
LANGUAGES IN THE PLURILINGUAL AND PLURICULTURAL WORLD:

A Conference on the Currents and Use of Spanish, English, Filipino,
and Chavacano in Selected Domains

Varieties of English Worldwide: Philippines English in the Context of Asian Englishes

Javier Calle Martín



UNIVERSIDAD
DE MÁLAGA

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Introduction (i)

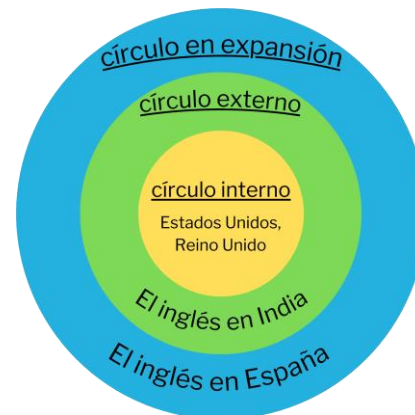
- The spread of English has seen the development of many different varieties of English.
- New varieties developed in these countries and some of these later became institutionalised
- Different varieties of English across many parts of the world, including many African countries, across Asia and in the Caribbean
- The **proliferation of terminologies** and concepts to refer to the global uses of English in the post 1950s diffusion and cross-cultural functions and identities of varieties of English:
 - International English
 - Lingua franca English
 - Global English
 - **World English**

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Introduction (ii)

- Varieties of English are not restricted to these postcolonial settings, as there are also varieties within the traditional homes of English, both in UK and in America, i.e. Scottish English, Irish English, Cornwall English, etc.
- Kachru's **Concentric Circles Model** provides an adequate starting point by categorising English into three groups: the inner, the outer and the expanding circles (1985: 12-13; 2009: 569)



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Introduction (iii)

- Kachru's **Concentric Circles Model** provides an adequate starting point by categorising English into three groups: the inner, the outer and the expanding circles (1985: 12-13; 2009: 569)
 - **The inner circle**: The English of GB, USA and settlement colonies in general. The new Englishes that developed in these colonies depended more on the speech of the settlers themselves: AmE, CanE, AusE and NZE
 - **The outer circle**: The Englishes which developed in the trade or exploitation colonies, such as those in Asia and Africa, were naturally more influenced by the languages of the indigenous peoples, simply because there was more contact between the colonizers and the locals: IndE, SingE, PhilE, HKE, SAE, NigE, KenE, JamE
 - **The expanding circle**: In countries where English is traditionally learned as a foreign language and in which it plays little or no administrative or institutional role: Spain, Argentina

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Introduction (iv)

- Some years later, Schneider proposed his **Dynamic Model** assuming the existence of an underlying uniform process driving the formation of many post-colonial varieties of English, conceived of a progression of **five stages** (2007):
- 1. **Foundation**: English is brought to the new territory by a group of settlers and begins to be used on a regular basis in a country where it was not used before.
 - Both groups see themselves as distinct from the other
 - The settlers become representatives of the source society.
 - In sociolinguistic terms, the contact serves utilitarian purposes

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Introduction (v)

- 2. **Exonormative stabilisation**: After a while, English is regularly spoken in a new environment, and it is formally established as the language of administration, education, the legal system, etc.
 - Bilingualism spreads among the settlers and the indigenous population.
 - Linguistically speaking, fundamental changes in the linguistic system of English are triggered by both communities (i.e. the nature of English as spoken in the new country is slowly modified)
- 3. **Nativisation**: The phase of both cultural and linguistic transformation in their way towards independence.
 - At this stage many countries ultimately gained political independence and others work toward it.
 - Contacts with both groups occur on a regular basis.
 - The settlers are usually divided into innovative and conservative speakers and the most important changes are found in vocabulary, phonology, prepositional usage, although morpho-syntax is also sporadically affected by developing constructions peculiar to the source country.

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Introduction (vi)

- 4. **Endonormative stabilisation**: This phase presupposes political independence and the community is entitled to decide language matters on its own.
 - The settlers now perceive themselves as members of the new-born nation.
 - The new identity results in the gradual adoption of local forms of English.
 - As a result, a new language variety appears which is distinct in certain respects from the language form than was transported originally.
 - Dictionaries, grammars and usage guides proliferate.
- 5. **Differentiation**: Political independence has given way to a stable young country and the emergence of a new variety of English as part of this process follows.
 - The citizens define themselves as members of smaller groups (gender, age, social groups, etc.) and contacts are determined by the individual social networks.
 - This is not the end point of linguistic evolution as new varieties of the new varieties emerge → regional and social markers, linguistic markers (accents, lexical expressions, structural patterns).

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Introduction (vii)

- And?
 - Australian English (AusE): Phase 5 since 1980s
 - NZE (NZE): Phase 5 since 1990s
 - Singapore English (SingE): Phase 4 since 1970s
 - Honk Kong English (HKE): Phase 3 since 1960s
 - Indian English (IndE): Phase 3 with early symptoms of phase 4
 - Philippines English (Phile): Phase 3 with signs of codification in phase 4

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Philippines English (i)

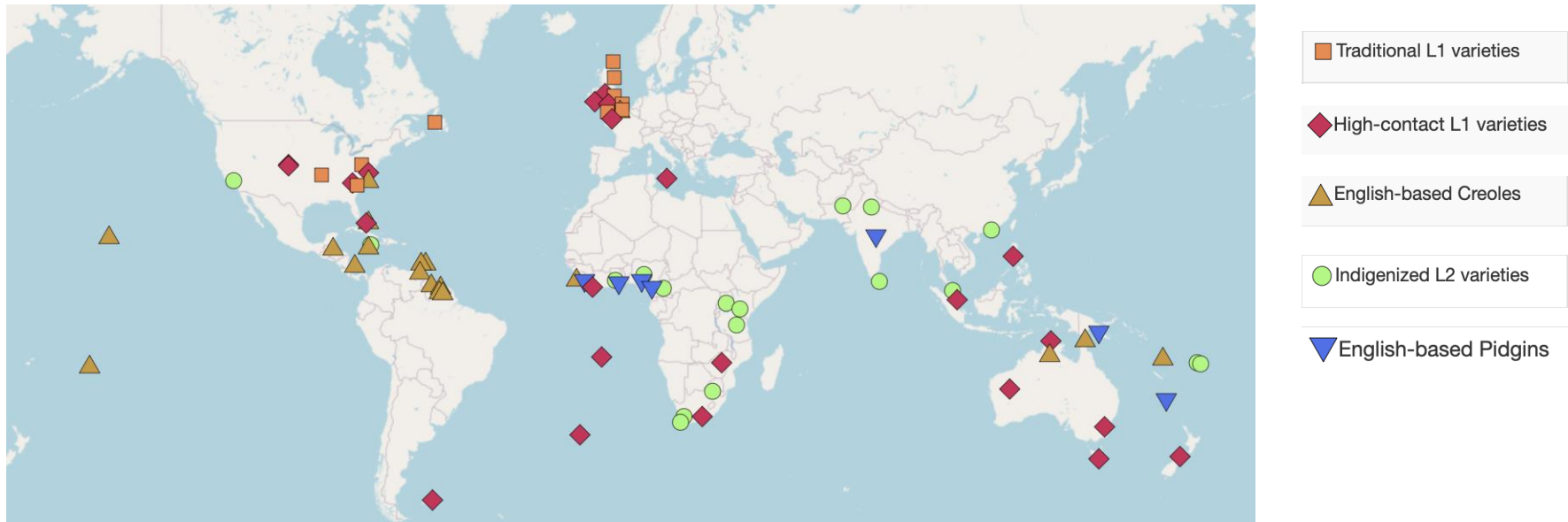
- PhilE is one of the few **American-transplanted Englishes**, introduced by American colonization in 1898
- **300.000 users** (4% population) at the beginning of the 20th century and 42 million (70%) at the end of the century
- English regarded as one of the two **official** languages together with Filipino
- The language is used in **government, education, business, science and technology, and the arts** but it has also penetrated the personal and private lives of Filipinos, where code-switching is prevalent
- Proficiency in English is often equated with socio-economic status
- PhilE is entering a stage of structural sistematicization and is being codified through dictionaries and grammars → endonormative stabilisation (Borlongan 2011)

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Philippines English (ii)

- *The Electronic World Atlas of Varieties of English* (eWAVE - Kortmann, Lunkenheimer and Ehret 2020): <http://ewave.atlas.org>



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Philippines English (ii)

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Philippine English

Philippine English is one of the very few American-transplanted Englishes. The language was introduced in the country by American colonization that started in 1898. From only 300,000 users or 4% of the population at the beginning of the 20th century, it is estimated that there were around 42 million or 70% of the population who are able to use English, almost fifty years after the American colonization ended at the end of the century (Gonzalez, 1996). In the implementing 1987 Constitution, English is regarded as one of the two official languages of the Philippines, the other one being the national language Filipino. It also interacts with 180 other Austronesian-type languages used in the country, nine of them considered major languages. English plays a major role in the Philippine society, offering a rightfully unique rendering of the psycho-sociolinguistic phenomenon of the spread of English: A sizeable number of Filipinos even learn it as a first language (and sometimes only language). The language is widely used in government, education, business, science and technology, and the arts but it has also penetrated the personal and private lives of Filipinos, where code-switching can be prevalent. Proficiency in English may also be equated with socio-economic status; those with higher socio-economic status tend to be more proficient in the language. Philippine English is presently entering a stage of structural systematization (cf. Borlongan & Lim, 2012) and is being codified through dictionaries and grammars. Consequently, some claims are made that Philippine English is already at the phase of endonormative stabilization (Borlongan, 2011).

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No.	Feature	Value
1	She/her used for inanimate referents	C - feature exists, but is extremely rare
2	He/him used for inanimate referents	D - attested absence of feature
3	Alternative forms/phrases for referential (non-dummy) it	B - feature is neither pervasive nor extremely rare
4	Alternative forms/phrases for dummy it	D - attested absence of feature
5	Generalized third person singular pronoun: subject pronouns	X - feature is not applicable (given the structural make-up of the variety/P/C)
6	Generalized third person singular pronoun: object pronouns	X - feature is not applicable (given the structural make-up of the variety/P/C)
7	Me instead of I in coordinate subjects	B - feature is neither pervasive nor extremely rare
8	Myself/meself instead of I in coordinate subjects	C - feature exists, but is extremely rare

Glottocode: [phil1246](#)

Informant

Ariane Macalinga Borlongan and Joo Hyuk Lim [cite](#)

Coordinates [WGS84](#) 14°39'N, 121°03'E
14.65, 121.05

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Philippines English (ii)

- The Electronic World Atlas of Varieties of English (eWAVE - Kortmann, Lunkenheimer and Ehret 2020): <http://ewave.atlas.org>
- PhilE defined as a high-contact L1 variety
- **Obligatory/pervasive features:**
 - **Levelling of past tense/past participle verb forms:** past tense replacing the past participle
 - **Levelling of past tense/past participle verb forms:** past participle replacing the past tense
 - Inverted word order in indirect questions (i.e. I am wondering what are you gonna do)
 - No inversion / no auxiliaries in *yes / no* questions (i.e. You liked India?)
 - *Like* as a focusing device (i.e. How did you get away with that like?)

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Philippines English (ii)

- The Electronic World Atlas of Varieties of English (eWAVE - Kortmann, Lunkenheimer and Ehret 2020): <http://ewave.atlas.org>
- Not extremely rare features:
 - *Me* instead of *I* in coordinate subjects (i.e. me and my brother)
 - No gender distinction in 3rd person singular (i.e. my mother, he's a school teacher)
 - Object pronoun drop (i.e. You got tickets? No, sold already)
 - Use of definite article where BrE has indefinite article (i.e. I had the toothache)
 - Use of indefinite article where BrE has definite article (i.e. A sun was shining)
 - Use of definite article where BrE favours zero (i.e. Poor people were staved with the hunger)

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Philippines English (iii)

- Not extremely rare features (cont.):
 - No number distinction in demonstratives (i.e. I've watched this children)
 - Use of the progressive with stative verbs (i.e. I'm liking this)
 - Regularisation of irregular verbs (i.e. catch – catched – catched)
 - Multiple negation / negative concord (i.e. he won't do no harm)
 - Invariant *don't* for all persons in the present (i.e. He don't like me)
 - Invariant non-concord tags (i.e. they had them in the house, isn't it?)
 - Existential *there is* with plural subjects (i.e. there's two men)
 - *As what / than what* in comparative clauses (i.e. it is harder than what you think)
 - Conjunction doubling (i.e. he has been at school for 5 years, still yet he's not tired)
 - Omission of prepositions (i.e. he came out hospital)

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Objectives (i)

- This presentation analyses three linguistic features:
- **Orthography**: the spelling variation between the suffixes *-ise* vs *-ize* (Calle-Martín, J. 2022. “Spelling Forms in Competition: the Case of *-ise* vs *-ize*”. *English Today* 38.3: 194-204).
 - French/Latin: *advertise, authorise, baptise, circumcise, criticise, exercise, recognise*
 - Greek: *anathematize, anatomize, epitomize, metamorphize, phlebotomize, philosophize, synchronize*
- **Morphology**: the expression of perfect meaning (past participle vs simple past) (Seoane-Posse, E. et al. 2013. “The Expression of the Perfect in East and South-East Asian Englishes”. *English World-wide* 34: 1-25).
 - I *have never seen* that place in my life vs I *never saw* that place in my life
- **Syntax**: the split infinitive (Calle-Martín, J. 2014. “The Split Infinitive in the Asian Varieties of English”. *Nordic Journal of English Studies* 13: 129-146)
 - Split form: to *proficiently* do the homework
 - Full form: to do the homework *proficiently* / *proficiently* to do the homework

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The *eyes* group across varieties of English (i)

- *-ise* and *-ize* are derivational affixes used for verb formation in English with high-frequency verbs and rare coinages:
 - The suffix *-ize*: a Greek verbal ending transmitted through Lat/OF and initially associated with Gr bases (i.e. *baptize*)
 - The suffix *-ise*: a French ending etymologically connected with French verbs ending in *-iser* (i.e. *realise*)
- Grammars and usage guides have since then adopted a purist approach proposing to spell words with a Gr etymon with *-ize* and Latinate ones with *-ise*
- This etymological rationale is opaque to modern users and there has been a pressure, at least in BrE, to standardise on the *-s* spelling on the basis of the French form, while other sources such as the *OED*, *The Times*, etc. opted for the *-z* spelling on the grounds of its pronunciation

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The *eyes* group across varieties of English (ii)

- Today the choice between *-ise* and *-ize* depends on **geographical preferences**, the latter ascribed to AmE while BrE allows either spelling (Carney 1997: 65).
- This is a simplistic description in view of the number of verbs which can adopt either spelling. There is a growing tendency today for the use of ***-ize* in academic prose**, both with high frequency verbs and rare coinages.
- Variation increases when it comes to the different **varieties of English worldwide**. Among the inner circle varieties, “both American and Canadian publishers restrict themselves to *-ize* while Australian and New Zealand publishers tend to use *-ise* more consistently than their British counterparts, with *-ize* forms being a sign of learned and scientific writing in those varieties” (Bauer 2002: 62).

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The *eyes* group across varieties of English (iii)

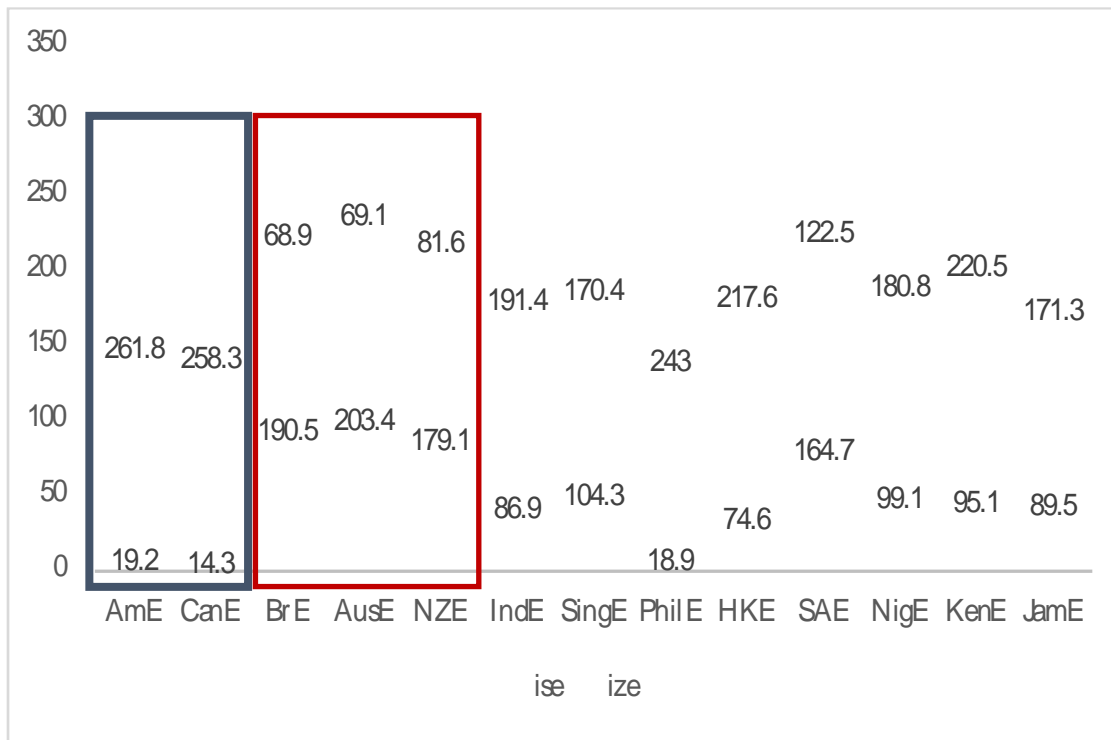
- **Corpus of Global Web-based English (GloWbE):**
 - 1.9 billion words from 340,000 websites in 20 different English-speaking countries using a random selection of web pages and blogs dated December 2012
 - **Web pages** and **blogs** are reliable sources of information to obtain fresh and reliable data from the speakers of a variety of English
 - **Web pages** are taken to represent more formal writing for general purposes, requiring a more elaborated and complex type of prose
 - **Blogs** display a less formal instantaneous writing, often consisting of individual group discussions on a particular topic, which implies a less elaborated and simpler type of prose

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The eyes group across varieties of English (iv)

- Inner circle: two tendencies stand out



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The *eyes* group across varieties of English (v)

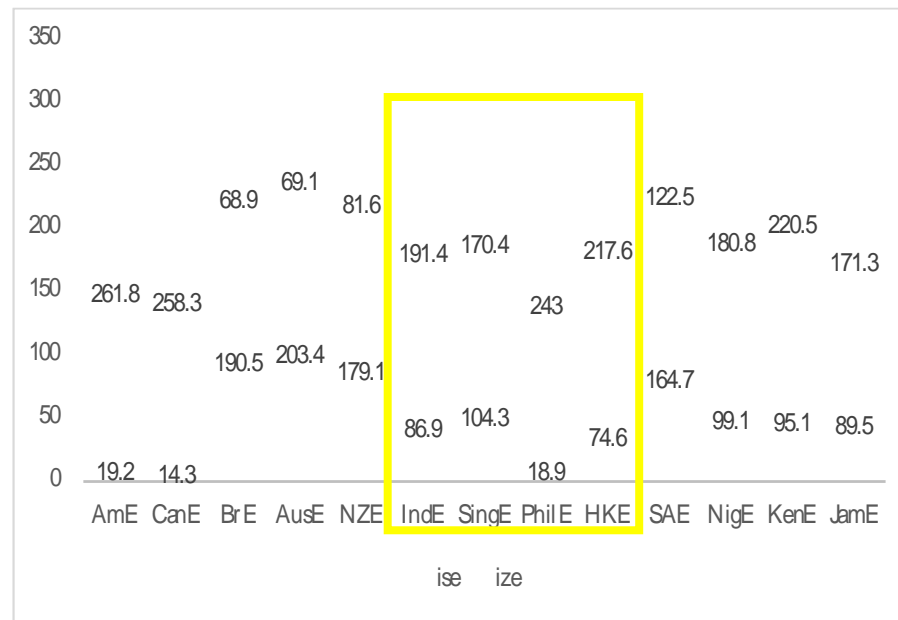
- Inner circle:
- The *-ize* form systematically predominates in AmE and CanE. This is the result of the direct contact of Canada with the American language and culture
- The *-ise* form, on the other, is erratic, as it is the preferred form in BrE, AusE and NZE, although *-ize* finds room in these varieties (+25%)
 - AusE and NZE have consolidated as distinctive varieties of English with their own norms, most of them relying on BrE as a result of a national hostility to the American usage (Burridge 2010: 148).
 - There is a process of Americanization driven by young speakers, progressively spreading the use of *-ize*

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The eyes group across varieties of English (vi)

- Outer circle:
- Moot point: to discern whether the outer circle varieties have adopted the American- or the British-based model



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The *eyes* group across varieties of English (vii)

- **Outer circle** (Asian Englishes):
- Moot point: to discern whether the outer circle varieties have adopted the American- or the British-based model. **Americanization?**
- In Asia the dilemma is resolved for the adoption of the American form, however the phenomenon evolves at a different speed
 - PhilE, as a result of its American provenance, is clearly pioneering the diffusion of *-ize*
 - HKE follows at a considerable distance
 - IndE and SingE would be at the end of this continuum



Why?

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The *eyes* group across varieties of English (viii)

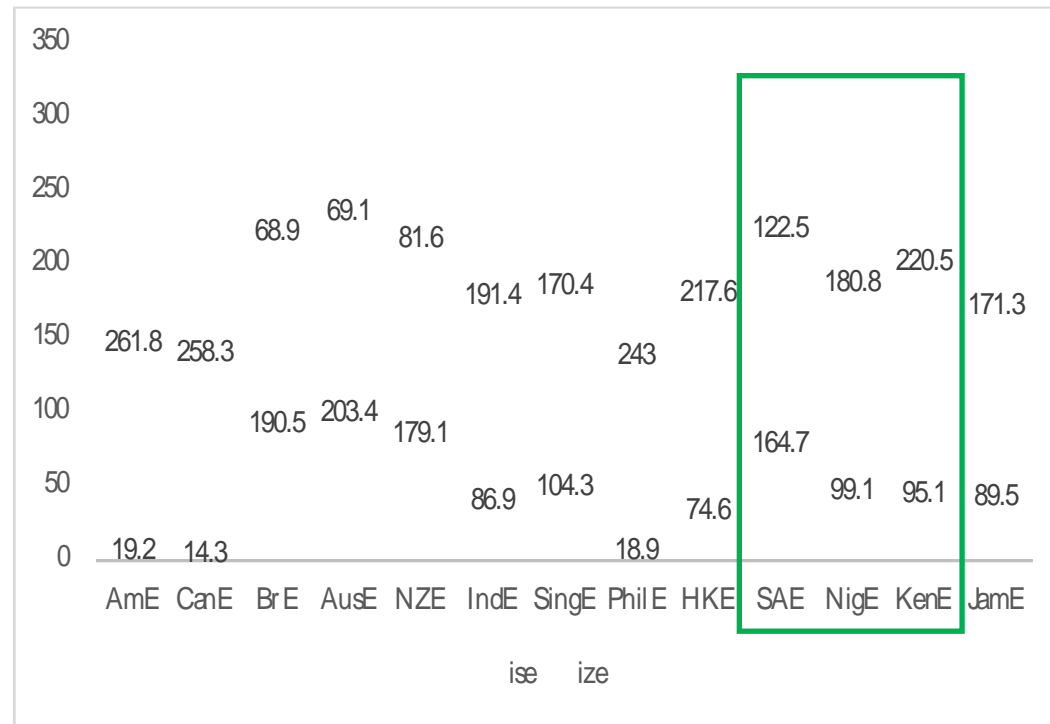
- **Outer circle** (Asian Englishes):
 - IndE is considered as a conservative variety of English, often consistent to the BrE practice and impervious to morpho-syntactic innovations (Seoane and Suárez 2013: 12) as a result of the 200-year period of British domination from 1765 to 1947.
 - SingE is even more conservative in spite of its proneness to innovations (Seoane 2017: 118). The government encouraged teachers “to promote standard English in the classroom and ensure that pupils develop the ability to communicate proficiently in this formal variety”. This standard has had greater impact on spelling than on the other levels.

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The eyes group across varieties of English (ix)

- Outer circle (African Englishes):
- Two tendencies are observed



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The *eyes* group across varieties of English (x)

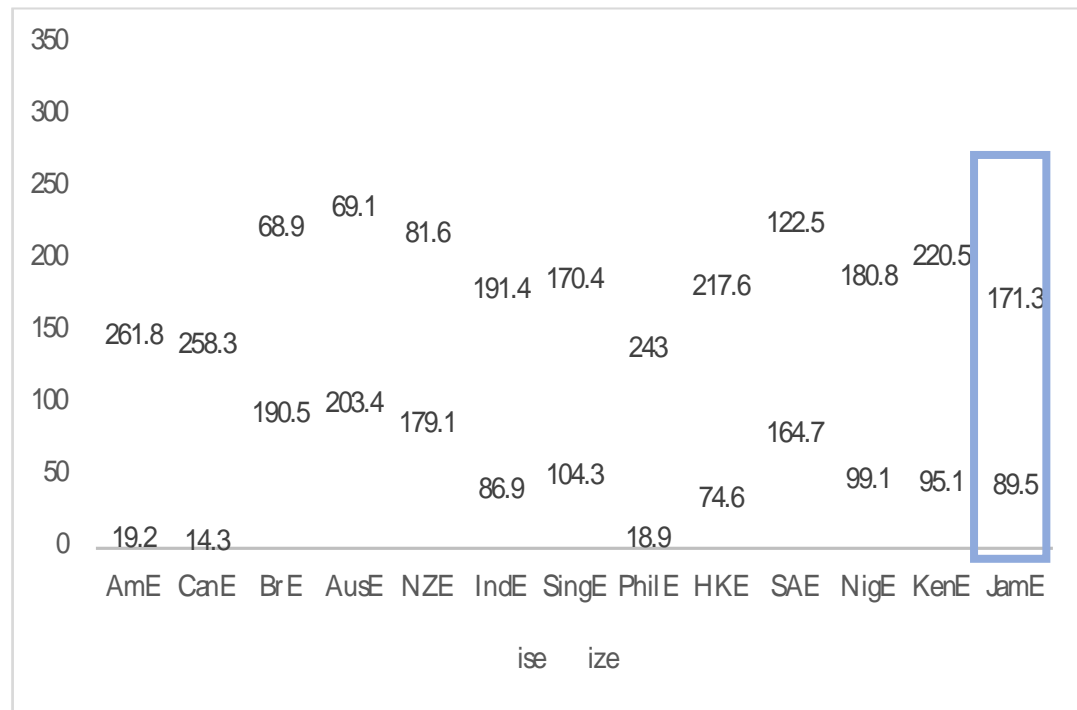
- **Outer circle** (African Englishes):
 - Two tendencies are observed
 - SAE is more prone to retain the BrE spelling, although *-ize* closely follows
 - The BrE imprint is the outcome of the policy of Anglicisation by the British when they retook control of the territory from Dutch hands in 1806 lasting until 1910 when the Union of South Africa was formed giving English and the Dutch the status of co-official languages
 - NigE and KenE are more prone to the adoption on *-ize*, KenE in particular
 - English in East Africa is based on the characteristic features of New Englishes, so “the theoretical BrE norm in grammar is upheld in books but rarely used in present-day East Africa” (Schmied 2006: 191) > a growing interest in American culture

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The eyes group across varieties of English (xi)

- Outer circle (Jamaican English):



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The *eyes* group across varieties of English (xii)

- Outer circle (Jamaican English):
- The arrival of English in Jamaica is the result of the colonialist expansion throughout the West Caribbean in the 17th century
 - This variety is “more British-oriented, at least in its phonology, though in the last century American and Canadian influence can be documented” (Aceto 2006: 211)
 - The relevance of *-ise* is negligible in JamE, representing just one third of the instances
 - The *-ize* form is favoured in spite of the influence of BrE, surely as a result of the American-Canadian impact throughout the last century

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The *eyes* group across varieties of English (xiii)

- In a nutshell ...
- The incidence of *-ize* in these varieties is not exclusively explained in terms of colonial history and current legislation
 - More decisive is the contribution of **American imperialism and growth of pop-culture after World War II**, raising “America to the height of political, economic, commercial and technological strength” (Anchimbe 2006: 3)
 - This Americanisation of English “presupposes **the submergence of regional and national varieties and cultures into a far greater and more powerful American-determined variety**” (Anchimbe 2006: 9)
 - This idea of submergence is what comes to light with the dissemination of *-ize* as a form on the rise in the non-American-determined varieties

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The *eyes* group across varieties of English (xiv)

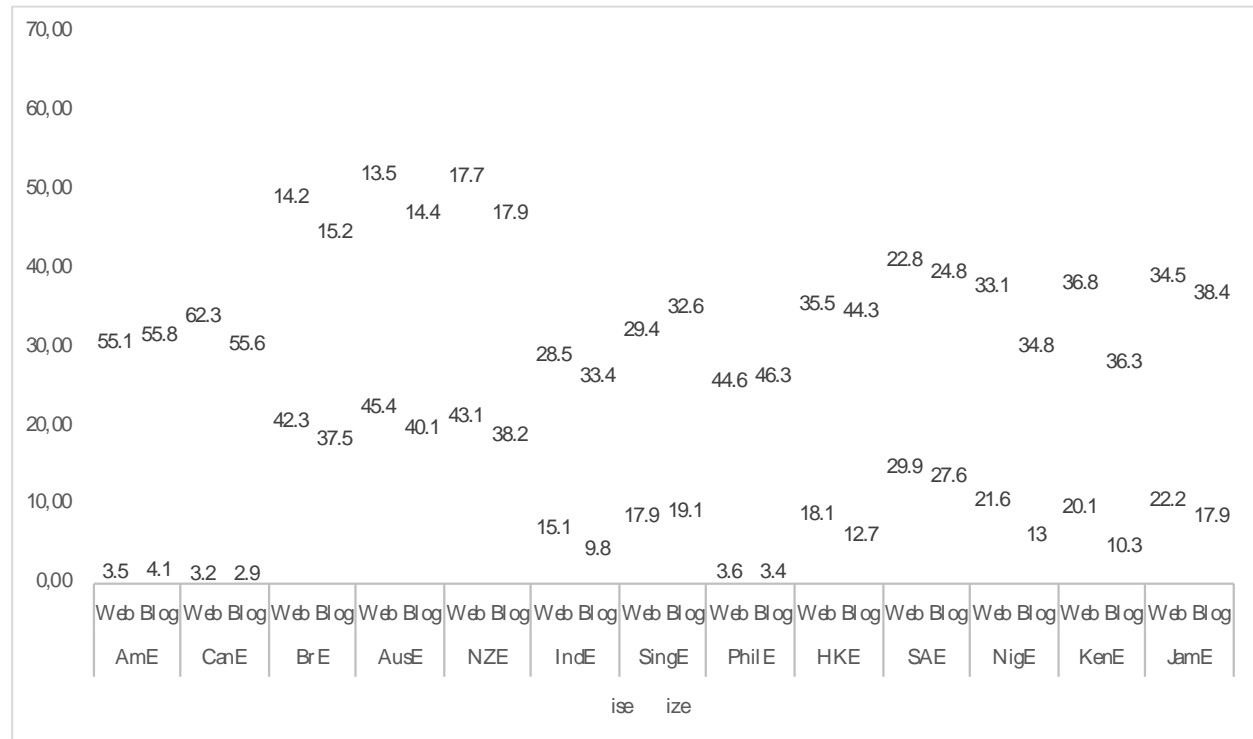
- Does formality influence the choice?
 - **Web pages** are taken to represent more formal writing for general purposes, mainly for commercial purposes, requiring a **more elaborated and complex prose**
 - **Blogs** display a less formal instantaneous writing, consisting of individual or group discussions on a particular topic, which implies a **less elaborated and simpler type of prose**

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The eyes group across varieties of English (xv)

- Does formality influence the choice?



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The *eyes* group across varieties of English (xvi)

- A slightly greater frequency of *-ize* in blogs than in web pages, at least in non-American-based varieties such as BrE, AusE and NZE
- In Asia, it is an indication of the growing diffusion of *-ize*
 - The *-ize* form is now spreading more widely in IndE and HKE
 - IndE presents a higher incidence of *-ize* in the less formal type of writing, which confirms it is well advanced in the process of adoption of *-ize*
 - SingE exhibits a balanced distribution in both text types
- In Africa, same state of affairs
 - NigE and KenE present a widespread use of *-ize* in blogs
 - SAE is again faithful to the BrE spelling in both types of texts, not clear symptoms that the American form will displace *-ise*
- JamE follows the same trend with a higher frequency of *-ize*

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The *eyes* group across varieties of English (xvii)

- So then?
- The diffusion of *-ize* is again confirmed as the result of an ongoing process of **Americanisation** in these varieties, which have progressively lost their ties to the BrE norm and developed an interest in American culture
- The outstanding use of *-ize* in blogs is a reliable evidence of its success worldwide
- Blogs are defined "as a text type where American forms are preferred" (Gonçalves et al 2018: 2) and its online status stands out as a convincing argument in favour of the Americanisation of *-ize* in English worldwide

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The expression of the perfect meaning (i)

- Levelling between the present perfect and the simple past?
- The tendency of the present perfect to lose ground to the preterite is a fact in BrE
- The present analysis is concerned with:
 - The expression of perfect meaning when there are no time adverbials that play a role in the choice
 - To determine whether the tendency already observed in BrE is also taking place in the New Englishes

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The expression of the perfect meaning (ii)

- Levelling between the present perfect and the simple past?
 - Material: International Corpus of English (ICE)
 - 1 million word samples
 - Native- and official-language varieties of English worldwide
 - Dimension: 60% and 40% of speech and writing
 - Chronology: from 1990
 - Informants: native speakers aged 18 or above
 - ICE components:
 - * Great Britain: ICE-GB
 - * India: ICE-IND
 - * Singapore: ICE-SIN
 - * Hong Kong: ICE-HK
 - * The Philippines: ICE-PHI

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The expression of the perfect meaning (iii)

- **Levelling between the present perfect and the simple past?**
- Tagalog expresses the perfect by adding a verbal particle, and the particle is chosen according to the meaning.
- The prefix *ka-* is added in order to express the perfect of recent past, frequently reinforced by the particle *pa*

Kakakain	ko	pa lamang	sa=karne
REC. PERF-eat	1 sing.Gen	yet only	Dat=meat

‘I have just eaten’

- In light of the likely influence from the substrate language on the emergent varieties, we wonder if there is any influence on the expression of the perfect and how this affects these varieties

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The expression of the perfect meaning (iv)

- Levelling between the present perfect and the simple past?

	HKE	SingE	PhilE	IndE	Total AsE	GB	TOTAL
<i>Have + pple</i>	410 (59.2%)	155 (44.4%)	169 (57.3%)	300 (77.5%)	1034 (60.0%)	236 (80.8%)	1270 (63.0%)
Preterite	204 (29.5%)	174 (49.9%)	121 (41.0%)	70 (18.1%)	569 (33.0%)	48 (16.4%)	617 (30.6%)
Base form	29 (4.2%)	11 (3.2%)	–	3 (0.8%)	43 (2.5%)	4 (1.4%)	47 (2.3%)
<i>Have + base form</i>	29 (4.2%)	3 (0.9%)	–	1 (0.3%)	33 (1.9%)	–	33 (1.6%)
<i>Be + participle/ base form</i>	10 (1.4%)	3 (0.9%)	5 (1.7%)	9 (2.3%)	27 (1.6%)	4 (1.4%)	31 (1.5%)
Participle	9 (1.3%)	3 (0.9%)	–	4 (1.0%)	16 (0.9%)	–	16 (0.8%)
Present	1 (0.1%)	–	–	–	1 (0.1%)	–	1 (0.04%)
TOTAL	692	349	295	387	1723	292	2015

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The expression of the perfect meaning (v)

- Levelling between the present perfect and the simple past?
 - The comparison between AsE and BrE is highly significant
 - In both cases the most common form to express the perfect meaning is the present perfect: more frequent in BrE (80.8%) than in the Asian varieties (60%)
 - The second most frequent form is the preterite BUT It is more common in AsE (33% vs 16.4%)
 - The phenomenon is more frequent in SingE (49.9%) and Phile (41%)
 - Tendency for the present perfect to lose ground to the simple past in all varieties with the exception of IndE
 - This tendency has also been reported as a general trend in American English

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The split infinitive across varieties of English (i)

- Distribution of the *split infinitive* in terms of a) the language variety and speech and writing

	Written		Spoken		Total
BrE	13	12.5	91	87.5	104
IndE	41	32.03	87	67.96	128
HKE	51	31.48	111	68.51	162
SingE	53	26.36	148	73.63	201
Phile	95	50	95	50	190
Total	253		532		785

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The split infinitive across varieties of English (ii)

- More widely used in the post-colonial varieties of English than in BrE
- Exception of India: 128 instances
 - India: 200-year period under the rule of the British empire (1765-1947)
- Others: a 20th-century phenomenon
- Different attitude: freer from the strict ban towards the split infinitive

	Written		Spoken		Total
BrE	13	12.5	91	87.5	104
IndE	41	32.03	87	67.96	128
HKE	51	31.48	111	68.51	162
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The split infinitive across varieties of English (iii)

	Written		Spoken		Total
BrE	13	12.5	91	87.5	104
IndE	41	32.03	87	67.96	128
HKE	51	31.48	111	68.51	162
SingE	53	26.36	148	73.63	201
PhilE	95	50	95	50	190
Total	253		532		785

- As expected, more widespread in speech-based text types, its occurrence doubles that of the written samples.
 - Significantly restricted in BrE (12.5%)
 - Philippines: more balanced distribution (50% each).
- Possibly associated with the fact that PhilE does not stem from British but from AmE, where the split infinitive is a recurrent construction in writing (Perales-Escudero 2011: 324)

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Conclusions (i)

- Orthographic variation *-ise vs -ize*

- The phenomenon behaves consistently across the varieties regardless of the etymological provenance of the base
- Inner circle
 - *-ize* predominates in AmE and CanE and *-ise* is preferred in BrE, AusE and NZE
- Outer circle
 - The dilemma is clearly resolved for the adoption of the American spelling, even in the varieties traditionally considered to be more conservative and British-dependent (i.e. IndE).
 - SAE is the only variety where the BrE form *-ise* still surpasses the American form *-ize*, perhaps associated with the the government attention to language issues and the decisive promotion of the BrE standard

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Conclusions (ii)

- Morphological variation: the expression of perfect meaning
 - The tendency for the present perfect to lose ground to the simple past in all varieties, with the exception of IndE
 - This levelling is reported to be a general trend of American English, so its diffusion may be the result of the process of Americanisation even though the influence of substrate languages have also played a major role

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Conclusions (iii)

- Syntactic variation: the split infinitive
 - The split infinitive is more widely used in the post-colonial varieties of English, with the only exception of IndE which stands out as a conservative variety
 - It is more frequent in SingE and PhilE, perhaps as the result of the process of Americanisation
 - As expected, the phenomenon gains ground in speech-based text types, doubling the number of occurrences in the written samples



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Thank you!
jcalles@uma.es