

A NOVEL APPROACH TO CATEGORISING EXTRINSIC LEXICAL UNITS IN A CORPUS OF WELSH-LANGUAGE TWEETS

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1. What is an Extrinsic Lexical Unit?
2. Extrinsic Lexical Units in Welsh
3. Pragmatic Markers
4. Methodology and Data Analysis
5. Summation



WHAT IS AN EXTRINSIC LEXICAL UNIT?

(and why am I calling them that?)

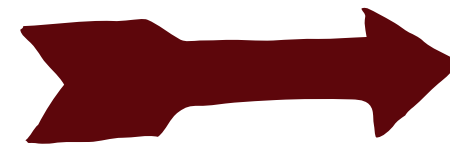


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TERMINOLOGY

Poplack (2018):
"donor language"

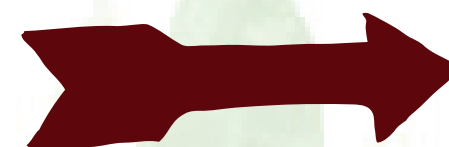


"native language" or
"recipient language"

Grosjean (2008):
"base language"

or

"host language"



"guest language"



**NATIVE
LANGUAGE**



**FOREIGN
LANGUAGE**



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**DONOR
LANGUAGE**



**RECIPIENT
LANGUAGE**



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**HOST
LANGUAGE**



**GUEST
LANGUAGE**



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INTRINSIC

Latin *intrinsecus*
"internally, from
within".


EXTRINSIC

Latin *extrinsecus*
"externally,
from outside".



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whole items
formed from
language-intrinsic
morphemes

whole items
formed
language-
extrinsically



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extrinsic-language
morpheme(s)
used to form
longer words



Whole ELUs

aquarium
eau-de-vie
whisky
feng shui
axolotl



EL morphemes

aqualung
waterable
aquaphobia
vodkas
whiskyish



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extrinsic root + intrinsic root	<i>aqua lung</i>
intrinsic root + extrinsic derivational	<i>water able</i>
extrinsic root + extrinsic root	<i>aqua phobia</i>
extrinsic root + intrinsic derivational	<i>whisky ish</i>
extrinsic root + intrinsic inflectional	<i>vodka s</i>



extrinsic root + intrinsic root	<i>aqua lung</i>
intrinsic root + extrinsic derivational	<i>water able</i>
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extrinsic root + intrinsic inflectional	<i>vodka s</i>



INTRINSIC LEXICAL UNIT

- * developed directly from intrinsic lexical resources

or

- * developed from extrinsic unit(s), using intrinsic derivational/compounding processes, to create a unit that does not exist in the extrinsic language itself



EXTRINSIC LEXICAL UNIT

- * has a (near-)identical counterpart in another language with which there is a history of contact (allowing for differences of spelling and inflection)
- * has a meaning similar to, or derived from, the meaning of that counterpart



EXTRINSIC LEXICAL UNITS IN WELSH

(borrowings, loanwords, or something else?)



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HISTORY OF LANGUAGE CONTACT

Brythonic: Other Celtic languages; Vulgar Latin

Old Welsh: Other Celtic languages; Old English

Middle Welsh: Middle English; Flemish; Irish; French

Modern Welsh: Modern English; BSL; a growing
range of other languages



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ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENGLISH WORDS



Follow

The thing with the Welsh language, is that half of it is English because there's no Welsh word for most things 😂 pointless language

1 1



Tenby in Welsh is Dynbych Y Pysgod 😂 how do you turn a 5 letter word into a sentence like

1



Follow

I've learnt a lot of Welsh from road signs. This week I've upgraded to hospital signage. But disappointed in the number of English words just phonetically transcribed into Welsh but I guess ffisiotherapi and endosgopi weren't part of the ancient tradition 🇬🇧



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ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENGLISH WORDS



Follow



Mae llawer o ddramâu bendigedig ar @S4C
yn ddiweddar ond maen nhw'n cael ei
andwyo gyda gormod o fratiaith fel
'Wenglish'. Mae'n drueni iawn

“There are lots of fantastic dramas on S4C recently, but they’re all ruined with too much slang like ‘Wenglish’. It’s a real shame.”



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BORROWINGS FROM ENGLISH(?)

saim ("grease")

from M.E. "seim" or Old French "saim"

babi ("baby")

from M.E. "baby" - or the other way around?
(Durkin, 2014)

tacsi ("taxi")

from Mod.E. "taxi" - or is it just an
internationalism?



WHY DOES IT MATTER?

The vocabulary we choose to accept as "Welsh" can influence

- * outcomes for children in Welsh-medium education
- * interactional competence in Welsh learners
- * confidence/willingness to speak Welsh



BORROWINGS OR CODESWITCHES?

Poplack and others:

- * B and CS are separate categories
- * Bs are morphosyntactically and phonologically integrated
- * CSs retain extrinsic-language morphosyntax and phonology (phonological criteria have been modified over time by Poplack)

Myers-Scotton and others:

- * B and CS form a continuum
- * Bs are frequently-used items
- * Both Bs and CSs will be morphosyntactically integrated to some extent
- * phonological integration may depend on the social status on the extrinsic language



BORROWINGS OR CODESWITCHES?

Deuchar, Webb-Davies and Donnelly (2018):

"Listedness" - is the extrinsic lexical unit in a "community dictionary"?

"Listed" verbs: rate of soft mutation similar to that of intrinsic verbs.

"Unlisted" verbs: lower mutation, less frequent.

∴ Borrowings are items with high or low frequency and high integration

Code-switches are items with low frequency and low integration



PRAGMATIC MARKERS

(and why they're a pain in the behind-head)



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WHAT ARE PRAGMATIC MARKERS?

Characteristics of PMs:

- * units of one or more words which carry metalinguistic information
- * any propositional meaning relates to text/context construction
- * occur at clausal/phonological/discourse boundaries
- * can be removed from a sentence without grammatical violation



WHAT ARE PRAGMATIC MARKERS?

Cytuno! Dim ond y creme de la creme sy'n deall wedyn! Bach o ffrangeg fyna hefyd
#deallYCwbwl haha

"Agreed! Only the creme de la creme understand **then**! A bit of French there **too**!
#understandItAll **haha**"



THE PROBLEM OF EXTRINSIC PMs

Stammers (2010)

Tests for morphological integration of English verbs into Welsh:

* Do they show soft mutation in the appropriate contexts?

wnes i ddjio ar gyfer priodas ffrindiau

do-PST-1S I DJ-VBZ for wedding friend-PL

"I DJed for [my] friends' wedding"



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THE PROBLEM OF EXTRINSIC PMs

Stammers (2010)

Tests for morphological integration of English verbs into Welsh:

- * Do they show soft mutation in the appropriate contexts?
- * Do they appear only in periphrastic constructions, or also with synthetic morphology?

nid fi dwîtiodd hwn

not me tweet-PST this-MASC-SG

"I didn't tweet this"



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THE PROBLEM OF EXTRINSIC PMs

The formation of adverbs in Welsh:

- * Usually accomplished with an adverbializer particle, "yn",
+ adjective
- * This "yn" triggers soft mutation on the relevant consonants

mae pob llyfr ar gael yn ddigidol

be-3SG-PRS every book for getting PTCL-ADVZ digital

"every book is available digitally"



THE PROBLEM OF EXTRINSIC PMs

BUT English PMs in adverbial form are often borrowed whole:

absoliwtly bril
"absolutely bril[liant]"



THE PROBLEM OF EXTRINSIC PMs

Tests for phonological integration of English words into Welsh:

- * Almost all Welsh speakers are Welsh-English bilinguals
- * Their Welsh-English tends to be pronounced with Welsh phonology
- * Extrinsic English-origin items in Welsh largely show no difference from the same items as used in the same speakers' English



A POTENTIAL ALTERNATIVE?

* Welsh and English orthographic systems are quite different:

cuddle /'kiðlɛ/ (CY) /'kʌdl/ (EN)

dial /'di:æɫ/ (CY) /'daɪəl/ (EN)

/mais/ *mice* (EN) *maes* (CY)



A POTENTIAL ALTERNATIVE?

- * Welsh and English orthographic systems are quite different
- * Long-established loanwords are usually orthographically adapted:

sialens

"challenge"

(1547)

dawns

"dance"

C14

(from M.E. "daunce")

coffi

"coffee"

C16



A POTENTIAL ALTERNATIVE?

- * Welsh and English orthographic systems are quite different
- * Long-established loanwords are usually orthographically adapted
- * Orthographic adaptation should affect PMs as much as other words



METHODOLOGY AND DATA ANALYSIS

(and maybe a few conclusions)



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THE CORPUS

- * Roughly 1m words
- * Tweets written from 2007-2018 with Welsh as the main language
- * All data anonymized before analysis
- * Chosen to reflect spontaneous, spoken Welsh as closely as possible



THE INITIAL ANALYSIS - DERWEN



a.k.a.

Dichell Esboniadol

Ramadegol y Wenglish

(Wenglish Grammatical-
Explanatory Device)



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THE INITIAL ANALYSIS - DERWEN

- * Part-of-speech tagger for code-mixed Welsh-English bilingual data, including non-standard orthography and dialectal forms
- * Uses phonological translation of orthographic forms to find English words in Welsh orthography
- * Based on initial work by the CorCenCC team
- * Coming to GitHub soon...



A CLOSER LOOK AT A SELECTION OF PMs

- * 60 initial candidate PMs (e.g. *awesome*, *hooray*, *no way*)
- * 33 of these were sufficiently prevalent to make it into the final analysis
- * Coded for orthography (Welsh, English, Mixed)
- * Coded for presence in two major Welsh dictionaries
- * Coded for frequency in a reference corpus of English tweets



A CLOSER LOOK AT A SELECTION OF PMs

Welsh = orthography entirely adapted to Welsh:

eniwê

siriysli

ôsym



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A CLOSER LOOK AT A SELECTION OF PMs

Welsh = orthography entirely adapted to Welsh

English = orthography entirely unadapted to Welsh:

literally

definately

awsum



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A CLOSER LOOK AT A SELECTION OF PMs

Welsh = orthography entirely adapted to Welsh

English = orthography entirely unadapted to Welsh

Mixed = features of both orthographies:

tho *oh diar* *finali*



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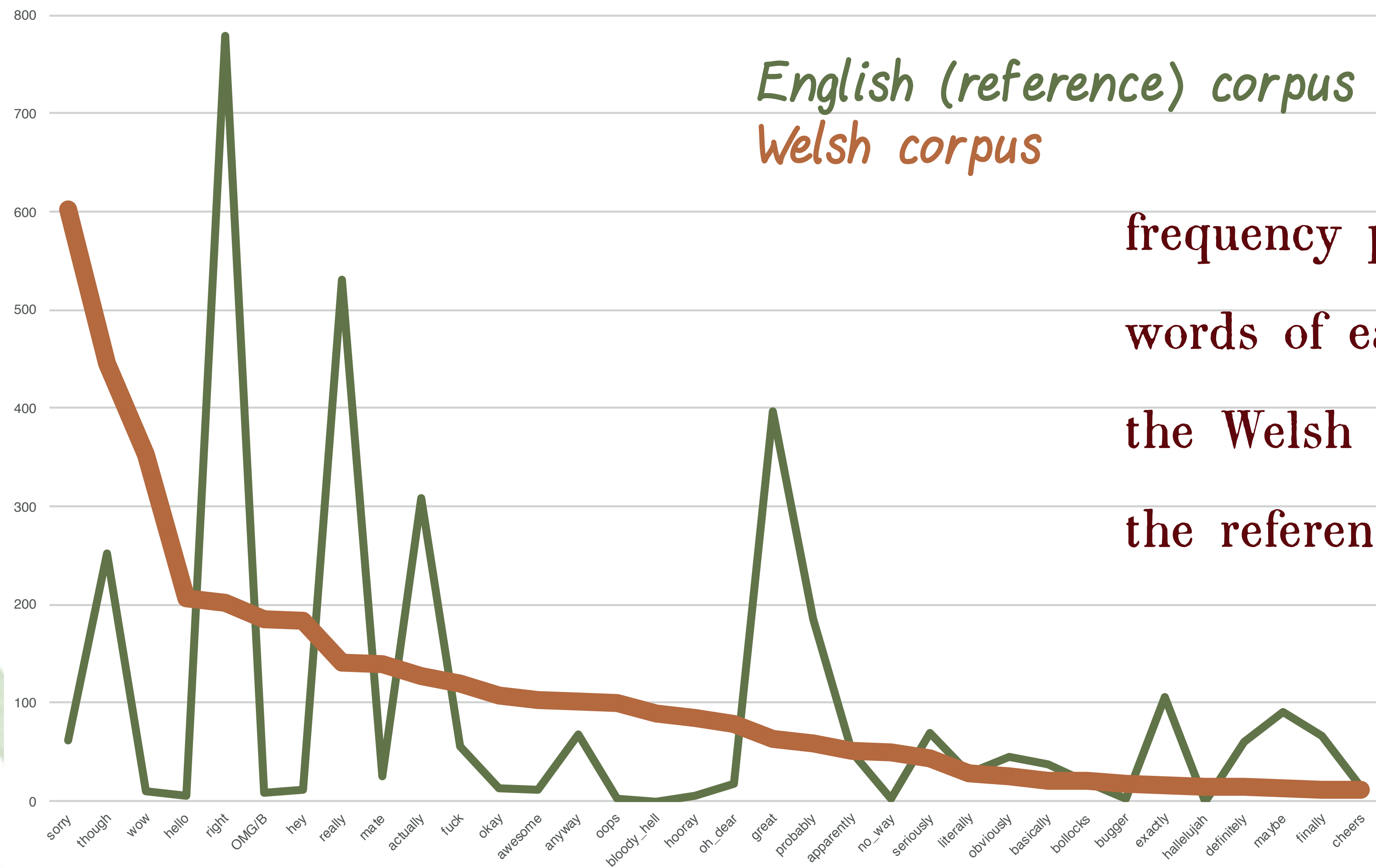


Lemma	Welsh	English	Mixed	Grand Total
actually	14	112	1	127
anyway	53	42	6	101
apparently	5	44	2	51
awesome	25	78	0	103
basically	0	21	0	21
bloody_hell	52	10	27	89
bugger	7	8	3	18
cheers	1	10	0	11
definitely	3	11	0	14
exactly	0	16	0	16
finally	0	11	1	12
literally	2	27	0	29
maybe	0	13	0	13
no_way	18	31	0	49
obviously	1	24	0	25
okay	93	14	1	108
probably	6	53	0	59
really	101	39	1	141
seriously	12	31	0	43
though	194	114	137	445
wow	228	124	0	352
Grand Total	815	833	179	1827



English (reference) corpus
Welsh corpus

frequency per million
words of each PM in
the Welsh corpus and
the reference corpus



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CorCenC

buggar	1	aniwai	1
bygger	1	aniwe	1
bygggyr	1	anywe	3
bygar	1	eniway	1
bygyr	6	eniwe	46
bugger	8	eniwê	2
		eniwei	5
		anyway	42



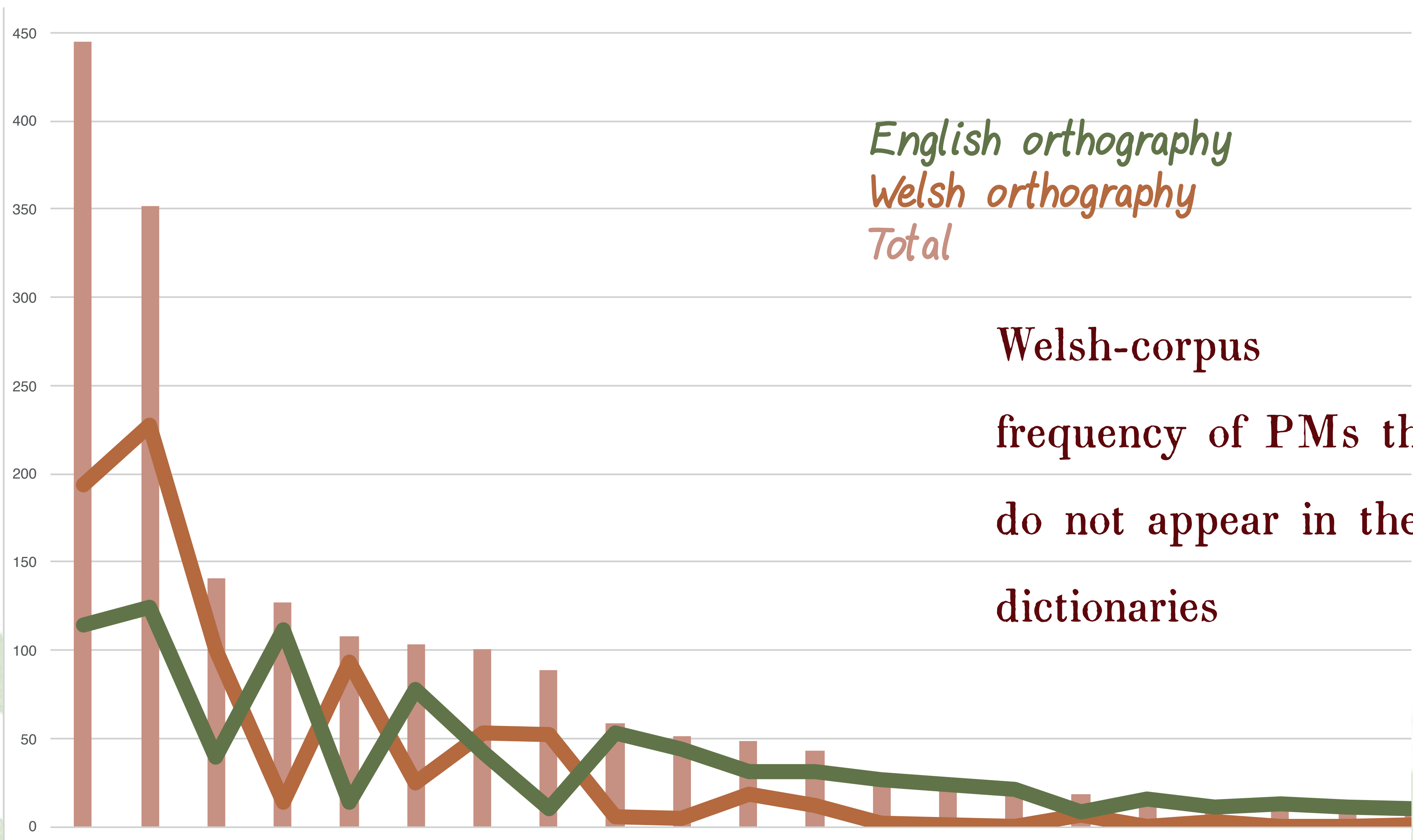
gret	36		aleliwia	2
grêt	24		haleliwia	12
great	4			
helo	185		reit	163
hello	21		right	39

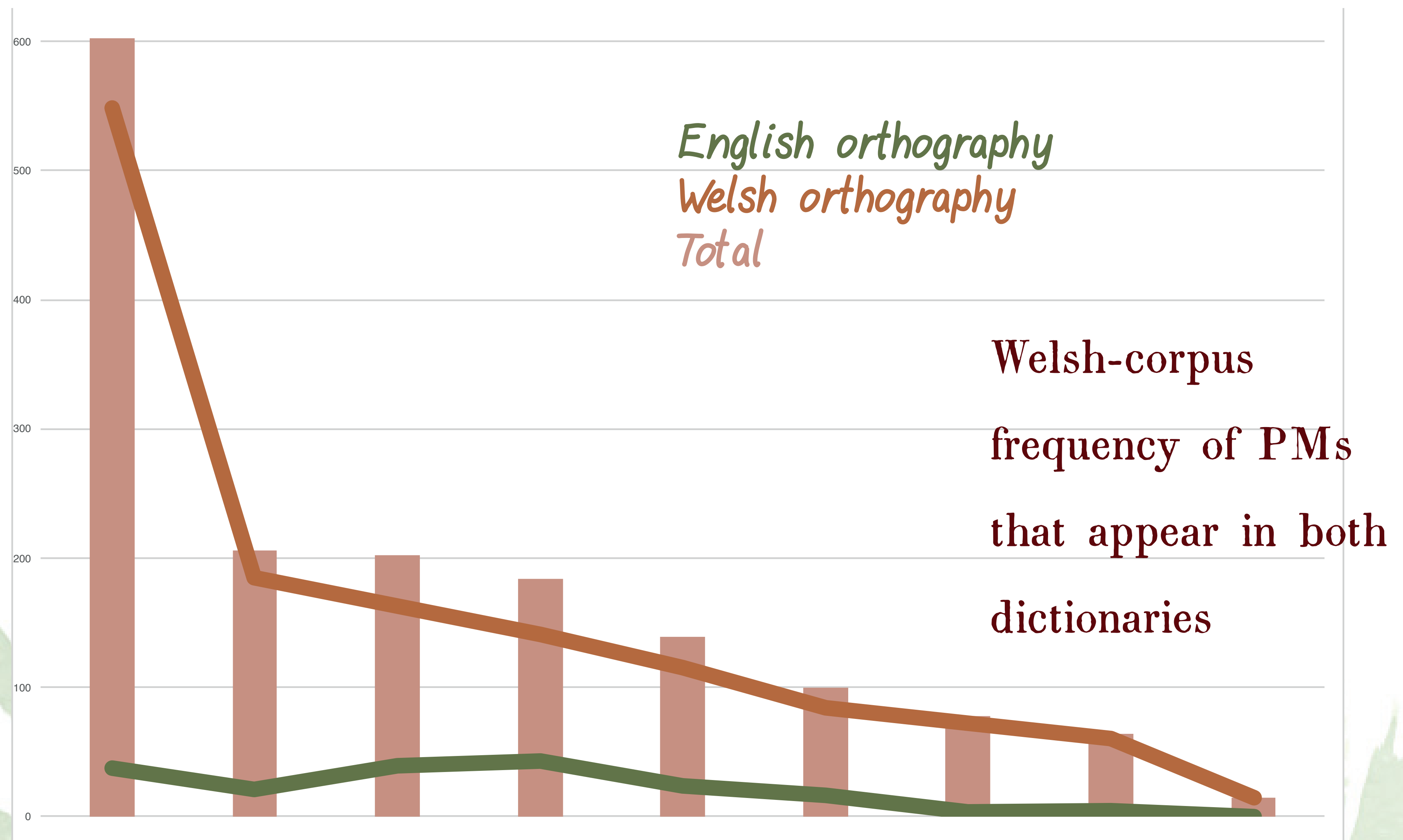


English orthography
Welsh orthography
Total

Welsh-corpus

frequency of PMs that
do not appear in the
dictionaries





SUMMATION

(and what's next)



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DIOLCH! TIGE TANK!



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