

* Sociolinguistics . ENGL3392

* Chapter -1- : Introduction.

27th Feb

- Sociolinguistics $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{sociology.} \\ \rightarrow \text{linguistics.} \\ \rightarrow \text{Anthropology.} \end{cases}$

- the central point of sociolinguistics : Language Variation.
- the focus will be on America and England.

- Sociolinguistics: the study of the relationship between language and society.

↳ age and language, gender and language, race...

- Society : group of people who grown together for a certain purpose.

- Language : there's differences in the definition of (language).

→ Social : cares about social and grammar aspects.

language : → a social (not) : doesn't care about social aspects, cares about grammatic aspect, like Chomsky.

- language comes unconsciously so it's hard to make a certain definition for it.

competence: knowledge we have in mind.

• Chomsky: → performance: actual language use.

↳ language according to Chomsky is unconscious, but can be studied via competence and performance.

• (I) language → competence (E) language → performance.

• All languages in the world are heterogeneous (according to social schools).

• All languages in the world are homogeneous (according to social).

• language variation is confined, it's not only on the sound level.

↳ variation: sound / word / morphology / grammar / semantics.

• Factors that affect language variation:

↳ gender. ↳ education. ↳ race. ↳ age. ↳ class. ↳ religion.
↳ place / region. ↳ occupation. ↳ identity. ↳ power. ↳ solidarity (india)

• identity: → personality: who we actually are.

↳ persona: how you want to be seen, how you want your personality to be identified.

• power: colonization (language use).

↳ British: didn't care if people spoke English or not.

↳ French: used to kill people who don't want to speak French.

• power can have 2 ends: → brutal, like the French.
→ subtle.

29th Feb * There are several possible relationships between language and society:- (P.10)

① social structure affects language. it may either influence or determine linguistic structure and/or behavior.

② [directly opposed to the first]: language affects social structure may either influence or determine social structure.

③ [the influence is bi-directional]: language and society may influence each other.

④ there's no relationship between language and society, each is independent of the other. (Chomsky's theory)

* Sociolinguistics: takes language first → micro (small) sociolinguistics.

Q → Q looks for: → gender. → age. → race.

* Sociology of language: takes society first → macro (big) sociolinguistics.

Joshua Fishman: the man of sociology of language.

looks for: → motivation. → attitude.

* some people says there's no difference between Sociolinguistics and Sociology.

* The Critical Theory :- P.15

↳ concerned with the processes by which systems of social inequality are created and sustained.

• meaning: looks into language use in society, language use in relation to power, inequality.

* The interventionist approach is a part of the critical theory. It's or seeks to reveal how language is used and abused in the exercise of power. (P.15)

* Methodological Concerns:- [elicitation technique]. P.16

P.16

① Correlational studies.

② Implicational studies.

③ Micro and Macro studies.

* Observer's paradox: how to gain the language form you want, but at the same time you should gain the interviewee's trust. P.18

* Note: Sociolinguistics is interested in everyday's language (slang).

* end of chapter - 1 - *