

**Cause of language variation IMP**

1. Nature of participants, their relationship (socio-economic, sexual, occupational, etc.)
2. Number of participants (face-to-face or one addressing a large audience, etc.)
3. Role of participants (teacher/student /priest/ father/son/ husband/ wife, etc.)
4. Function of speech event (persuasion, request for information ritual, verbal, etc.)
5. Nature of medium (speech, writing, scripted speech, speech reinforced by gesture, etc.)

**link between dialect and idiolect** An idiolect is the distinctive speech of an individual, a linguistic pattern regarded as unique among speakers of a person's language or dialect. But it is even more granular, more narrow than just all the speakers of a particular dialect.

**social dialect** In sociolinguistics, social dialect is a variety of speech associated with a particular social class or occupational group within a society. Also known as sociolect, group idiolect, and class dialect. A speaker may be more similar in language to people from the same social group in a different area than to people from a different social group in the same area. Hierarchical social structure such as we find in Britain, where social class takes precedence over geography as a determinant of speech, there is far more geographical variation among people in the lower social classes than there is amongst those at the 'top' of the social heap.

<b>Dialect</b>	<b>Jargon</b>	<b>Accent</b>	<b>Register</b>
A dialect varies from other dialects of the same language simultaneously on at least three levels of organization: pronunciation, grammar or syntax and vocabulary	The special words or expressions used by a profession or group that are difficult for others to understand. The type of language that is used in a particular context and is not be well understood outside that context	Accent is a distinctive way of pronouncing a language, especially one associated with a particular country, area, or social class. An accent consists of a way of pronouncing a variety.	Register shows what you are doing. It is used to describe changing how a person speaks based on the situation.
Example: A Northern American might say, "hello." A Southern American might say, "howdy."	Example: a posteriori from later meaning An argument derived from subsequent event.	Accents typically differ in quality of the voice, pronunciation and distinction of vowels and consonants	Example: Such as pronouncing words ending in -ing "walking" as "walkin"

**relationship between language dialect and identity (5 marks)** relationship between language dialect and identity (5 marks) We each have a sense of who we are and equally, of who we want to be. We choose, from situation to situation, and even from second to second, how to express ourselves. So, it is a continuous process. Usually it is unintentional, triggered by a place, subject of conversation, company etc. But these choices are not random, they are guided by our sense of belonging, and are shaped by our identity. This leads to certain question. For example, a Yorkshire-man telling someone to "wait while five o'clock", using "while" for standard "until". He declares his own local credentials and puts the other at their ease unless, that is, the other is an outsider, in which case they are either accidentally baffled or intentionally excluded. This matter of inclusion or exclusion - movement towards someone or erection of a barrier against them - is at the heart of our maintaining differences in speech.

**REGIONAL DIALECTS** A regional dialect is a distinct form of a language spoken in a particular geographical area.If the form of speech transmitted from a parent to a child is a distinct regional dialect, that dialect is said to be the child's vernacular.

**Define term lect:** In sociolinguistics, a variety is also called a lect. It is a specific form of a language or language cluster. This may include languages, dialects, registers, styles or other forms of language, as well as a standard variety. Linguists speak of both standard and non-standard varieties. The term variety is advantageous in the sense that it helps to avoid the use of the term language, which has its own issues such as the divisions or differences as a 'standard language', and the term 'dialect' used for non-standard varieties being thought of as less prestigious or "correct" than the standard lang. "Lect" avoids the problem in ambiguous cases of deciding whether two varieties are distinct langs or dialects of a single lang. Variation at the level of the lexicon such as slang and argot, is often considered in relation to particular styles or levels of formality (also called registers).

**Application of sociolinguistic:** A sociolinguist might determine through the study of social attitudes that particular vernacular would not be considered appropriate language use in a business or professional setting. Sociolinguists might also study grammar, phonetics, vocabulary, and other aspects of a sociolect, much as dialectologists would study the same for a regional dialect.

**Linguistics and sociolinguistics.... Diff between linguistics and sociolinguistics.**

Linguistic is the study of language includes psycholinguistics, historical linguistics, morphology, syntax, semantic etc. Sociolinguistics is the study of variation of language in use. We use different words in grammatical forms depending on context.

Linguistics differs from sociolinguistics in taking account only of the structure of language, to the segregation of the social contexts in which it is learned and used. The task of linguists is to work out 'the rules of language X', after which sociolinguists may enter the scene and study any points at which these rules make contact with a society. This view is typical of the whole 'structural' school of linguists which has dominated 20<sup>th</sup> linguistics including transformational and generative linguistics There are 2 particularly good reasons for accepting this view:

1. We cannot take the notion 'language X' for granted, since this in itself is a social notion so far as it is defined in terms of a group of people who speak X.
2. Speech has a social function.

**Work of Labov on sociolinguistics** William Labov (1927) has been a prominent voice in American linguistics since the early 1960s. He pioneered an approach to investigating the relationship between language and society. He developed a field known as "variationist sociolinguistics". A central doctrine of this field is that variation is inherent to linguistic structure. The way a language is spoken (and written) differs across individuals as well as across situations encountered by the same individual. Labov asserted that such differences are not only normal but also necessary to a language's functioning. This view challenges much of the traditionally dominant thinking and practice in linguistic

theory, from Ferdinand de Saussure to Noam Chomsky. Mainstream theorists do not deny the existence of variation, rather they tend to downplay its relevance and treat it as a superficial phenomenon obscuring a fundamental uniformity that characterizes language. Labov's research demonstrates that linguistic variation is pervasive and highly structured. It reveals regular patterns of co-occurrence between language forms, such as the pronunciation of a particular vowel, and social categories, such as socioeconomic classes. His approach is distinguished from others within sociolinguistics by its reliance on quantitative methods.

**social class:** Social class is a central concept in sociolinguistic research, one of the small number of social variables by which speech communities are stratified. Trudgill asserts, "most members of our society have some kind of idea, intuitive or otherwise, of what social class is,". Social class is often defined in an ad hoc way which is very ironic because it is a very imprecise variable in sociolinguistic studies.

**Components of social class** Two central components of social class are:

1. The objective, economic measures of property ownership and the power and control it confers on its possessor
2. The subjective measures of prestige, reputation, and status

**Contact language (3):** Language contact occurs when speakers of two or more languages or varieties interact and influence each other. The study of language contact is called contact linguistics. Sometimes unrelated languages that are typical of creole language formation come in contact.

**There are some constraints** on the outcomes of language contact other than the principle of localisation. A constraint relates to the aspect of space. Another constraint is concerned with speaker's attitudes. Another constraint is of social factors. Yet another is social rigidity in which an innovation is being introduced. So, language contact occurs in a variety of phenomena, including language convergence, borrowing and relexification. The most common products are pidgins, creoles, codeswitching, and mixed languages. So, language contact is not as free as it seems to be.

**Is language free or structured** Before the 1960s, the general feeling in Western linguistics was that some of the variation observed in language was "free" and "unconstrained". There are some constraints on the outcomes of language contact other than the principle of localisation. A constraint relates to the aspect of space. Another constraint is concerned with speaker's attitudes. Another constraint is of social factors. Yet another is social rigidity in which an innovation is being introduced. So, language contact occurs in a variety of phenomena, including language convergence, borrowing and relexification. The most common products are pidgins, creoles, codeswitching, and mixed languages. So, language contact is not as free as it seems to be.

**Rigidity of the Social Matrix** Even larger aspects of the social and cultural context may act as a constraint on whether features transfer from speaker to speaker. Some time ago, Gumperz and Wilson (1971) documented the rather unusual linguistic situation in Kupwar, India. In Kupwar, three languages – Hindi, Marathi and

Kannada have been spoken for centuries. Remarkably, given how often people in Kupwar might have to switch between the languages in day-to-day life, the languages have remained distinct codes. That is, it is still always clear when someone is speaking Marathi, when they are speaking Hindi and when they are speaking Kannada. People in Kupwar haven't borrowed lexical items back and forth between the languages, even though (as we have repeatedly noted) vocabulary is usually easily transferred. And yet, the Hindi, Marathi and Kannada of Kupwar look appreciably different from the standard varieties of each of the languages. This is because there have been some subtle changes to the syntax of the three languages which appear, over the centuries, to have brought them closer in line with each other.

**spatial diffusion and gravity of language contact and change** The gravity model predicts that the larger the city/town, the sooner an innovation is likely to show up there, i.e., the 'gravitational force' is provided by the weight of numbers of people. The gravity model was originally used to describe the diffusion of non-linguistic innovations. Sociologists and economists had observed that innovations, such as the adoption of new brands of cars or the use of new types of seed among farmers, often moved irregularly across physical space. They found that they jumped from cities with the largest populations, gradually moved to smaller cities and towns, and finally took hold in the smaller towns or villages.

**note on language and dialects of Pakistan** Pakistan is an union of heterogeneous groups with widely different linguistic characteristics. A large number of languages are spoken, for instance, official languages: Urdu and English. Urdu is the official language, though it is not the first language of the majority of the population. Apart from Urdu and English, which is limited to a small proportion of the population no language is commonly understood. The national language Urdu has a number of handicaps. The regional languages - Punjabi, Baluchi, Sindhi and Pashto, though rich in literature- rely heavily on oral tradition and moreover, lack a unitary system of speech form. Apart from Urdu and English, which is limited to a small proportion of the population no language is commonly understood. The national language Urdu is not indigenous and suffers from a number of handicaps. To complicate the situation even more, all speakers within a language community do not use a single form. Thus, within languages, there exist styles and dialects with varying degrees of mutual intelligibility. In Pakistani context, these ling diff are a divisive force; and have a great sociolinguistic significance. However, the same or closely similar written text is a source of unity in this diversity. The tension bw Urdu and local lang on 1 level, and Urdu and Eng on the other level has given rise to a hierarchy. No less than 24 langs and a considerably great number of dialects, that is not less than 70, are spoken in this region

**What are the official langs in pakistan? (3)** Urdu and English are the official lang of Pakistan.

**Write any three effects to change the language.(3)**

1. Grammar may be on a road to extinction in the brave new world of emoticons, texts, tweets, and short Facebook posts.
2. Internet chat-rooms and social networking sites are encouraging children to write syntactically incorrect sentences.
3. From the introduction of new words to new meanings for old words to changes in the way we communicate, social media is making its presence felt.
4. Acronyms, abbreviations, and neologisms have grown up around technologically mediated communication to help us be understood. Here are some examples of acronyms such as:

LOL = laughing out loud TGIF=Thank God it's Friday, BRB= Be right Back

**Language death (5 marks)** Language death is a linguistic term for the end or extinction of a language. Also called language extinction. At the moment, linguists believe, around 6,000 languages are spoken. Michael Krauss has predicted that by the end of this century 90 per cent will be extinct. The According to Crystal, a language dies every two weeks. For example, in Australia out of the 260 aboriginal languages originally spoken, 100 are already extinct only around twenty are being passed on to children.

**Types of language death**

1. A more radical type of lang extinction is sudden death which can be caused by various factors such as scattering of an entire community of speakers or due to natural disasters. In 1998 an earthquake off the coast of Papua New Guinea killed and displaced thousands of speakers of Arup, Malol
2. Today, the most common cause of language death is not population death, but language shift. This happens when speakers of a lang do not pass it on to their children. Instead, they acquire a different language from the parents. Gradually, the language of the entire community 'shifts'. Unlike the extinction of an animal species, the people don't die, only their language does.
3. Fishman asserts that a typical case of lang shift can happen over three generations. If speakers of language X are the grandparents and speakers of Y are the parents who have a passive knowledge of X but are fluent

speakers of Y. So, their household is bilingual. Now when it comes to grandchildren, they are full speakers of Y, knowing a few words of X at the most.

**'Armchair approach'** in sociolinguistics is concerned, it is based on the facts collected in a systematic way as part of a research or simply based on one's own experience. It allows the beginnings of an analytical framework to be worked out, such as language (a body of knowledge or rules), speech (actual utterances), speaker, addressee, topic and so on.

**Reasons armchair can be termed as dangerous** Armchair approach' can be termed as dangerous for two reasons if, it is applied to personal experience alone. Firstly, the most of us are not consciously aware of the vast range of variations in speech which we hear and react to in our everyday lives. Secondly, personal experience is a very limited base from which to generalize about language in society, since it does not take account of all the other societies where things are arranged very differently. However, the reason why interest in sociolinguistics has grown so rapidly over the last decades is not because of the achievements in armchair theorizing but due to the empirical discoveries made in the course of systematic research projects.

**define code and its uses:** code means a dialect or language that a person chooses to use on any occasion. Code means a system used for communication between two or more parties. This implies one speaker can have more codes. People may switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as code-switching.

**Prestige code mixing** Motivational force behind mixing is the prestige factor. Prestige is attached to a language; and people insert the words of that language in their base language. Also, in order to develop intimacy and communication friendliness with the other participant/s a speaker/participant may code-mix. It is used as a tool for creating linguistic solidarity. It functions as a bridge that builds solidarity. A switch or a mix can also be made to convey a specific attitude to the listener. It can be equated with the change in degrees of formality in speech in monolingual speakers

**Family tree model:** Traditional approaches to historical change have relied on the family tree model, which is based on the assumption that over time languages gradually diverge from a common ancestor. This model has been widely applied to explain the historical origins of pidgin and creole languages. This model has been referred to as the 'monogenetic hypothesis', i.e. that pidgins and creoles are to be derived from a single common ancestor. Many espoused the view that all the European-based pidgins and creoles were originally descended from a 15th century Portuguese pidgin first used along the African coast and later carried to India and the Far East.

This pidgin may have been a relic of Sabir, the medieval lingua franca believed to have been the language of the Crusaders and a common Mediterranean trading language. However, while a common Portuguese origin would account well for certain lexical similarities such as the case of picanniny and savvy found across the Atlantic and Pacific pidgins and creoles, we can see that diffusion is probably a more likely explanation. In addition, we would have to invoke the notion of 'relexification' to account for the many other differences which exist between the pidgins and creoles with different bases. The monogenetic theory would also have nothing to say about the origins of non-European-based pidgins and creoles. It was the Romance linguist Schuchardt (1842–1927) often called the father of creole studies, who used data from pidgin and creole languages to argue against prevailing nineteenth-century views on the regularity of sound change.

**value of family tree in linguistic history:** The value of this model for historical linguistics is that it clarifies the historical relations among the varieties concerned. And, it gives a clear idea of the relative chronology of the historical changes by which these varieties have diverged. From the present point of view, the advantage is that a family tree shows a hierarchical relation among varieties which makes no distinction between 'languages' and 'dialects'. Indeed, it is common in historical linguistics to refer to the varieties which are descended from Latin as 'dialects' of Latin (or 'the Romance dialects'). Although they include such obvious 'languages' (in the prestige sense) as Standard French. If we had wished to add Yorkshire English and Cockney to our list of varieties, we would simply have added them below English, without giving them a different status from the others

**Language reportier: Or Language variety:** If one thinks of 'language' as a phenomenon including all the languages of the world, the term variety of language can be used to refer to different manifestations of it e.g. music = 'varieties of music'. So, the question arises what makes one variety of language different from another. The simplest answer can be: "the linguistic items". We may define a variety of language as a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution. Still the question of varieties of language needs further clarity.

**How social networks ???** The social networks model offers a far less abstract framework than that of the speech community. It focuses on the social ties that specific speakers have with each other, and examines how these ties affect speakers' linguistic usage. A key component of the social network model is measuring its

strength, calculated by classifying whether networks are 'dense' or 'loose', as well as whether they are 'uniplex' or 'multiplex'. A network is dense if members that you interact with each other otherwise, it is loose. If members know each other in more than one way, for example, they work together and are members of the same family, and then the links are multiplex as opposed to uniplex. Dense and multiplex social networks tend to support localized lingc norms, and they function as a method of norm reinforcement, whereby linguistic and other social norms are maintained by members of the network. In contrast, in loose & uniplex social networks, lang change will be more likely to occur, owing to the lack of norm reinforcement. Milroy and Gordon argue that migration, war, industrialization and urbanization hv caused disruption of close-knit, localized networks.

**sociology of language** which focuses on the effect of language on society. It is closely related to the field of sociolinguistics, which focuses on the effect of society on language. sociology of language studies society and how it is impacted by language

**Community of Practice (5 marks)** A community of practice is a group of people who share a concern or a passion for something they do, and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly. A community of practice exists because it produces a shared practice as members engage in a collective process of learning. People belong to communities of practice at the same time as they belong to other organizational structures. In their business units, they shape the organization.

**language ideology** The ideology of a standard language is a complex issue. If we look at many widely used languages, such as English, French and Spanish, each possesses a standard variety. This affects how speakers think about their own language and about language in general. Speakers of such widely used languages, unlike speakers of some less well known languages, live in standard lang cultures. In such cultures, lang attitudes are dominated by powerful ideological positions that are largely based on the supposed existence of this standard form, and these taken together, can be said to constitute the standard language ideology or 'ideology of the standard language'.

**what are principle of study to dialect** There are certain principles regarding study of dialects:

**First Principle:** Linguistics is a descriptive rather than a prescriptive discipline.

**Second Principle:** Every naturally used language variety is systematic with regular rules and restrictions at the lexical, phonological and grammatical level. Linguists use the term 'dialect' as a neutral term to refer to the systematic usage of a group of speakers--those in a particular region or social class. No negative connotations such as of "nonstandard" or "substandard" speech.

**Thrid Principle:** Primary attention to speech rather than writing

**Q: Define pidgin (3 marks)** Varieties created for very practical and immediate purposes of communication between people who otherwise would have no common language whatsoever, and learned by one person from another within the communities concerned as the accepted way of communicating with members of the other community.

<b>Pidgin</b>	<b>Creole</b>
Have no native speakers	Have native speakers
Are the result of extended contact bw grps with no lang in common, they are used mostly in trade	Develop from pidgin, they are learnt as a L1 by a large number of speakers
Have simple grammatical structure	Are more complex in structure, they also have a wider range of vocabulary to express a wide range of meaning
Are not used for grp identification	May take on national and official functions

**Language policy and planning** Adults teach children the structures and lexis. Thus, they protect and promote language to a certain degree, and forms of language policy and language planning (LPLP) occur in all societies. Nationalism is based on culturally and linguistically homogeneous people differentiated from neighbours. Nationalism is one type of political setting in which LPLP has been undertaken in a particularly rigorous and systematic way. The role of LPLP in nation building is quite significant. 1970s was a time of intense LPLP activity as the governing classes of newly independent states considered how to manage language matters in the new polities, and Western trained linguists proposed themselves as researchers and consultants. This led to the classic division of LPLP into: status planning, corpus planning and acquisition planning

**Marthua's Vineyard.....TOPIC 48 (better listen to lecture).5** The first social dialect study was conducted in the summer of 1961 on Martha's Vineyard, an island off the coast of Massachusetts in the north-eastern United States. Martha's Vineyard was then already something of a summer playground for people who live most of the year on the mainland US - in the 1960s, the number of residents during the summer increased nearly seven times over the winter population. This has only increased in the years since; in the year 2000, the year-round population on the Vineyard was 14,000, but during the summer the population of the island ballooned to

100,000. Moreover, there is a big discrepancy between the circumstances of the summer-only people and the year-rounders. The cost of housing on the Vineyard is fabulously expensive, driven up by the intense demand of summer residents, yet the island has the second lowest per capita income in the entire state of Massachusetts. Many year-rounders on the Vineyard struggle quite hard to get by and increasingly have to do so by providing services for the summer visitors.

**Dyer Conduct a study of corby which was based on dialects and identity. Discuss pros and cons of his study.....5**

Dyer's (2000) study of Corby investigated changes occurring in the local English dialect due to the immigration of large numbers of Scots to work in a newly built steelworks in the town. (Corby is around 100 miles north of London and 300 miles south of Glasgow, Scotland.) A major point of study was the social significance or meaning of the identity projected by young Corby people who sounded Scottish but had no Scottish ancestry. It is interesting since Scottish, and more particularly Glaswegian English is often viewed as a stigmatized variety. Wassink and Dyer further examined how phonological features in Kingston and Corby, considered stigmatized by some speakers because of their association with either a rural Jamaican or a Scottish background, were apparently being used as symbols of local pride by the younger generations. A variationist analysis of the data from these studies might have concluded that speakers were indexing a Scottish identity in using Scottish variants, or a rural identity in the use of traditionally rural variants in the Jamaican context. However, an analysis of speaker ideologies showed that the salient social categories for speakers had changed over time. The opposition between Scottish and English that was salient for the oldest speakers in the Corby study had apparently been replaced by an opposition between Corby and the neighbouring town of Kettering for the youngest speakers.

**2 types of fairclough/ power names** Fairclough (1989) discusses two types of power: coercion and consent. He mentions ideology as the means to obtain consent, since through ideology individuals are led to view reality acritically, alienating themselves from the objective facts. Coercive or direct power may face resistance since the exploitative intention becomes explicit. In the context of the lives of nations issues of language, ideology, and power are interconnected. For example, if we look at our own historical context, language ideology and creation of Pakistan are closely connected.

**Language in Canada** Multiple languages are used in Canada. Official Language Status Under the Official Languages Act of 1969, both English and French have official federal status throughout Canada. Canada's linguistic diversity extends beyond the two official languages. In Canada, 4.7 million people (14.2% of the population) reported speaking a language other than English or French most often at home. The relationship between the English and French languages is the central or defining aspect of the Canadian experience.

**Q. discuss situation of USA language.** Over 500 languages are spoken by the U.S. population. The most commonly used language is English (specifically, American English), which is the de facto national language of the United States.

Official Language Status

- Out of 50 states, 30 have established English as the only official language.
- Hawaii recognizes both English and Hawaiian as official.
- Alaska has made some 20 native languages official, along with English.

**Explain the Language situation of Great Britain. (5)** English, in various dialects, is the most widely spoken language of the United Kingdom. However, there are a number of regional languages also spoken. The official language of the United Kingdom is English, which is spoken by approximately 59.8 million residents, or 98% of the population, over the age of three. 11 indigenous languages are spoken across the British Isles: Many immigrant languages are spoken in the British Isles. More than 300 different languages/ dialects are now spoken in British schools with English-speaking pupils becoming a minority in hundreds of classrooms. Almost a million people in the country do not speak English at all or not very well. Statistics from the Office for National Statistics show Polish as the second most common language in England and Wales, with more than half a million speakers. If we take the example of London, English is the city's primary language and it remains the mother tongue of the majority of people living here. Most common languages spoken in London include Polish, Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi, Cantonese and Mandarin.

**language of North & south korea.** To understand language in North and South Korea we need to understand certain concept such as Korean is the language of the Korean Peninsula in northeast Asia. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK, or North Korea) has 20 million speakers. Republic of Korea (ROK, or South Korea) has 42 million speakers. It is also spoken by almost 2 million people in China, in the provinces bordering North Korea. It is interesting that there are no language minorities in North or South Korea. Traditionally it has been an essentially monolingual region. In fact it is among the very few monolingual states in the world. Two standard varieties are found here:

1. The Soʻul (Seoul) dialect in South Korea
2. The Pʻyoʻngyang dialect in North Korea

**Language and Dialect in Papua New Guinea** The greatest concentration of diversity is found in Melanesia (an area comprising the south-west Pacific island nations of Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, and Fiji). Here up to 1,500 languages are spoken, with as many as half found in Papua New Guinea alone. Most of the languages in Papua New Guinea are spoken by small groups; probably 40 per cent have fewer than 500 speakers. There is a great diversity of language types.

**Q. Lingua franca** A lingua franca is a language or mixture of languages used as a medium of communication by people whose native languages are different. It is from the Italian, "language" + "Frankish" and also known as a trade language, contact language, international language, and global language. The term English as a lingua franca (ELF) refers to the teaching, learning, and use of the English language as a common means of communication for speakers of different native languages.

The solution to the communication needs of a globalizing world is, at least for the moment, greater use of English as a lingua franca.

**examples of corporate jargon** Known as corporate speak, corporate lingo, business speak, business jargon, management speak, workplace jargon, or commercialese, is the jargon often used in large corporations, bureaucracies, and similar workplaces. The use of corporate jargon, also known as "corporatese", is criticised for its lack of clarity as well as for its tedium, making meaning and intention opaque and understanding difficult.

**Process of standard of language** It is fair to say that the only kind of variety which would count as a 'proper language' is a standard language. Standard languages are interesting in as they have a rather special relation to society. A relationship which is quite abnormal when seen against the context of the tens (or hundreds?) of thousands of years during which language has been used.

Standard languages are the result of a direct and deliberate intervention by society. This intervention i.e. the process of standardization produces a standard language out of dialects or non-standard varieties. The notion 'standard lang' is somewhat imprecise, but a typical standard language will pass through the following processes:

1. Selection
2. Codification
3. Elaboration of function
4. Acceptance

1. **Selection:** When a particular variety is selected as the one to be developed into a standard language, it may be an existing variety. Such as the one used in an important political/commercial centre and it could be an amalgam of various varieties. The choice is a matter of great social and political importance.

2. **Codification:** Some agency such as an academy does the process of codification. The production of written dictionaries and grammar books plays an important role to 'fix' the variety, it makes everyone to agree on what is correct. Once codification is done, it becomes necessary for many ambitious citizens to learn the correct forms and not to use in writing any 'incorrect' forms that may exist in their native variety.

3. **Elaboration of Function:** It must be possible to use the selected variety in all the functions associated with central governmental institutes. For example, in parliament and law courts, in bureaucratic, educational and scientific documents of all kinds and, of course, in various forms

of literature. This may require extra linguistic items to be added to the variety, especially technical words.

4. **Acceptance:** The variety has to be accepted by the relevant population as the variety of the community – usually in fact as the national language. Once this has happened, the standard language serves as:

- a strong unifying force for the state
- a symbol of independence
- a marker of its diff from other states

**What is dialect continuum?** A dialect continuum, or dialect area, was defined by Leonard Bloomfield as a range of dialects spoken across some geographical area that differ only slightly between neighboring areas, but as one travels in any direction, these differences accumulate such that speakers from opposite ends of the continuum are no longer mutually intelligible. The lines we can draw between areas that differ with respect to any feature of language are called isoglosses. For example: One such continuum is said to stretch from Amsterdam through Germany to Vienna, and another from Calais to the south of Italy.

**Write a note on 'Age as a social correlate'?** Of all global categories employed in investigations of language variation, age is perhaps the least examined and the least understood in sociolinguistic terms. Unlike gender, ethnicity or social class, age is often approached uncritically and treated as a biological fact with which to categorize speakers, and against which other facets of our identity are played out. Age is a fundamental dimension of our social and personal identities. Legislatively speaking, it is our age that will influence what we should and should not do. Our age determines if we can vote, drive, marry and go to school or work. It can influence what types of clothes we wear, places we go, and ways we speak. Our age is clearly more than a number – it marks our position in and our movement through the trajectory of life, which is seen in relation to societal norms of behaviour, obligation and responsibility. A close estimate at someone's age from their voice quality and their linguistic behavior is quite possible. It suggests that we are responsive to cues from phonetic/

phonological features, grammatical structures and lexical items, and we use such cues to locate speakers in the span of ages.

**Name any three factors that affect the language shift?**

- Religious and educational background
- Settlement patterns
- Ties with the homeland
- Extent of exogamous marriage
- Majority and minority language groups

**Comment on the relationship of sociolinguistics phenomena and a real but exotic words?**

When we think of sociolinguistics in relation to the real world, in fact, there is a great deal to be said about language in relation to society. To use an example choosing a sample area as a real but exotic world would be a good idea. So here it is the very exotic world of the north-west Amazon, described by Geographically, the area in question is half in Brazil and half in Colombia, coinciding more or less with the area in which a language called Tukano can be relied on as a lingua franca i.e. a trade language widely spoken as a nonnative language. Most of the people are indigenous Indians, divided into over twenty tribes, which are in turn grouped into five 'phratries' (groups of related tribes). There are two crucial facts:

1. Each tribe speaks a different language sufficiently different to be mutually incomprehensible and, in some cases, genetically unrelated.
2. The five phratries (and thus all twenty-odd tribes) are exogamous (i.e. a man must not marry a woman from the same phratry or tribe).

**Write aspects of linguistic hegemony any five**

- Some hegemonic languages such as English has spread worldwide.
- More interconnected world
- Increasing population
- Increasing population mobility
- Changing world scenario and heterogeneity of language practices

**Write about language accommodation** In linguistics, accommodation is the process by which participants in a conversation adjust their accent, diction, or other aspects of language according to the speech style of the other participant. Also called linguistic accommodation, speech accommodation, and communication accommodation. Accommodation most often takes the form of convergence, when a speaker chooses a language variety that seems to fit the style of the other speaker. Less frequently, accommodation may take the form of divergence, when a speaker signals social distance or disapproval by using a language variety that differs from the style of the other speaker.

**Dimensions to differentiate btw bilingualism and bilinguality**

1. Relative competence
2. Cognitive organization
3. Age of acquisition
4. Exogeneity
5. Social cultural status
6. Cultural identity

**implications of bilingualism** Emeneau claims that the term can be applied to a broad range of situations. It can be applied to the situations where a bilingual has a native like control over second language, but at the same time it can be applied to the situations in which the individual has minimal knowledge of the second language. Another dichotomy that exists in this regard is that of individual vs. societal bilingualism.

At the individual level, a person can be bilingual irrespective of any social, political or cultural influence. Yule illustrates that a person's bilingualism may be the result of the fact that his/her father and mother speak two different languages. In this kind of case, though there might not be any realization of the distinction between two languages; however, later on generally one language becomes the dominant one and the other subordinate.

**Short note on multilingual Societies. ??(5 marks)** Multilingualism, multilingual practices are interrelated terms. Monolingualism, on the other hand is not a norm. The question arises when more than one languages are used, which one is standard? And why? Standard language and ideology are interconnected issues. Language choices are dominated by powerful ideological positions. Ethnic identities, regional identities, and political perspectives influence language choice. We need to think about the case of Pakistan, and multilingualism and status of different languages in Pakistan.

<b><u>Monolingualism</u></b>	<b><u>Multilingualism</u></b>
Monolingualism, has been taken as the natural human condition. Yet, both historically and currently, most of the world's communities and a majority of speakers are multilingual to a greater or lesser extent.	Multilingualism is the use of more than one language by a single individual or community. In the popular imagination and in linguistic theory, multilingualism is often assumed to be an anomalous, exceptional practice
<b><u>Bilingualism</u></b>	<b><u>Bilinguality</u></b>
Bilingualism talks about society	Bilinguality talks about the individual

Bilingualism is the logical state of the individual who has access to more than one linguistic code	Bilinguality is the psychological state of an individual who has access to more than one linguistic code as a means of social communication.
Titone says bilingualism is the individual's capacity to speak a second language while following the concepts and structures of that language rather than paraphrasing his or her mother tongue.	The degree of access will vary along with a number of dimensions which are psychological, cognitive, psycholinguistic, social psychological, social, sociological, sociolinguistic, sociocultural and linguistic

### **Perspective of language 2 main branches.**

Two basic perspectives on the study of language are the following:

1. Anatomy of Language (Structure)
2. Physiology of Language (Functioning)

**Speech community from tyton example** Titone (1991), "Code-switching may take a variety of forms: a set of utterances in one language is followed by a set of utterances in the other, one single utterance in one language is followed by one single utterance in the other".

As an example we can talk about a multilingual country, Singapore, where the ability to shift from one language to another is considered to be quite normal. There are four official languages:

English, the Mandarin variety of Chinese, Tamil, and Malay, which is also national language. However, majority are the speakers of Hokkien, another variety of Chinese. National policy promotes English as a trade language, Mandarin as the international 'Chinese' language, Malay as the language of the region, and Tamil as the language of one of the important ethnic groups in the republic. What this means for a 'typical' Chinese child growing up in Singapore is:

- He or she is likely to speak Hokkien with parents
- Informal Singapore English with siblings
- Conversation with friends will be in Hokkien.
- The lang of education will be the local standard variety of English (Standard Singapore English) and Mandarin.

### **5 reason for code mixing**

Nature or choice of the mixed elements varies due to certain factors such as:

- Motivation
- Discourse functions
- Social standing of the group
- Speaker
- Setting

**Politeness (3)** In Linguistics/ Pragmatics politeness is Some what different from its general concept. Politeness encodes social distance. It tells us who is speaking to whom. It is a social norm and operates on the basis of a set of prescriptive social rules. When we say we can encode social distance through politeness it means that the language choices made by speakers tell us about their social distance from the other speaker.

**What is the significance of diachronic linguistics (5)** The simple answer is that there are patterns which simply cannot be discerned without looking at a language at multiple points in time. So, diachronic linguistics provides insights into different kinds of language change that takes place at all linguistic levels: phonetic, phonemic, morphological, syntactic, semantic etc.

1. Phonetic: Old English had the sound u-umlaut, while that sound is no longer present in modern English(ME)
2. Phonemic: In Old English /v/ is regarded as an allophone of /f/, while in ME /v/ is a phoneme itself.
3. Syntactic: Old and Middle English had V2 word order. An example from Middle English is where nu 'now' is in the first position, and the verb loke 'look' is in the second position.
4. Semantic: In diachronic linguistics semantic change is a change in one of the meanings of a word. Every word has a variety of senses and connotations, which can be added, removed, or altered over time.

**Synchronic Variation** Synchronic linguistics is the study of a language at a given point in time. A synchronic approach considers a language at a moment in time without taking its history into account. One can approach all different aspects of language, such as grammar, syntax, semantics, phonology etc., from two different points of view.

### **Synchronic variation in sociolinguistics focuses on the following:**

- Explores the functioning of language at a single time point
- Without reference to earlier or later stages
- Explores varieties of dialects and their various features

**Language change** is the phenomenon by which permanent alterations are made in the features and the use of a language over time. All natural languages change, and language change affects all areas of language use. Types of language change include sound changes, lexical changes, semantic changes, and syntactic changes.

The branch of linguistics that is expressly concerned with changes in a language (or in languages) over time is historical linguistics (also known as diachronic linguistics).

**what are implication of language attitude in context of sociolinguistic:** There are various implications of language attitudes such as:

1. Language attitudes usually entail attitudes to the speakers of the particular language or dialect.
2. There is an evidence that language attitudes influence sound change.
3. Language attitudes may influence how teachers deal with pupils.
4. Attitudes about language may affect second language learning

**factor of code mixing** Nature or choice of the mixed elements varies due to certain factors such as:

- Motivation
- Discourse functions
- Social standing of the group
- Speaker
- Setting

<b>Code switching</b>	<b>code mixing.</b>
Alternation between varieties or codes, across sentences or clause boundaries	Alternation between languages or varieties within a clause or phrase
Example: Very soon I'll be a big star in Bollywood; mein naumeed nehin houngi. (Urdu/English)	Example: Have aqua please (Spanish/ English)

**Q. differentiate between inter-sentential & intra-sentential switching** Intra-sentential Switching: This takes place within the boundaries of a sentence or a clause. This is limited to the mixing of words or phrases of one language into the other. Inter-sentential Switching: This takes place at the boundary of sentences or clauses. So, the speaker switches from one language to the other as he or she moves from one sentence/ clause to the other.

**Q. Regular vs. Probabilistic Alternations Between Variants** The relationship between the abstract concept of a variable and the actual variants that realise it is very similar to the relationship between the abstract notion of a phoneme and the actual phonetic realisations of that phoneme. The sound represented orthographically as /p/ in English has very different realisations, depending on where it occurs in a word. When it occurs by itself at the start of a word, as in pinch, it is pronounced with quite clear aspiration i.e., an extra burst of air that is very clear if the speaker is standing too close to a microphone. This variation is quite predictable and depends entirely on the immediate linguistic context in which the /p/ occurs.

**style variation** Stylistic variation means altering your vocabulary, syntactic structures, discourse structure to match the context and situation. We speak in one way when we condole a friend, and in some other way when we congratulate another. We speak to a stranger more carefully than when we speak to our friends. In meetings and conferences we use a formal style, but you can't use the same at home. With your peers, you use slang, nothing wrong in it, but do we use it in conferences, interviews, or with respectable people?

Let us take some examples.

What, me worry -- informal style To whom did you give it? -- formal style

Linguists may study stylistic variation for many reasons. One might be to understand how social factors influence language use. Another might be to understand the relationship between individuals' language use and broader patterns of language use.

<b>style</b>	<b>register</b>
A style is not a social or regional dialect, but a variety of lang used for a specific purpose.	Register are commonly identified by certain phonological variants, vocabulary, idioms
Styles are often analyze along a scale of formality, as in the examples from social dialect research	Register shows what you are doing. It is used to describe changing how a person speaks based on the situation.

**competence and performance** In terms of sociolinguistics, performance is the actual use of the sociolinguistic knowledge one possesses when interacting in society . It is practically futile to address grammar, connotation, level of formality, style, and register in isolation. Each of these fundamentals is an ingredient that contributes to the general picture of a given language. Sociolinguistic competence offers a platform for appreciating language in its social, cultural and linguistic dimensions, its role and significance transcends its definition. Sociolinguistic performance means the ability to use linguistic knowledge and put it to the test in real life.

**There are certain significant aspects of linguistic hegemony.**

- Some hegemonic languages such as English has spread worldwide.
- More interconnected world
- Increasing population
- Increasing population mobility
- Changing world scenario and heterogeneity of language practices
- Speed of change in life and consequently in language practices

**WAVE MODEL** In historical linguistics, the wave model or wave theory (German *Wellentheorie*) is a model of language change in which a new language feature (innovation) or a new combination of language features spreads from its region of origin, affecting a gradually expanding cluster of dialects. The theory was intended as a substitute for the tree model, which did not seem to be able to explain the existence of some features, especially in the Germanic languages, by descent from a proto-language. The idea was that changes start in one environment and then affect successive environments – one wave after another. So it was believed that changes went to completion first in the environments that favoured them most strongly from where they started first (the first wave). The metaphor of a wave is not a bad one for describing the spread of an innovation over time. When looking at the temporal spread of an innovation we can usually infer roughly when it starts, and it then moves slowly and directly through time.

**What is exogamy** Linguistic exogamy is a form of cultural exogamy in which marriage occurs only between speakers of different languages. The custom is common among indigenous groups in the northwest Amazon, such as the Tucano tribes.

**Link Between Power and Prestige:** Issues of power and prestige are closely knitted. Social class, language and power create a triangle that is very interesting for the students of sociolinguistics to create.