

# Language and Society

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## Lec-5

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22/08/2022

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Wherever asked, examples in native language are preferred.

- How can two languages come in contact with each other and not change?
- What's special about Nagamese?(read up: Wanderers Kings book)
- What are the historical reasons for pidginizations? (as discussed in the class)
- What are Plantation creoles?
- Why did linguists initially hesitate to consider pidgins and creoles as part of language change?
- What do you mean by inflection?
- What does affix do?
- How do languages work around absence of a grammatical feature? (for eg: absence of PNG, homonymy and lack of inflection)
- What do you understand by polysemy?
- Give 3 examples of polysemy in your language.
- What is multifunctionality? When does it arise?
- What is *pada*? (in context of Sanskrit/Hindi/Malaylam) [Look up]
- What is circumlocution? Give an example.
- What are egocentric languages? Which ones aren't? Why? [Look up]
- What do you understand by compounding? Examples. Can you guess an example from Avatar?
- What is reduplication? Give the types and examples?
- What does the monogenetic theory say about the origins of pidginization? What is the term used for replacing/readjustment of vocabulary?
- What are other contemporary theories?
- How does vocabulary expansion happen? (Don't guess, read)
- How can creolization affect phonetic space?
- What is the Chomskyan POV for language acquisition? How is it related to creolization?
- What is 'zero copula'?
- What is the difference b/w covert and overt prestige?
- What is the blueprint hypothesis?
- What do you call a pirate version of hipsters?
- What difference do you find b/w the two versions of language x being spoken here: <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/-keyByNm7Cc>