



VIDEOS

GET A RISK-FREE ISSUE GIVE A GIFT IPAD SUBSCRIPTION

OUI77ES



SEARCH THE SITE

111,111,111 x 111,111,111 = 12,345,678,987,654,321

HIT ME WITH ANOTHER FACT!

New Twitter Study Discovers "Global Superdialects"

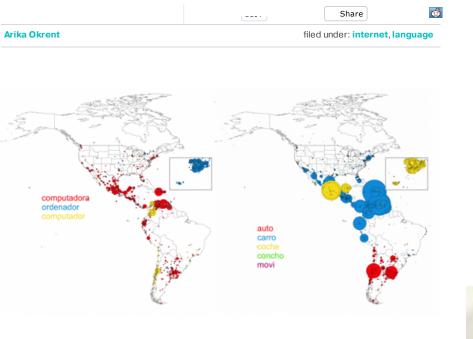


IMAGE CREDIT: TECHNOLOGYREVIEW.COM

Do you say sneakers, gym shoes, or trainers? Soda, pop, or fizzy drink? Your choice has a lot to do with where you're from. Certain terms vary by region, and it should be possible to get a good picture of regional differences in vocabulary by searching for these terms on Twitter and plotting where they come from using geolocation data.

As MIT Technology Review reports, a new study did just that for variable terms in Spanish. As expected, terms known to distinguish various dialects of Spanish mapped well, in tweets, to the areas they are commonly associated with. For example, the map above shows that a computer is called a computadora in Mexico, an ordenador in Spain and a computador in Chile. The different terms for car—auto, carro, coche, concho, and movi—are also mapped. The size of the dots corresponds to the number of tweets with that term.

But researchers Bruno Gonçalves and David Sánchez also found something unexpected when they combined the data on all the words together. There were two main dialect groups, and they were divided not by region, but by population density. There were two "superdialects"— one in dense, urban centers, and another in smaller towns and rural areas. The rural areas "keep a larger number of characteristic items and native words," while cities, more subject to the forces of globalization, tend toward "dialect unification, smoothing possible lexical differences." The urban superdialect is a less differentiated, international Spanish, and the rural superdialect is more varied and less subject to international leveling, despite the fact that everyone in the study is using Twitter.

We don't speak differently just because we live in different places, but because we live differently. This is something sociolinguists have known for a long time. Advances in techniques for analyzing the huge amount of language data on Twitter offer new ways to look at how our lives influence our language.

The original paper is here.

August 8, 2014 - 11:00am

Arika Okrent Follow @ArikaOkrent

MOST POPULAR



6 Fruits You've Been Eating All Wrong



11 Smells That Are Slowly Disappearing



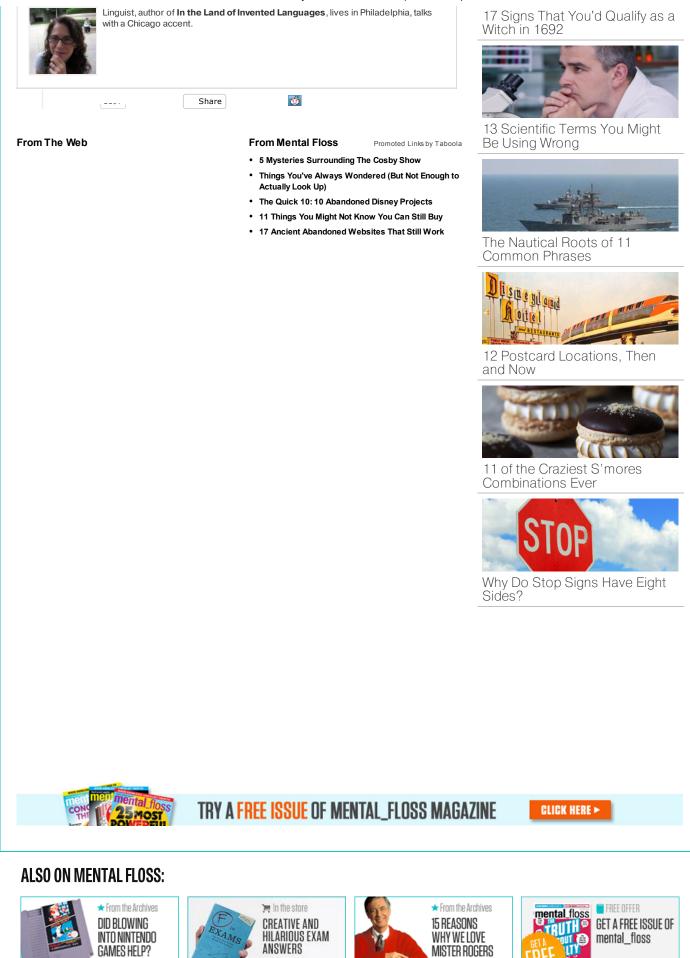
11 Mundane Objects That Are Statistically Deadlier Than Sharks



What Do You Call That Thing You Drink Water From at School?



New Twitter Study Discovers "Global Superdialects" | Mental Floss



ABOUT RSS PRIVACY TERMS CONTACT PRESS SUBSCRIBE STORE GIVE A GIFT IPAD SUBSCRIBER SERVICES GIVEAWAYS BACK ISSUES

BUY THE BOOK NOW

READ ON >

READ ON >

CLICK HERE >

Like f

12/8/2014

New Twitter Study Discovers "Global Superdialects" | Mental Floss

DID YOU KNOW? Marlon Brando hated memorizing lines so much that he posted cue cards everywhere to help him get through scenes. He even asked for lines to be written on an actress's posterior. (That request was denied.) ©2014 Mental Floss, Inc. All rights reserved. Mental Floss® is a registered trademark owned by Felix Dennis. mentalfloss.com is a trademark owned by Felix Dennis.