

The topic of a text shouldn't change multiple times.

There are different forms of coreference.

Language and Society :-

Competence	vs	Performance
↳ Knowledge of the language		Language in use.

Communicative Competence :- Knowledge of language and the socio-cultural aspects [T/V distinctions, etc.]

Our usage of language is greatly affected by the socio-cultural aspects of the situation.

Communicative Performance :-

of varieties

When we use language, we're faced with a multitude of choices, and we pick/select one of them based off our communicative competence.

These choices are manifested in the accent, vocabulary, prosody, borrowings.

Attitude :- Can be positive or negative.

↳ Our reactions to different accents used in our surroundings. For example, we might have a negative attitude towards someone who speaks broken English.

We also judge people based off external features, usually stereotypes, which are assumptions, hence can be true or false.

We make conscious decisions to switch, based off these filters.

I hate Maridi!!
It's been 4 fckg classes :-

* The paucity of varieties can (mostly will) result in being judged.

Names have connotations, possibly -ve esp in case of nicknames dependent on our attitude

Best example → Madras (for all south Indians)

Aravam (in Telugu) for Tamil people, root is aravadam → shouting.

sociology of language is not sociolinguistics.

Synchronic vs Diachronic Linguistics

↓
At a particular point in time

↓
Over time (Historic linguistics)

Chomsky focussed mostly on competence, which sociolinguists considered with deprecation, as they believed that performance was key to understand language in society. They argued that one had to focus on "natural, unscripted speech".

Idiolect:- Personal variations in language
↳ idiosyncrasies

Age based dialects also exist, predominantly seen in slang.

Intersectionality:- Dialects that straddle not multiple classes/factors

Politeness \propto $\frac{1}{\text{intimacy}}$ \leftrightarrow +ve Face needs

Diglossia:- Languages which have distinct spoken & written forms.

Ex:- Tamil [Carn Tamil & Kottu Tamil] : Contrast with Diglossia

Cross Cultural Communication needs Communication Competence

Ethnolinguistics:-

Ethnic Groups:- People with shared tradition, culture and heritage. Can be seen in the clothing styles, food choices, festivals etc.

Interactional Sociolinguistics:-

The study of language ~~has~~ based on interactions b/w various people.

Social factors not only affect the kind of speech one uses, it also affects external factors like the amount one speaks.

Most speakers are also influenced by external factors like the media, exposure to foreign cultures, etc.

Social Factors

Setting:- Context in which the conversation occurs

Participants :- Who is talking

Topic :- What is being talked about

Purpose / Function:- Why are they talking

These help the speaker make decisions regarding which language they want to use, which variant they would prefer, etc.

Attitude of the listener also plays an important role.

Social Dimensions:-

- (i) Social Distance: [Intimate — Distant & High — Low Solidarity]
- (ii) Status scale [
- (iii) Formality scale [High — Low Formality]
- (iv) Functional scale:- [Relating to purpose of interaction]

Even though the social distance affects formality, it is

also dependent on the setting.

Referential & Affective Fa scales

High	<u>Referential</u>	Low	
Info		Info	→ Info transfer → Based on
Context		Context	Observations/ knowledge

Low	<u>Affective</u>	High
Affective		Affective
Context		Context

Depends on one's ← Aff Emotion sharing
Feelings

Linguistic Variation provides social information. No language has absolute synonymy! Remember TTL-2? Suffer now.

Words are associated with some semantic sense → knowledge & information

Just like Speech Acts, we also have Dialogue Acts