

Chapter-4: Codes

* The word (code) is often used to refer to all different kinds of language speaking.

→ refers to language, dialect, varieties, accents, style, register...
anything that is spoken is often referred to as (code).

* Question: Why do people choose to use a certain code to a certain situation?

Each code we decide to use reflects a certain social values and certain meaning.

- when you want to use a slang or a vulgar language, then you want to reflect a certain social value.

* in this chapter, we'll look into 4 important language phenomena from a sociolinguistic POV:-

1) Diglossia (p. 85).

2) Bilingualism (p. 92).

3) Code-switching (p. 98).

4) Accommodation (p. 113).

① Diglossia:-

- ↳ linguistic situation, in which 2 varieties of the same language, or 2 languages are used in different situations by the same speaker. (أشكال لغوية).
- ↳ in this situation, the difference between the 2 varieties is very clear and distinct.

4 examples that reflect the diglossia situations:-

1. Arabic. 2. Greek. 3. German. 4. French.

* The person who named the Diglossia is:

Charles Ferguson.

the 1st person to research and look at this language phenomenon.

* These varieties are not mixed together, each one of them has its own usage/function.

* Usually one of these varieties (Arabic, Greek, German and French) join a high status, and the other join a low status.

The high variety usually has more power.

لغة عالية ← لغة منخفضة
لغة رسمية ← لغة غير رسمية
لغة أدبية ← لغة محكية

* note: the English language does not have any diglossia, because in diglossia situations, there's high and low, and the difference between them is usually wide.

In English, the difference between standard English and the vernacular one is really small. However, ancient English had diglossia. From 1066 to 1300, English had a low variety, and French had the high variety.

1) Arabic : has 2 basic varieties...

- High (H) : Fusha / standard (used).
- Low (L) : Vernacular varieties / regional dialects.

2) Greek : 2 basic varieties.

- (H) : Katharevousa.
- (L) : Dhimotiki

} the gap between them is wide.

For a very long time, the high variety was the official variety of Greek. The right wing controlled the political area. As a result, they favored Katharevousa.

- Katharevousa : favored by the right wing.

- Dhimotiki : favored by the left wing (liberals).

Politics

By 1975, the liberals took over, and as a result, they changed the variety from Katharevousa to Dhimotiki.

Dhimotiki became everyday's language for Greeks.

Katharevousa mostly disappeared entirely.

Nowadays, most people in Greece are calling back for the Katharevousa language.

3) German :-

- (H) : Germany.

- (L) : Switzerland.

↳ in Switzerland, they speak 4 languages...

1- German. 2- French. 3- Italian. 4- Romansh.

+ English as a 2nd language.

* the consequences of speaking Swiss-German :-

⇒ won't have the same work opportunities as those who speak the actual standard German.

* Luxembourg, European country, that speaks 3 basic languages:

- German. - French. - Luxemburgish.

↳ Luxemburgish German
represents the (L) variety.

4) French :-

- Standard French - France.

- Haitian - French-based Creole.

* in 1697, the French colonized (Haiti). As a result, Haitians developed into Pidgin, and Pidgin developed into Creole. And they continued to speak that Creole, to the point that it has become the actual language of (Haiti).

- As a result of using Haitian-French for a long time, it developed into becoming the official language in (Haiti) in 1983.
- Even though it's based on French, many people say that it has nothing to do with French. But it is still French-based Creole.

- Some people wanted the official language to be the standard French, so the 2 varieties became official languages in France.

↑ But this caused problems, one of them is the differences in the spelling between them, and the similarities.

- However, in 1987, they decided to use both.

• Joshua Fishman extends the definition/meaning of the Diglossia, he says that:-

↳ Diglossia can be 2 languages that are spoken by the same person in the same society. For example:-

- Jews speak Hebrew. It was the only language unspoken because many of them saw (and still see) it as a holy language that it's the word of god and should never be polluted by everyday usage. As a result, in the tenth century, Jews invented a language called (Yiddish).

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* Yiddish, a language that serves the Jewish community
- it's taken from different European languages, which are:-
• Italian. • French. • Spanish. • Portuguese. • Romanian.
+ Hebrew. important
* Hebrew (High). * Yiddish (Low).

② Bilingualism / Multilingualism:-

Vs. Monolingualism → only speaking 1 language.

→ Have become a fact in everyday's life nowadays.
* in general, Europeans are more (monolingual) because they take it for granted. That they colonized the world and spread their language all over the world.

* Monolinguals are usually more critical than the others. They don't accept bilinguals or multilinguals, because they don't speak their other language so they don't understand it.

* Who is bilingual / multilingual?

A: It's hard to answer.

There are 3 major reasons/motivations for learning a 2nd language, or more than 2 :-

1) Instrumental motivation:-

↳ We look at learning a 2nd language as a way as instrument to achieve something material.
(ex. getting a job).

2) Integrative motivation:-

↳ You learn a language to become part and melt in the community.

3) Machiavilian motivation:-

↳ to destroy a community or community members.
(الحرب، التدمير، إلخ)

~~*~~ Paraguay: they speak 2 languages :-

⇒ Spanish (H) ⇒ 10% (for prestige), females speak it more.

⇒ Guaraní (L) ⇒ 90% (locals).

~~*~~ Bilingualism/Multilingualism lead to language Death/attrition/loss.

(3) Codeswitching (CS):

↳ The use of 2 or more codes/languages in the same conversation by the same speaker.

* 2 types of codeswitching:-

1) Intersentential CS :-

↳ codeswitching between 2 complete sentences.

ex. English sentence $\rightarrow$ Arabic sentence.

Q. it was func Go 1 kur 2 lho ①

2) Intrasentential CS:-

- ↳ codeswitching between 2 different codes in the same sentence.

ex. cute $\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ due

* code switching can be an individual choice, and can be a group choice.

code switching is actually a conversational strategy.

*code switching, in general as a language behavior, reflects how somebody wants to be seen, viewed, valued and treated.

* code rejection: when a speaker refuses the use of a certain code.

For example: in Spain, 2 types of people:-

- Castilians $\Rightarrow$ Spanish.

- Catalans $\Rightarrow$ Catalan.

⇐

- Catalans stopped using (Catalan) and started using (Spanish) because they know Spanish people won't welcome them if they speak in (Catalan).

* Another 2 types of (CS):-

(P. 101)

1) Situational switching:-

↳ the situation we are in decides what kind of language we use.

2) Metaphorical switching:-

↳ governed by the topic itself.

* We have:-

* Stable bilingualism + code switching:

↳ it's when we have 2 languages that are agreed on in the society.

ex: in Switzerland, they have (German, Italian, French, -)

these languages are agreed on as being official languages.

* Unstable bilingualism $\neq$ codeswitching.

↳ it's like in Palestine. We switch to English, but it's not an official language in Palestine.

* Diglossia VS. Codeswitching

* Similarities: 2 language varieties used by the same speaker in the same community.

* Differences:

① in both, the situation controls the choice.

However, ~~Diglossia is more rigid (hard)~~
it is more rigid (hard) in diglossia, and more flexible in (CS).

ex: about diglossia being rigid.

↳ nobody likes for us to make fun of standard Arabic, because it's the language of Quran, so we take it seriously. But you can tell jokes in the local Arabic.

② Diglossia reinforces social differences.

↳ when someone speaks with me in low variety, and I decide to speak in high variety, then I send out a message that I'm more educated and have more knowledge.

However, Codeswitching:

↳ when we codeswitch between the languages/varieties of the speakers, then we actually get closer to them. We somehow remove the social differences.

③ Codeswitching and Diglossia can be conscious or unconscious. But Diglossia is more conscious.

in any conversation, as we speak to people, there's this theory about: We - They distinction.

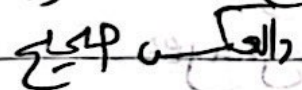
↳ When we speak/codeswitch between different languages, we are aware of who we are, and aware of who they are.
ex. the catabans people story.

- Palestinians with Jews.

- Norway.

↳ Norway.

↳ Bokmal (High) - Rannamal (Low).

- the relationship between them has not been good. So if you speak (Rannamal) around (Bokmal) people, then you are not welcome. 

↳ Code switching is often suppressed (to put pressure on). Many countries in the world look at those who speak 2nd languages with suspicion and disfavor.

↳ Monolinguals are often critical, they disfavor bilinguals and multilinguals, simply because they don't know or understand their languages.

* Markedness Theory: We have 2 ends in it.

- 1) Marked: the language that is not used in community.
 - 2) Unmarked: the used language.
- among Palestinians, Arabic is unmarked.
Hebrew is marked.

* Sometimes people codeswitch to fit in their surroundings.

* Myers-Sutton: sociolinguistic.

↳ She developed (Matrix Language Frame Model),
a theory says that:-

↳ any codeswitch situation, we have different languages,
but there's usually one language that is more dominant/
controlling than other languages.

ex: Palestinians.

<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Hebrew</u>	<u>English</u>
Dominant	supported languages.	

* Face-Dimension:

↳ in any codeswitching pattern, speakers usually decide to
choose certain languages not others to keep their face
dimension, they want to keep their self image, valued.

* Crossing/Styling:

- ↳ a codeswitch phenomenon in which someone codeswitches to a different style in order to be closer to the speaker of that other style.
- ↳ the process in which we put ourselves in someone else's shoes from a language perspective

* Matched-guise Technique:

- ↳ usually affected by stereotyping.

④ Accommodation:-

- ↳ to adapt and adjust.
- ↳ from a sociolinguistic perspective, we adjust our speech and our language to the expectations of others.
- ↳ the process through which participants in a conversation adjust or change or value their language, their accent, their code, their dialect, their style, their register, the lexicon... to that that fits of others.
- * Sometimes, speakers shift from one style to another to fit the style of people around.
- * Accommodation shows/explains how individuals or speakers want to be seen by people around them.
- * When we change our language style/variety, then this reflects how we feel about people around us, and reflects the attitude towards these people.

in Sociolinguistics, there's a theory known as:-

Speech Accommodation Theory (SAT)

Some people call it "linguistic Accommodation", others call it "Communication Accommodation".

2 Basic concepts:-

1) Convergence $\Rightarrow$ to become like.

speakers adjust their speech to fit others around them.

ex. we're in a group, and the majority of them speak English. Then I would start speaking English.

so it's basically the speaker changes his/her language to resemble others language.

2) Divergence $\Rightarrow$ move the opposite direction.

linguistically, we move out or we move in the opposite direction when we speak a language others reject.

ex. in Jerusalem, when we go to Israeli institution, where the workers are Israelis, some of them don't accept Arabic nor English. If you ask them something in English, they'll answer you in Hebrew.

Accommodation in general, reduces differences, because it brings people together. It shows solidarity.

Speaking is not only a social act, it can be personal.

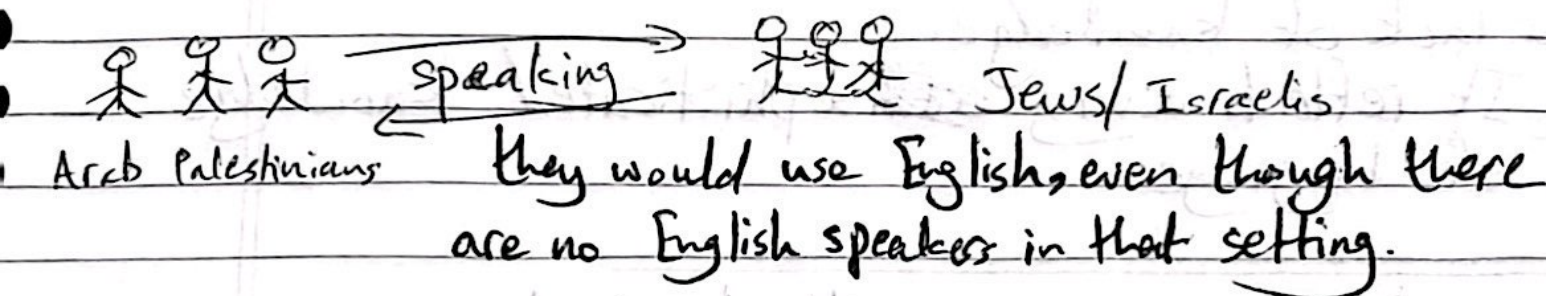
* Audience design:-

- ↳ part of Accommodation process, in which we as speakers accommodate our language to fit that of our listeners.
- ↳ the topic and the setting play a role here.

* Referee design:-

- ↳ also part of Accommodation process, when people use a language of a 3rd part that isn't found in the conversational act.

ex:



* Speaker design:-

- ↳ when the speaker decides to use his/her own style regardless of who is there in the setting.

ex: Al-asad when he was giving a speech in front of foreign-language people, he used Arabic to speak regardless of the people in front of him, didn't care if they understood Arabic or not.

* in all of these designs aspects, we have different factors, like: identity, age, gender, race, occupation, religion, class, nationality etc...

To Sum Up:-

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Major 4 Sociolinguistics behaviours:

- 1) Diglossia. High and low
- 2) Bilingualism. more than 1 language
- 3) Codeswitching. Both ✓
- 4) Accommodation.

These behaviours are not a matter of laziness, or lack of knowledge.

It reflects a very ~~sophisticated~~ sophisticated knowledge of language.

Home style: language we use with close people.

Local/standard style: used on a wider scope in a certain area.

* End of Chapter - 4 - *