

Language and Society

Lec-5

22/08/2022

- **How can two languages come in contact with each other and not change?**
 - Through convergence
 - Lexicon does not change but grammar
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- **What's special about Nagamese?(read up: Wanderers Kings book)**
 - North Eastern states,
- **What are the historical reasons for pidginizations? (as discussed in the class)**
 - Slave Trade
 - Trade
 - Jobs (labour migration)
 - Colonisation
- **What are Plantation creoles?**
 - The creoles formed by the children of the slaves working in the plantations of the European people
- **Why did linguists initially hesitate to consider pidgins and creoles as part of language change?**
 - Since they were considered as deviation from the true language
 - Historically the pidgins were spoken by slaves so lite.
- **What do you mean by inflection?**
 - Which define person, number, gender.
- **What does affix do?**
 - Inflection
- **How do languages work around the absence of a grammatical feature? (for eg: absence of PNG, homonymy and lack of inflection)?**
 - When pidgins are formed they lose a lot of grammatical features like inflections, sounds etc.
 - They are many things that eventually come as the pidgins becomes more widely used like reduplication, polysemy,
- **What do you understand by polysemy?**
 - When pidgins forms there is loss of vocabulary and thus eventually to refer to different objects, same words are used more than once from the vocabulary due to this lack of words.
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- **Give 3 examples of polysemy in your language.**
 - Kali
 - Shyam
 - Kal
 - Jal
 - Judwa

- **What is multifunctionality? When does it arise?**
 - Same word has many functions (as nouns adjectives verbs adverbs)
 - Arises in creoles coz in pidginization words

- **What is pada? (in context of Sanskrit/Hindi/Malayalam) [Look up]**
 - When the common deep meaning derives into a lot of words then the deep meaning is the pada and the words relating to that meaning are sutra.

- **What is circumlocution? Give an example.**
 - When u use a word from one language and combine it with set of other of words to connotate a different meaning
 - Eyebrow : grass belong eye
 - Hair : grass belong head
 - Beard : grass belong face

- **What are egocentric languages? Which ones aren't? Why? [Look up]**
 - the egocentric language phenomenon is centered on the speaker, without caring for another person's perspective.
 - Speaker's perspective
 - The languages

- **What do you understand by compounding? Examples. Can you guess an example from Avatar?**
 - Stallion : hos man
 - Mare : hos meri

 - Rooster : paul man
 - Hen : paul meri

- **What is reduplication? Give the types and examples?**
 - Dhak dhak
 - Tap tap
 - Talk talk

- **What does the monogenetic theory say about the origins of pidginization? What is the term used for replacing/readjustment of vocabulary?**
 - When bacche make their own grammar because now it is their mother tongue so unlike their parents they have to use that pidgin in all the domains of their lives so they need more vocabulary and grammar.

- Term for replacing/ readjustment of vocabulary is “relexification”
- **What are other contemporary theories?**
 - Polygenetic : languages mix
 - Baby-talk / Foreigner talk : only necessary words, not function words then the slaves pick up this language and then their bacche pick this language as mother tongue
- **How does vocabulary expansion happen? (Don't guess, read)**
 - Dd
- **How can creolization affect phonetic space?**
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- **What is the Chomskyan POV for language acquisition? How is it related to creolization?**
 - Dd
- **What is 'zero copula'?**
 - Removal of complementizers (or copula) in grammar
- **What is the difference b/w covert and overt prestige?**
 - D
- **What is the blueprint hypothesis?**
 - LAD
- **What do you call a pirate version of hipsters?**
 - D
- **What difference do you find b/w the two versions of language x being spoken here:**
 - <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/-keyByNm7Cc>
 - No difference I don't know chinese.
 - Intonation and the audience laughing in the back