FIG. 3.2. Social and stylistic stratification of post-vocalic /r/ in New York City (class stratification of a linguistic variable in process of change: /r/ in *guard, car, beer, beard, board,* etc.)

SEC (socio-economic class) scale:

0–1: lower class
2–4: working class
5–6, 7–8: lower middle class
9: upper middle class

Style:

A: casual speech
B: careful speech
C: reading style
D: word lists
D': minimal pairs

Labov. 1966. The social stratification of English in New York City.

TABLE 3.6. *Percentage of forms without final g in Norwich*

Social class	Style	
	Casual	Formal
Middle middle class	28	3
Lower middle class	42	15
Upper working class	87	74
Middle working class	95	88
Lower working class	100	98

Trudgill. 1974. The social differentiation of English in Norwich.

TABLE 3.7. *Multiple negation in Detroit (%)*

Class	Men	Women
Upper middle class	6.3	0
Lower middle class	32.4	1.4
Upper working class	40.0	35.6
Lower working class	90.1	58.9

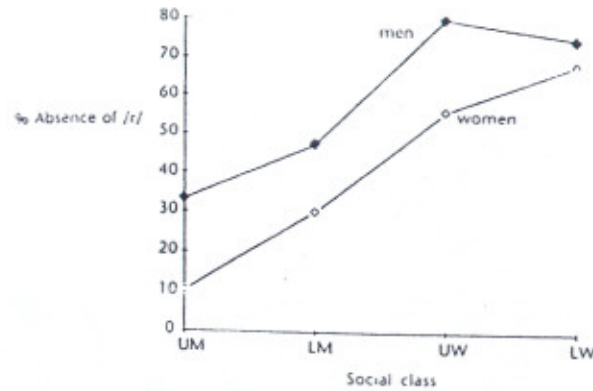*Walt Wolfram. 1974. A sociolinguistic description of Detroit Negro speech.*

Figure 3.4 (r) indices for men and women in Detroit (from Wolfram 1969: 117)
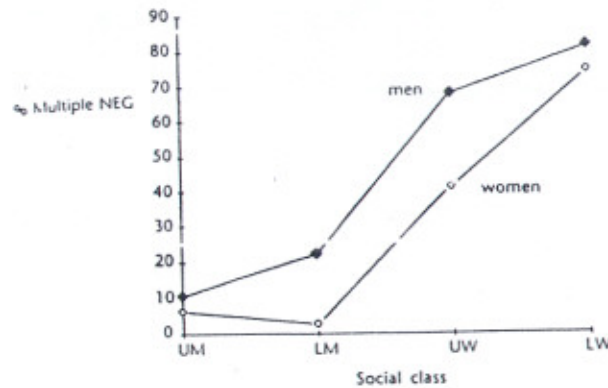

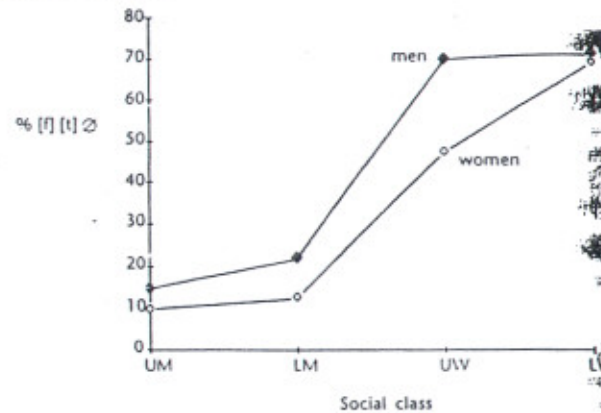Figure 3.5 Percentage of multiple negation by women and by men in Detroit (from Wolfram 1969: 162)

Figure 3.3 (th) indices for men and women in Detroit, as a percentage of [f], [t] and Ø variants as opposed to standard [θ] (from Wolfram 1969: 92)
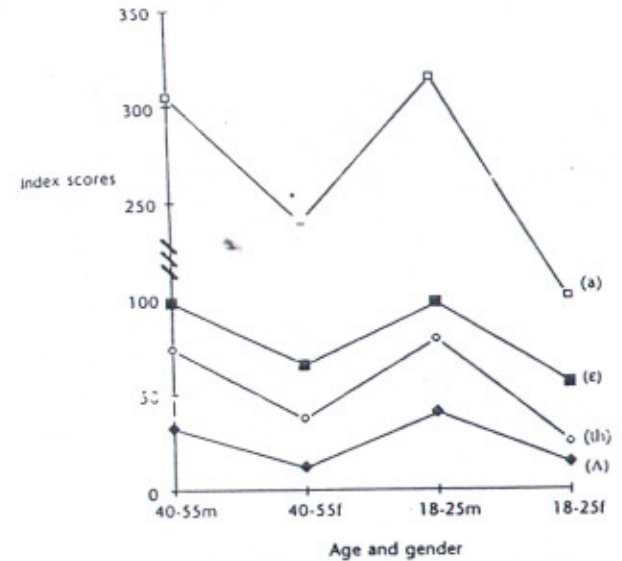

Figure 3.7 Index scores on four phonological variables for women and men in two age groups in Ballymacarrett, Belfast (based on Milroy and Milroy 1978: figures 1, 2, 4, 7, 26, 28, and 30)
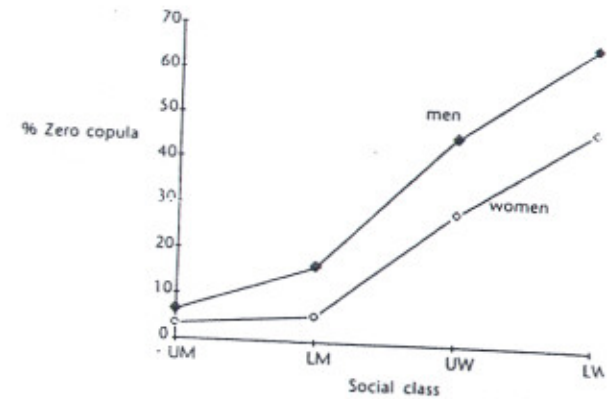

Figure 3.6 Percentage of zero copula realized by men and women in Detroit (from Wolfram 1969: 178)