

LANG AND SOCIETY.

classmate

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28-09-2019.

* All changes are due to variation.

All variations:

* word & word. can act as different parts of speech.

decreasing variation	singing	- verb	finite
	singing	- adj (singing bird)	
	singing	- gerund (I like singing)	
	morning, evening	- nouns ending with -ing	

eg singing (v) → -ing (adj)
* adding an apophthegm to simplify the pronunciation of a consonant cluster
cc → cvc (Most Indian languages)

The form of variation also hasn't led to any changes.

* Two types of change: (a) Change from above
(b) Change from below.

(a) Above refers to change due to upper class and it's level of consciousness.

(b) Below is lower class and sub conscious change.

Eg Brahmins were borrowing words from foreign languages. This led to introduction of new phone forms introduced. This lexical borrowing cannot be sub conscious and is mostly due to prestige reasons so this is change from above.

* Change from below is brought about by vernacular languages. This is purely due to ease of articulation (e.g. dropping of dental consonant before another consonant and de-aspiration (just fine → jus' fine))

change from above: women were seen use this prestige form more this may be due to social status
insecurity etc

Lateral diffusion - How a change spreads word by word
Change from below: eg last n boro before novel dropped in few months

This change was studied through written inscriptions

By the 14th century the entire

→ change was observed
9th century 16th changes within a lang.

Q. what are the remarks of social linguist?
Ans: Change of speaker agency is necessary when studying about change,

* Changes in Papua New Guinea.

A tribe decided to consciously < to change the word for 'no' from bid to bluge, just for the fact that they wanted it to be distinct from the other tribes, therefore it moves forward (espouse no bid; bid) ← →

Q. Problem for social linguist? if not yet change is taking place. we want to study the real social reasons and how this change occurred. But change occurred very slowly. It is extremely difficult to make these change in real time.

so we trace apparent times and also

concept of Apparent times several ways binding the society into multiplying groups even if the older generation is using a different variation than the younger generation so we conclude that change is in progress e.g. Martha's vinyl

* Diachronic and synchronic change is brought about by synchronic process. Apparent time (synchronic) within a particular period at a given time helps us to study

* Study of variation in children:

- @ longitudinal: studying a child's lang. knowledge over a period of time (3 months → 5 years)
- ⑥ or cross-sectional: study children of different age groups at one particular time (synchronous)

Younger generation use more slangs than older gen., when younger gen grow older do they keep saying the same slangs? No, why? No real explanation

Consider like

conventional meanings: verb, comparative pronoun, (syntactic) ↗ noun.

Non conventional: glorification (He was like I won't come), acknowledging (say something in a polite way so that you do not perform any FTA eg My parents like hate you), (pragmatic) Discourse particle (when you want to focus the listeners attention to something - She is really like really concerned about global warming)

Younger gen uses non conventional more than older

* Take matched - guise - test

* A speech is presented to the listener and then they evaluate the speaker based on some attributes (intelligent, cheerful, grumpy)

If speaker used more non-conventional he was marked more cheerful, fun-loving so using conventional showed being more mature or grown up. So changes in community - stats: Number of younger generation conscious.

Speaking non conventional

(1995 (13Y.) → 2002 - (58Y.)

2 : +30 group was showing increased use
of the word 'like'. This occurs in apparent
the old younger generation grew up and continued
using the slang and this how it spreaded. (1)

Age Grading : As younger generation grows up they drop the ~~previous~~ variation, ^{exp}

Claim: There is nothing like free variation,
every variant has an intent
• Vernacular change is never studied through
performance
• study has been done on lexical diffusion
in apparent time

Social " " \rightarrow (intensity)

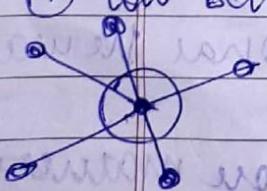
- * Innercities / innervilles - static people who do not get modernized like the outer cities. Rural areas have disadvantages and do not follow the stigmatized variation as Laron stated. Inner city does not enjoy privileges as do outer cities.

* Anthropological study: you become a participant of the community and see it from within unlike labov who examined the community from outside
You take part in the social & network

→ There is a lot of resistance for outsiders in communities.

• Social Network

① low density



② High Density



Everyone talks
to each other

You are to communicating with everyone but they aren't with each other

→ Similarity comes with high density

Types of Relationship (Network)		
① multiplex capacities Uniplex - Only one capacity	Relating to some person can be as neighbours	with different relatives, relatives
weaker class Rural areas	Middle class	Upper class
high density	low density	high density
multiplex	uniplex	multiplex
new generations tendencies (stigmatize variant stays - solidarity)	no new generation changes from persons from upper class	more away from the crowd

LANG CONTACT

- Lang Contact: When people speaking different lang come in contact
 - How to be communicate? Learn each other's lang. but the dominating variety doesn't learn.
eg refugees
 - Multilingualism is a norm so the theory of one nation - one lang can't exist practically
 - Consequences of Multilingualism
 - a) Borrowing (of words, structure (lexical), accents)
 - b) pidgin - creation of new languages
 - c) language shift
 - d) convergence of lang. (lang w/o belonging to diff families)
 - e) code-mixing, code switching

BORROWING

- lexical is the most common Donor L → Borrow L
 - There is not a single lang that has not changed borrowed
 - Borrowing can take place from ~~the~~ another lang.
 - or another dialect
 - * Consequences: Morphology gets changed
 e.g. E plate $\xrightarrow{\text{pl.}}$ plates H plate $\xrightarrow{\text{pl.}}$ platein
 eng words equitable, potable, derivation, equation
 courage, deliverance

- New allophones are added (phones)
- Redistribution of the environment of the existing elements
- eg in orig. English pleasure, measure, tissue etc
sound not in the end but the borrowed french word rouge (ruż) has ź at the end.
- Introduction of new elements we may replace old elements borrowing from another language, the Hindi word phal → ~~foot~~ fal
- Collocations (Idioms) + Black Money → kala dhan telephone → doosbhaash, literal translation

05-10-2019 Balaji notes

09-10-2019 Class GENETIC RELATIONSHIPS

→ Languages belonging to same FAMILY

Eg: Dravidian → Mother tongue

Tamil Telugu Malayalam → sister languages

→ Proto-languages: You see the similarities and dissimilarities in languages and try to reconstruct what may have been the original form since old scriptures are not available eg - Vedic Sanskrit

(Proto) * Indo-European

Indo-Iranian

reconstruct the original approximately

Persian * Indo-Aryan

→ William Jones discovered similarities in Latin and Sanskrit that were not accidental therefore they were genetically

TYPES ① Verb Object | O V ② free / fixed word order

* Classifying languages on the basis of areal prop.

In India Indo-European, Dravidian and Indo-Aryan languages have co-existed, the reason being

① Code Switching ② Stable multilingualism ③ Prolonged contact formation of multiple language contact

- * ~~Kunuk~~ In Jharkhand, Austroasiatic (Munda, Santhali, Khasi) and Dravidian (Kunuk) → Kunuk has a weak substratum from Santhalit! Dot Page
- * Languages like Cambodi borrow get influenced by Austric and Dravidian but then later switched back to origin ie Indo-Aryan
- * Some languages are spoken differently in diff. places. North Indian Muslims speak different ~~Turkic~~ ^{Arabic} Urdu from S.I. Muslims who speak a variety Dakini of Urdu.
- * Some originally non-Urdu speaking muslims do not even speak Urdu anymore and have picked up the most widely spoken lang of that region copula (forms of -be used)

E: I am a doctor

Hindi: Main doctor hu

Telugu: nenu Doctor

So Dakkhini does not have

* Copula as it is influenced by Telugu

* Dakkhini has taken complementizer 'to say' from Dravidian relative clause. Relative clause: The boy ^{who} lives next door _{is my classmate} ← The boy _{who} lives next door ^{is} my classmate → Equi NP deletion

Hindi Connection - Opt. 1 → use jo-no verbative type using Opt. 2 - connecting into one phrase - 2 clauses

"pados me rehne wala ladka mera classmate hai"

Ex. Mohan ne jo sadi seeta ^{ko} di, Seeta ne no sadi behni. Seeta ne mohan ne di hui sadi behni.

This process is called participialization of the verb. It loses its ability to mark tense. We are participating the word 'sadi' cause which is the direct object.

Q Can we participate the indirect object 'ladki'? In Hindi / ~~Urdu~~ we can't but in Dravidian languages we can!

* Dakkhini has taken participialization of Relative phrasal So it has become more like Telugu than Urdu.

(To understand: understand equative clause in Dravidian from KV)

12-10-2019

- Language purists - lang should remain the way it was written in the historical books originally written o classmate
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- we know that language constantly evolves yet purists want to keep it bounded
- In Taknvi: Dative case use increases
- # Kupwad village in Sangli district of MH but borders Karnat
- Kannada speaking Jains - Majority > 600 y ago aka Marathi speaking untouchables
- Urdu speaking Muslims [came 400 y ago Mughals]
- Telugu speaking nope makers
- Since time is a lot, multilingualism & code switching
- This community has chosen code switching over shifting. why? (No change in mother tongue)
- They live in isolated demarcated areas where only the same community resides. When they get out of this community, it is outer world where code-switching
- So there is a lot of linguistic tension cause switching from one lang structure to another.
- To lower this burden the langs come closer and convergence occurs

- * Gender - Marked (restrictive category)
- Unmarked (broad category)

Gender Markation:

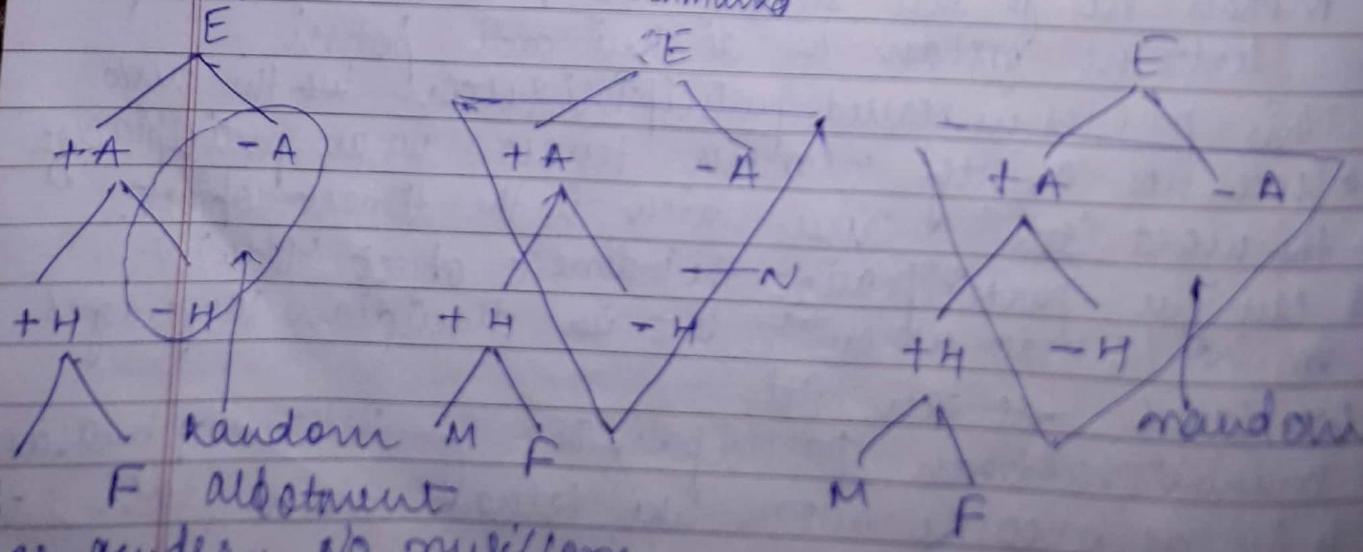
(Grammatical)
H / U

(Semantic)
Kannada
Marathi

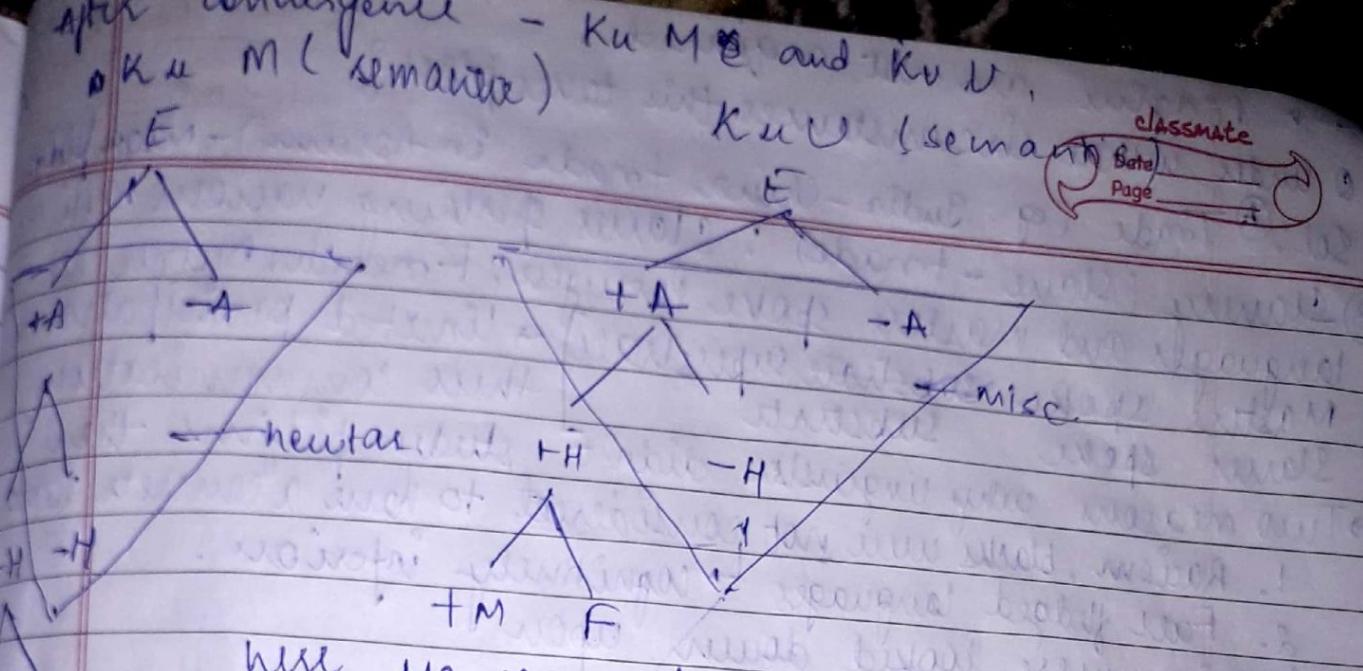
(Grammatical)
Marathi

M → unmarked

N → marked



F abstinent
of gender. No multiple



Marathi and Kannada converge to Kannada
So they get new Kannada

→ For Kannada it ~~inculte~~ inculcates the general features
change of grammar, like ~~Marathi~~
it originally doesn't

languages have some characteristics in common (IL) as
16-10-2019 result of coexisting:

- Prodromop parameters - we can drop the subject in Hindi but not in English
- Auxiliary follows the main verb. (ja nahi hu)
- Right-hand branching
- Indirect object precedes the direct object.
- Eng - comparative and superlative. Eng - 'than' Hindi
- IL - Time and place adverbials precede Place adverbials - 'se'
- * Indian Languages are mirror of English
- Reduplication in IL can be full or partial - Borrowed from AustroAsia. (same word & twice)
- Echo words (chay-way)
- Conjugative Participle (dakh-dakhkar)

New for languages with

① No multilingualism → No Interpreter

② Short contact

③ Restricted Domain

Nobody's mother tongue - Pidgin,

Pidgin simplifies but Creole elaborates

→ New code created - Pidgins

* Pidgins are not acquired.

Q Under what circumstances this takes place?

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Sol: A) Trade (e.g. India-China trade in Assam) - Naga pidgin

B) Slavery (Slave-trade): Slaves speaking various African languages and masters spoke Portuguese, French, Dutch etc
Masters spoke substrate superstrate → limited participation
Slaves spoke substrate thus communication

→ Two reasons why linguists didn't study pidgins then:

1. Racism, blacks were not considered to have a concrete lang
2. Full fledged languages → cognitively inferior.

→ Pidgins were looked down upon

C) Colonization

D) Labour migration - bazaar Hindustani lang.

* Tantican Creole → most popular pidgin
Mauritian Creole

Q Do pidgins have anything in common?

Sol: 1) They all share reduction (There will be fewer sounds)

A) Neo-Melanesian - 5 vowels, only just the skeletal
B) uses consonants for e.g. ship → SIP sheep → SIPSIP

→ Reduction: & inflection in Reduction: no tense markers, before, after, today

→ Vocabulary: Polysemy is very common
shadow - 'shadow, soul, reflection'

bif - meat, animal

19/10/2019 Present - I

Maintenance - off or opposition by community to imposition of new language

Shift - Change of language for all-primary purposes
language death: no speakers of that lang left.

Gradual shift categorized by time period

Gradual: first people become bilingual and then slowly the new lang. dominates the old lang and never stop speaking old language