

* Mutual intelligibility :-

↳ the ability of narrative speakers to understand different dialects and varieties.

- المصري

- الليبي

- الجزيري

- السوري

* Arabic → Palestinian } 2 dialects, 2 varieties of the same
→ Algerian } language, but no mutual intelligibility.
= unintelligibility.

* Chinese → Mandarins } both speak Chinese, but they
→ Cantonese } don't understand each other

* Scandinavia :-

- Danish (D) - Norwegian (N) - Swedish (S).

↳ share vocabulary, but different pronunciation. ↳ different vocabulary, but same pronunciation.

* (D+S) claim that they understand (N).

* (D) understand (N) more than (N) understand (D).

* poorest comprehension is between (D) and (S).

* best comprehension is between (N) and (S).

* The reason of the mutual intelligibility = Nation Building.
↳ politics. ↳ religion.

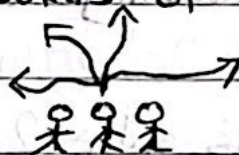
↳ language ethnicity [not really important in building a nation, but it might be a reason], based on cultural aspects

من اللغة العربية الفصحى إلى اللهجة العامية
أنا من اللهجة العامية وأنت من اللهجة الفصحى

7 Mar * What creates variation / different variations?

1) Time and place.

2) Divergence (separate): speakers of the same languages go separately.



→ They go separately into places, which creates variations.

* The tree theory: in which languages are like a tree



3) Convergence: different dialects come together.



* Do we speak dialects or independent?

HA: There's no answer to this question

*The basic criteria that differentiate between dialects and languages:-

① Standardization.

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↳ includes 3 basic aspects:-

A: Codification: Creating rules for the language. The process in which we have grammar books.

B: Elaboration: to start using the language as part of people's life (educational system, media system, etc...).

C: Function: the community accepts variety.

*standardization has only 2 ends: either units or divides.

*standardization means Power.

② Vitality (existence).

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↳ refers to the existence of a living community of speakers.

it can be used to distinguish languages that are 'alive' from those that are 'dead'.

ex: Hebrew ⇒ was a dead language, so jews try to convince the world that this land is theirs, or that they have existed here by faking scrolls.

*language is not fiction.

③ Historicity (reflects identity).

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↳ refers to the fact that a particular group of people finds a sense of identity through using a particular language.

④ Autonomy (independent).

P.37

↳ the criteria of believing the standard language is independent. This language is not related to other languages, has sense of beauty.

⑤ Reduction. = lowering

P.37

↳ refers to the fact that a particular variety may be regarded as a sub-variety rather than as an independent entity, there are sub-varieties for the same language.

⑥ Mixture.

P.38

↳ the combination of different languages, refers to feelings, speakers have about the 'purity' of the variety they speak. This criteria appears to be more important to speakers of some languages than of others.

⑦ De facto (reality, actuality).

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↳ if a language is standardized, we find 2 groups of people:

1) those who speak the language correctly.

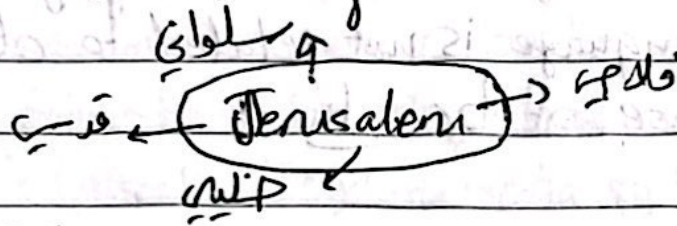
2) those who don't speak the language correctly.

↳ reasons: panicked.

* All languages/variety are usually not equal, Linguistically 12 Mar
 equals socially are not equal* P.39

* Vernacular: the language form that people grow up speaking.

* Koine: language form that is used among people who come from different linguistic to make communication easy.



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* Some Sociolinguistics divide dialects as 2 aspects:-

1) Regional dialects:- P.41

↳ the way a language is spoken is likely to provide one of the easiest ways of observing variety in language.

* Patois: French language form that usually reflects low classes, doesn't have any social statements.

* Dialects: has a wider base, can have some literature to it.

* Dialect geography: branch of sociolinguistics which studies language with reference of geography.

* Dialect continuum: refers to varieties, that are spoken across certain areas. The more they move further, the more there's unintelligibility.



... understand each other

* isogloss: imaginary line that's usually drawn on maps that reflects the use of the different languages aspects.

* one important variety that reflects English:- P.43
R.P (England) = Received pronunciation, only 3% speak it.

* colloquial = slang.

* Estuary English: English variety that tries to level all kinds of varieties. P.45

* the term (dialect) is not used in English, it's (accent).

- dialect = accent.

14. Mar 2) Social dialects:- P.46

Zoom ↳ there is variation in all languages of the world based on social aspects. ex: social classes, religion, age, gender, education, residence
New York and LA? ⇒ Regional not social.

* Social class: a category/a group of people who have common or shared features (money, residence, education).

* Social class is hard to study, because if we want to classify and categorize people in social class with reference to:-

income education place of residence occupation.
(rich) poor ? ?

not every (rich) is (educated) not necessarily an (educated) live in a good place.

* So it's hard because it's not really easy to decide on the different factors that mark a certain social class.

• Stereotyping: [not necessarily true, it's more of like false kind of judgment and evaluation of a group of people based on nothing logical].

* Hypercorrective language behavior/tendencies:-

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↳ High Class ——— + /r/

Midle Class ——— + /r/

Low Class ——— AAE - /r/

- in America, deletion of the /r/ sound is a sign of bad / not elegant language, sign of African American English (AAE).

* when the low classes wants to sound like a more H class, they hypercorrect themselves.

Eg: $\delta \rightarrow r$ → High

Lind $\delta \rightarrow r$ → low classes put /r/ in a place there shouldn't be a /r/, because they think that /r/ is for high classes and they want to fit in. This is what is known as [hypercorrective language behavior].

* Hypercorrection: when

* Hypercorrection: when low class people in England, and low class in America imitate high class people, but when they do it they do it wrongly, they don't know what is correct and what is not, they just imitate.

* Styles, Registers, Beliefs

P. 47

- style: a language variety that is covered/characterized by [task, situation, topic, emotion, gender, age, ...]

For example: the way you talk to women, is different than the way you talk to men. Older is different than younger, ...

* style can be a personal choice, or a group choice.

- register: a language variety that is based on occupation.

↳ used by group of people who have common interests.

ex: not everyone would understand the words (phonemes, morphemes, coda, nucleus ...) ~~xxx~~ except for those who take linguistics.

- doctors have their own registers, police, engineers etc...

* Jargon, it's like [register], but there's slight difference.

⇒ register is associated with educated people.

⇒ jargon is pejorative (not educated), not socially approved.

* Colloquial = slang (عامي/فصلي).

- beliefs: the ideas you believe in.

↳ we can tell that this variety is educated or not based on the way they react, speak, deals ... (elite).

↳ the concepts we have in our minds about the different varieties that is spoken in society.

* Verbal Hygiene:-

In sociolinguistics, we have 2 groups of people:-

- 1) Prescriptivists: correct language use.
- 2) Descriptivists: describe language use without saying whether it's correct or incorrect.

* Verbal Hygiene: is a movement in the English language and all other languages in the world, which calls for [purifying the English language] and using the only correct language: correct pronunciation, correct morphology, correct lexicals, correct semantics, correct grammar.

* end of chapter - 2 - *