II. MORPHOLOGICALLY VARIATION

TECHNIQUES OF ANALYSIS
The standard English example in (11) does not capture:

(11) The apple a day keeps the doctor away.

However, there are other cases of so-called, higher-level, violations where

(12) The apple a day keeps the doctor away.

While this can be done, it is not fully satisfactory for simple

(13) The apple a day keeps the doctor away.

As demonstrated in the introduction, spoken data reveal a wealth of variation in

**CHOICE OF LINGUISTIC VARIABLE**

The main goal of this study is to use the techniques of phonetic description and

**TECHNIQUES OF ANALYSIS II**
with the help of others, share from many accurate data, they are also used to deal
been used extensively in sociopolitical research as they are expected to result
an increase in trimethylamine (Co), and trimethylamine (Co) were
and a family of proteins for the major or all of our provision.
not to recognize the number of times more than
The first stage in the statistical analyses is to count the number of tokens overall.

**Correlation and statistical analyses**

The code was designed to analyze the frequency distribution of the data in various positions. The code looks to see if there is a relationship or a correlation between the data points. If there is a correlation, the code will perform statistical analyses to determine if the relationship is significant or not. The results of the statistical analyses are then used to make conclusions about the data. The code was designed to handle large datasets and can handle a wide range of data types. It can be used to analyze both quantitative and qualitative data. The code can also be used to perform hypothesis testing, regression analysis, and other types of statistical analyses. The code is written in a language that is easy to understand and can be easily modified to suit the needs of the user. The code is designed to be user-friendly and can be used by people with little or no knowledge of programming.

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Jennifer Smith
Table 4. Overall distribution of forms in the history of English, by region and time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>6x96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>69,2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10a</td>
<td>54a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Overall distribution of forms in the history of English, by region and time.
Figure 4.1: Use of forms for deontic modality across eight communities (Tagliamonte and Smith, in press)
SELECTED text:

CONCLUSION

This multivariate analysis allows us to view the combination of factors that

Table 4.7: Shows the results for women in the Bridge data. The three

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Table 4.8: Variance this measure of the contribution of factors to the probability of

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Note: Corrected mean 0.72

Table adapted from Thompson and Hudson (1999: 135)

Table 4.7. And was like 

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Further Reading

and social constraints on morphosyntactic variation can be uncovered. In spoken data, through these steps, the complex system of linguistic constraints are analyzed and then how to model the multilevel influences which are