

## **First dialect sound change: Evidence from variation in the ‘s’ production of three groups of migrants in Ciudad Bolivar in Bogota, Colombia**

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Whereas much is known about first language change/attrition as a result of language contact (Alkhubidi, Stevenson & Rafat, 2020), less is known about first dialect change as a result of dialect contact (Chambers, 1992; Tagliamonte and Molfenter, 2007; Trudgill, 1986; Siegal, 2010; Nycz, 2015). Moreover, there is an abundance of evidence on /s/ variation in Spanish (Poplack, 1980; Terrell, 1986; Rodríguez Cadena, 2004; Orozco, 2018;). However, this phenomenon has not previously been studied from a dialect contact perspective. This study will examine /s/ change in the production of three different groups of migrants in Ciudad Bolivar in Bogota Colombia. Whereas /s/ is typically realized as a voiceless predorso-alveolar sibilant (e.g., <bosque> [‘bos.ke] ‘forest’ and <manos> [ma.nos] ‘hands’) in the Bogota Spanish variety (Flórez, 1963; Lipski, 1996) and in the Eastern region (Flórez, 1963; Lipski, 1996), it is realized with more variation in different parts of Colombia. Specifically, /s/ is aspirated (e.g., <las casas> [lah ‘ka. sah] ‘the houses’) and/or deleted (e.g., <las casas> [la ‘ka. sa] ‘the houses’) in the coda position in the Coastal region (Flórez 1963; Lipski, 1996) and it is realized as a voiceless apical sibilant (e.g., <bosque> [‘boʂ.ke] ‘forest’, <manos> [ma.nos̺] ‘hands’) in the Western region. Moreover, it will examine the effect of linguistic and extra-linguistic factors that may determine the rate of first dialect /s/ change in the three groups of speakers. It is hypothesized that linguistic, social and geographical factors will determine first dialect /s/ change. There were 50 participants, who were originally from the Coastal region, Western region or Eastern region. All participants had lived in Ciudad Bolivar for at least five years. The corpus analyzed in this study was taken from the Atlas Sociolingüístico y Etnográfico de Colombia en Espacios de restablecimiento Poblacional project. A total of 6166 tokens extracted from sociolinguistic interviews and a reading task with 50 participants were acoustically analyzed in PRAAT. A logistical regression was conducted using the Rbrul package in R to determine the influence of linguistic and extralinguistic factors on the realization of [s]. Results indicated that the [s] realization was favored by the speakers of the Eastern Andean variety (0.657), while the apical variant was favored by those from the Coastal (0.525) and Western variety (0.634). Consistent with previous studies we also found that particular linguistic factors favored the alveolar [s] realization: coda medial position (0.699), non-high vowel (0.640), voiced consonant (0.579), and voiceless consonant (0.524) following segments, syllable stress (0.607), and tri- (0.589) and poly-syllabic (0.603) tokens, while onset initial (0.547), inset medial (0.526), coda final (0.633) positions, high vowel (0,531), pause (0.656), and end of sentence (0.554) following segments, unstressed syllables (0.067), and mono- (0.590) and di-syllabic (0.602) tokens all favour the apical sibilant realization. Moreover, social factors were also found to favour the alveolar [s] realization: female gender (0.614), arriving in Bogota under the age of 7 (0.630), mature (0.538) and older speakers (0.615), less than 10 years living in Bogota (0.761) and a secondary school education (0.620), while male gender (0.614), younger age (0.650), arriving in Bogata over the age of 7 (0.630), living in Bogota for more than 10 years (0.761), and primary (0.563) and technical school (0.559) education all favored the apical sibilant realization. Together, these factors combined to account for 42% of the variance in alveolar and apical realizations. We will also report and discuss the effect of the above factors on aspiration and deletion in each of the three groups as well as interactions. This study is important because (i) it provides evidence for first dialect change as a result of contact by highlighting the complexity of the various geographical, linguistic and social factors that lead to change in three migrant groups in contact;

(ii) it adds to our understanding of /s/ variation in Spanish and (iii) the findings in this study allow us to draw parallels between first dialect and first language sound change/attrition.

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