

The study presented in this talk takes a corpus-based approach to study vulgar language in online communication across 20 English-speaking regions based on the Global Web-Based English Corpus (GloWbE). The identification of vulgar items combines word lists used in profanity detection with regular expressions to identify a wide range of vulgar elements including spelling variants. The results show a notable trend for inner circle L1-varieties to exhibit higher rates of vulgarity online compared to outer circle and L2-varieties. The results also show that inner circle varieties have lower type-token rations which indicates that inner circle variety speakers are more creative and rely on a larger repertoire of vulgar elements compared with speakers from other circle varieties. Finally, the results show that different regions exhibit preferences for vulgarity within different semantic fields: while speakers in the United States prefer vulgarity associated with sexual activity and speakers from Great Britain preferring vulgarity associated with sexual organs, speakers exhibiting a tendency to use more racial slurs than speakers from other varieties. The findings are interpreted to show that cultural differences are reflected in region-specific preferences for vulgarity and that the creativity observed in inner circle varieties is linked to norm-setting compared to norm-reception associated with outer circle varieties.