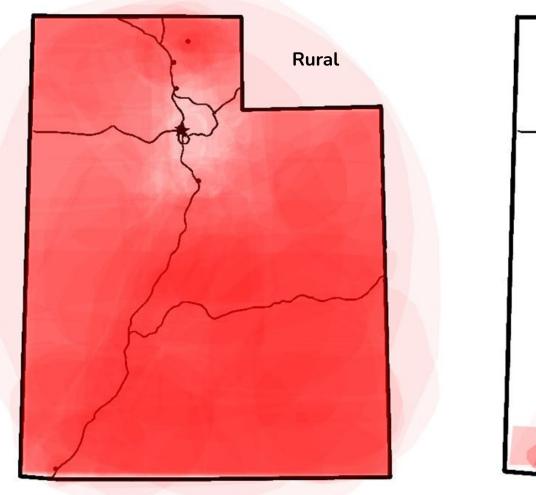


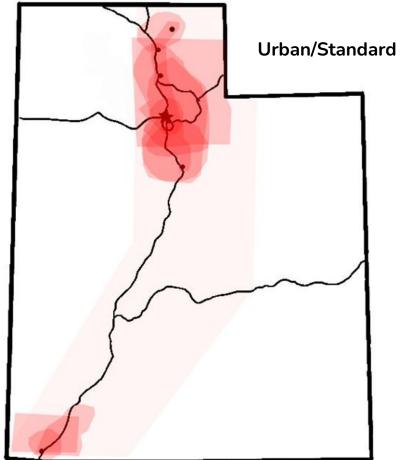
### Introduction

- Utahns generally have negative perceptions of their own speech (Savage 2014, Eddington & Brown 2021, Stanley 2023)
- Utahns are aware of certain features in their speech, namely pronunciation of "mountain" (Eddington & Savage 2012; Stanley & Vandiernet 2018; Eddington & Brown 2021, Stanley 2023)
- Previous dialectology research (Lillie 1998; Eddington 2022; Stanley 2022) indicates that speech
  in some areas of Utah are described as "Southern"; this is generally found to
  differentiate urban vs. rural regions
- Two experiments were developed to better understand this classification as well as general language regard in Utah.
  - Experiment 1: Draw-a-map task
  - Experiment 2: Perceptual Audio Survey

# Experiment 1: Draw-a-map task

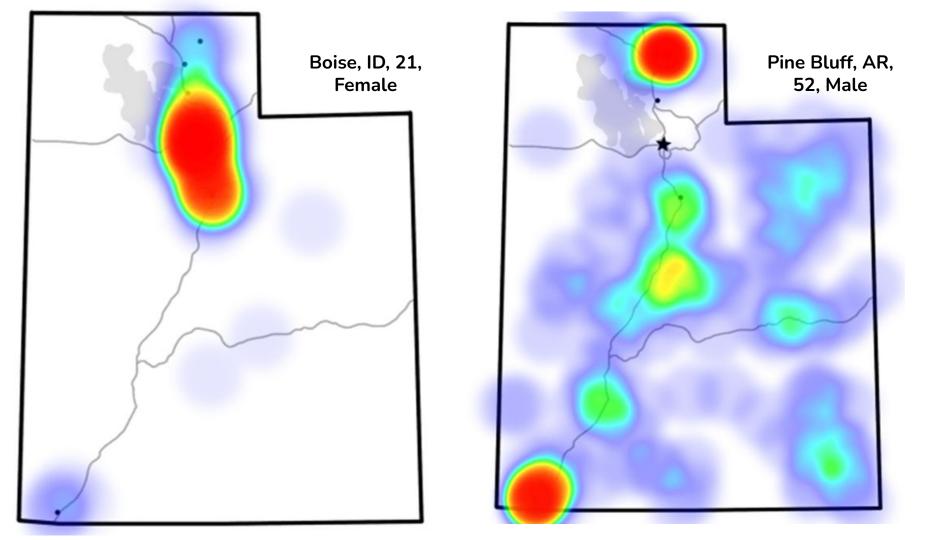
- Follows the methods used in previous draw-a-map studies (Preston 1989; Bucholtz et. al 2007; Lameli, Purschke & Kehrein 2008; Evans 2011; Stanley 2022)
- 194 surveys were collected
  - 96.4% of participants were age 18–25
  - 28.7% claimed Utah as their home state
- 12 label categories were created based off keywords
  - The "Rural" category had the highest token count with 128 references: hick, country(side), redneck, Southern, rural, farmer, cowboy, twang, sticks, boonies, small town, uneducated, Texan, drawl, pioneer
  - The "**Urban/Standard**" category had 11 references: standard, normal, average, resembles western U.S. dialect, city, urban
  - (For the other 10 categories, ask me in the Q&A.)





# **Experiment 2: Perceptual Audio Survey**

- Builds off existing methods of using voices as stimuli for placement in a geographic
   area (cf. "voice-placing task", Cramer & Montgomery 2016:10, or "dialect classification task," Chartier 2020)
- Slight deception
  - Speakers came from all over the US
  - Listeners were led to believe that speakers were from Utah.
  - Asked to place speakers on a map of Utah.
- 159 surveys were completed
  - 61% of participants were born 1994–2004 (ages 18–29)
  - 57.8% spent majority of childhood years in Utah



#### Conclusion

- Younger, western speakers were more likely to be placed in urban centers while older, southern speakers were placed away from urban centers.
  - Shin et al. (2020) finds similar results in South Korea with age.
- Although little evidence suggests Utah English has features of Southern American English, these features are indexical of rural Utah (and likely rural America)
- Perceptions don't always align across experiments
  - St. George (in Southern Utah) is perceived as sounding "Californian" in the draw-a-map task while actual Californian speakers in the perceptual audio survey were more likely to be placed in Northern Utah closer to Salt Lake City

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Category	Keywords	Count		
Rural	hick, country(side), redneck, Southern, rural, farmer, cowboy, twang, sticks, boonies, small town, uneducated, Texan, drawl, western, pioneer			
Standard	standard, normal, average, resembles western U.S. 11 dialect, city, urban			
Mormon	Church, Mormon, do not cuss (ex. fetch, flip, oh my heck, etc.), religious, General Conference, missionary, LDS, censored language			
Utah	Utah	78		
California	California, Valley Girl	14		
Idaho	Idaho	5		
Mountain	mountain, button, fountain, Layton, T-dropping, don't pronounce 'Ts', straightener	56		
CARD-CORD Merger	Switching o's and a's, born-barn, fark-fork (Spanish Fark), our-are, car-kor	7		
Pre-lateral Merger	feel-fill, mail-mel, meal-mill, Camille-Camill, pillow- pellow, milk-melk, well-whale, nail-nell, deal-dill, treadmeal-treadmill			
Sundee	Saturdee, Wensdee, Sunday = Sundeh	10		
WH Aspiration	strong "wh", wh as just h sound, white	5		
All State	*Participant circled entire state or wrote comment describing entire state	10		

Question #	Age	Sex	City and State
1	21	M	San Diego, CA
2	21	F	Boise, ID
3	32	F	Spokane, WA
4	75	M	Mesa, AZ
5	32	M	Idaho Falls, ID
6	29	F	Ogden, UT
7	31	F	San Diego, CA
8	22	F	Berkeley, CA
9	50	M	Charleston, SC
10	30	M	West Jordan, UT
11	52	M	Pine Bluff, AR
12	59	F	New Orleans, LA
13	60	F	Milwaukee, WI