



ENG510

Mid-Term (Solved)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Sociolinguistics

**ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)**

Q. Define isogloss.

An isogloss, also called a heterogloss, is the geographic boundary of a certain linguistic feature, such as the pronunciation of a vowel, the meaning of a word, or the use of some morphological or syntactic feature,

Q. language desertion

Language desertion is the act of deserting, or willful abandonment. Language desertion or code desertion is a term that refers to the phenomenon of abandoning the use of one language in favour of another which may ultimately result in the death of the deserted language.

Q. Declination

This happens when a creole is spoken in a country where other people speak the creole's lexical source-language for example, English. Since the latter has so much more prestige than the creole, creole speakers tend to shift towards it, producing a range of intermediate varieties.

Q. Linguistic Exogamy

There is a rule that if you are listening to someone whom you respect, at least for the first few minutes, you should repeat after them, word-for-word, everything they say. For instance, it would be surprising if any of the languages concerned lacked a word for 'long-house' or 'tribe', and we might reasonably expect a word for 'phratry'. The main source of this complexity is the rule of 'linguistic exogamy', which might not be expected to be very widespread in the world. However, the other source is the amount of individual bilingualism (or, more accurately, multilingualism), which makes it hard to decide who is a speaker of a given language and who is not.

Q. 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.

Q. 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(1974) asserts, "most members of our society have some kind of idea, intuitive or otherwise, of what social class is," and both specialists and laypeople agree. Social class is often defined in an ad hoc way which is very ironic because it is a very important variable in sociolinguistic studies. Despite the lack of a consensus of definition of social class, it is a significant term in Sociolinguistics.

Q. 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

**ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)**

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.

Q. What are the official languages in Pakistan? (3)

Urdu is the official language. But it is not the first language of the majority. Urdu is written in a modified version of the Persian script, from right to left. It is not indigenous to Pakistan and in its literary form it emphasizes words of Persian and Arabic origin. It enjoys great prestige as a symbol of the Pakistan movement and as the national language of Pakistan. The greatest concentration of speakers of Urdu is in Punjab and Karachi. If within the hierarchy of languages English comes on the top, second position goes to Urdu. Urdu is preferred against all the regional and local languages for use in all the formal situations, though with the passage of time English is taking its place in the formal sphere of life. In spite of its status as the national language, however, only a few percent of Pakistanis speak Urdu as their first language.

Q. 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

Q. Code switching and code mixing.

Code Switching	Code Mixing
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. Reasons armchair

ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)

'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.

Q. 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. Maha Malik's Compilation Page 4 ENG510 (MIDS) Fall2019 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

Q. Regional Dialect (3 marks)

If we consider the most straightforward variety differences based on geography, it should be possible, if the family tree model is right, to identify what are called REGIONAL DIALECTS within any larger variety such as English. Since the 19th century, dialectologists in Europe and the United States have been studying the geographical distribution of linguistic items, such as pairs of synonymous words for example, pail versus bucket, or different pronunciations of the same word, such as farm with or without the /r/. Their results are plotted on a map, showing which items were found in which villages since dialect geography tends to concentrate on rural areas to avoid the complexities of towns.

Q. 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 language. "Lect" avoids the problem in ambiguous cases of deciding whether two varieties are distinct languages or dialects of a single language. 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), but such uses are sometimes discussed as varieties as well

Q. differentiate between inter-sentential & intra-sentential switching

ENG510_Sociolinguistics Mid-Term (Solved)

- ✚ **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. 2 types of fairclough

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 uncritically, 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.

Q. 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

Q. iff between linguistics and sociolinguistics.

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

Q. Components of social class

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

Q. 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.

Q. Politeness (3)

ENG510_Sociolinguistics Mid-Term (Solved)

At the outset we need to consider “What is politeness?”. In Linguistics/ Pragmatics politeness is somewhat 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 interlocuter.

Q. Define Sociology of Language (3Marks)

Sociology of language is the study of the relations between language and society. The difference between the two is quite clear. Sociolinguistics focuses on the effect of society on language. Sociology of language focuses on the effect of language on society. As far as the sociology of language is concerned, it would seek to understand the way that social dynamics are affected by individuals. According to SuChiao Chen, language is considered to be a social value within this field, which researches social groups for phenomena like multilingualism and lingual conflict. It deals with who is 'authorized' to use what language, with whom and under what conditions. It also deals with how an individual or group identity is established by the language that is available for people to use.

Q. Sociolinguistics and other disciples

- ✚ Discourse Analysis
- ✚ Pragmatics
- ✚ Ethnography

Q. idiom (3 marks)

Any expression that means something other than its words seem to suggest can be called an idiom. The study of language constantly requires in interpretation of socially determined meaning. Proverbs and idioms are also determined by a sociogeographical experience. Proverbs, like riddles, jokes or fairy tales, do not fall out of the sky and neither are they products of a mythical soul of the folk. Instead they are always coined by people in context.

Q. high variety of language (3 marks)

The high variety may be an older stage of the same language as in medieval Europe, where Latin remained in formal use even as colloquial speech diverged. The high variety may be an unrelated language, or a distinct yet closely related present day dialect. Example: Standard German alongside Low German.

Q. why people are leaving their mothr tongue (3 marks)

Linguistic consequence of all this is that a child's mother does not teach her own language to the child, but rather a language which she speaks only as a foreigner as though everyone in Britain learned their English from a foreign au pair girl. One can thus hardly call the children's first language their 'mother-tongue' except by a stretch of the imagination. The reports of this community do not mention any widespread disruption in language learning or general 'deterioration' of the languages concerned.

ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)

Q. ethnography of communication (3 marks)

Hymes is best known for his founding role in the ethnography of communication. He proposed the term 'ethnography of speaking'. But later he amended it to 'ethnography of communication'. It was a new approach to understanding language in use (Hymes, 1962, 1964). Ethnographies of communication must 'discover and explicate the competence that enables members of a community to conduct and interpret speech' (Hymes, 1972). The exploration and documentation of communicative competence within a speech community is the essence of the ethnography of communication. As a means to this end, Hymes defines the social units and units of analysis for ethnographies of communication

Q. Halliday presents three demension discuss

Halliday (1978, p. 33) distinguishes three general types of dimension: 1. Field, 2. Mode and 3. Tenor. Field is the purpose and subject-matter of the communication Mode refers to the means by which communication takes place — notably, by speech or writing. Tenor depends on the relations between participants. Field refers to 'why' and 'about what' a communication takes place; mode is about 'how'; tenor is about 'to whom' (i.e. how the speaker views the person addressed). For example: the relations between speaker and 'addressee' involve such dimensions:

1. 'power', refers to addressee is subordinate, equal or superior to the speaker,
2. 'solidarity' distinguishes relatively intimate relations from distant

Q. Critical period theory

According to the critical period theory if learning takes place after the critical period (usually considered around puberty) for acquiring native-like pronunciation, an individual is unlikely to acquire a native-like accent. There are social factors that play a role in this regard. When a group defines a standard pronunciation, speakers who deviate from it are often said to "speak with an accent". People from the United States would "speak with an accent" from the point of view of an Australian, and vice versa.

Q. Concept of language accomodation

Communication accomodation theory (CAT) is a theory of communication developed by Howard Giles. This theory concerns "(1) the behavioral changes that people make to attune their communication to their partner, (2) the extent to which people perceive their partner as appropriately attuning to them." [1] The basis of the theory lies in the idea that people adjust (or accomodate) their style of speech to one another. Doing this helps the message sender gain approval from the receiver, increases efficiency in communication between both parties, and helps the sender maintain a positive social identity. This theory is concerned with the links between language, context, and identity

Q. Perspective of language 2 main branches.

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

**ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)**

Q. 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.

Q. 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 language cultures. In such cultures, language 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'.

Q. what are principle of study to dialect

First Premise: Linguistics is a descriptive rather than a prescriptive discipline.

Profession

Regional

Context

Religion

Social Class

LINGUISTIC iDENTITY Historical Contexts

Family and Friends

Second Premise: 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.

Third Premise: Primary attention to speech rather than writing

Q. differentiate between monolingual and multilingual. (5 marks)

Monolingualism	Multilingualism
Monolingualism, has been taken as the natural human condition. Yet, both historically and currently, most of the world's communities	Multilingualism is the use of more than one language by a single individual or community. In the popular imagination and in linguistic

ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)

and a majority of speakers are multilingual to a greater or lesser extent.	theory, multilingualism is often assumed to be an anomalous, exceptional practice
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Q. Language in Canada

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. Multiple languages are used in Canada. English is the mother tongue of 56.9%; and French is the mother tongue of 21.3% according to 2011 census. In total, 85.6% of Canadians have working knowledge of English. 30.1% have a working knowledge of French.

Q. Martha Vineyard

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.

Q. cause of language variation

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.)

Q. Factor of code mixing

1. Motivation
2. Discourse functions
3. Social standing of the group
4. Speaker
5. Setting

Q. Social dialect

**ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)**

Dialect differences are not only geographical. Dialectologists, therefore, speak of social dialects, or sociolects, to refer to nonregional differences. 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. This has gone so far that people who have passed through the public school system typically have no regional traits at all in their language. This is a peculiarity of Britain, however, and is not found in other countries such as the United States or Germany, where 'top people' show their region of origin at least through their pronunciation

Q. Difference between dialect and term Jargon.(5)

Dialect	Jargon	Accent	Register
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 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"

Q. Language death (5 marks)

If we look at 'Biodiversity' in biology we notice that ecosystems host a wide variety of plants, animals and microbes which rely on each other in complex ways to survive. Many species are now becoming endangered or extinct. If many extinctions happen at the same time then system will be thrown out of balance which is termed as 'biodiversity crisis'. A similar crisis is happening in linguistic diversity and it is called 'linguistic crisis'. 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

ENG510_Sociolinguistics Mid-Term (Solved)

be extinct (see Hale et al., 1992). The Foundation for Endangered Languages estimates that half the world's languages are moribund and are no longer being passed on to younger generations. According to Crystal (2000, 2003), a language dies every two weeks. For example, in Australia out of the 260 aboriginal languages originally spoken, 100 are already extinct, 100 are nearly extinct and only around twenty are being passed on to children

Q. 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.

Q. 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.

Q. How social networks

ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)

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' (Milroy, 2001, p. 550). 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 linguistic 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 and uniplex social networks, language change will be more likely to occur, owing to the lack of norm reinforcement. Milroy and Gordon (2003) argue that migration, war, industrialization and urbanization have caused disruption of close-knit, localized networks.

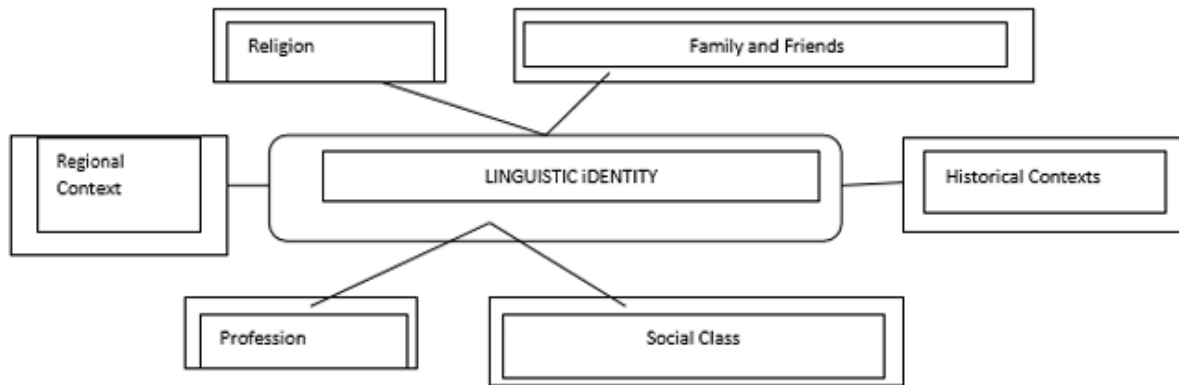
Q. 'Community of Practice (5 marks)

In contrast with speech communities and social networks, in the communities of practice model there is a distinct focus on examining language as a form of practice. Communities of practice can develop out of formal or informal enterprises, and members can be either 'core' or 'peripheral', depending on their levels of integration. Communities of practice can survive changes in membership, they can be small or large, and they can come into existence and go out of existence. In a later empirical study, Eckert (2000) argues that a community of practice is defined simultaneously by its membership and by the shared practices that its members partake in. The value of the community of practice as a theoretical construct rests on 'the focus it affords on the mutually constitutive nature of the individual, group, activity and meaning' (2000, p.35). In a further development of the original approach, Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (1999) point out that the notion of a community of practice can also extend to more global communities, such as academic fields, religions or professions. However, they point out that owing to the 'size' and 'dispersion' of these global communities, 'face-to-face interactions never link all members', and 'their "focal" practices are somewhat diffuse' (1999, p.189).

Q. 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 questions:

**ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)**



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.

Q. 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.

Q. Differentiate between bilingualism and bilinguality

Bilingualism	Bilinguality
Bilingualism refers to the state of a linguistic community in which two languages are in contact with the result that two codes can be used in the same interaction and that a number of individuals are bilingual (societal bilingualism). Titone (1972) 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.	Bilinguality is the psychological state of an individual who has access to more than one linguistic code as a means of social communication. 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

Q. 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.

ENG510 Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)

Q. 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 (from whence many of the Corby migrants hailed) is often viewed as a stigmatized variety (Macaulay, 1977). Wassink and Dyer (2004) 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. The perception of identity that sociolinguists have now is more complex than at the outset. But, also undoubtedly it is more satisfying and more explanatory of variation.

Q. Different between creole and pidgin (5 marks)

Pidgin	Creole
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.	A pidgin which has acquired native speakers is called a creole language, or creole, and the process whereby a pidgin turns into a creole is called 'creolisation'. Examples: It is easy to see how pidgins acquire native speakers, by being spoken by couples who have children and rear them together. This happened on a large scale among the African slaves taken to the New World, and is happening on a somewhat smaller scale in urban communities in places like Papua New Guinea.
Bai em i no lukim mi. 'He will not see me.'	A bin kam, kariam go. 'I came and carried it away'

Q. Lingua franca

The solution to the communication needs of a globalizing world is, at least for the moment, greater use of English as a lingua franca. The spread of English has prompted a variety of LPLP reactions. In the last decades, policy makers in many states have been concerned to limit the incursions of English. In some situations the attempt has been to stop English replacing another language in the

ENG510_Sociolinguistics Mid-Term (Solved)

lingua franca role. Thus The French government, elite and intellectuals have fought a long rearguard action to preserve French as a language for international forums (Ager, 1996). In other situations, the struggle has been to maintain the national language in all the domains in which it was traditionally used. Thus, for example, the Swedes have acted to protect the use of their national language in scientific research and higher education, where English is now often the medium (Oakes, 2001). LPLP to limit the spread of English as the lingua franca in a particular area or domain seems to have had little effect. Where people have seen it to be to their advantage to learn and use English they have done so. Top-down policy making has not found widespread acceptance among those it hoped to influence. For example, the European Union tried to promote diversity in foreign language learning through programmes such as Lingua, but schools have largely ignored policies for diversity and provided the English classes that parents demanded (Wright, 2004). LPLP scholars are divided on the globalization issue.

Q. 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 language' is somewhat imprecise, but a typical standard language will pass through the following processes:

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

Q. Process of standard of language

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. The chosen variety necessarily gains prestige and so do the speakers. However, in some cases the chosen variety has been one with no native speakers at all. For instance, Classical Hebrew in Israel and the two modern standards for Norwegian (Haugen, 1994).
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,

ENG510_Sociolinguistics Mid-Term (Solved)

especially technical words. It is also necessary to develop new conventions for using existing forms, how to formulate examination Qs, how to write formal letters etc.

Q. What is dialect continuum?

Varieties may be arranged in a DIALECT CONTINUUM, a chain of adjacent varieties in which each pair of adjacent varieties are mutually intelligible, but pairs taken from opposite ends of the chain are not. For example: One such continuum is said to stretch from Amsterdam through Germany to Vienna, and another from Calais to the south of Italy. Mutual intelligibility is not really a relation between varieties, it's between people, since it is they, who understand one another not the varieties. In conclusion, mutual intelligibility does not work as a criterion for delimiting languages in the 'size' sense. There is no other criterion which is worth considering as an alternative. So, we must conclude (as Matthews, 1979, p. 47) that there is no real distinction to be drawn between 'language' and 'dialect' (except with reference to prestige, where it would be better to use the term 'standard (language)', rather than just 'language').

Q. 3 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.

Q. 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

Q. 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 (Sorensen, 1971: Jackson, 1974) Geographically, the area in question is half in Brazil

ENG510_Sociolinguistics **Mid-Term (Solved)**

and half in Colombia, coinciding more or less with the area in which a language called Tukanó can be relied on as a lingua franca i.e. a trade language widely spoken as a non- native 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).

Q. Write aspects of linguistic hegemony any five

1. Some hegemonic languages such as English has spread worldwide.
2. More interconnected world
3. Increasing population
4. Increasing population mobility
5. Changing world scenario and heterogeneity of language practices

Q. Write about language accommodation

Generally, speaking 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. An important question in this regard is what brings a speaker to choose variety X of a language A rather than variety Y, or even language A rather than language B. In this regard a number of answers have been suggested: • solidarity • accommodation to listeners • choice of topic • perceived social and cultural distance

In other words motivation of the speaker is important though motivation need not be at all conscious. They may not be aware that they have used one particular variety of a language rather than another or switched / mixed. Speakers try to accommodate to the expectations that others have of them when they speak. They may do this consciously and deliberately. Accommodation is one way of explaining how individuals and groups may be seen to relate to each other.

Q. Types of language death

1. Mostly the term 'dead language' means an ancient language, such as Latin, Ancient Greek or Old English languages. Only some left written records exist behind. Thousands died without a trace, but sometimes they 'died' because they gradually developed into new languages. Latin became the modern Romance language family, including French, Portuguese and Italian. Ancient Greek became Modern Greek. Old English became Modern English. This kind of 'death' is inevitable. A more radical type of language 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.
2. Today, the most common cause of language death is not population death, but language shift. This happens when speakers of a language do not pass it on to their children. Instead, they acquire a different language from the parents. Gradually, the language of the entire

ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)

community 'shifts'. Unlike the extinction of an animal species, the people don't die, only their language does.

3. Fishman (1991) asserts that a typical case of language 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.

Q. dimensions to differentiate btw bilingualism and bilinguality

1. Relative competence
2. Cognitive organisation
3. Age of acquisition
4. Exogeneity
5. Social cultural status

Q. 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

Q. note on language and dialects of Pakistan

Pakistan is an amalgamation 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 (Mansoor, 1993). 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.

Q. 5 reason for code mixing

ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)

1. Motivation
2. Discourse functions
3. Social standing of the group
4. Speaker
5. Setting

Q. 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.

Nu loke euerich man toward himsuelen. (Now look every man to himself.)

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.

Q. 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. (ONS census: 2015, United Kingdom Census: 2011). 11 indigenous languages are spoken across the British Isles: 5 Celtic, 3 Germanic, and 3 Romance. 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 (2011, Census).

Q. 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:

**ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)**

1. The So`ul (Seoul) dialect in South Korea
2. The P&yo`ngyang dialect in North Korea

Q. what is implication of language attitude in context of sociolinguistic:

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

Q. diachronic variation

Diachronic linguistics is one of the two main temporal dimensions of language study identified by a Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure. Diachronic variation deals with language change over time. Principal concerns of diachronic linguistics include: to describe and account for observed changes in particular languages. The term diachronic consists of ‘dia’ that means ‘throughout’; and ‘chron’ that means ‘time’. Diachronic linguistics is the study of language through different periods in history. It maps the shifts and fractures and mutations of languages over the centuries. In gross outline, it is similar to evolutionary biology, which maps the shifts and transformations of rocks. For example, tracing the development of English from the Old English period to the twentieth century is a diachronic study.

Q. Languages condition in USA

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. Since the 1965 Immigration Act, Spanish is the second most common language in the country. The state government of Louisiana offers services and documents in French, as does New Mexico in Spanish. There are many languages indigenous to North America or to U.S. states or holdings in the Pacific region. Hawaiian, although having few native speakers, is an official language along with English of the state of Hawaii. Alaska recognizes English and twenty native languages as official. American Community Survey 2016 of 5+ years shows following statistics:

- + English only – 237.8 million
- + Spanish– 40.5 million
- + Chinese – 3.4 million
- + Tagalog – 1.7 million

Q. Relationship b/w language & society (5 marks) (imp)

Language and social interaction have a reciprocal relationship. Language shapes social interactions and social interactions shape language. Anthropological linguistics looks at: Language in specific culture and how it is affected. Sociolinguistics is the study of the connection between language and society and the way people use language in different social situations. When we say language is a social-cultural-geographical phenomenon, what does it mean? We also need to think about how does society affect language? It is in society that man acquires and uses language. Kinds of

ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)

problems in this relationship include communities which develop a standard language, and the reactions of minority adds to this (as in Belgium, India, Pakistan or Wales); people have to be educated to linguistic level where they can cope with the demands of a variety of social situations. Communication exists between nations or groups using a different language. Problems are caused by linguistic change in response to social factors.

Q. why the idea of speech community rejected

For purely theoretical purposes, some linguists have hypothesized the existence of an 'ideal' speech community. This is actually what Chomsky (1965) proposes as 'completely homogeneous speechcommunity'. However, such a speech community is a theoretical construct employed for a narrow purpose. Mostly our speech communities, whatever they are, exist in a 'real' world. Consequently, we need an alternative view of speech community i.e. to study language in society rather than necessitated by abstract linguistic theorizing. Using linguistic characteristics alone to determine what is or is not a speech community has proved so far to be quite impossible. Why? Because people do not necessarily feel any such direct relationship between linguistic characteristics A, B, C, and so on, and speech community X. What we can be sure of is that speakers do use linguistic characteristics to achieve group identity with, and group differentiation from, other speakers, but they use other characteristics. The examples are: social, cultural, political and ethnic. Social categories of age, sex, ethnicity, social class, and situation can be clearly marked on the basis of speech, and that such categorization is fundamental to social organization. Perhaps the concept of 'speech community' is less useful than it might be. The question is should we return to the concept of 'group' as any set of individuals united for a common end? Should we stick to the concept of 'speech communities' or 'groups' or 'communities of practice'? Each choice has its own consequences.

Q. Sociolinguistics phenomenon and Changing World (5Marks)

To understand the sociolinguistic phenomenon in relation to the changing world we need to focus on two concepts: sociolinguistic phenomena and its nature; and the dynamics of today's world that is changing rapidly. We also need to focus on the concept of sociolinguistics of globalization and its challenges. When we look at the unique features of the changing world around us we find two important and interesting features of today's world: super diversity and multilingualism. So, we need to rethink linguistic communication in the ever changing globalization context. There are certain significant aspects of linguistic hegemony, for example: Some hegemonic languages such as English has spread worldwide.

Q. social media and unusual spellings (5 marks)

Twitter users only have 140 characters to express themselves per tweet. As such, they have created their own shorthand language, full of abbreviations and hashtags. Grammar and spellings are losing their value because technology and social media are making things too convenient for us. For twitter, what matters the most, is that you say what you want in as few words as possible. People bring these habits into their everyday lives; and shorthand English is becoming a social norm. Adults are using shorthand in their emails and students are using it in their writing

**ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)**

assignments. As far as the future of spellings is concerned there is a huge question mark. What can be positively stated is that social media and technology are here to stay.

Q. Five computing jargons

Data, domain, computer, digit, e-mail.

Q. Trans-New Guinea family

A language family located in the central highlands of Papua New Guinea.

Q. Austronesian family

A large language family spread across the islands of Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Q. Papuan languages

Non-Austronesian languages spoken in New Guinea and neighboring islands.

Q. Derivation vs. Inflection

Derivation creates a new word; inflection modifies a word for grammatical functions.

Q. Power and sociolinguistics

Power influences language choice and variation in society.

Q. Community speech

Refers to the language varieties used by a specific community, shaped by social interaction.

Q. Bilingual Romanin (1967) classifications

Coordinate, Compound, Incipient, Subordinate bilinguals.

Q. Regional dialectology

The study of dialects in relation to geographic distribution.

Q. Three types of varieties

Regional, social, and functional varieties.

Q. Accent vs. Dialect

Accent refers to pronunciation; dialect includes grammar and vocabulary too.

Maha Malik's Compilation

**ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)**

Q. Variety vs. Lect

Variety is a broader term; lect is a technical term (e.g., idiolect, sociolect).

Q. Great Britain (language)

English originated here; features multiple regional dialects and RP.

Q. Japan (colonial occupation)

Japanese imposed language policies during its occupation of Taiwan and Korea.

Q. Sociolinguistics vs. Sociology

Sociolinguistics focuses on language in society; sociology on social behavior in general.

Q. Regional accent or RP in Britain

More people use regional accents than RP.

Q. Patrilingual marriage

A marriage in which the wife moves to the husband's linguistic community.

Q. Four stages of lifespan

Childhood, adolescence, adulthood, old age.

Q. Standard language development processes

Selection, codification, elaboration, acceptance.

Q. Dialect and patois (French terms)

Both refer to non-standard language varieties; patois often seen as lower prestige.

Q. Three computing jargons

Email, digit, data.

Q. Language in Canada

Bilingual country with English and French as official languages.

Q. Glim languages – two groups

**ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)**

Austronesian and Non-Austronesian.

Q. Codification

Standardizing a language's grammar, vocabulary, and spelling.

Q. Prelinguistic marriage

Marriage between partners who don't speak the same language natively.

Q. Speech and verbal repertoire

The set of language varieties used by a speaker or community.

Q. Major native dialects of English – three categories

Northern, Southern, Midland.

Q. Five factors influencing code-mixing

Identity, context, topic, proficiency, audience.

Q. CAT (Communication Accommodation Theory):

Explains how people adjust speech based on their interlocutor.

Q. Three factors of linguistic variety

Region, social class, context.

Q. Linguistics vs. Sociolinguistics

Linguistics is about language structure; sociolinguistics includes social aspects.

Q. Five reasons for code-mixing

Prestige, clarity, identity, habit, topic.

Q. Linguistic item

Any unit of language, like a word or phrase.

Q. Idiolect

A person's unique way of speaking.

**ENG510_Sociolinguistics
Mid-Term (Solved)**

Q. Five levels of diachronic linguistic study

Phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, lexicon.

Q. Process of codification

Fixing norms of a language in grammar and dictionaries.

Q. Language planning

Developing policies to influence language use and development.

Q. Linguistic vs. non-linguistic variables

Linguistic—language elements; non-linguistic—social factors like age, gender.

Q. Language planning and policy

Planning—strategies to influence language; Policy—official decisions about language use.

Q. Biggest reason for style shifting (audience design framework)

Speaker's awareness of the audience.

Q. Multilingual societies and status

Language status varies based on prestige, function, and policy.

Q. Imaginary boundaries – two types

Linguistic and cultural boundaries.

Q. Three measuring points (Kachru's Continuum of Bilingualism)

Functional, Attitudinal, Proficiency.

Q. Language variation

Differences in language use across regions, social groups, and contexts.

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