

(Social groups, roles, networks and codes)

- Always a possibility of variation in the language varieties across region on the context of grammar, etc.
- Speech community: shared norms of social behaviour
- Types of groups:
 - How an individual relates to other individuals?
 - speech community
 - characteristics features of social groups
 - primary
 - secondary
 - (study from the slides, try to explain all)
 - example of a community very close-knit together?

Social networks:

- refer the slides
- What were the goals of Milroy and Milroy when they studied the relationship between the variables of social class and social network?

Codes and Repertoire:

- code is more neutral than language and dialect (there isn't a hierarchy)
- An individual could have multiple codes
- Roles contain with them the norms of social and linguistic behaviour
- Codes can be more generally seen as language norms