

## Language and Geography

1. What is an example of a geographic barrier to language change?
2. Why does the separation of the nonprevocalic /r/ speaking areas in Map 1 suggest that the omission of nonprevocalic /r/ is innovative?
3. What are three ways in which Map 1 simplifies the actual use of nonprevocalic /r/?
4. Why are linguistic innovations more likely to spread between urban areas rather than between rural areas?
5. What evidence does Trudgill present to show the difference in the rate of diffusion of linguistic changes?
6. What does Map 3 show about the spread of linguistic features in North America?
7. Why are the dialect areas in Map 3 much larger than the dialect areas in Map 2?
8. What is *dialect leveling*?
9. Use a vowel chart to show the changes underway in the Northern Cities Vowel Shift.
10. What grammatical feature of the Midland dialect comes from Scottish and Northern Irish?
11. What part did *dialect mixture* play in the development of American English?
12. How did the speech of the first generation New Zealanders differ from the following generation?
13. What is a *linguistic area*?
14. How does lexical borrowing differ from the spread of phonetic features between languages?