

31/07/19

LS#1



Q What do we know of language?

↳ what is it?

↳ what is its use?

↳ what's the job of a linguist

★ Chomsky: Linguists have to deal with an "ideal speaker-listener" community homogeneous speech community perfectly....
(fetch the actual quote)

ASOCIAL LINGUISTICS =

Essentially: Out of competence & performance
In Linguistics we MUST confine ourselves with competence

competence | performance

we have to freeze our domain as to what we consider the tacit knowledge and not let it get altered due to any distractions.

INTUITION

The golden word for linguistics

One doesn't have to worry about illicit data from outside as he or she has to MUST consider his/her own knowledge of the language as perfect and go by it.

{ We must not be bothered about the variations in language as they arise due to external factors. }

Q. What's a homogeneous society?

ans. Where everybody's the same (not in a normal way but in the creepy identical copy way). wrt age, caste, creed, religion.

Such a society obviously doesn't exist. Social variations are at the core of every society, which in turn leads to substantial variations in language.

* The aim of a Chomskian is: "Ignore variations not to neglect them but to ease the process of analyzing the language, and hopefully the built theory will also encompass the features of the variations (neglected) in the language."

SOCIOLINGUISTICS

LABOV : As Chomsky built up on his empiric simultaneously came up with his concept of Linguistics, which was non-existent without the variations in the society.

[PRO - PERFORMANCE]

=> Linguistic Competence - Chomsky
Communicative Competence - Sociolinguist
* Norms of lang + Norms of lang use }

Eg of some norms which exist and appear bizarre in front of the Norms of lang.

eg: When we are learning, we
say: आता हँ (Hindi)
దేరి దేరి (Telugu)

Note: Factors regarding who, what, when, where & why we are saying what we are, lies outside the usual Norms of lang.

APPROACHES:

1) L $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ S

- Social parameters (age, gender, soc. status) governs the Norms of lang. use

2) L $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ S

- The lang. in some way is going to determine the social stature, or your social being.

⊙ (The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis)

Eg: In kinship terms, a person who calls people 'Uncle' has a diff perception of them than the people who call them 'mama' or 'chacha'.

• Bernstein: As

3) L \rightleftarrows S

(Dittmas, Marxist)

The relationship is bidirectional and they keep altering each other.

H

{ Note: whichever process the society becomes 'conscious' of as an emergent organism, halts.

4) $L \rightarrow X \rightarrow S$ Asocial linguistics.

* Change in METHODOLOGY:

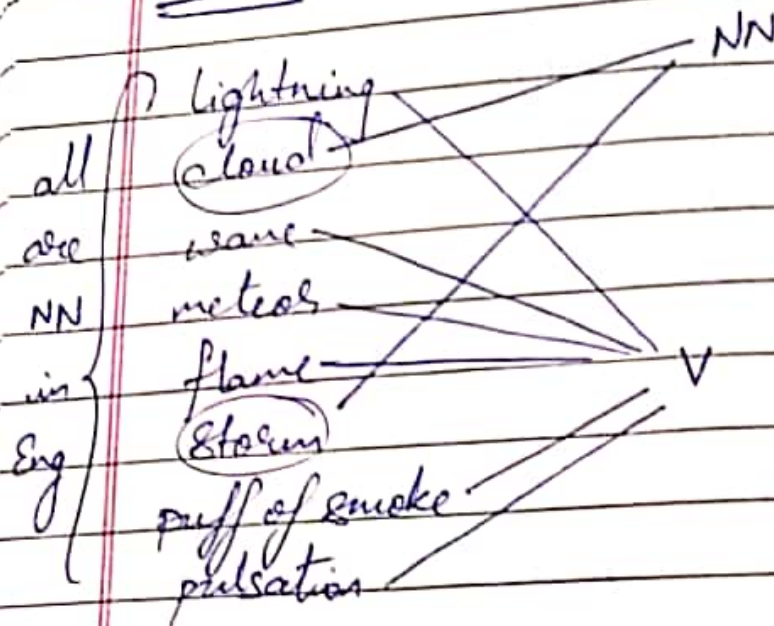
1. Eliciting -
2. Cloze
3. Free

Note Chomsky is neither a prescriptivist, nor a descriptivist. His aim of ~~languages~~ - getting into the head of the speaker. Simply doesn't care about the 2 ways of lang. propagation. For his task, these dimensions are simply irrelevant. From his pt of view, ignoring variations is simply to reduce noise.

03/08/19

L&S #2

In Hopi



— . Hence the definition of our NN & V may not even be apt.

Hence we are simply characterizing them to the closest ~~the~~ categories we have.

eg: Non telgu speakers
deem both

త & త → త

Language, Dialect, Variety

There is always some INHERENT VARIABILITY in every language. No language is completely homogeneous over the whole population.

These diff kinds of versions are called VARIETIES (V_i)

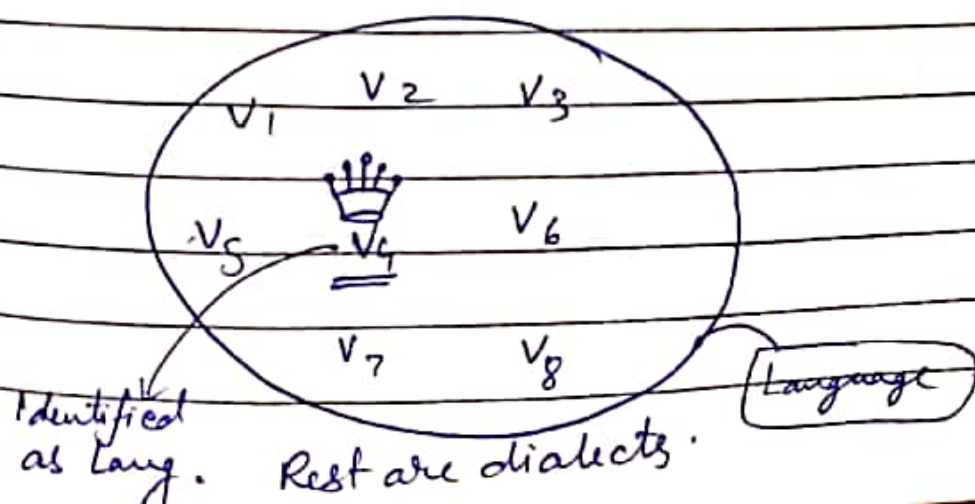
No variety inherently possesses any characteristics that deem close to the title of "Language".

Now, these varieties are classified as lang or dialect NOT on the basis of linguistics but by SOCIAL CONSTANTS

→ needn't be majority.

→ usually weighed out by the elite

Other & External factors.



- * Hindu Vs Urdu.
diff is on the level of:
- 1) Script
 - 2) Vocabulary
 - 3) Sounds.

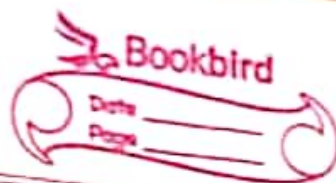
But these are very superficial factors. we have to focus on more concrete characteristics like SYNTAX.

Q But then why do common speakers diff b/w Hindi & Urdu?

Social Identity / Social constants
↳ Most common: RELIGION.

07/08/19

LS#3



■ Using Language as a Social Identity.

Eg: During the Aryasamaj Hindu Revival movement in Punjab, the Sikhs felt threatened as Punjabi was starting to be identified as a dialect of Hindi.

Hence they switched their script from dev-nagri to DEVNAGRI.

Eg: Same with Serbo-Croatian.

Note: Hence, language identity is not a linguistic identity but a social one.

Eg: Zulu & Xhosa:

Linguistically, they belong to the same category, but socially, they are kept apart.

Note: Therefore, due to social fluidity, the language-dialect relationship is always UNSTABLE.

Eg:	<u>West</u>	<u>East</u>
Rajasthani	Mewari Mewadi	Bhojpuri Maithili
		Bihari

Eg: Chinese : 6 diff varieties.

BTW, a
V bad way to
determine something
a lang or dialect.

* Why would we want to club closely
situated (linguistically) languages?

A ans. ~~MUTUAL~~ MUTUAL INTELLIGIBILITY

meaning one can understand the other.

→ Although, the word they use for
an item is diff, they represent it
the same pictorially.

eg: (NOT A REAL EG).

↳
dog: → kǔ → 犬
 → pā → 犬

Hence, they can't understand when
they speak to each other, but they can
understand each other when they
write to one-another.

■ VARIATION: Is inherent to every language.

Kind of variations:

- ↳ Regional
- ↳ Temporal (diachronic)
 - { Eng of 16th cent. ≠ Eng of 21st cent.
- ↳ Social { The lang of the man on the street ≠ that of a king }
- ↳ Personal { lang of Prem Chand ≠ Shashi Tharoor }
- ↳ Psychological { if I consciously change my ~~to~~ ~ dialect while speaking to a kind of people }

Note: These distinctions are not at all rigid.

① Regional:

LSI { Linguistic Survey of India }

↳ done by Sir George Grierson. (1894)

He grouped the languages of villages into CLUSTERS and deemed them as DIALECTS.

Lahandi ————— Assamese

Marathi

He created distinction on the basis of certain features.

Eg: The presence of |L| in the past tense.

|L| x |L| ✓

māra - Hindi / māril - Assamese
 / maril - māril /

1. Bangla - māṛila 10

Bihar - mātrā

~~Śrīya } mārita~~
~~māriti }~~

G - mavel

Sin - mān - yab

- * They tried to bring up the NewLSI: NLSI during the 1990s, but failed.

* BS Krishnamurti carried out a linguistic survey in AP : Occupational Vocabulary { Vattipadakasham }
formulas, weavers....

divided AP \rightarrow Telengana, Rayalaseema,
N & S & Coastal AP.