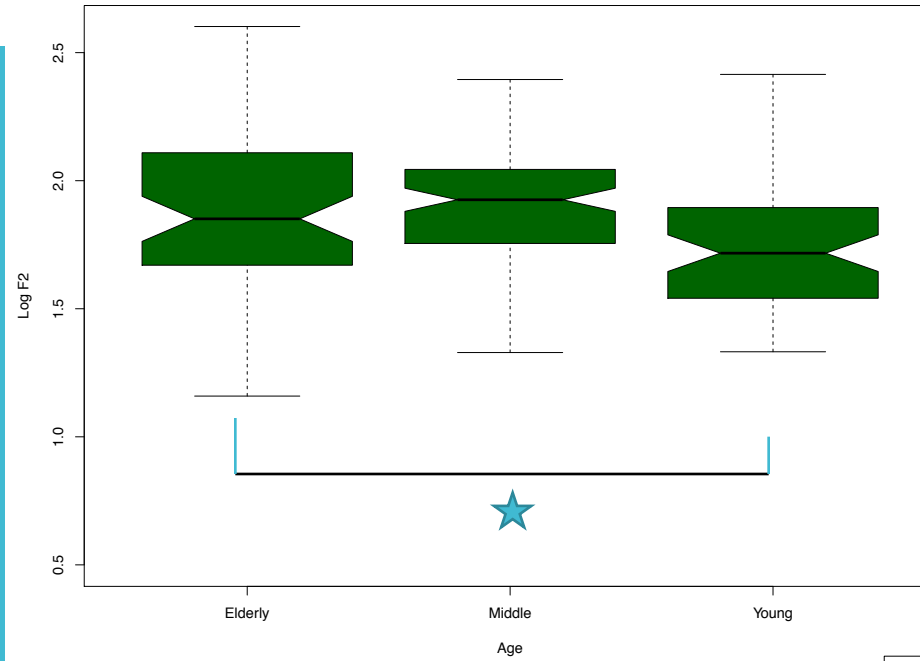
Significant difference
between Elderly and Young
generations

Figure 4. F1 raising in the speech of Jaffa Refugees



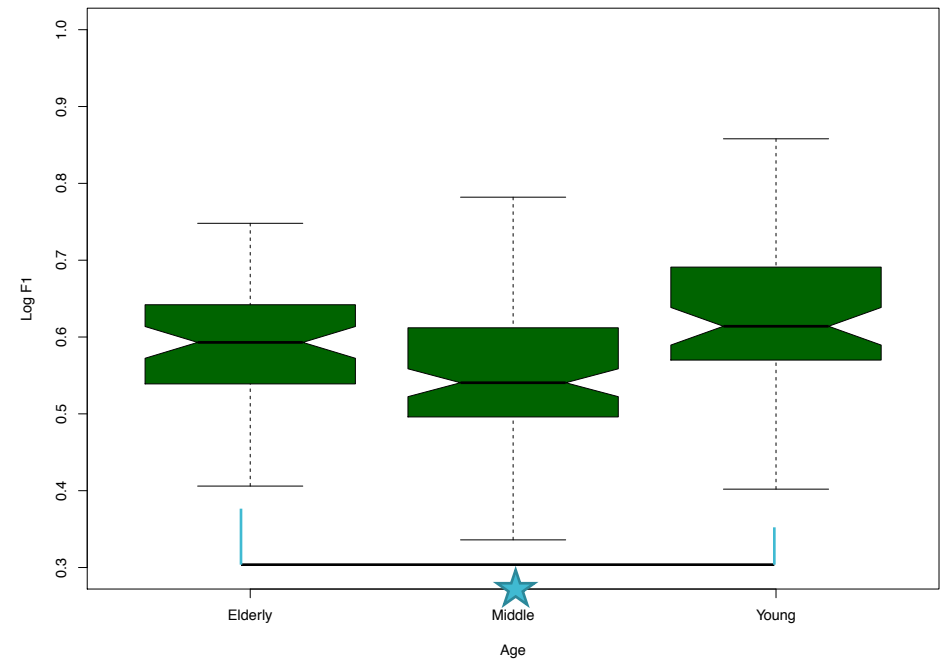
Results

Figure 5. F2 lowering in the speech of Gaza Refugees



Significant difference
between Elderly and Young
generations

Figure 6. F1 raising in the speech of Gaza Refugees



Discussion

- H1: **Gazans** show lowering and backing correlating with AGE and **do not** reflect the predicted stability in their realization of (ah)
- H2: **Jaffa refugees** show a similar apparent-time correlation with AGE, suggesting **divergence from [e] to [a], as predicted**
- H3: **Gaza refugees** also show this AGE correlation and **do not** show convergence towards the local Jordanian [ɛ] realization of (ah)

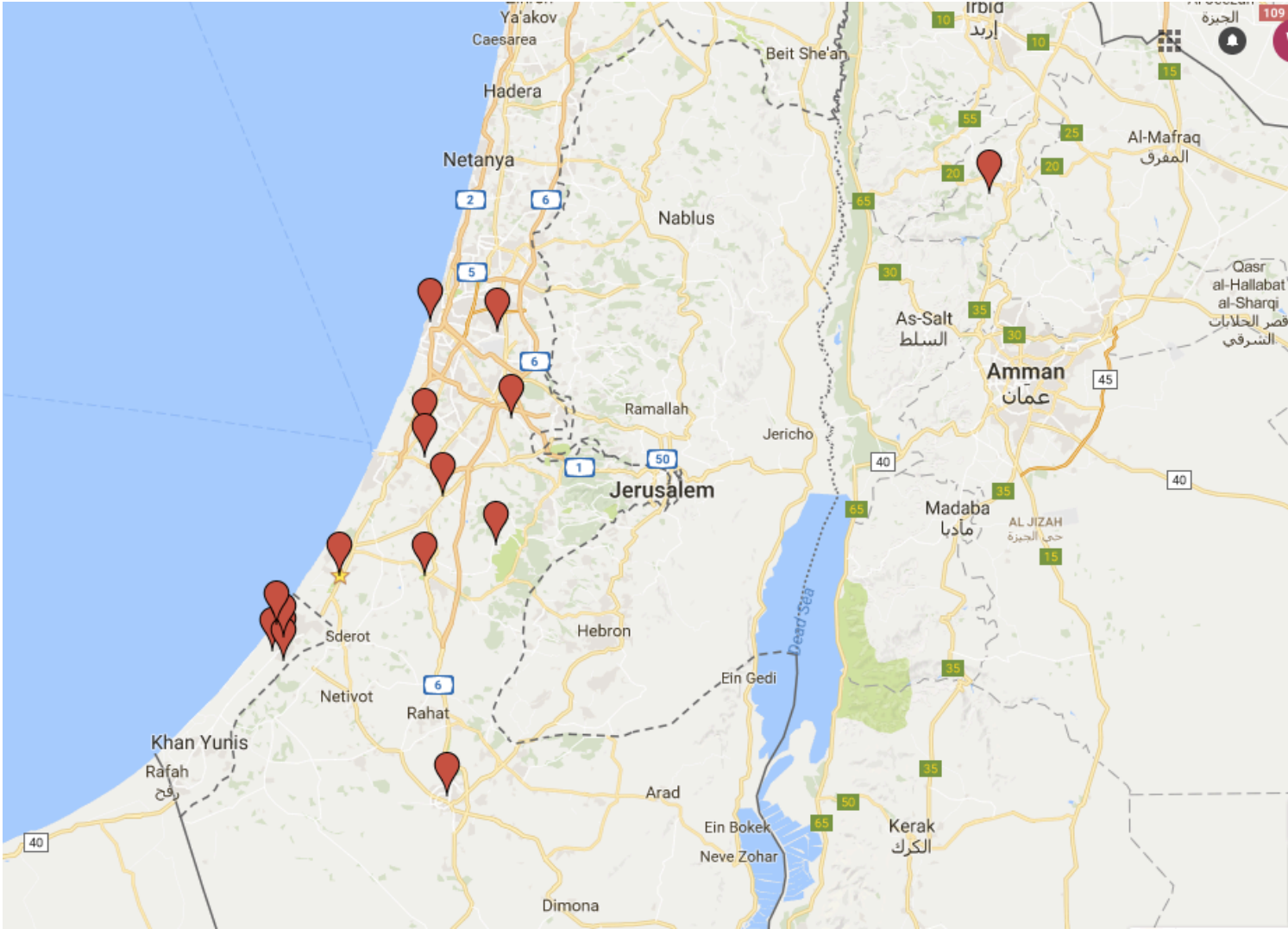
Conclusions

- These patterns suggest leveling (Al-Wer 2004; Trudgill 1986, 2004) within these communities for (ah) as a result of large waves of refugee migration into both Gaza City and Jordan
- Documented sociophonetic variation in one vocalic context
- One next step is to look at what's going on with the vocalic system more generally
- (ah) for Gaza Refugees in Jordan is moving *away* from the local realization

Future Directions

- Broader study of (ah) in this camp (22 additional speakers of varied backgrounds not included in this analysis)

Future Directions



Future Directions

- There's a potential for camp-wide leveling for this feature, and that's something that needs to be investigated more closely
- Looking more closely at the refugee camp as a spatial and linguistic construct
- Realities of structural violence as part of daily life and the potential effects of daily lived violence on language use

Thanks!

References

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Table 2: Summary of fixed factor effects on the normalized Log value of the first formant of (ah), with reference levels Elderly (Age) and Gaza (Background). Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

	Estimate	Std. Error	df	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	0.626253	0.016104	29.282000	38.889	<2e-16 ***
<u>BackgroundJaffa</u>	-0.009874	0.017664	24.282000	-0.559	0.58130
<u>BackgroundGazaRefugee</u>	-0.047072	0.017595	28.300000	-2.675	0.01227 *
<u>AgeMiddle</u>	0.008436	0.018545	25.465000	0.455	0.65304
<u>AgeYoung</u>	0.058291	0.018050	26.685000	3.229	0.00328 **

Table 3: Summary of fixed factor effects on the normalized Log value of the second formant of (ah), with reference levels Elderly (Age) and Gaza (Background). Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

	Estimate	Std. Error	df	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	1.81951	0.04060	27.40200	44.812	<2e-16 ***
<u>BackgroundJaffa</u>	-0.01857	0.04393	21.42000	-0.423	0.6767
<u>BackgroundGazaRefugee</u>	0.08665	0.04396	25.34800	1.971	<u>0.0597.</u>
<u>AgeMiddle</u>	-0.02509	0.04614	22.48800	-0.544	0.5920
<u>AgeYoung</u>	-0.11814	0.04495	23.64300	-2.628	0.0148 *

Table 4: Summary of fixed factor effects on the normalized Log value of the first formant of (ah), with reference levels Elderly (Age) and Jaffa (Background). Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '***' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

	Estimate	Std. Error	df	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	0.616380	0.018651	25.056000	33.048	< 2e-16 ***
<u>BackgroundGaza</u>	0.009874	0.017664	24.282000	0.559	0.58130
<u>BackgroundGazaRefugee</u>	-0.037198	0.020280	25.524000	-1.834	0.07830 .
<u>AgeMiddle</u>	0.008436	0.018545	25.465000	0.455	0.65304
<u>AgeYoung</u>	0.058291	0.018050	26.685000	3.229	0.00328 **

Table 5: Summary of fixed factor effects on the normalized Log value of the second formant of (ah), with reference levels Elderly (Age) and Jaffa (Background). Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

	Estimate	Std. Error	<u>df</u>	t value	<u>Pr(> t)</u>
(Intercept)	1.80094	0.04673	22.83000	38.539	<2e-16 ***
<u>BackgroundGaza</u>	0.01857	0.04393	21.42000	0.423	0.6767
<u>BackgroundGazaRefugee</u>	0.10523	0.05048	22.55700	2.084	0.0486 *
<u>AgeMiddle</u>	-0.02509	0.04614	22.48800	-0.544	0.5920
<u>AgeYoung</u>	-0.11814	0.04495	23.64300	-2.628	0.0148 *

Table 6: Summary of fixed factor effects on the normalized Log value of the first formant of (ah), with reference levels Elderly (Age) and Gaza Refugee (Background). Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

	Estimate	Std. Error	df	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	0.579181	0.018934	28.712000	30.589	< 2e-16 ***
<u>BackgroundJaffa</u>	0.037198	0.020280	25.524000	1.834	0.07830
<u>BackgroundGaza</u>	0.047072	0.017595	28.300000	2.675	0.01227 *
<u>AgeMiddle</u>	0.008436	0.018545	25.465000	0.455	0.65304
<u>AgeYoung</u>	0.058291	0.018050	26.685000	3.229	0.00328 **

Table 7: Summary of fixed factor effects on the normalized Log value of the second formant of (ah), with reference levels Elderly (Age) and Gaza Refugee (Background). Signif. codes: 0

‘****’ 0.001 ‘***’ 0.01 ‘**’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

	Estimate	Std. Error	<u>df</u>	t value	<u>Pr(> t)</u>
(Intercept)	1.90617	0.04764	26.61700	40.010	<2e-16 ***
<u>BackgroundJaffa</u>	-0.10523	0.05048	22.55700	-2.084	0.0486 *
<u>BackgroundGaza</u>	-0.08665	0.04396	25.34800	-1.971	0.0597 .
<u>AgeMiddle</u>	-0.02509	0.04614	22.48800	-0.544	0.5920
<u>AgeYoung</u>	-0.11814	0.04495	23.64300	-2.628	0.0148 *