

Séminaire ACE 'Popular culture, politics and identity in Britain' – 07/12/2023

Conflicting Identities in British Heavy Metal

A sociophonetic perspective

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Introduction

- Inherent link between **language** and **identity**.
- Americanization of British Pop Artists' pronunciation:
“**There can be no doubt that [British Pop] singers are modifying their linguistic behaviour for the purpose of singing.**”
Trudgill (1983)
- Example of **style-shift** (Labov, 1972)
- Cultural domination leads to imitation?

20 Acts of Conflicting Identity: The Sociolinguistics of British Pop-song Pronunciation

Peter Trudgill

Anyone with an interest in British rock and pop songs will have observed that there are 'rules' concerning the way in which the words of these songs

Measuring Americanization

- **USA-5 model** – phonetic variables adopted by British performers when they sing (Simpson, 1999).

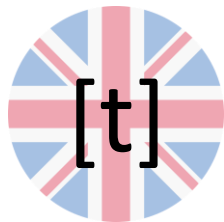
Feature	British Pronunciation	American Pronunciation
T Voicing	Intervocalic /t/ is voiceless	Intervocalic /t/ is voiced
BATH Broadening	Words like <i>bath</i> and <i>ask</i> realized as [ɑ:]	Words like <i>bath</i> and <i>ask</i> realized as [æ]
Rhoticity	Non-prevocalic /r/ as vowel lengthening [ɜ:]	Non-prevocalic /r/ pronounced
PRICE Diphthong	Words like <i>life</i> and <i>eyes</i> realized as [aɪ]	Words like <i>life</i> and <i>eyes</i> realized as [aʰ]
LOT Unrounding	Words like <i>rock</i> and <i>top</i> realized as [ɒ]	Words like <i>rock</i> and <i>top</i> realized as [ɑ]

- Focusing **word-internal intervocalic /t/**
- “one of the most striking characteristics of American pronunciation to the ears of a non-American” (Wells, 1982)

Word internal intervocalic /t/

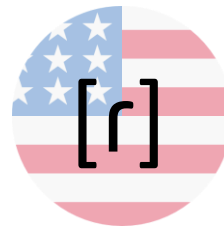
- Between vowels or sonorants, before an unstressed syllable.

Voiceless stop, with a clearly defined closure and sharp release.



“And his web is the **city** at night”
Black Sabbath, “Johnny Blade”

Voiced flap, tongue making brief contact with the alveolar ridge.



“I took the **city** 'bout one a.m.”
Judas Priest, “Living After Midnight”

What about Heavy Metal?

- Highly situated genre: inseparable from socio-economic, cultural and historical context of the English Midlands in the 1970s and 1980s.
(Walser, 1993; Weinstein, 2000; Moore 2009; Harrison, 2010)
- Link between language and identity:

Does this specific context outweigh the tendency towards Americanization of singing voice?

**BLACK
SABBATH**

Judas Priest

IRON MAIDEN

DEF LEPPARD



Tipton Gasworks, Birmingham in 1980

<https://flashbak.com/a-photographic-tour-of-the-black-country-1975-1985-455318/>

Heavy Metal Database

**BLACK
SABBATH**

19 albums
174 songs
6 interviews

Judas Priest

18 albums
215 songs
8 interviews

IRON MAIDEN

16 albums
153 songs
9 interviews

DEF LEPPARD

11 albums
133 songs
8 interviews

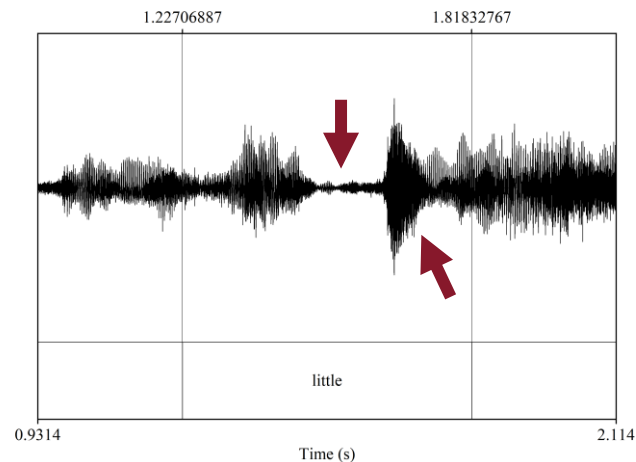
Better
Little
Waiting
Matter
Getting
Metal
Eternity
Battle
Fighting
Water
...

1 868 /t/ tokens

“Little”



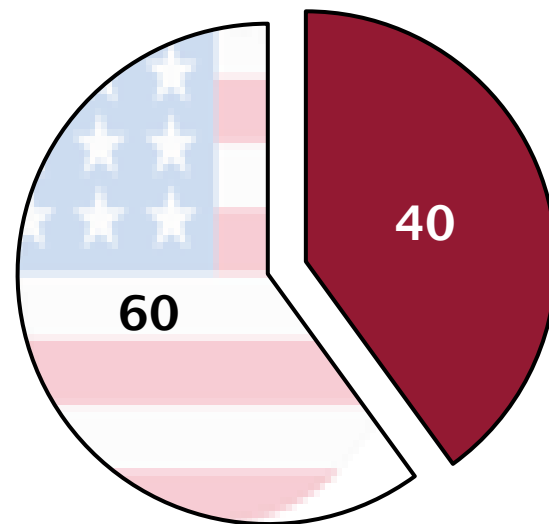
Iron Maiden, “Two Minutes to Midnight”



Heavy Metal Results

No (word internal)
flapping found in spoken
interviews of the bands

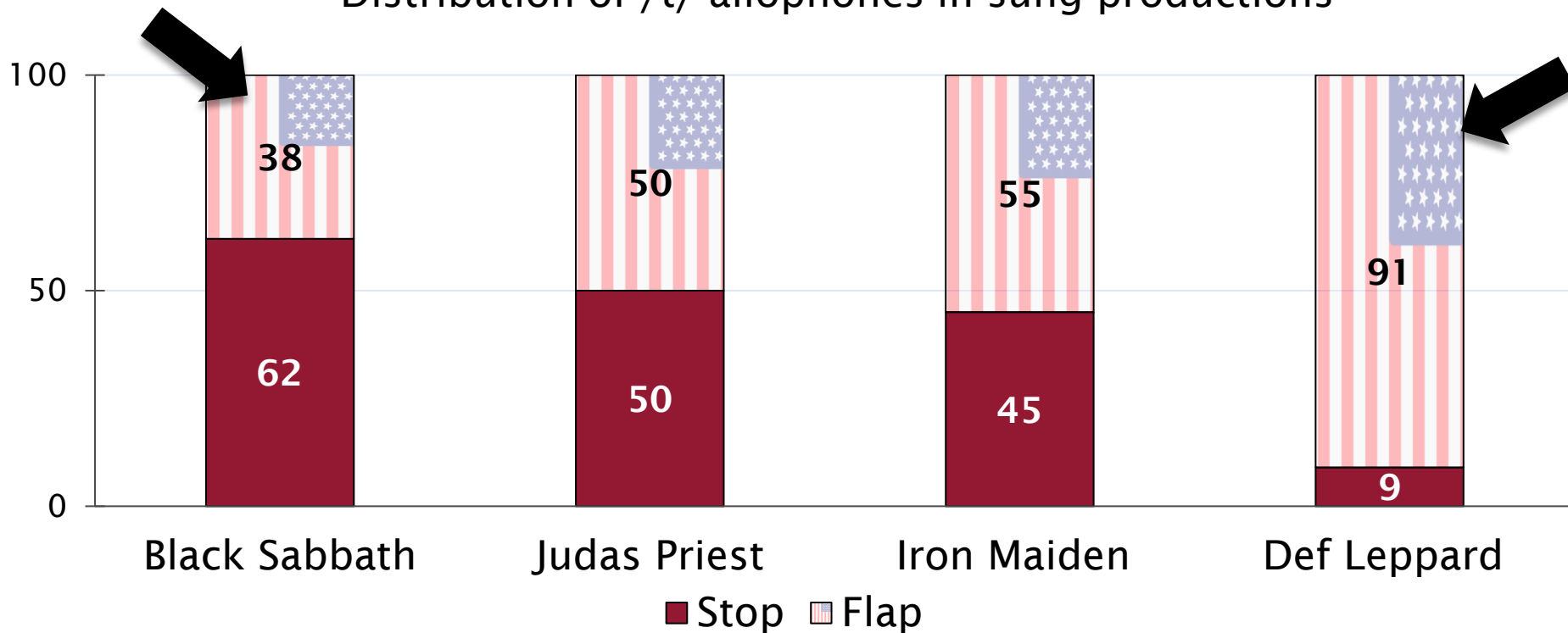
Overall sung /t/ realizations



■ Stop /t/ ■ Flap /t/

Heavy Metal Results

Distribution of /t/ allophones in sung productions



Why Americanization?



Ross Halfin Photography

I'm outta luck, outta love
Got a photograph, picture of
Passion killer, you're too much
You're the only one I wanna touch



“Pour Some Sugar On Me”

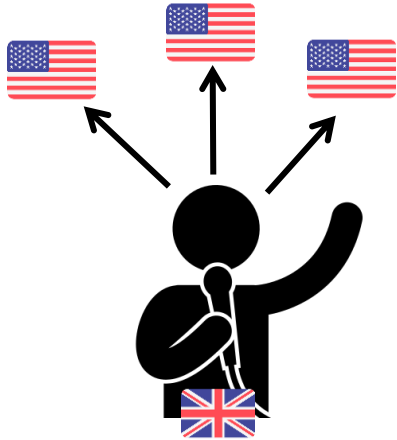


“Photograph”

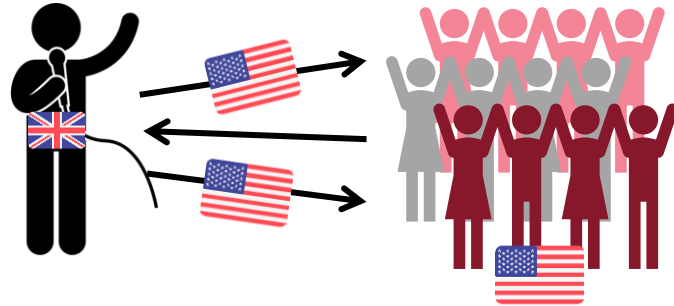
Theoretical approaches

- Two complementary sociolinguistic models:

Acts of Identity (Le Page, 1974)



Audience Design (Bell, 1984)



Why Americanization?

- Real and perceived **cultural domination** of the US and its music industry.



Bigger market



Rise of MTV



Increased popularity

“There was this sense that America was where everything was happening”

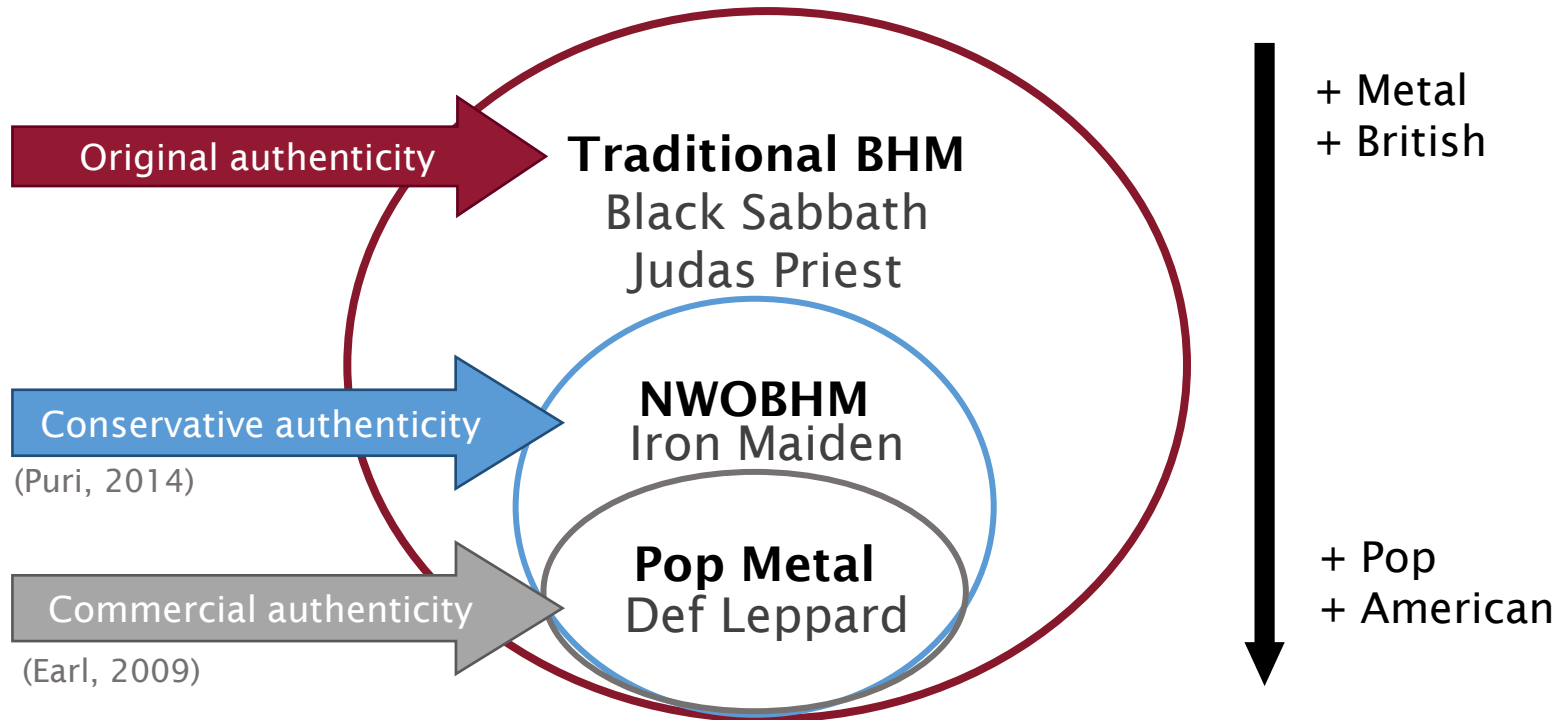
K.K. Downing, Judas Priest

“We were so desperate to go to America to get our big break”

Ozzy Osbourne, Black Sabbath

Why Americanization?

- Aspects of **subgenre** and **authenticity**.



Heavy Metal vs. Pop music

- What about **80s** Pop music?
- Did the **First** (and Second) **British Invasion** change this phenomenon?



Top 10 best selling albums of 1980s in the UK
 → 86 albums by 54 artists
 → 350 songs randomly selected for analysis
 → Analysis of **967** /t/ tokens

Pop music results

- 61% of all tokens flapped
- Similar to HM results



Hypercorrection

- Insufficient access to the American model group:

Phonetically

The Housemartins
“I’ll Be Your Shelter”



“Just like a *shelter*...”

Martin Fry
lead singer of ABC



When introducing himself In “The Look of Love”



“They say, *Martin*, maybe one day you’ll find true love”

Culturally

“I’m gonna take me a greyhound bus
down the
motorway

I’m going to spend a little time in Frisco and L.A.”

“Hello America” Def Leppard



Acts of conflicting identities (Trudgill, 1983)

- Americanization of pronunciation does not imply rejection of British identity, rather **conflicting motivations** → **conflicting identities**.

“We weren’t turning our backs on our British roots, but there was this sense that America was where everything was happening”

K.K. Downing (Judas Priest guitarist)



Def Leppard by Ross Halfin
Photography



Bruce Dickinson by John McMurtrie



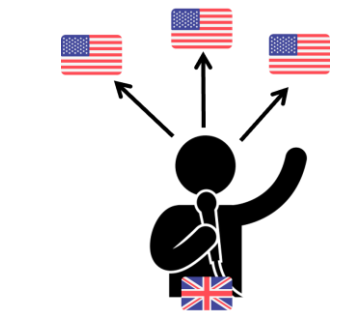
Ozzy Osbourne, unknown source



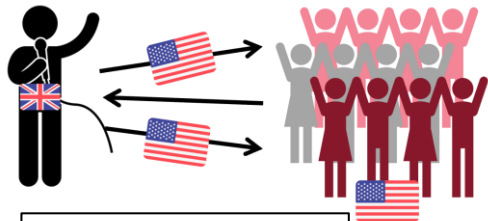
British Steel (1980) album cover

Pop Song English (Gibson, 2023)

- Development in the approach:



Identity-based



Audience-based

Enregisterment

AKA “socially recognized as
indexical of” pop singing
(Agha, 2005)

Pop Song English
Standard, appropriate variety
of English when singing,



and also expected by listeners
(Jansen, 2018)

Pop Song English (Gibson, 2023)

Pop Song English

Standard, appropriate variety of English when singing



Appropriate, (mostly) unconscious shift

“It is an American accent *before you know it* [...] the stuff in England wasn't homegrown.”

Phil Collen, Def Leppard

Conscious effort to maintain native accent

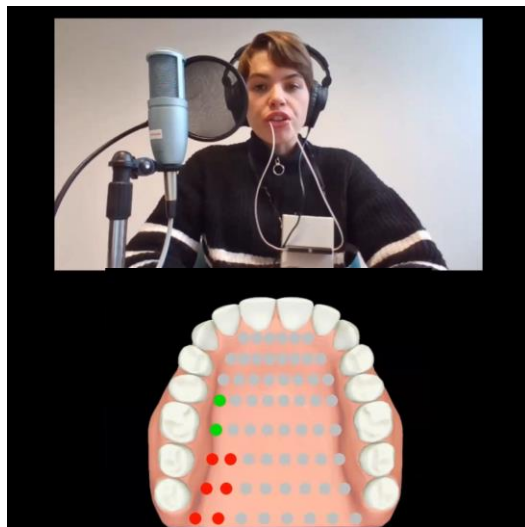
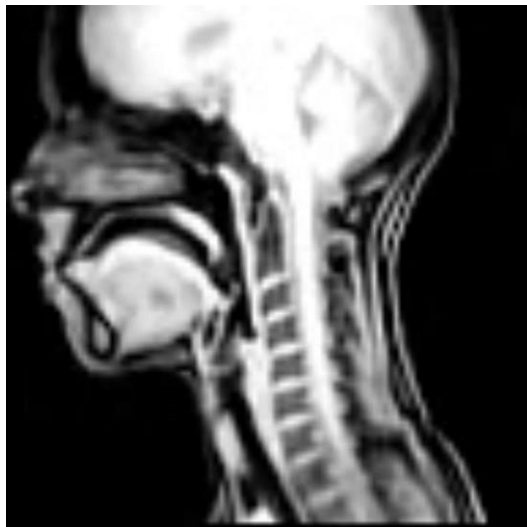
(Beal, 2009)



Arctic Monkeys, “Mardy Bum”

Towards an articulatory explanation?

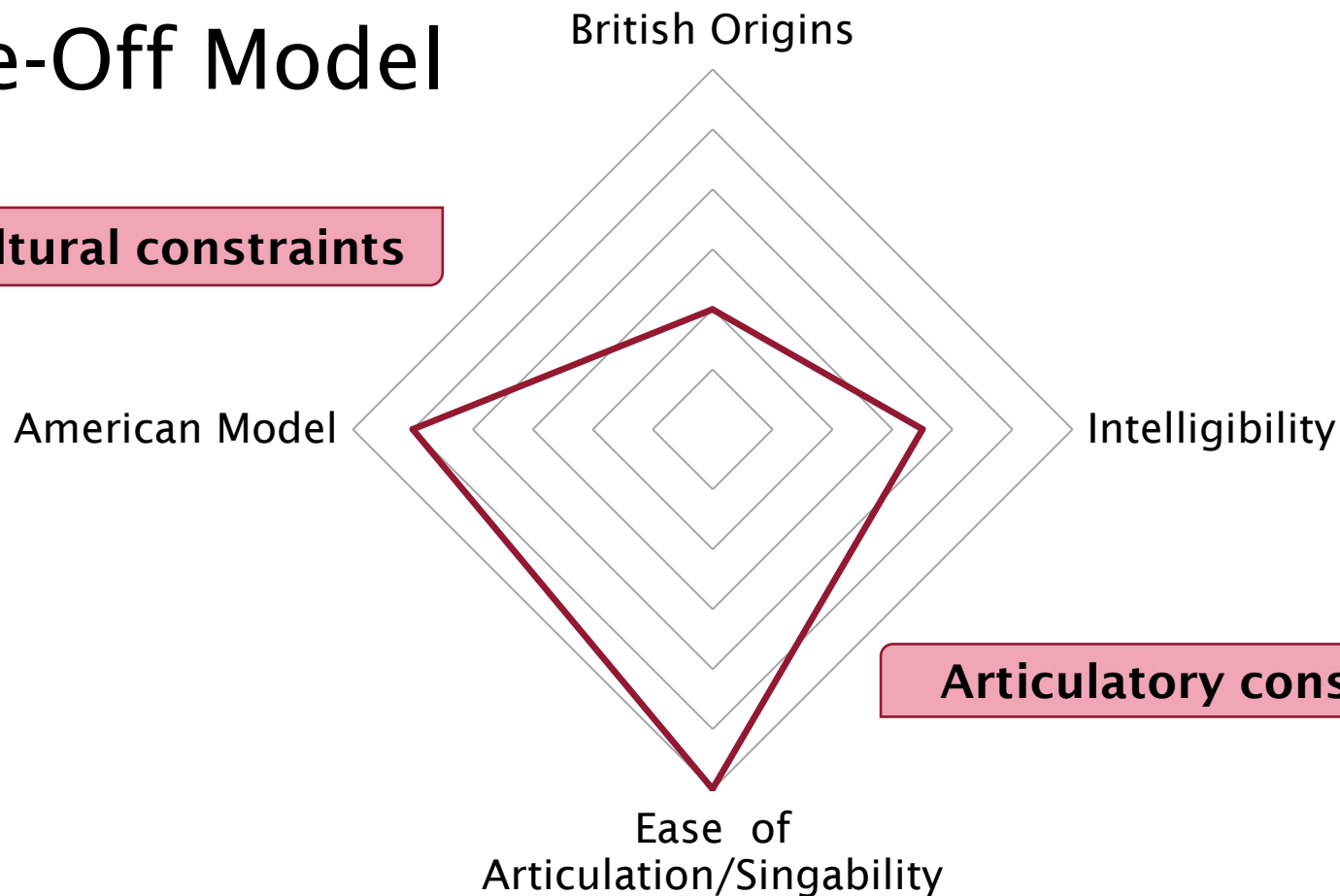
- Complementary approach: **linguistic** and **articulatory** constraints inherent to the singing voice?
- **Singability** (Morrissey, 2008). Not just about sounding American, it may just be easier to do when singing.



Articulatory features of flapped /t/ make it the preferred /t/ allophone in singing

Trade-Off Model

Sociocultural constraints



Articulatory constraints

Thank you!



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References – media

Slide 4

Black Sabbath, “Johnny Blade” Never Say Die! (1978)
Judas Priest, “Living After Midnight” British Steel (1980)

Slide 6

Iron Maiden, “Two Minutes to Midnight” Powerslave (1984)

Slide 8

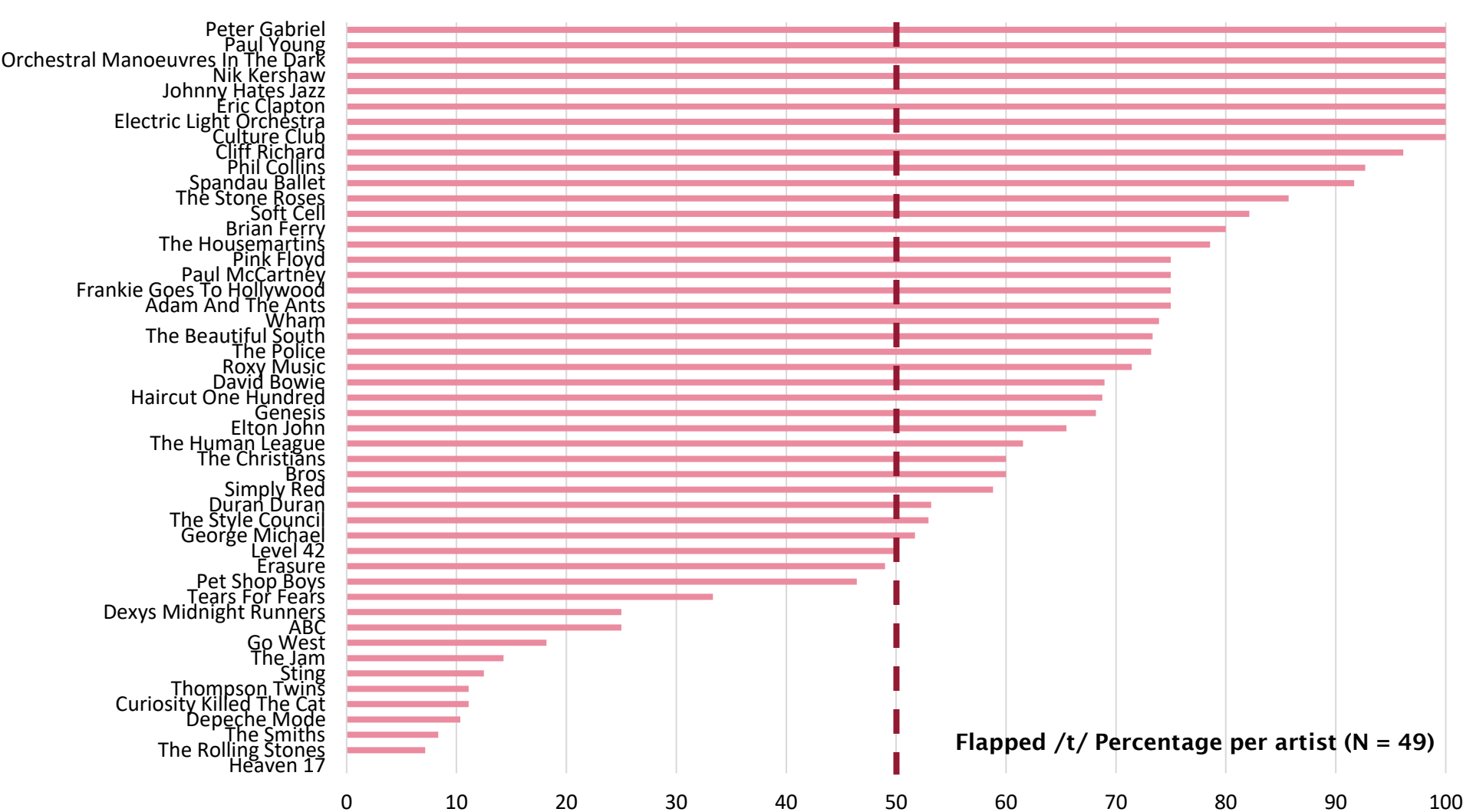
Joe Elliott and Rick Savage Interview (1983)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=66PYErWUQ1g&t=139s>
Def Leppard, “Pour Some Sugar On Me” Hysteria (1987)
Def Leppard, “Photograph” Pyromania (1983)

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The Housemartins, “I’ll Be Your Shelter (Just like a Shelter)” London O Hull 4 (1986)
BBC 6 Music – Martin Fry from ABC’s 80s fashion tips (2006 Interview)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jpfg0cJKRD8&t=1s>
ABC, “The Look of Love” The Lexicon of Love (1982)

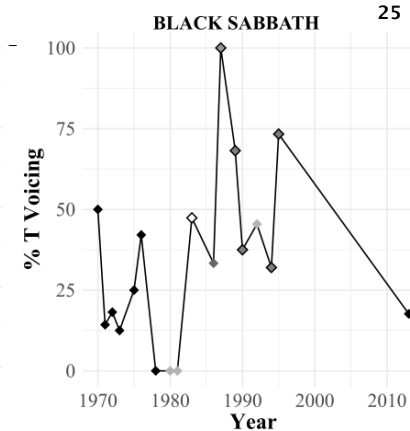
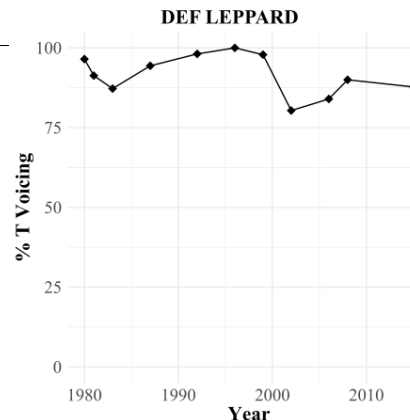
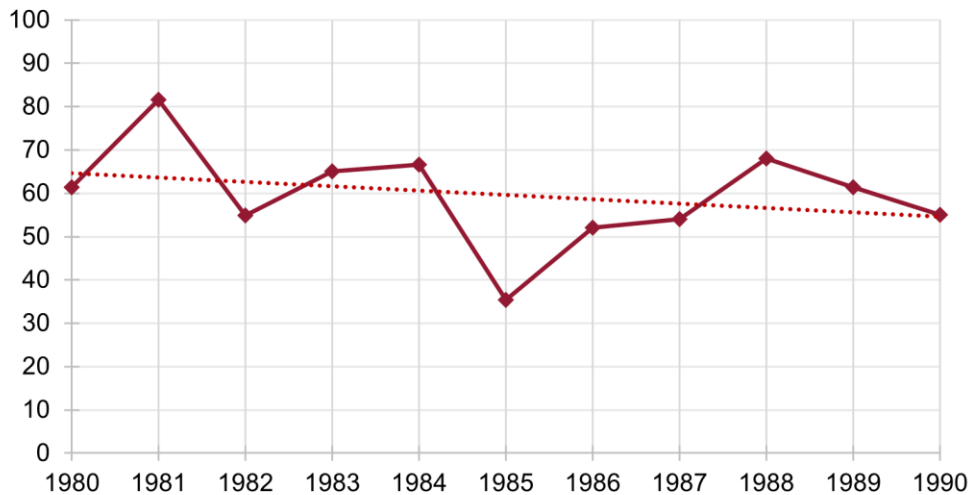
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Arctic Monkeys, “Mardy Bum” Whatever People Say I Am, That's What I'm Not (2006)



Diachronic evolution

Pop Music Flapping proportion by year



Singer

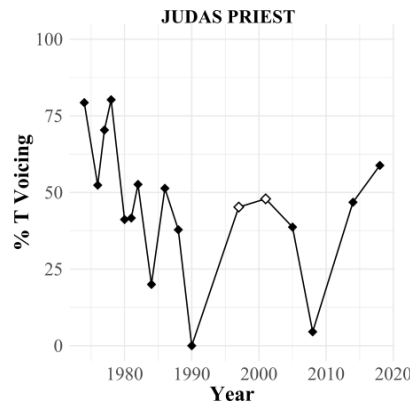
◆ Joe Elliott

Singer

◆ Ozzy Osbourne ◆ Ronnie James Dio

◇ Ian Gillan

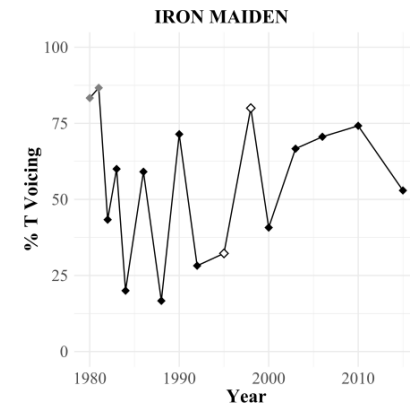
◆ Glenn Hughes ◆ Tony Martin



Singer

◆ Rob Halford

◇ Tim "Ripper" Owens



Singer

◆ Paul Di'Anno ◆ Bruce Dickinson ◇ Blaze Bayley

Flap features

Up-flap [r^h]



Figure adapted from Gick, Wilson, and Derrick (2012)

- **Voicing**: constant vocal folds vibrations allows flap to “carry” the melody
 - **Closure**: no full, airtight closure required
 - Tongue moves faster
 - Less precise articulation

(Gick et al., 2012; Recasens, 2007)
- Also more advantageous when bigger buccal aperture