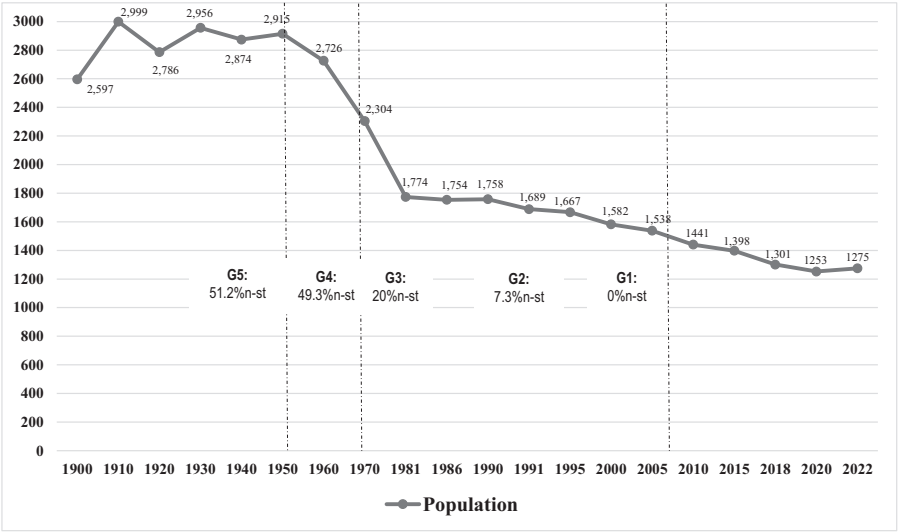


Figure 2.2. Evolution in Ricote population from 1900 to 2022 and year of birth and childhood of informants (data from Instituto Nacional de Estadística; n-st = non-standard usage)

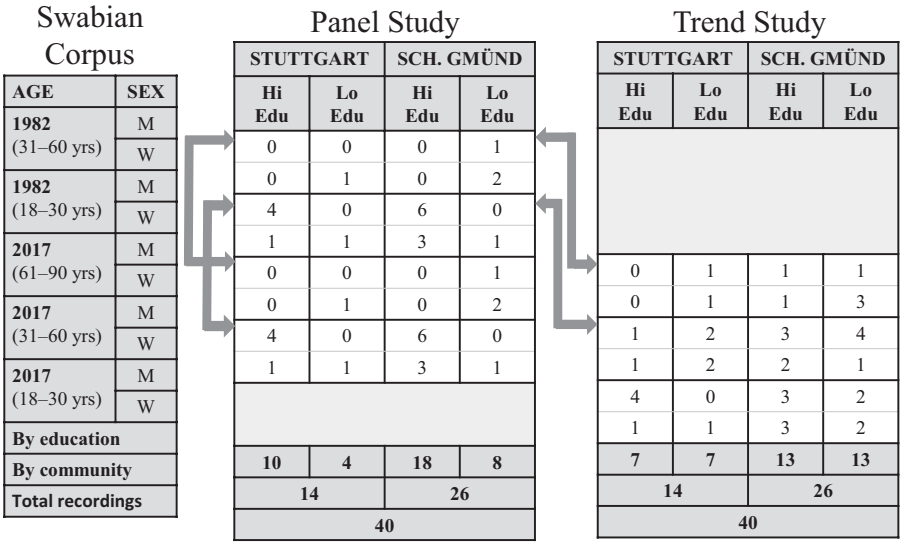
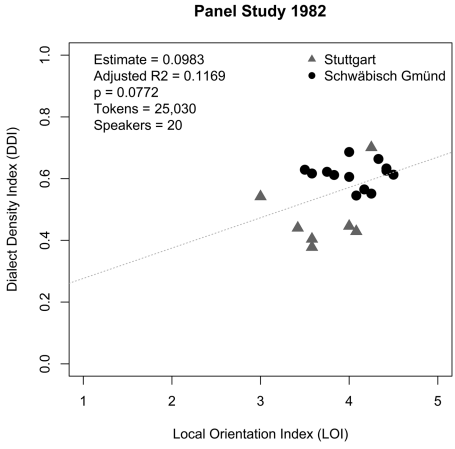
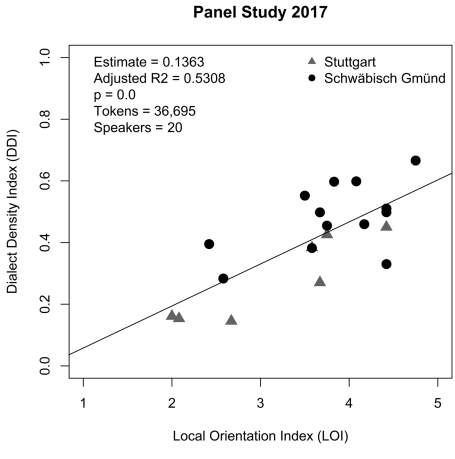


Figure 3.1. Swabian corpus





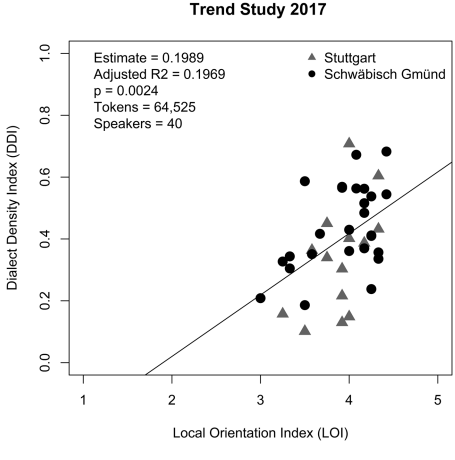
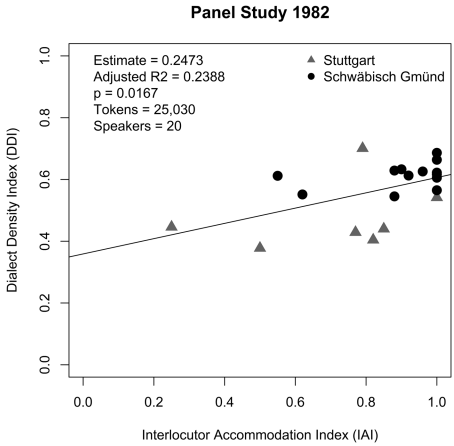
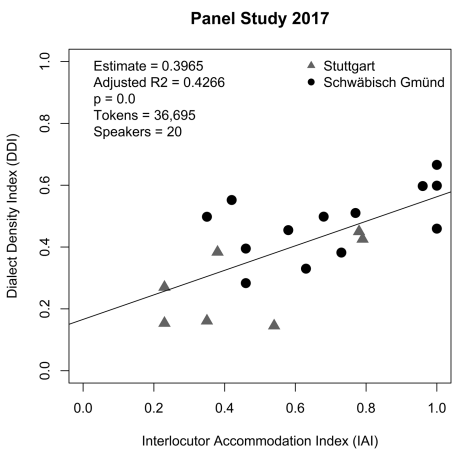


Figure 3.2. Dialect density and local orientation





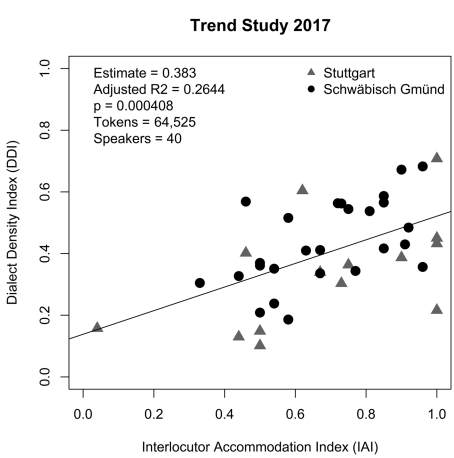
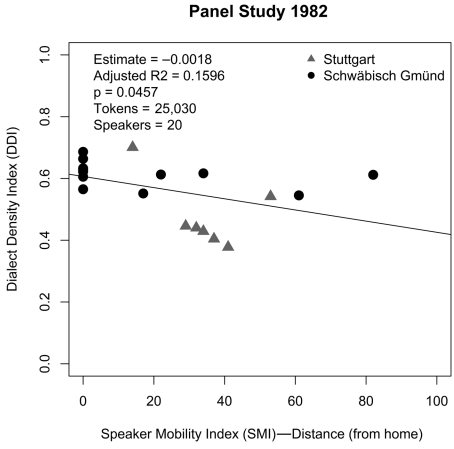
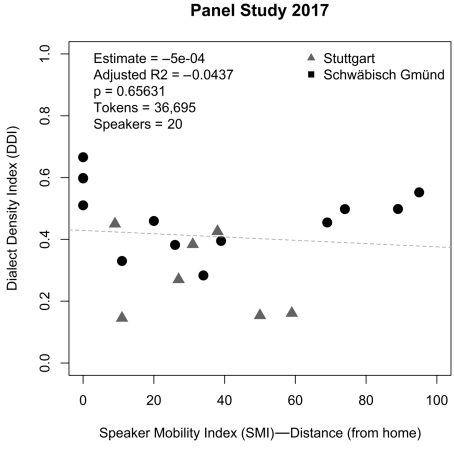


Figure 3.3. Dialect density and interlocutor accommodation





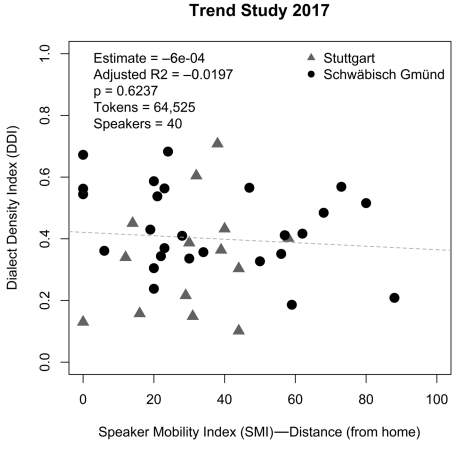


Figure 3.4. Dialect density and speaker mobility

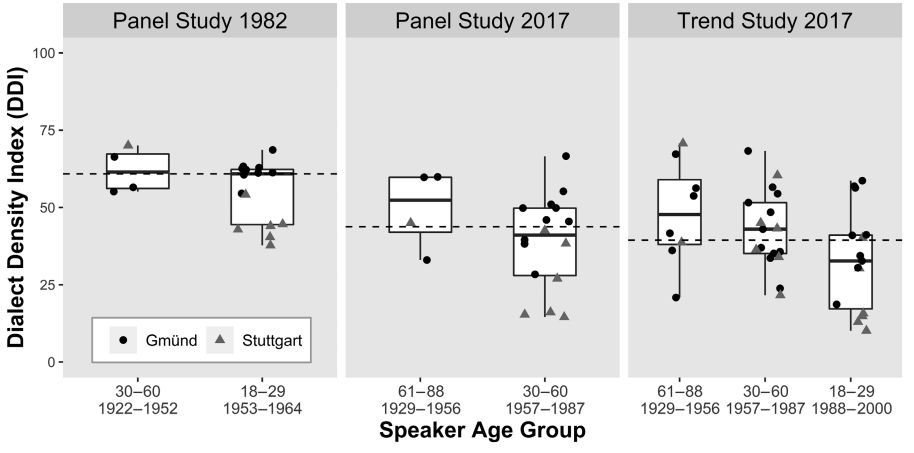


Figure 3.5. Change in dialect density in real- and apparent-time

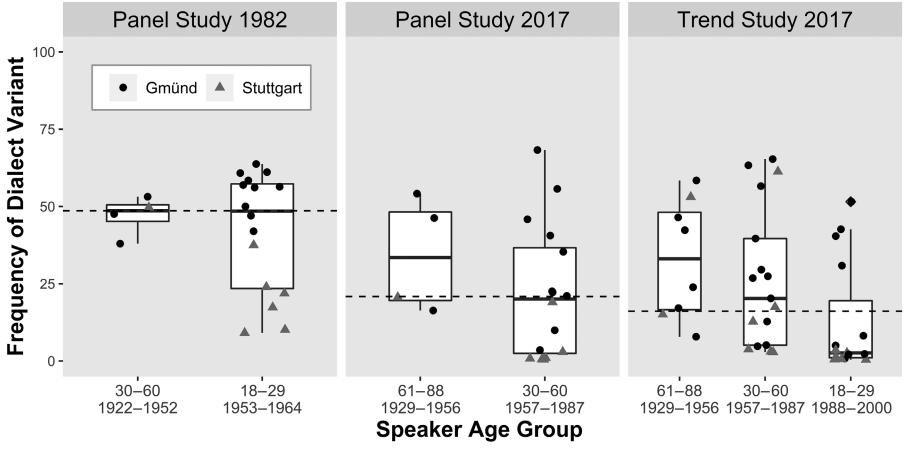


Figure 3.6. Change in (ai) diphthong (MHG /ei/) in real- and apparent-time

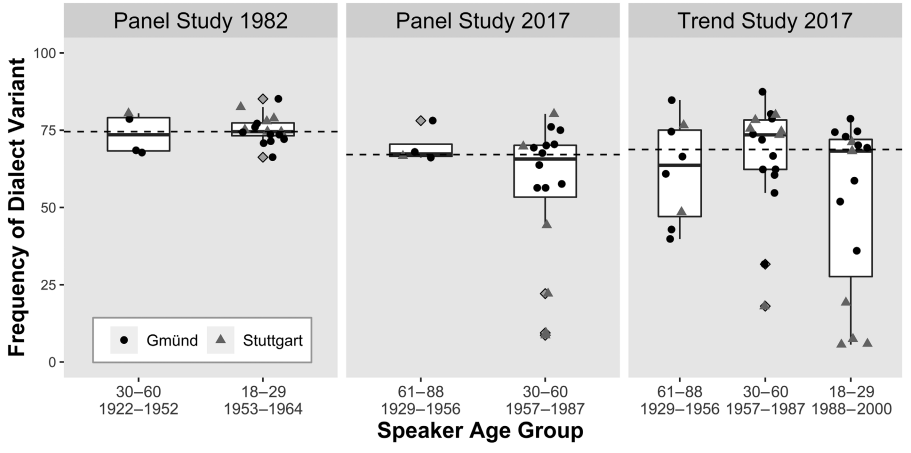


Figure 3.7. Change in (st) coda palatalization in real- and apparent-time

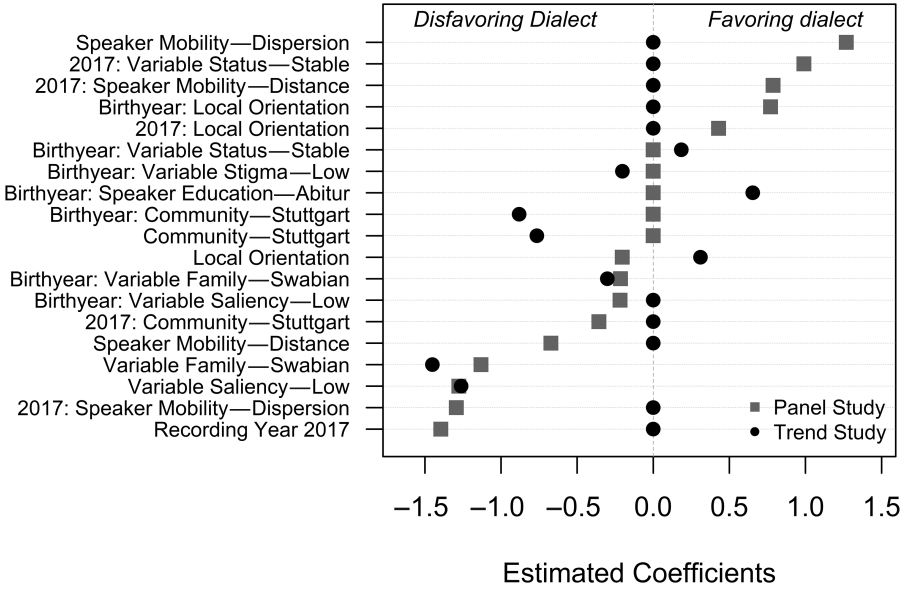


Figure 3.8. Significant effects from multivariate analyses

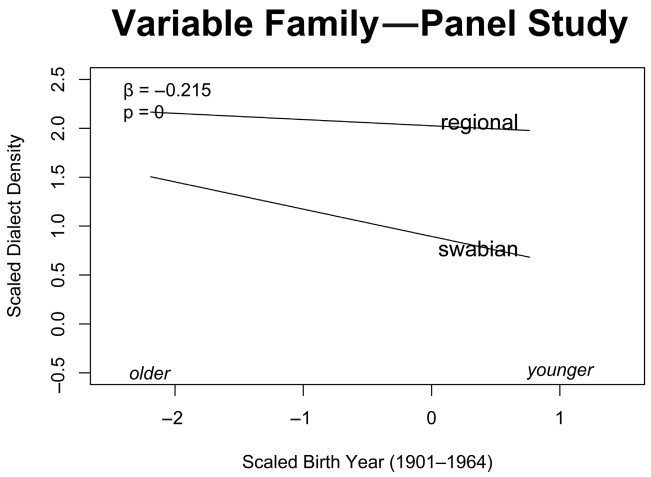
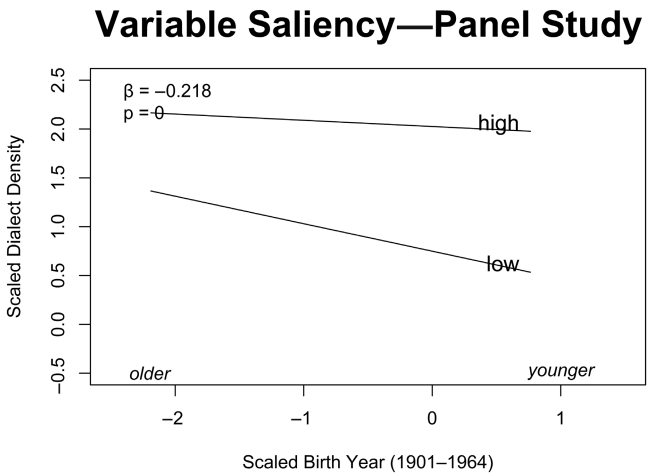


Figure 3.9. Indexicalities on the nature of the linguistic variable—family



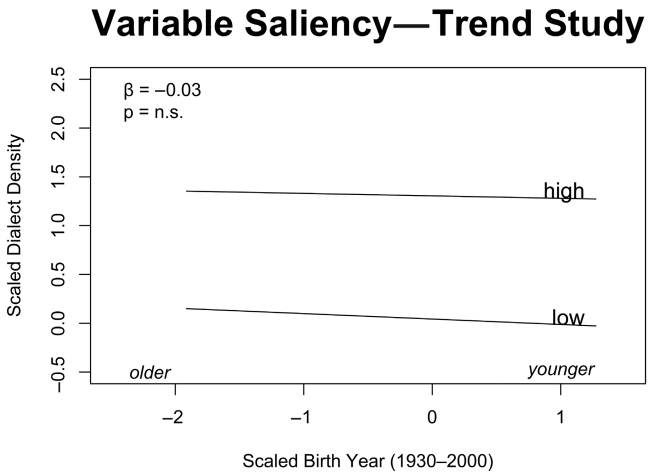
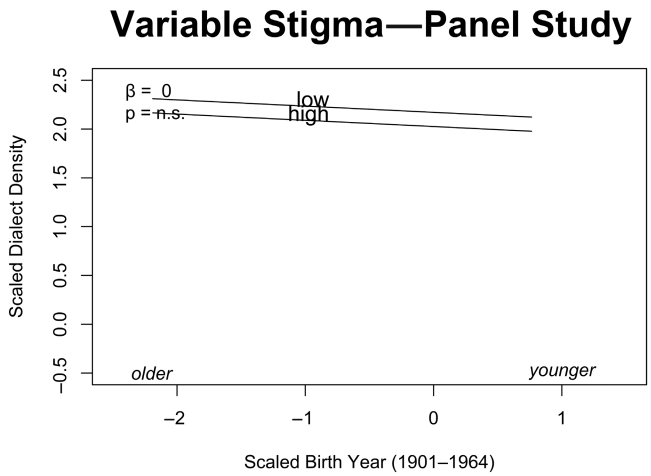


Figure 3.10. Indexicalities on the nature of the linguistic variable—saliency



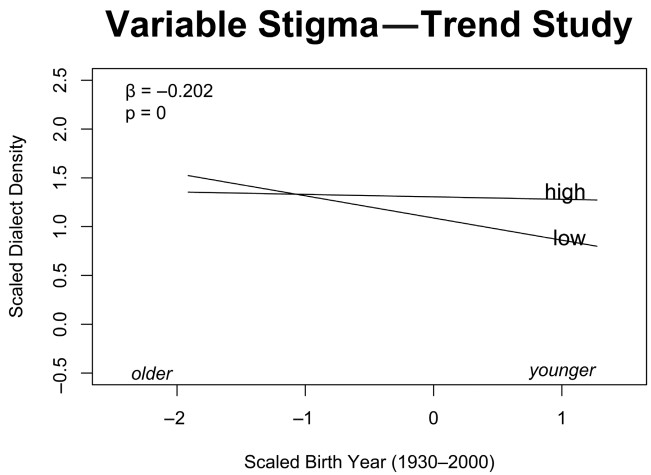


Figure 3.11. Indexicalities on the nature of the linguistic variable—stigma

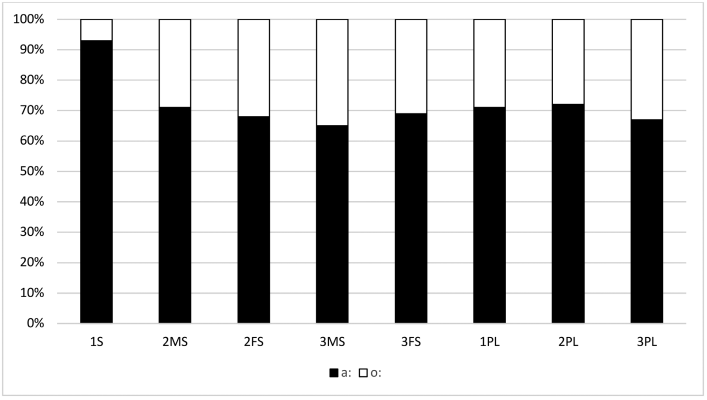


Figure 4.1a. AKAL (*ʔakal*): Percentage of paradigms a: and o: across the sample

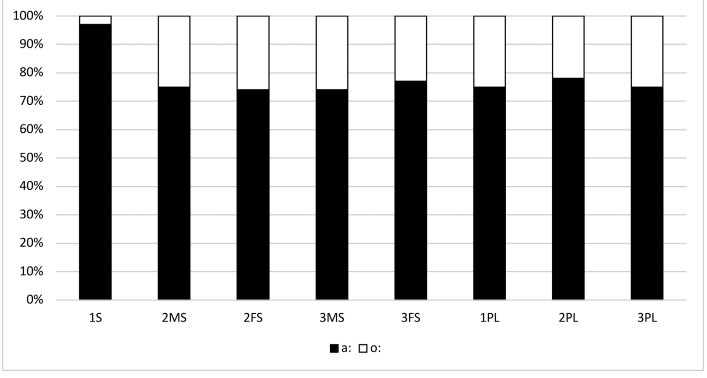


Figure 4.1b. AXAD (*ʔaxað*): Percentage of paradigms a: and o: across the sample

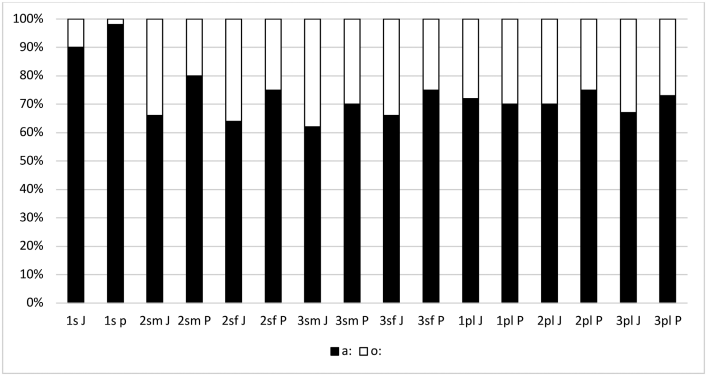


Figure 4.2a. AKAL (*ʔakal*): Percentage of paradigm a: for all speakers by heritage

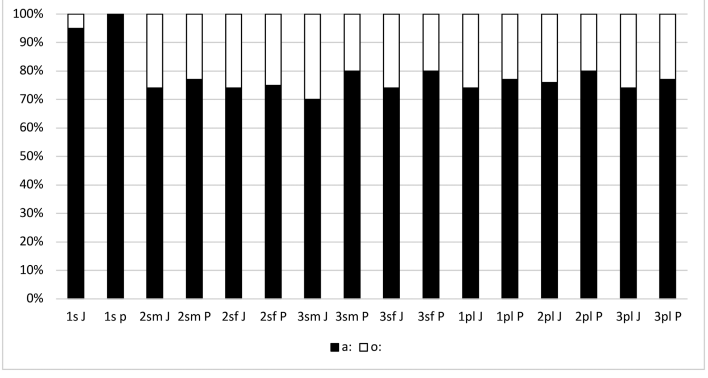


Figure 4.2b. AXAD (*ʔaxað*): Percentage of paradigm a: for all speakers by heritage

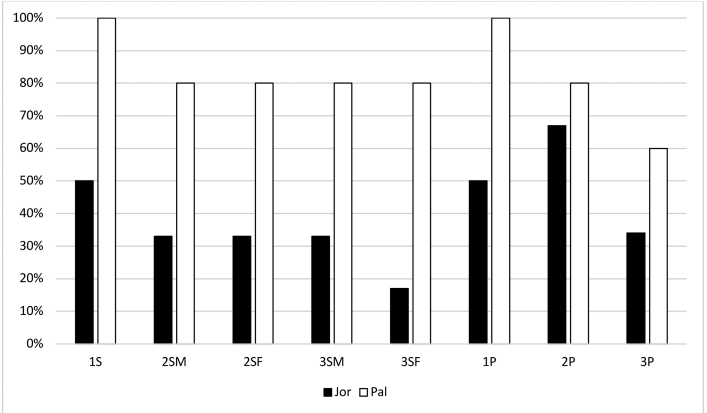


Figure 4.3. AKAL (*ʔakal*): Percentage of paradigm a: by heritage in the second generation

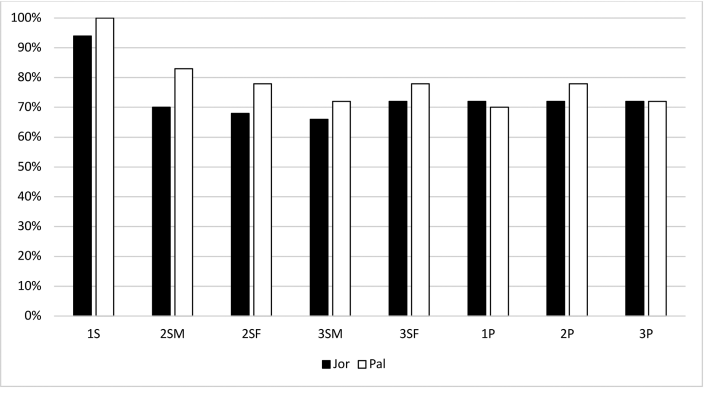


Figure 4.4a. AKAL (*ʔaxað*): Percentage of paradigm a: by heritage for generations 3 and 4

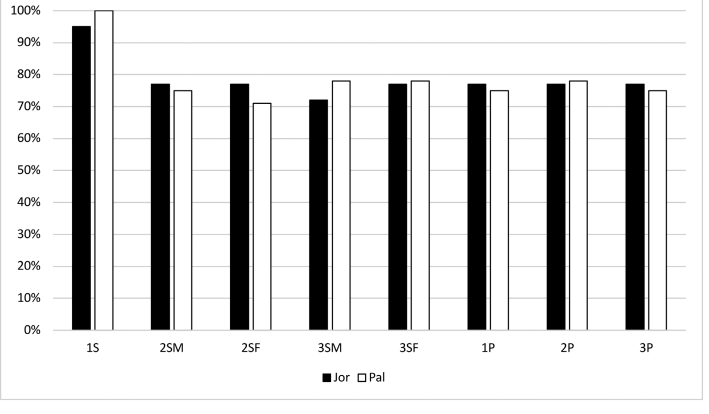


Figure 4.4b. AXAD (*ʔaxað*): Percentage of paradigm a: by heritage for generations 3 and 4

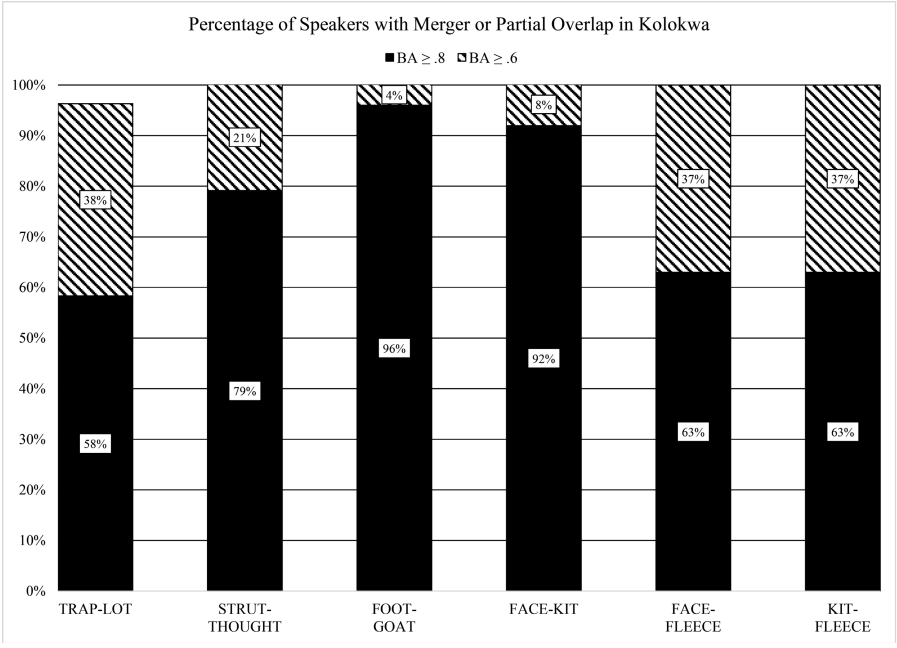


Figure 5.3. The percentage of Kolokwa speakers ($n = 24$) who have mergers (solid color) for a given vowel pair; the graph also shows the percentage of speakers ($n = 24$) who, while not having a merger, show partial overlap (striped); the BA scores for mergers are $\geq .8$ and for partial overlap $.8 > x > .6$

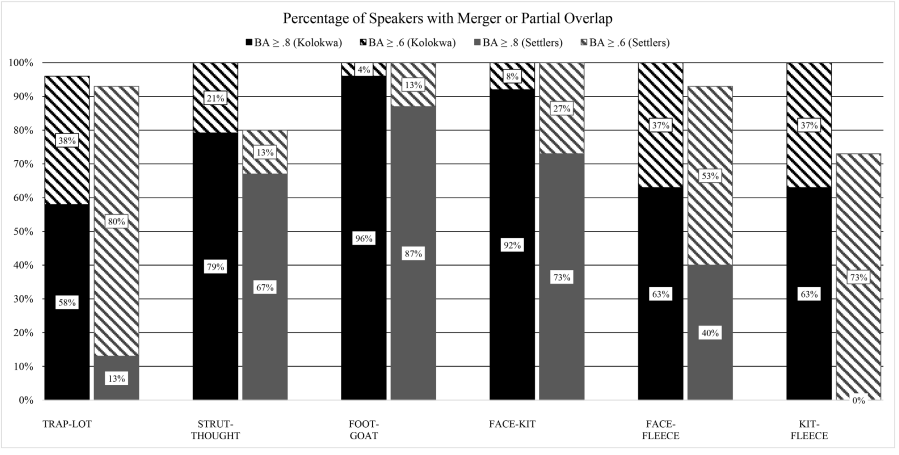


Figure 5.5. The percentage of Kolokwa speakers ($n = 24$) and Settler English speakers ($n = 15$) who have mergers (solid color) for a given vowel pair; the graph also shows the percentage of speakers (Kolokwa, $n = 24$; Settlers, $n = 15$) who, while not having a merger, show partial overlap (striped); the BA scores for mergers are $\geq .8$ and for partial overlap $.8 > x > .6$

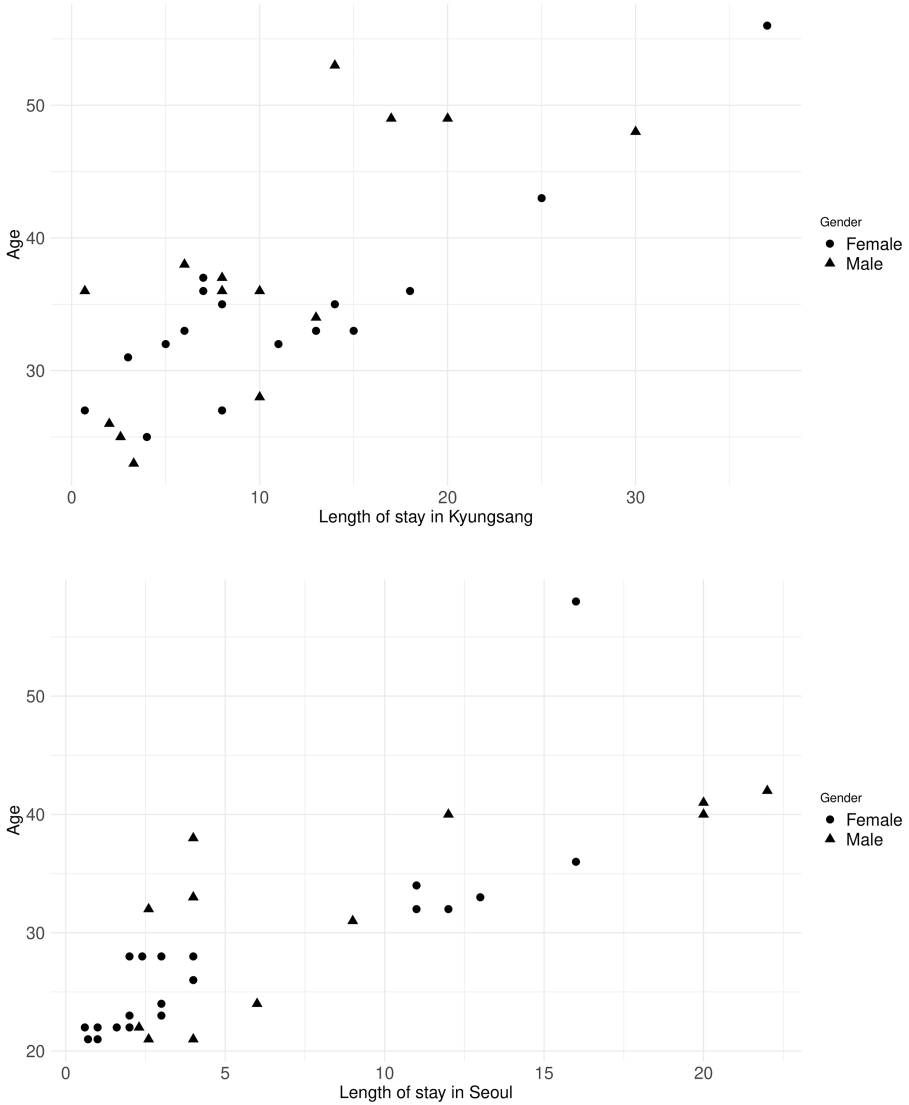


Figure 6.2a and b. Scatter plots showing the Seoul-in-Kyungsang speakers (top) and the Kyungsang-in-Seoul speakers (bottom) according to gender, length of stay in the D2 region, and age

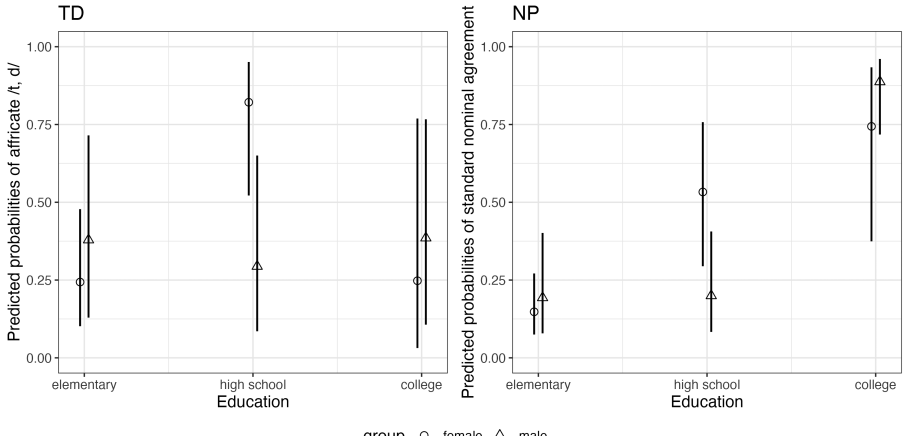


Figure 7.1. Interactions between gender and level of education for variable /t, d/ before [i] (left) and variable NP agreement (right) in the speech of 32 Northeastern migrants living in São Paulo, in mixed-effects models performed on the São Paulo Sample of Projeto Acomodação (Source: Adapted from Oushiro 2020a, 59–60)

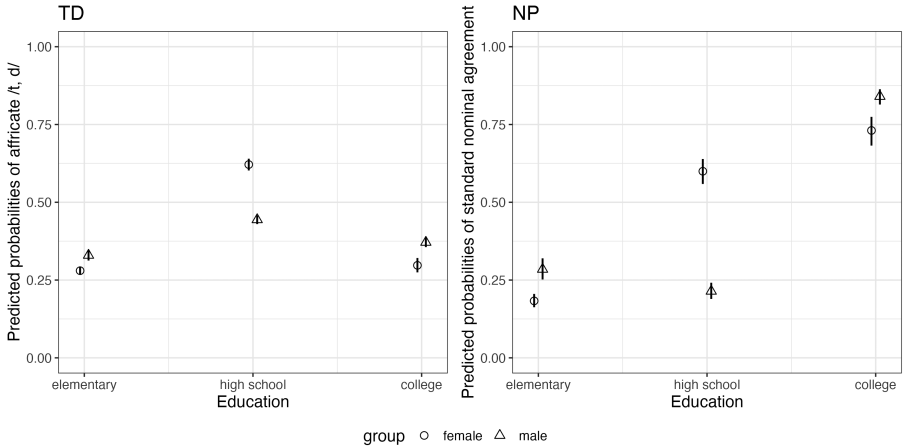


Figure 7.2. Interactions between gender and level of education for variable /t, d/ before [i] (left) and variable NP agreement (right) in the speech of 32 Northeastern migrants living in São Paulo, in fixed-effects models performed on the São Paulo Sample of Projeto Acomodação (Source: Adapted from Oushiro 2020a, 59–60)

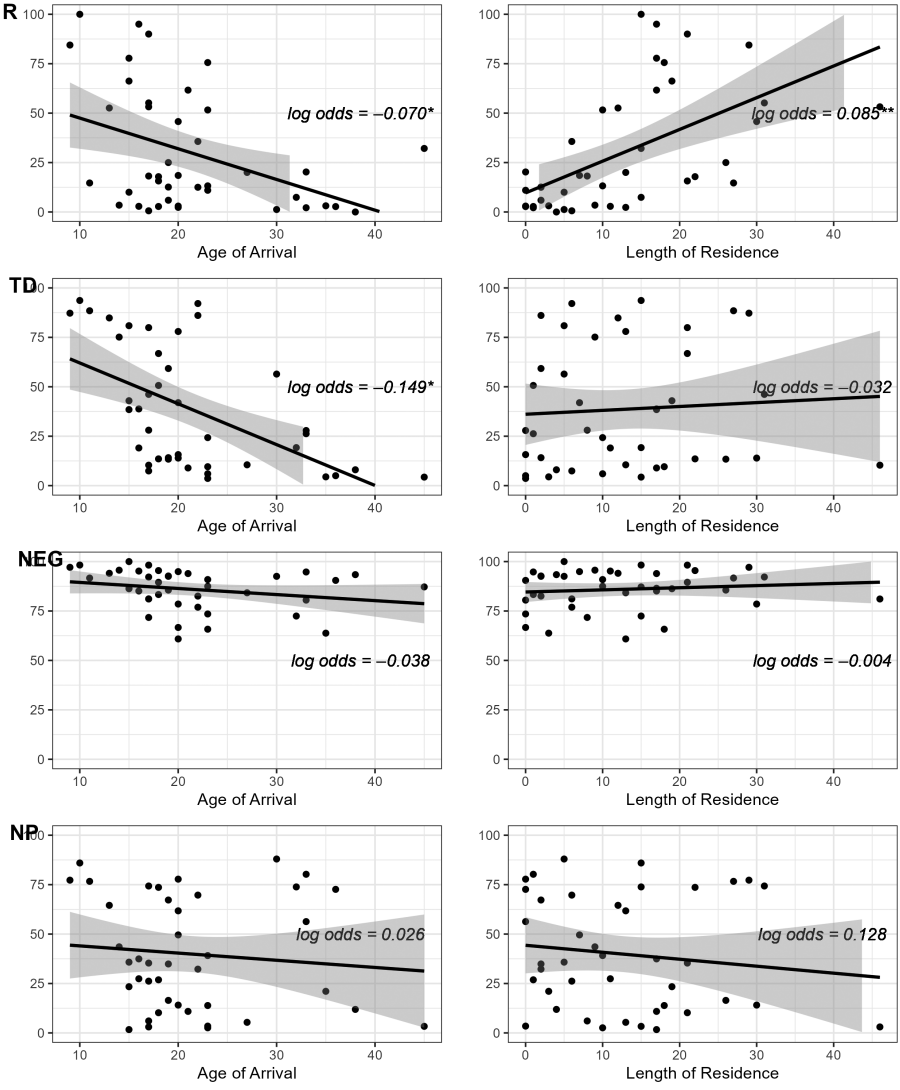


Figure 7.3. Regression lines between speakers' rate of usage of São Paulo's typical variants and age of arrival (left) and length of residence (right) for coda /r/, /t, d/ before [i], sentential negation, and nominal agreement in the Campinas Sample. Log odds are from mixed-effects logistic regression models, with speakers' gender, age of arrival, and length of residence as fixed effects and speaker as a random effect (Source: Adapted from Oushiro 2020b, 83)

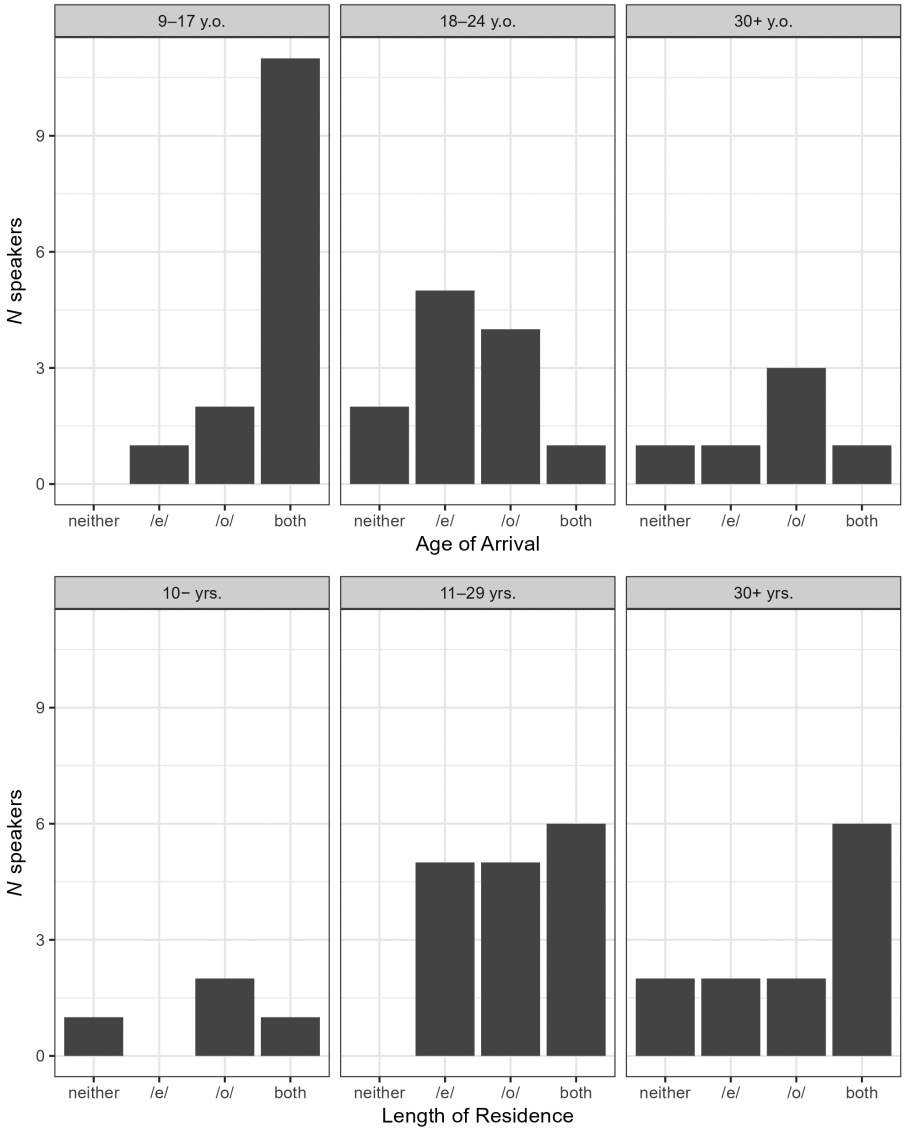


Figure 7.4. Number of speakers in the São Paulo Sample accommodating to Paulistas' pretonic midvowels /e/ and /o/ according to migrants' age of arrival (top) and length of residence (bottom) (Source: Adapted from Oushiro 2019, 688)

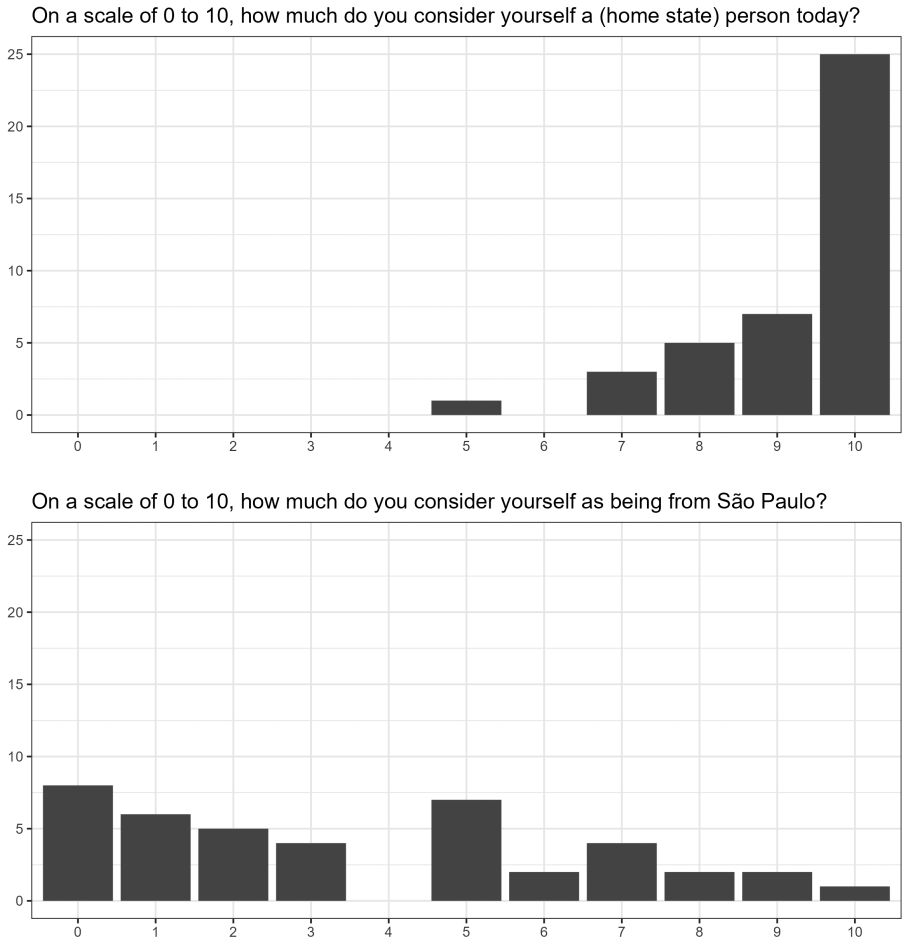
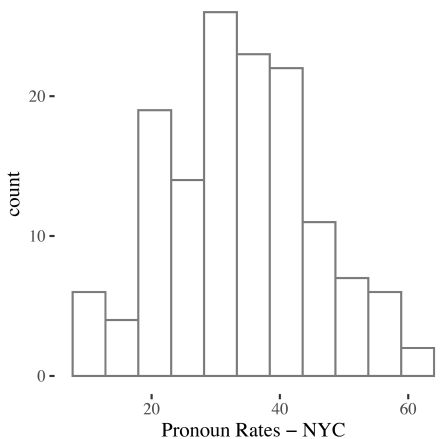


Figure 7.5. Participants' self-attributed degree of identification with home state (top) and host community (bottom) (Source: Adapted from Oushiro 2020b, 85.)



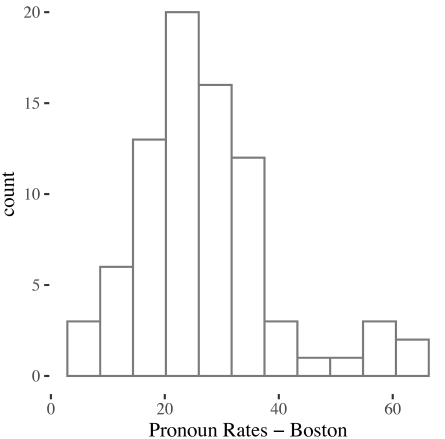


Figure 8.1. Pronoun Rate for each city

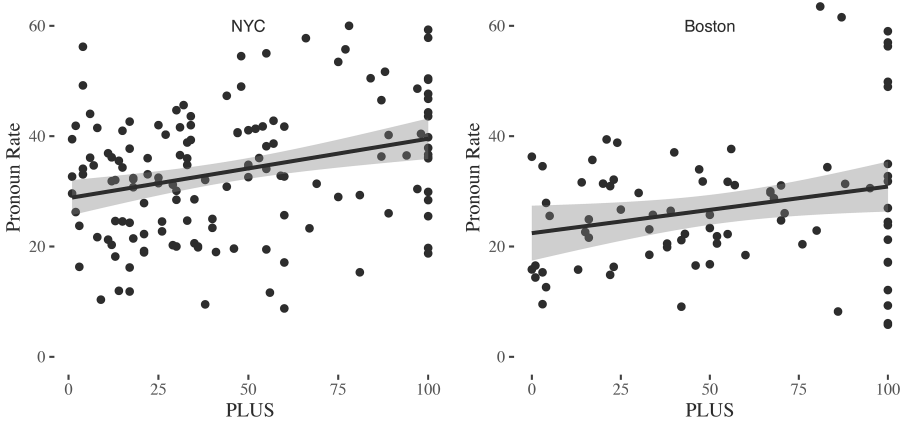


Figure 8.2. Pronoun Rate by PLUS for each city

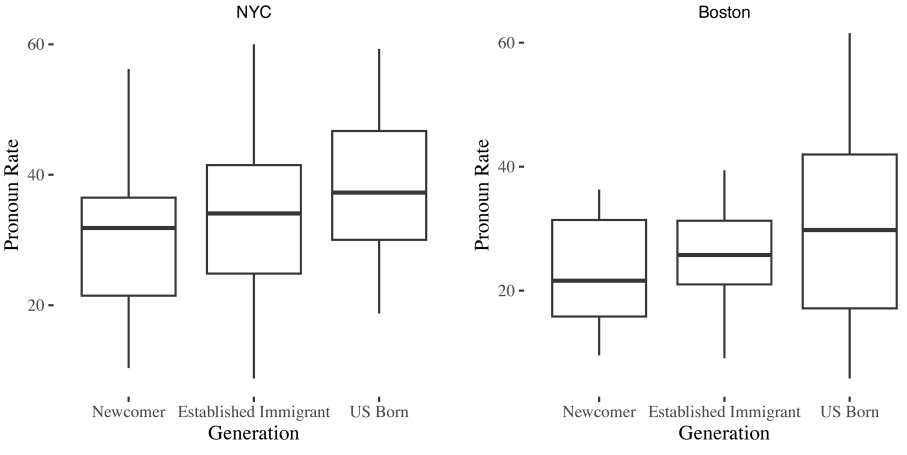


Figure 8.3. Pronoun Rate by Generation for each city

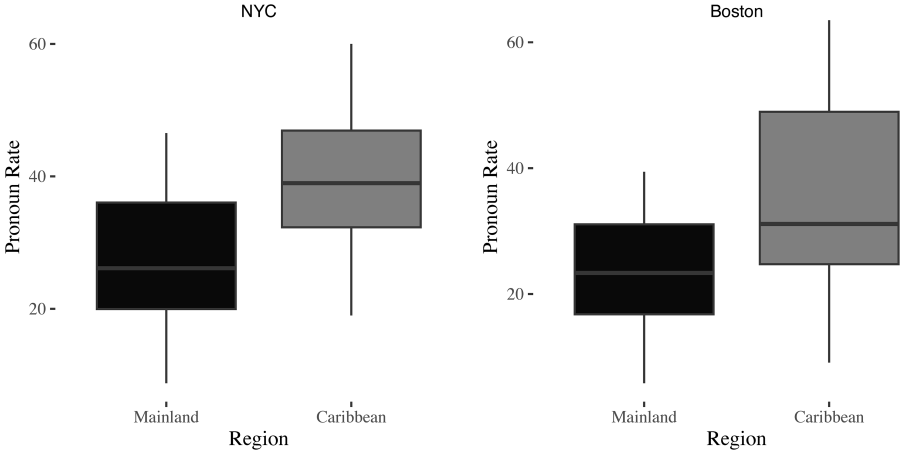


Figure 8.4. Pronoun Rate by participant regional origin for each city

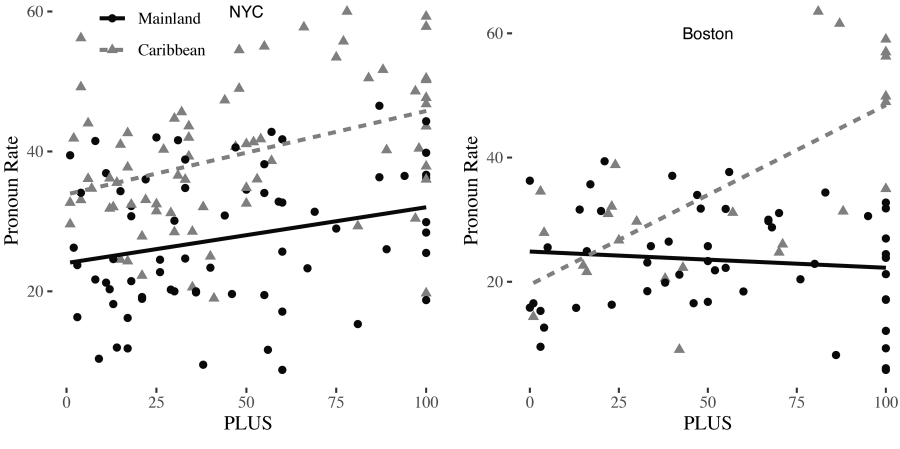


Figure 8.5. Pronoun Rate by PLUS by participant-regional origin for each city

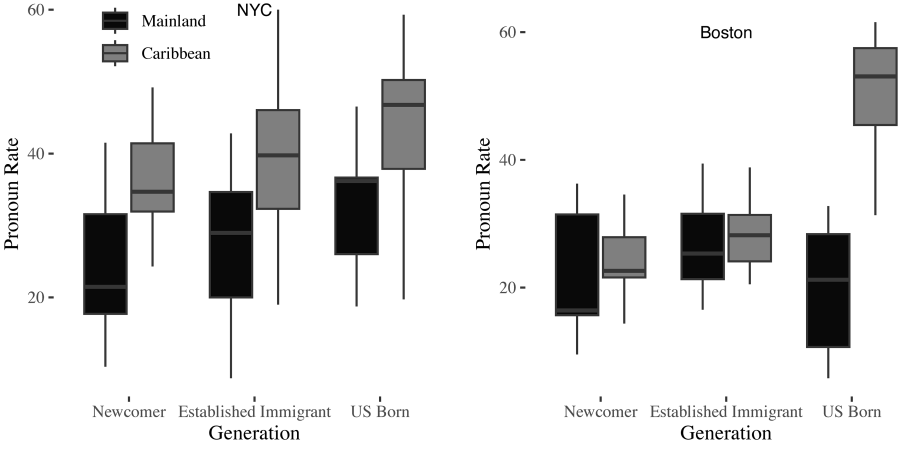


Figure 8.6. Pronoun Rate by Generation by participant regional origin for each city

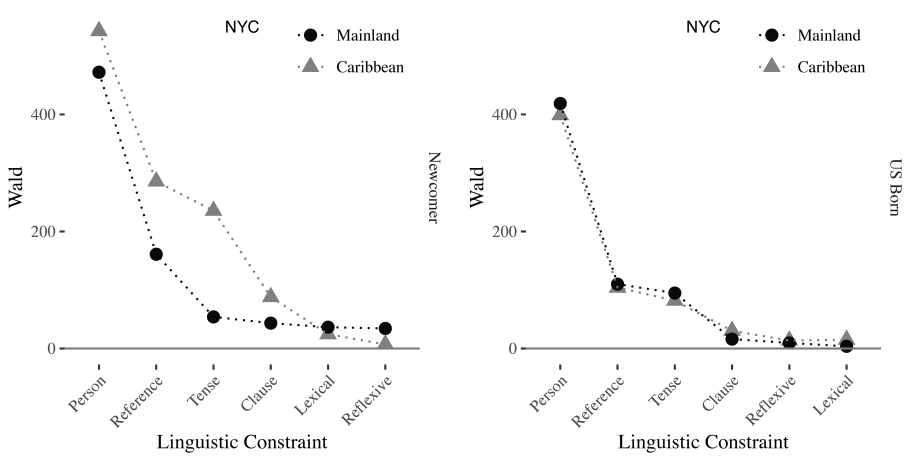


Figure 8.7. NYC variable hierarchies

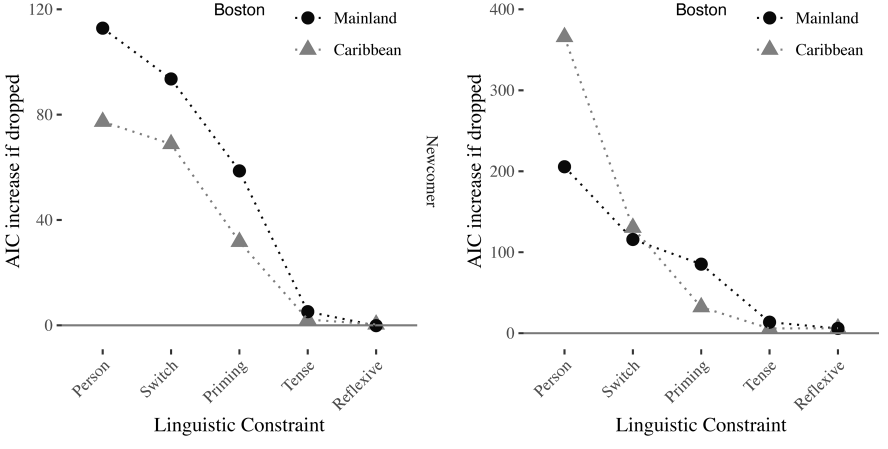


Figure 8.8. Boston variable hierarchies

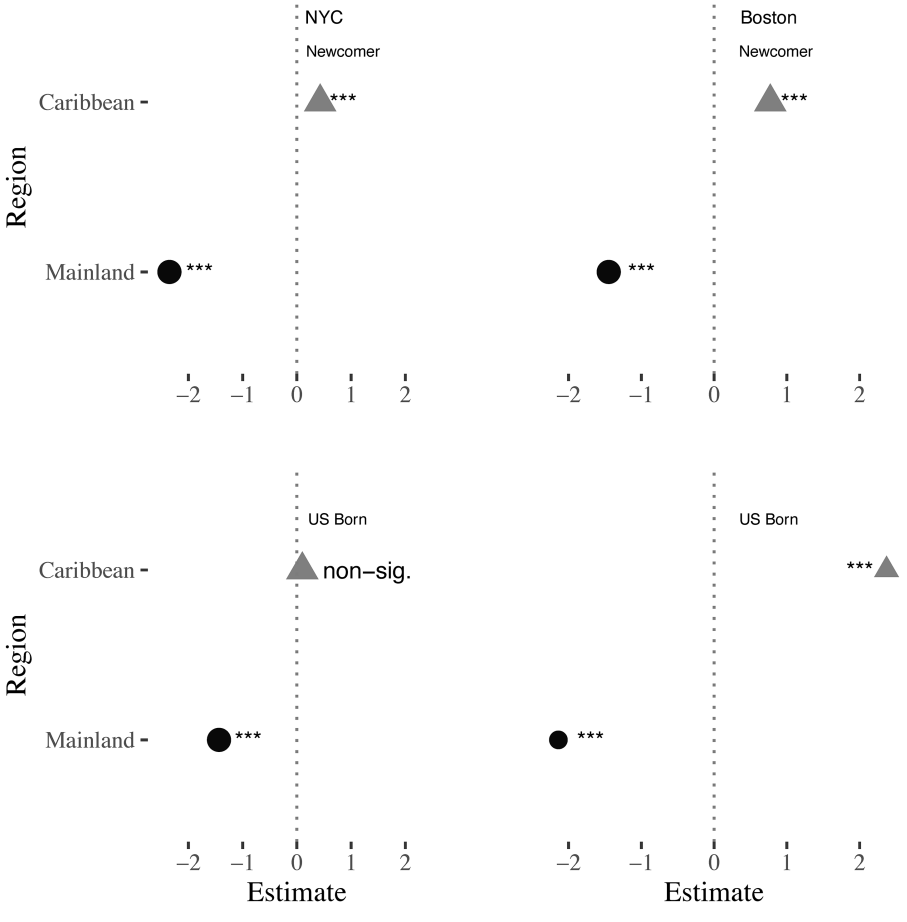


Figure 8.9. Second-person singular parameter estimates by city and region

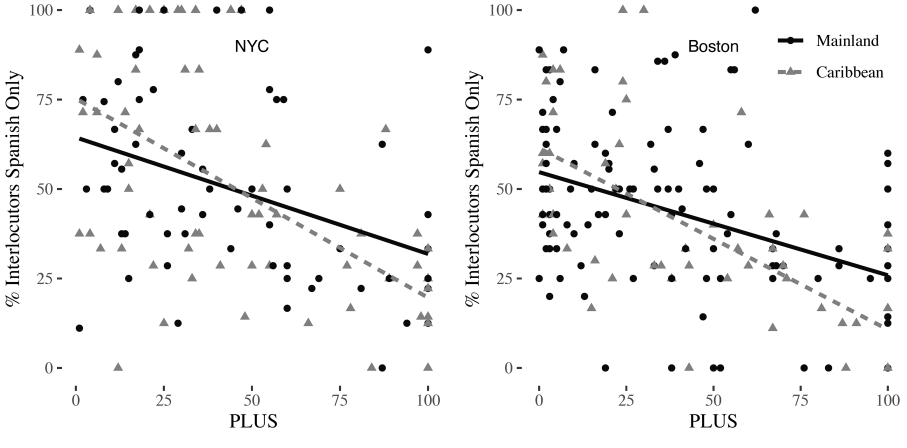


Figure 8.10. Percent Spanish-Only Interlocutors

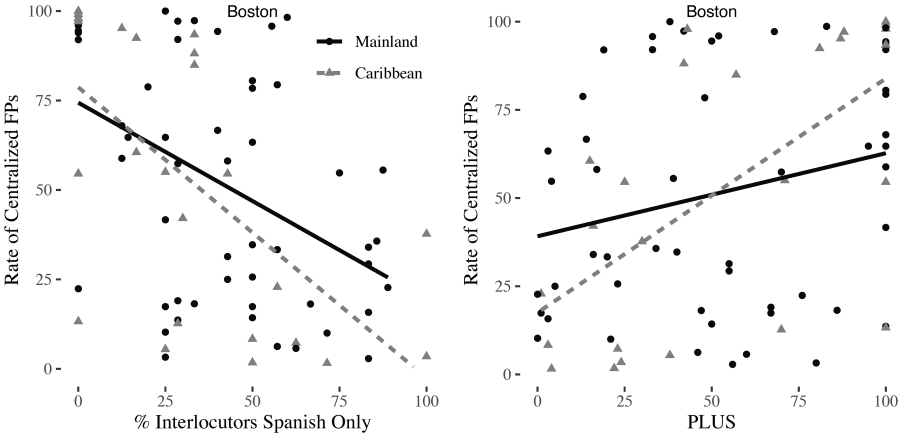


Figure 8.11. Rates of Centralized Filled Pauses by Spanish-Only Interlocutors and PLUS

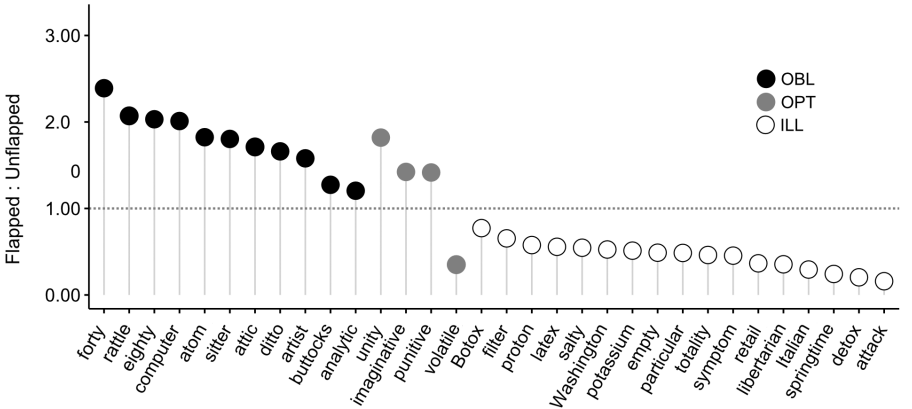


Figure 9.1. Participants' beliefs about T-flapping in AmE; for each word, the rating is given as the ratio of the mean flapped rating to the mean unflapped rating

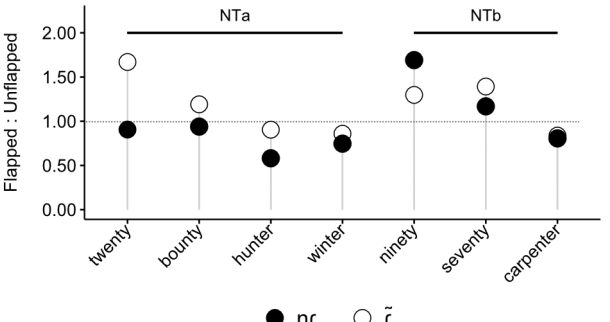


Figure 9.2. Participants' beliefs about flapping of /nt/ in AmE; for each word, the rating is given as the ratio of the mean flapped rating to the mean unflapped rating

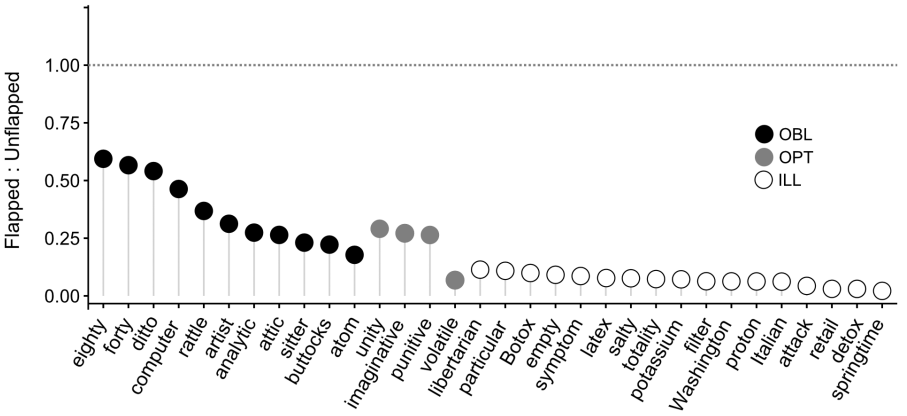


Figure 9.4. Participants' own use of T-flapping in SgE; for each word, the rating is given as the ratio of the mean flapped rating to the mean unflapped rating