

Work done after the stage of data collection:-

Analysed some more interviews in print media

I analysed 7 more interviews. I saw many social factors in that like someone can extract differences between their personality, social background, culture by their way of answering the questions of interviewer.

Their dialect(according to where they live) , occupation, income(financial background) and family background is also considered in analysis.

Analysis:

There is little hard to find variety in form of language in interviews. As generally they held in formal language. But still when accent and dialect comes in picture, we can extract some different varieties and social hierarchy. Because both (accent and dialect) are generally non-standard for anyone.

That's why because of dialect, where they live, their occupation, their income, their family background, or better to say their social class , social hierarchy comes into picture.

What determines social class? Consider 4 cards, education, income, occupation, wealth. Then some people get face cards and land in upper and middle class. Whereas others may only get low cards and be in the lowest class.

identifying social class :- how they look , dress, eat, what you like to do, where you live, what your house looks like , **HOW YOU TALK.**

In print media (interviews) it's hard to find all of these, but we can see or ask where they live, what they like to do, and more about how they talk.

They can be of different speech community also. The same linguistic variable is likely to have different values in different speech communities. In interview, say there is someone from UP and other from Maharashtra, then their dialect will be different. As “tum” is considered as formal(with respect) language whereas in Maharashtra it may be consider as informal language.

Observation and challenges:-

Language variation, the use of standard language and non-standard dialects, often reflects speakers social class. Lower class tend to speak non-standard dialects whereas upper class tend to speak standard dialects, middle class sometimes speak more standard dialects because they hope to move to a higher class.

Here it is hard to identify that because in interviews , generally people talk in formal language. But hardly we can consider their background also, because their regional dialect can be detected .

Most of the conversation done with “tum” , “aap” , “first name”. Because as we know interviews are supposed to be in formal language. And also sometimes their regional dialect reflects and make some variety in data.

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