Questions	Answers
What is a society?	A society is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose(es).
What is language?	A lang is what members of a society speak. A society may be plurilingual (many speakers speak more than one language). Language is a communal possession but an abstract entity.
What is code?	When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system they use code.
When is a third code generated?	Two bilingual speakers who have access to two codes who keep shifting between the two languages (code shifting) use a third code which draws on those two languages.
What does it mean for a speaker to 'know' or 'understand' a language? How do we understand sentences we have never heard before? How do you reject some sentences as ungrammatical?	The knowledge is something abstract. 1)It is a knowledge of rules, principles, ways of saying and doing things with sounds, words, and sentences rather than just knowledge of specific sounds, words and sentences. 2)It is knowing what is 'in' a lang and what is not. 3)It is knowing both what is possible to say and what is not. 4)How to use sentences appropriately (communicative competence)
Why do linguists find it hard to write grammars?	Knowledge people have of languages they speak is hard to describe. It is much more different than the knowledge described in the grammars in books. Anyone who knows a lang knows more about the lang that what is contained in any grammar book describing the lang.
What is the knowledge people have of languages? How is communication among same language speakers possible?	The knowledge is something which every individual who speaks the lang possesses(by virtue of readily using the lang) and some kind of shared knowledge by all those who speak the lang.
Name some dead languages.	Latin, sanskrit, classical greek
What factors are important in the sharing of common knowledge of same language speakers?	Psychology, social, genetic, environmental factors
What did chomsky argue that we have to do in order to make meaningful discoveries about language?	1)Linguists must try to distinguish between what is important and not about language and linguistic behaviour 2)The important matters have to do with: -learnability of languages -characterstics they all share -rules and principles speakers follow in constructing and interpreting langs 3)Less important matters: -individual speakers use specific utterances in a variety of ways as they find themselves in this situation or that
What does David Lightfoot(2006) call as 'I-language' and 'E-language'?	-Individual speakers use specific utterances in a variety of ways as they find themselves in this situation or that -He rephrases this distinction between I-language and E-language -Children are exposed to 'simple speech', what linguists call 'primary linguistic data.' That is part of external language (E-language), language out there, and acts as a triggering experience. The initial genetic inheritance (UG) blossoms into a specific internalized grammar (I-language), depending on whether the children are raised in Tromsø or Tokyo. -It is the linguist's duty to focus on I-language since it is 'a mental system that characterizes a person's linguistic range and is represented somehow in the individual's brain. -Whereas E-language is 'part of the outside world, amorphous, not a system, in constant flux and not systematic'

What do children learn and not learn?	-Kim is taller or Kim's taller ('is' is reduced); 0peration: is⇒'s -Children hear both the full and reduced forms and can learn the operation on exposure to external data. However, the poverty-of-stimulus problem is that the operation sometimes may not apply: in (1) the underlined is never reduces. 1. Kim's taller than Jim is. -The stimulus that children have does not convey this kind of information, usually referred to as negative evidence, data about what does not occur. Children hear things but they are not instructed in what does not occur, and therefore they do not learn the limitation. -Helicopter parents may try to correct the occasional 'goed' or 'taked', but they do not tell children that a reduced is does not occur in (1). That is partly because they do not know and partly because children do not misuse the reduced forms, so there is no need for correction.
How did Chomsky distinguish between competence and performance?	Competence: -what native speakers know about their language, the system of rules, his ability to produce and understand. -Ideal speaker listener, in a completely homogeneous speech-community, who knows its laguage perfectly and is unaffected by grammatically irrelevant conditions such as memory limitations, distractions, shifts of attention and interest, errors(random or characterstic) in applying his knowledge of the language -"Competence" was rigorous, and was more useful in the development of the field of Artificial Intelligence. Performance: -performance is the study of actual sentences themselves, of the actual use of the language in real-life situation. -performance is what a speaker does -As competence is a kind of code, performance is an act of encoding or decoding
Chomsky said a linguist's task is to characterize competence over performance. WHat did PInker(2007, p.74) say is the consequence of this?	He said that though linguists theorize about language as it is was a fixed protocol of a homogeneous community of idealized speakers like the physicits's frictionless plane and ideal gas, a real lang is constantly pushed and pulled at diff margins by diff speakers in diff ways.
What does Labov(2006, p.380) maintain?	The linguistic behavior of individuals cannot be understood without knowledge of the communities they belong to.
What is communicative competence?	Communicative competence encompasses a language user's grammatical knowledge of syntax, morphology, phonology and the like, as well as social knowledge about how and when to use utterances appropriately.
Why does the competence-performance distinction for work in linguistics prove troublesome?	-Much of the variety we experience in lang is labeled performance and put aside by those considering competence as the only valid concern for linguists.
Everyday language is very varied. Where does it throw up obstacles?	-In demonstrating that each lang is a homogeneous entity -in writing a complete grammmar which makes use of categorical rules(specifing exactly what is and not)
What is theoretical linguistics? And why do people prefer it over performance based or social linguistics?	-The goal of theoretical linguistics can also be the construction of a general theoretical framework for the description of language. -Linguistics that sperates itself from the use , and users of the lang. -This is bcoz following chomsky, many argued that we should not study a lang in use or how a lang is learned without acquiring knowledge about the lang itself. -They believe that a linguit's task is to write grammar that will help develop our understanding of lang: what it is, how it is learnable and what it tells about the human mind.
Why do many argue that asocial linguistics is not worthwhile?	-They argue that meaningful insights into lang can only be gained if mattters such as use and variation are included as part of the data. -And a theory of lang must have something to say about the uses of language.

Talk about the limits of variation for a speaker.	-cannot do entirely as one pleases; there are definite bounds -cannot pronounce words as one pleases, inflect or ferive words nouns and verbs arbitrarily, or make drastic word order changes accord to mood -the limits are described with considerable accuracy -that knowledge is presice but unconscious -dont know how they acquire these norms
Why do two speakers behave differently in using the same lang?	-identity, group membership, power, solidarity
Name different identities. Why do we have multiple ones?	-Noone has a fixed, unchangeable identity -retiree, prof, client, tourist, neighbour, etc -perform an identity appropriate to situation
What is identity? What affects it?	It is something formed and shaped through action. It is constructed from interaction with others and is the result of socialization. Factors affecting it: race, ethnicity, gender, religion, occupation, physical locaation, social class, kinship, leisure, activities, etc
What is individual and group identity?	Whereas social identity refers to people's self-categorizations in relation to their group memberships (the "we"), personal identity refers to the unique ways that people define themselves as individuals (the "I"). For example, this might include people's personal interests and values
What is the difference between community, social network, community of practise?	-social network: A social network is like a doughnut, everyone is connected, but there's no content in the middle. Ties are between people, who may share content between themselves, but not with everyone. -community: A community is like a jam doughnut, with the members constantly creating the sticky content that keeps people coming back for more. Ties can be between people, but also as time goes on, the content becomes more personalised and ever more useful. -community of practise: A Community of Practice is one where people strive to curate and create content that is useful to the community, as opposed to a Community of Interest, where people at worst just lurk, and at best just aggregate.
What is the difference between group and society?	1 - Group is a collection of human beings but Society is a system of social relationships. 2- Group is an artificial creation, while Society is a natural growth, which means groups can be created but society formed naturally. 3- Groups have a specific purpose whereas societies just share the same culture and have a general purpose. 4-Groups may be temporary but societies are permanent. 5-Groups are always organized but societies may be unorganized.
What is Power?	-Power is the ability to control events in order to achieve one's aims and the control someone has over the outcomes of others.
How does 'power' play a role according to Bourdieu(1991)?	-he concieves langs as symbolic marketplaces where some people have more control over goos than others because certain languages or varities have been endowed with more symbolic power than others and have therefore been given a greater value. -eg)standard lang, certain accents, specific type of discourse
WHat is solidarity?	It refers to the motivations which cause individuals to act together.

What is marked and unmarked choices in language and living?	-The normal and expected, i.e, default mode in lang is unmarked while everything else that stands out is marked. -in the pair horse/mare, horse is the more general, unmarked term, while mare is marked for femaleness. In the pair cow/bull, cow is unmarked, while bull is marked for maleness.
Talk about markedness.	-It is very useful once we have identified a marked characteristic we are bale to describe the expected norm -Markedness can change with time -eg)20 years back if you followed someone on the streets, you would be bizarre or psychotic or crazy but now it is completely unmarked.
Why is ML not a solved problem?	
What is the problem with Indian languages (in context of resources)?	
How does language influence a society?	
Does speech have punctuation? What's the difference b/w "maine meeting bulai hai" and "maine meeting bulai hai?" (speech)	
Why do we use different pronouns with different people?	
List some fundamental dimensions of social behavior and interaction.	How you interact and what language, inotations you use with an old man walking on the street, a business man/woman, or a janitor would indicate different levels of heirarchy

Give some reasons for migration	trading, invasions, wanderers in search of pastures, career oppurtunities, colonization
What is codeswitching?	In linguistics, code-switching or language alternation occurs when a speaker alternates between two or more languages, or language varieties, in the context of a single conversation or situation.
Give underlying reasons for code-switching.	Privacy, power dynamic, happens naturally for multilingual speakers, helps to find right words, increases solidarity
What are some consequences of code-switching.	1)Borrowing words 2)Pidginization 3)converging of two languages 4)language death/shift
How is bilingualism/multilingualism relevant to the discussion?	It happens when communities come together
What is a pidgin?	A pidgin, or pidgin language, is a grammatically simplified means of communication that develops between two or more groups of people that do not have a language in common: typically, its vocabulary and grammar are limited and often drawn from several languages.
How and when does a pidgin become a creole?	A creole is believed to arise when a pidgin, developed by adults for use as a second language, becomes the native and primary language (mother tongue) of their children – a process known as nativization. It is then studied as a new language.
What is linguistic convergence?	Language convergence is a type of linguistic change in which languages come to resemble one another structurally as a result of prolonged language contact and mutual interference. They still have different vocabulary but will have same structure/ grammar.
When and how does a language die?	A language is dead when it is no longer anyone's mothertongue or used for communication. Eg) greek, latin, bo(andoman n nicobar tribal lang)
How does a language evolve? When does a language stop evolving (or doesn't)? Try to justify this with an example.	Changes can take originate in language learning, or through language contact, social differentiation, and natural processes in usage. Language evolution takes place only when the language is actively spoken. For this reason languages like sanskrit no longer evolves.
What do you understand by a language shift? What all can happen in this phenomenon?	-Language shift is the process whereby members of a community in which more than one language is spoken abandon their original vernacular language in favor of another. -Eg) 3rd generation indian americans, delhi punjabis -Language shift results in the spread of the new language that is adopted, and may result in the endangerment or loss of the old language, some or all of whose speakers are changing their allegiance.
Why is 'borrowing' ambiguous?	Borrowing in general means we return the item back but when it comes to languages, we do not follow the same. Here, there is a borrower and donor.
What do you mean by the expression 'coolcat'? How did it change when it was 'borrowed' to English?	It means someone who is hip or cool. "Cat" is a slang term for a man is commonly associated with jazz music.
What are some of the non-English words borrowed in your language?	ulagam 'world' from Sanskrit loka āyiram 'thousand' from Pali sahasira uruvam 'form' from Sanskrit rūpa pakkam 'side' from Sanskrit pakṣa

What are the fundamental reasons for borrowing? Give examples.	1)Need filling -new artifacts +concepts -eg) computer, mouse, engineer 2)Prestige -eg)When england occupied by vikings -> pig, hog, swine -eg)England colonized by french -> ham, beef, mutton, pork (new food names for more elegancy) -eg) systems of warfare, justice, education -eg) kings, queens, weapons -eg) royal, arms
What changes when borrowing happens?	1)words 2)structure eg)productive morpheme -> equita(ble), legi(ble), porta(ble)
How does borrowing have an impact on grammar? Give an example	French has comparitive construction -> plus + adjective Now english borrowed this in addition to its normal adj + er to get adj + er, more + adj. But how do we reduce this conflict? English redoes its grammar if monosyllabic -> adj + er if bisyllabic -> adj + er or more + adj if polysyllabic -> more + adj
What is double barred/ triple barred borrowing?	When a word has been borrowed from one lang to another to another.
What is a basic vocabulary?	Kinship, sky, land they resist change
How is basic vocabulary different from general vocabulary?	Basic: kinship, sky, land General: they, their, them, give,
What do you mean by 'flight of the elite' ?	When elite use the word, general public start using it, then elite stop using it and get new words, general public starts using that and the cycle continues
What do you mean by nativization? Why do YOU think nativization happens?	Nativization is the process through which in the virtual absence of native speakers, a language undergoes new phonological, morphological, syntactical, semantic and stylistic changes, and gains new native speakers.
Give examples of nativization.	1) Tok Pisin language of Papua New Guinea. 2)station -> istation; cup-> cuppa 3) Tamizh -> Tamil; Maejai -> Maesai; Pazham -> Palam
What do you mean by semantic expansion?	Semantic change (also semantic shift, semantic progression, semantic development, or semantic drift) is a form of language change regarding the evolution of word usage—usually to the point that the modern meaning is radically different from the original usage.

What is the extent of nativisation?	One strategy that occurs during nativization is the extension of a source language's grammatical, phonological, syntactic and semantic features. Philippines English: He has many luggages.[7] Ghanaian: I lost all my furnitures and many valuable properties.[8] In the examples given above, we can observe that the method of pluralizing a noun by affixing -s has been extended to words that do not accept the suffix in American or British English, in other nativized varieties of English.
Briefly describe the case of Kupwar village. How are the speakers spread through this village?	1) Speakers -3000 people -lingayuts - Jains - Land owners - kannada - prestige (medium of ed) -marathi - village part of maharastra -prestige (coz part of maha.. & medium of ed) -untouchables -muslims - minority - urdu - 400 years of generation -telugu - menial rope makers - small population 2) Language -lingua franca ->marathi -urdu schools exist but kids tend to go for more modern -Now three varities arose: kupwar marathi (KM), kupwar kannada (KK), kupwar urdu (KU) all with same grammatical system. -this happened coz tight knit community (endogamous) -Because ethnic endogamy promotes the transmission of the group's cultural attributes to younger generations, it perpetuates ethnic descent groups 3)Changes 3.1)copula -HU: tumhara ghar bada hai -K: nim mahe doddu (null) [no copula] -KU: tumhara ghar bada hai -KM: tumea ghar matha hay -KK: nim mahe doddu eti [copula 'is' added 3.2)gender -HU: tu kaha gaya tha (M); tu kaha gaya thi (F) -KU: tu kha gae te (M&F); -since in marathi &kannada, gender distinction does not exist therfore, intertranslatibility and code switching is possible
Give an example of nativisation in hyd	telugu: no copula urdu: copula - main jaa rahi hu Dhakni: dropped copula - mai jaa raii

What other such case is found in India? (Adilabad)	-Adilabad in telangana has a lot of Maharashtrian influence due to a plethora of reasons -Adilabad is bordered on 3 sides by Maharashtra- yavatmal on north, nanded on west and chandrapur and gadchiroli on north and north east. -Historically these regions were ruled by Nizams' similar political set up -The tribes of both regions move freely and participate in fairs and fest in both regions -you dont have to know telugu to live at adilabad. Most of the population speaks and understands Hindi, Marathi. -geographically Adilabad is cut from rest of Telangana due to Godavari flowing and separating it from Karimnagar and Nizamabad.
What do you understand by copula?	the connecting link between subject and predicate of a proposition
Is gender a semantic category or a syntactic category? Justify. (According to language)	1)SYNTACTIC 1.1)urdu - 2 genders - M&F - unmarked ->M 1.2)marathi - 3 genders M, F, N (neutral 2)Semantic 2.1)Kannada -> N = -animate, -human; M,F 2.2)Telugu -> F = -animate, -human, - masc; M
What are relative clauses? Give the two types. (Phrasal and ___). How are they different?	A relative clause is one kind of dependent clause. It has a subject and verb, but can't stand alone as a sentence. Two kinds: phrasal and correlative

What do you understand by the word grammar?	-grammar, rules of a language governing the sounds, words, sentences, and other elements, as well as their combination and interpretation. -grammar is simply the collection of principles defining how to put together a sentence.
What according to you are grammatical constructs of your language? Give some constructs apart from syntax.	-Traditional Tamil grammar consists of five parts, namely eḻuttu, sol, poruḷ, yāppu, and aṇi. Of these, the last two are mostly applicable in poetry. -Eḻuttu (writing) defines and describes the letters and phonemes of the Tamil alphabet and their classification.- -Sol defines the types of the words based on their meaning and the origin. It defines the gender, number, cases, tenses, classes, harmony, etc. -Porul defines the contents of poetry. -Yāppu defines rules for composing Traditional poetry. -Aṇi defines techniques used for comparing, praising and criticizing the taken topics.
What is linguistic theory?	-Linguistic Theory was formed by Noam Chomsky who described language as having a grammar that is largely independent of language use. -Unlike Behavioral Theory, Linguistic Theory argues that language acquisition is governed by universal, underlying grammatical rules that are common to all typically developing humans. --Across many different cultures, there are a number of linguistic developmental similarities. -Chomsky argues that these similarities are due to the presence of an innate language-acquisition mechanism housed in the brain called the Language Acquisition Device (LAD).
Langue and parole	-langue denotes a system of internalized, shared rules governing a national language's vocabulary, grammar, and sound system; -It is the common shared language bw speakers of that language -eg)bunch of people know hindi and its grammar -parole designates actual oral and written communication by a member or members of a particular speech community. -Parole, in typical translation, means 'speech'. -Saussure, on the other hand, intended for it to mean both the written and spoken language as experienced in everyday life; it is the precise utterances and use of langue. - Therefore, parole, unlike langue, is as diverse and varied as the number of people who share a language and the number of utterances and attempts to use that language. -how you use it
What is contrastive distribution	-Contrastive distribution in linguistics, is the relationship between two different elements in which both elements are found in the same environment with a change in meaning. -phonemes -eg) hindi: /p/ /ph/ eng: /p/ /b/
what is complementary distribution?	- the relationship between two different elements of the same kind in which one element is found in one set of environments and the other element is found in a non-intersecting (complementary) set of environments. eg) aspirated /ph/ cannot occur in end only syllable starting - it is conditioned by context, environment - initial (so), medial, final (bus), intervocalic(acid), cluster(star) -allophones
what is free variation?	-free variation is the phenomenon of two (or more) sounds or forms appearing in the same environment without a change in meaning and without being considered incorrect by native speakers. -extends from phonetic to diff levels eg)When the same speaker produces noticeably different pronunciations of the word cat (e.g. by exploding or not exploding the final /t/), the different realizations of the phonemes are said to be in free variation eg)how you use diff genders for 'ghusa' (angry)
How do you get the "true" understanding of the nature of language?	
Why can't linguists ignore variation?	-Variability is inherent in human language: a single speaker will use different linguistic forms on different occasions, and different speakers of a language will express the same meanings using different forms. -Most of this variation is highly systematic: speakers of a language make choices in pronunciation, morphology, word choice, and grammar depending on a number of non-linguistic factors. -These factors include the speaker's purpose in communication, the relationship between speaker and hearer, the production circumstances, and various demographic affiliations that a speaker can have." -description > prescription

What is variation? How is different from free variation?	variation -systematic -presence of alternate ways to express same thing free-variation -not systematic
Give variation at diff levels of language use.	1)phonologocial: tamil, tamizh 2)morphological: sorru, sadham 3)semantic: padi (means to study, step) - homonymy, synonymy, etc
What are the diff types of variation?	1)dialect (Regional) 2)style (diff situations - home, office)
What are the 3 social communities as described by Hudson?	1)homogeneous -no variation (generational, power) -theoretical linguists' ideal society 2)heterogeneous -imagine marriages from outside community -every generation -> 2nd lang acquisition -> variation 3)real situation -bit of both
Give 3 non-grammatical constructs in your language which you use/have come across.	1)What up! 2)
What are social categories?	-economy -income -education -religion -caste

Question	Answer
How can two languages come in contact with each other and not change?	-when trade was going on with chinese, both british and chinese did not learn other's language but just simple continued on with trade (rudimentary trade)
What's special about Nagamese?	-16 tribal communities -16 langs (even major dialects) are mutually unintelligible -linguistic distinctness was reinforced by the way nagas built settlements. each village designed to be an autonomous self-sustaining fortress situated so as to protect itself from threats of others -all the langs are tone langs: words with same vowels and consonants but diff intonations -similar grammar: 1)they all use multiple prefixes, 2)suffixes on nouns, 3)have postposition, 4)allow reduplication of basic noun roots to intensify meaning 5)can put two nouns together to make compound nouns 6)verbs take modal suffixes followed by tense markers -the naga lang and dialects are not MU but their underlying similarities constitute a shared substratum -the nagas went to sell salf from their remote villages to trading station and rajas in assam -the assamese lang as used in naga hills -> naga pidgin -it is well adapted for reproduction of naga idioms -better lingua franca than english or hindi -naga assamese ->nagamese
What are the historical reasons for pidginizations?	1)colonization 2)slave trade 3)labour migration
who were the first to start colonizing?	portugese
why were they colonizing	-market driven enterprise to provide for EU market; get resources -humanity goes away -to further market, they destroy others to reduce competition [cutting off thumbs of muslin workers -triangular slave trade
What are Plantation creoles?	-creoles that developed in plantations due to slaves of diff langs + their superiors lang (To communicate) -Jamaican creole (english) -neatherlands creole (dutch) -haiti (french) -> french used the ppl in haiti itself -mauritius (Spanish) -> spanish brought ppl from others places and used there. (tamil is one of the official langs of mauritius now)
Why did linguists initially hesitate to consider pidgins and creoles as part of language change?	-spoken by non whites -not worth studying -> improper, haphazardous -only after 19 30 - 40's they noticed patterns. it then gained legitimacy anf was called non ungrammatical
why are there no swiss colonizers?	bcoz it is a landbound country
What do you mean by inflection?	-a change in the form of a word (typically the ending) to express a grammatical function or attribute such as tense, mood, person, number, case, and gender. -noun plural (cat, cats), noun case (girl, girl's, girls'),
what is derivational morpheme?	-Derivational morphemes are bound morphemes or affixes which derive (create) new words by either changing the meaning or the part of speech or both English only has prefixes and suffixes. -Ful: Beautiful, Wonderful, Cheerful, Truthful, Tasteful, Flavourful, Joyful. Able: Walkable, Understandable, Loveable, Laughable, Eatable. Ment: Government, Establishment, Agreement.
What does affix do?	-Adding an affix to a root word or phrase changes its meaning by creating a derived or inflected form. -Affixes can be thought of as bits of words that can be attached to other words to create new meanings or change a word's part of speech.
How do languages work around absence of a grammatical feature? (for eg: absence of PNG, homonymy and lack of inflection)	-to compensate they add other lexical items -eg) adverbials of time - before, after -> before my sellum for 10 dollars (chinese pidgin) -polysemy -multifunctionality -circumlocation -reduplication
What do you understand by polysemy?	-the coexistence of many possible meanings for a word or phrase. (mostly related) -eg)shade - soul, shadow, reflection -eg)belly - stomach, seat of emotions
Give 3 examples of polysemy in your language.	1)Aru - river, six 2)padi - study, step 3)annam - food, swan
What is multifunctionality? When does it arise?	-one word having many senses -to compensate lack of words in pidgins
What is pada? (in context of Sanskrit/Hindi/Malaylam)	when sense of one word having multiple meanings of common link
What is circumlocution? Give an example.	-using bunch of words to represent one word -eg)tokpisin lang -beard -> grass belong fec -hair -> grass belong head -eyebrow -> grass belong ai -sweat -> water belong skin
What are egocentric languages? Which ones aren't? Why?	-ego -> oneself; centric -> revolves around oneself -egocentric languages are those where referencing revolves around oneself; like you would not say go left till you reach a tree, instead you would say take 5 steps from me -eg) most african languages, egyptian->pyramids - coz not a lot to reference around except deserts
What do you understand by compounding? Examples. Can you guess an example from Avatar?	puttong together two words which have meaning on its own to create a new word with either similar or non similar meaning eg)airbender
What is reduplication? Give the types and examples?	-an act or instance of doubling or reiterating -1)total - whole word is repeated again -eg)that that -2)partial - word with slight change is repeated -echo word -eg)Aas Pas, Aasa Pasam (affection), min mini (twinkling)
what are the common features/ characterstics among pidgins?	1)fewer sound - they dont have contrast -> hence loads of homonymy (diff meaning but same spelling/pronunciation) - s(With u on top), s, ch -> s - to compensate -> ship -> sip; sheep -> sip sip (to compensate for loss of vowel length) 2)lack of inflection -adding other lexical items 3)Limitied vocab -polysemy will occur 4)multifunctionality 5)circumloxution 6)compounding 7)reduplication 8)simplicity -simplified lexicon, grammar (though if you simplify one, you may complicate th eother) -papa new guinea has a lang w/ structure not even in eng [bislama lang ->inclusive or exclusive]
what are the theories to the origin of pidgins? What is the term used for replacing/readjustment of vocabulary?	1)monogenetic -Monogenetic approaches explain the structural similarities between most or all European-based pidgins (and creoles) with a common origin. -According to monogenetic theories, all pidgins have a common origin, the proto-pidgin. Thus, pidgins are genetically related and descent from a common ancestor. -According to the theory of monogenesis, WAPP (West African Pidgin Portuguese) was carried around the world in the course of European colonization and, as a consequence, gave rise to pidgins (and later creoles) in many places. These pidgins and creoles all retained particular structural features including lexical remnants of the Portuguese-based proto-pidgin. -The term 'relexification' means the total or near-total replacement of the vocabulary of a particular language by vocabulary from another language. disadvantages of this theory -The theory of monogenese does not consider the development of all pidgins and creoles worldwide. It only focuses on European-based pidgins and creoles that originated from WAPP. -However, there are pidgins and creoles which developed without European connections (e.g. several African or Asian pidgins). These contact languages also show basic structural similarities. -Consequently, although monogenesis assumes relexification, and although this may be an appropriate explanation for all European-based pidgins and creoles, it cannot account for the structural similarities between pidgins and creoles worldwide. 2)polygenetic -Polygenetic theories address all cases of pidginization: they are not restricted to European-based pidgins and creoles but account for the structural similarities between pidgins and creoles worldwide. -According to polygenetic theories, the pidgins and creoles of the world did not evolve from a common ancestor or proto-pidgin but rather developed separately from one another with different starting points. Structural similarities are thus the result of parallel but independent developments of the world's pidgins and creoles. 3)babytalk/ foreigner talk -talking in a reduced, ungrammatical form -This means that a reduced language is established because the speakers of the superstrate language talk to the speakers of the substrate language in a simplified way because they think they will not be understood if they speak correctly and the speakers of the substrate language therefore learn the simplified form of the language as the correct version. -recent research has ruled this out of theory
what is tot's theory?	

Question	Answer
what are some common features of creoles?	-vocab expansion -more complex phonological rules -reorganization of grammar -multiple negation -eg)non (N) dog na (N) bite non (N) kyat -> no dog bite a cat -zero copula -eg) di kaafi kuol -verb 'say' for ;that' -> complementizers
How does vocabulary expansion happen?	-A creole has for example enhanced vocabulary because it is not restricted to one domain like a pidgin but has to cover all areas of the life of the speakers. -It has also an elaborated and reorganized grammar including verbal systems and embedded phrase-structures
How can creolization affect phonetic space?	-phonemes
What is the Chomskyan POV for language acquisition? How is it related to creolization?	-Chomsky concluded that children must have an inborn faculty for language acquisition. -According to this theory, the process is biologically determined - the human species has evolved a brain whose neural circuits contain linguistic information at birth. -The bioprogramme theory proposed for creolization also talks about the innate ability of children to create a new language w/ a proper grammatical system and vocab to compensate for the lack of linguistic input they recieved (which fails ot meet society's demand)
What is 'zero copula'?	-Zero copula is a linguistic phenomenon whereby the subject is joined to the predicate without overt marking of this relationship (like the copula "to be" in English). -eg)tamil, telugu, kannada
What is the difference b/w covert and overt prestige?	-Overt prestige is related to standard and "formal" language features, and expresses power and status; -covert prestige is related more to vernacular and often patois, and expresses solidarity, community and group identity more than authority.
What are the theories for creolization?	1)Bioprogramme -The Language Bioprogram Hypothesis (LBH) was proposed by Derek Bickerton (1981) -It is concerned with creoles which are the result of abrupt creolization, i.e. creolization which started to develop before a stable pidgin stage could emerge. -For instance, if a child receives only underdeveloped pidgin input from his/her parents, the language input lacks stable linguistic norms of usage(restricted lang data). Here, the (universal) language bioprogram takes action: innate principles govern the child's acquisition of the creole. -A new grammar emerges, based on the innate principles of the bioprogram. -two systems arise -> children speak among themselves in creole and w/ parents in pidgin 2)Gradualism -blue print hypothesis -gradually pidgins morph into creoles

Write a little about the case of konkani speakers.	
what is a sc (Speech community) acc. to Leonard Bloomfield(1933)?	-A speech community is a group of people who interact by means of speech – Leonard Bloomfield (1933, pg 42) -INTERACT -> not language but by who people talk to
what is a sc (Speech community) acc. to John Gumperz(1968)?	-Any human aggregate characterised by regular and frequent interaction by means of a shared body of verbal signs and set off from similar aggregates by significant differences in language use. - John Gumperz (1968) -human aggregate - have shared knowledge - characterized by freq interaction -set off from another aggregate by significant difference
Justify Gumperz's definition.	
what is community behaviour? give examples	a behavior followed by particular communities that is significantly different from others. -conversation overlap and gaps -westerns -> no overlap asian -> overlap common -american indian - wait 27 mins to answer back -swedish - long gap [wait for others to add more thoughts / finish convo]
what is a sc (Speech community) acc. to William Labov(1972)?	-The Speech community is not defined by any marked agreement in the use of language elements, so much as participation in a set of shared norms; these norms may be observed in overt types of evaluative behaviour and by uniformity of abstract patterns of variation which are invariant in respect to particular levels of usage. - William Labov (1972, pg 120) -shared social norms -eg)getting up out of respect for smn -eg)whispering behind hands in japan -eg)long conversation gaps
what is a sc (Speech community) acc. to Hymes (1972)?	-6. Hymes (1972) insists that "all members of a speech community must not only share the same rules for speaking but must also share at least one linguistic variety. -linguistic variety (telugu -> andra, tleangana, rayalasaema)
what is a sc (Speech community) acc. to Svoille-Troike?	-7. Saville-Troike mentions 'overlapping' speech communities. According to her an individual can be a member of several speech communities. -one can belong to multiple sc
what is a sc (Speech community) acc. to Robert Le Page (1968)?	-. Robert Le Page (1968) - Each individual creates the systems for his verbal behaviour so that they shall resemble those of the group or groups with which from time to time he may wish to be identified, to the extent that He can identify the groups He has both opportunity and ability to observe and analyse their behavioural systems His motivation is sufficiently strong to impel him to choose and to adapt his behaviour accordingly He is still able to adapt his behaviour -how one identifies themselves and their behaviour
what is a sc (Speech community) acc. to Bolinger (1975)?	-9. Bolinger (1975) – There is no limit to the ways human beings league themselves together for self-identification, security, gain, amusement, worship or any other purposes that are held in common. Consequently, there is no limit to the number and variety of speech communities that are to be found in society.
What is a speech community acc. to you? main abstracts & points	-language, shared norms, freq of interaction -lang, individual, society, social norms
What is the difference b/w a community and a society?	
Why are the norms of social talking/interaction important?	
What is a linguistic variable?	
what is a social variable?	
what are some social constructs?	-race, religion, status, class, caste

Different types of variables? (indicators, markers or stereotypes)	
How are the different variables indeed different?	
What is the socially (not linguistically) accepted definition of language dialect	If a lang is recognized as a language, then language. Then otherwise, dialect
Can you linguistically differentiate b/w the two? (language and dialect)	all varities are dialects. hence linguistically, these distinctions do not exist but socio-politically, they do. [same can be said about superior langs]
If it could be, what is the linguistic criteria?	
What do you understand by register? (speech varieties)	-In linguistics, the register is defined as the way a speaker uses language differently in different circumstances. -Think about the words you choose, your tone of voice, even your body language. -You probably behave very differently chatting with a friend than you would at a formal dinner party or during a job interview.
Give atleast 3 ancestors of your language.	
Do you speak (acc to the govt.) a language or a dialect? Give atleast 3 dialects from the language you speak.	
What do you understand by standard language? How is it special?	
Explain the language continuum pertaining to YOUR language/dialect/variety.	
what is style shifting?	
what is a standard language?	
talk about awadi, hindi, bhojpuri dilemna.	
konkani did not have prestige or size. how did it still emerge as a standard lang/?	

What can you find out about the difficulties of choosing a variety for standardization in Denmark, Indonesia, Greece, China, Haiti, and the Arab world?

There appear to be both advantages and disadvantages to having a 'standard language.' Is it possible to make an objective assessment of these? Or is any judgment inherently ideological?

Hindi and Urdu are now viewed as rather different by those who speak these languages. How is each language being reshaped to conform to these views?

How would you evaluate each of the following languages according to the criteria stated above (standardization, vitality, historicity, autonomy, reduction, mixture, and de facto norms); that is, for each criterion, does the language possess the stated characteristic or lack it: Haitian Creole, Provençal, Singapore English, Old English, Pitcairnese, African American Vernacular English, Tok Pisin, Cockney, Ukrainian, and the language of Shakespeare's plays?

Find out what you can about Basic English. In what ways is it a reduced form of Standard English? Do the kinds of reductions introduced into Basic English make it 'simpler' to learn and use?

Some Chinese scholars are concerned with developing the vocabulary of Chinese to make it usable for every kind of scientific and technical endeavor. They reject the idea that such vocabulary should be borrowed from other languages. What do you think they hope to gain by doing this? Do they lose anything if they are successful?

'A language is a dialect with an army and a navy' is a well-known observation. (Today we would add an 'airforce'!) True? And, if so, what are the consequences?

What do you understand by mutual intelligibility? In what context will you define it?

what is dialectology?

what is the methodology for dialectology?

how does wave theory apply in sociolinguistics?

when did hindi originate?

How an individual relates to other individuals?
characteristics features of social groups
example of a community very close-knit together?
What were the goals of Milroy and Milroy when they studied the relationship between the variables of social class and social network?