ELL P2SA
NOTES

Lexical change:
1. Compounding
2. Clipping
   a. fridge
3. Blending
   a. smog
   b. Motel
   c. Brunch
   d. Infotainment
4. Affixation: adding prefixes or suffixes to form another word
5. Levelling: one form of language becomes more like another with which it is somehow associated
6. Back-formation: deriving a shorter word from a longer one, by deleting an imagined affix
   a. burglar → burgle
   b. Orientation → orientate
   c. Editor → edit
7. Abbreviations: initialisms or acronyms
8. Conversion (V to N, Adj to N, N to V, Adj to V)
9. Borrowing
   a. Conventionalisation: when the foreign word becomes a loanword, so adopting the the sound + other linguistic characteristics of the receiving language. Speakers don't perceive it as a loanword, but as a native word
   b. Loan translation (calques): literal translation of an idiom, figurative expression, or phrase from another lang
      - 洗脑 (brainwash)
      - 好久不见 (long time no see)
      - 丢脸 (lose face)
      - *Vorwort* (German; foreword)
10. Coinages
11. Folk etymology

Semantic change:
1. Semantic widening
2. " bleaching
   a. awful, terrible, horrible, awesome

3. Metaphorization: establishing link between 2 concepts
    a. social butterfly
4. " narrowing, or specialization
5. " amelioration or elevation
    a. from 'fond' (foolish) to 'fond' (affectionate towards)
6. " pejoration or deterioration

TERMS	WHAT
Standard 3 main branches, also look at Examples for more info	Formal standard: - applied primarily to written language and the most formal spoken language situations - objective standards prescribed by language authorities - standards codified in usage books / dictionaries / other written texts - conservative outlook on lang reforms Informal standard: - Applied to spoken language - Determined by actual usage patterns of speakers - Listener judgement essential in determining socially acceptable norms - Multiple norms of acceptability - Incorporates regional and social considerations - Defined negatively by the avoidance of socially stigmatized linguistic structures Vernacular: - Applied to spoken lang - Determined by usage patterns of speakers - Listener judgement essential in determining social unacceptability - Defined by the presence of a set of socially stigmatized linguistic structures
Accent differences	A particular way in which a group of people pronounce a language. - Regional - Social - Ethnic

	- Individual
Register	A variety of language used for a particular purpose, or in a particular social setting. Some linguists prefer 'style', keeping 'register' for a more specific meaning of specialised language, e.g. academic jargon
Dialect *the distinction between language and dialect cannot be made on purely linguistic grounds but is intricately tied to sociopolitical and sociocultural considerations	A variety of language which is distinguishable by its grammar and vocabulary - Regiolect - Ethnolect - Sociolect - Idiolect
Vernacular	Ordinary, everyday speech of a particular community which is noticeably different from the standard form of the language. Largely considered as a speaker's native dialect or variety ✗ political or socioeconomic value ✓ cultural value
Vernacularisation (nationalist reasons)	Accords official recognition to indigenous languages, instead of / alongside an international language of wider communication E.g. South Africa: English + 10 other languages are official languages
Internationalism (economic reasons)	The adoption or maintenance of an international language of wider communication in an official capacity Pragmatic goal of socioeconomic participation at an international level Could marginalise indigenous langs and their speakers because typically only the socially elite minority are competent in the use of international variety: the hegemonic variety ➢ SGEM in Singapore ➢ National University of Singapore *PROSE*- Promotion of Standard

	English. To raise awareness of using SE in formal contexts, specifically to NUS community of students, faculty and staff (1999) ➢ Japanese elementary schools implemented compulsory Eng lessons for 5th and 6th graders (2010)
Pidgin	Auxiliary language created by people with no lang in common. - Rudimentary grammar - Lexifier comes from superstrate - Syntax from substrates
Creoles	Stable natural languages developed from pidgins. AKA nativised languages that speakers acquire as a mother tongue
Lingua franca	A lang that's used for communicative purposes by speakers of different languages, for very specific purposes e.g. business / commerce / education
Code switching	- Changing back and forth between 2 languages or 2 varieties of the same language, esp in a single conversation - Used amongst multilinguals to enrich communication - Inter-sentential or intra-sentential
Code mixing	Similar to code switching, but it is a mixed language- *grammaticalised* form which emerges from code switching *usually, just use code switching unless it's applicable
Style switching	Using different registers or varieties of the same language - Affective reasons [RELATIONAL] - Referential reasons [PROVIDING INFO]
Language attrition	Decline of proficiency in a lang by individuals

	FLA- 'First Language Attrition' is the gradual decline in native lang proficiency among migrants. Speaker uses 2nd lang more frequently, which subjects 1st lang to influence of the 2nd lang, or deteriorate
Language death	When a lang has no native speakers, or is not taught and acquired as a mother tongue *The spread of the majority group lang into more domains diminishes the contexts in which minority languages are used.
Language revival / revitalisation	Recovers at least the spoken use of the language. Happens if speakers - Increase their prestige within dominant community - Incr wealth - Incr legitimate power in the perception of the dominant community - Have strong presence in education system - Can write down the language - Makes use of technology (David Crystal) ✓ historical justice (ethical) ✓ diversity (aesthetic) ✓ employability (utilitarian)
Language shift / *assimilation* [monoglot ideology]	A speech community of a lang shifts to speaking another lang (refer to P2SA examples) In terms of LPP, it manifests as policies that seek to ensure all members of a speech community have the ability to use the dominant language. Issues: ★ Often causes the needs of linguistic minorities to be ignored ★ Such as, official recognition for their native tongues
Linguistic pluralism	Accords official status to the languages of

[acknowledging & encouraging linguistic diversity] ** note there is difference between pluralism and vernacularisation. Pluralism is general & towards a variety of languages, whereas v. is more specialised to the country and its culture	various ethnic groups in society, codifying them and teaching them in schools. Tends to be found in multi ethnic, multi cultural societies, e.g. Belgium (Dutch, French & German are all mother tongues) ✓ status planning ✓ corpus planning ✓ acquisition planning
Linguistic purism	Promotion of an ideal that exists in everyday written form. There' is an 'essence' which is intrinsic to a language that must be protected and preserved.
Intelligibility	Being able to understand the meanings of what another speaker says, and respond in a way that their interactions have a successful outcome.
Language ideology	Ingrained, unquestioned beliefs about the way the world is, the way it should be, and the way it has to be with respect to language.
Language standardization - like LPP	1. Formal standardization: language norms are prescribed by recognized sources of authority e.g. grammar & usage books, dictionaries, language academies (institutions) 2. Informal standardization: exists on a continuum, with speakers ranging along the continuum between the standard and non standard poles.
Language change	Either a) short term and ephemeral b) long term and permanent
Fossilisation	The process in which incorrect language becomes a habit and cannot easily be corrected
Conventionalisation	E.g. kiasu → kiasuism

	Agar → agaration
Transliteration	
Communicative competence / efficacy	

- **Proximity:** language is most influenced by face to face encounters among speech communities geographically close to one another
- **Isolation:** Varieties can develop and innovate their own grammar, lexis, and phonology which distinguishes it from other varieties
  - Linguistic conservatism (e.g. Scottish Gaelic in Western Isles of Scotland)
- **Time**

- ➢ Speech convergence
  - Speakers converging their speech to the interlocutors bc of a vested interestest in pleasing them / winning trust or confidence
  - When convergence occurs out of accomodation, it's *polite speech strategy*
- ➢ Speech divergence
  - Deliberate attempt to divert from speech style, accent, or language of interlocutor to exhibit cultural distinctiveness / establish out-group membership
  - If the divergent form is prestigious, the divergence becomes positive because the diverger is admired which is beneficial

- **Social network:** dimensions of solidarity between individuals in everyday interactions
  - Quantifying social networks:

Plexity	Density
Uniplex: ties with people are largely unrelated to each other	Whether members of a person's network are in touch with each other

→ larger chance of altering speech to accommodate the network in which you find yourself Multiplex: work and social life revolve around the same people	If they interact w each other independently on the person, it is dense

- **Social stratification:** hierarchical structure of a society arising from inequalities of wealth and power
    - Inherently implies a scale in which certain kinds of speech > others
    - Speech = good indicator of one's social background or socioeconomic class

- Social dimensions
    - Social distance
    - Status scale
    - Formality
    - Function

[ETHNICITY]

- Race: physical characteristics, i.e. skin color, eye color, physiological traits
- Ethnicity: broader socio-cultural factors, i.e. ancestry, culture, lang, nationality

[GENDER]

→ where linguistic difference can be understood as reflecting a power differential in broader

society

→ women's language can be seen as reflection of their broader role in society, esp patriarchal

Be conflict aversive, consensus seeking, deferential, passive, and supportive

Men's / **report** speech	Women's / **rapport** speech
- More direct and straightforward - Use of expletives to show masculinity / aggression - Colloquial slang	- Hedging - Indicate uncertainty, lessen commitment to the proposition thus softening the force of an utterance - Boosting - Provide extra reassurance - E.g. intensifier (absolutely, completely) - Tag question - Facilitative to provide easy

	entry into ongoing convo.
	○ Positive politeness strategy (like above, soften force of utterance)
	○ Seek clarification from addressee in confrontational and coercive manner
	● Minimise interruption- let person finish turn
	● Back channelling (okay, right, yeah)
	○ Express interest / show support

[AGE]

- Youth: change may be seen as necessity in expressing and distinguishing their unique social reality VS adults, where they're in a subordinate position
    - **Incentive** for them to drive lang change bc it's a means to acquire linguistic capital + social capital at least amongst their in-group
- Adults: change may be seen as a threat in undermining the existing social reality where they are in a dominant position.
    - **Inertia** to drive lang change as it risks their favourable position
- Leads to **site of contestation** where broader power dynamics are constantly established, enacted and disputed

Age variation is continuous bc youth is ephemeral- speakers will grow old one day

STYLISTIC VARIATION

Social dimensions:

- ❏ Social distance (participant r/ships)
- ❏ Status scale
- ❏ Formality (setting / type of interaction)
- ❏ Function (purpose)

→ Speakers are able to influence and change the degree of formality of a social situation by

manipulation of stylistic choice

→ The repertoire of styles available to individual speakers will be a reflection of their social experiences and, in many cases, also their education

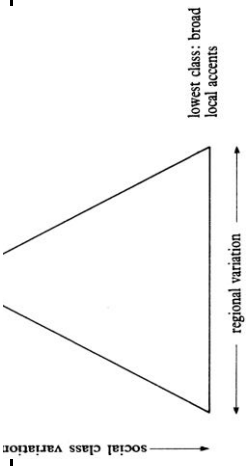→ Style switching occurs within dialects and not between them

LANGUAGE VARIATION…..leads to…..LANGUAGE CHANGE

REASONS FOR CHANGE
- Internal forces (natural tendencies)
- External forces (new ideas and concepts)
  - Words come into common use when there is a sudden general need to refer to it
- Environmental- social, cultural, political reasons
- Speaker's attitudes
  - Social status
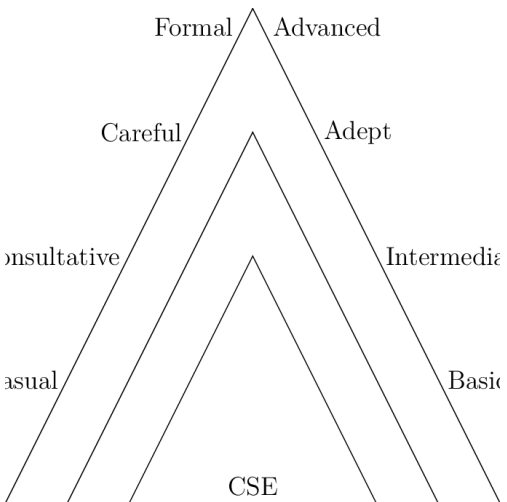 - Gender
- Language contact

NAME	CONCEPT / IDEA / QUOTE
Charles Ferguson	**Diglossia** ➔ H variety: highly codified, prestigious, formal, standard for specific situations such as politics / law / religion etc. ➔ L variety: everyday, informal, vernacular for casual encounters.\\ Varieties are functionally differentiated.
Gupta and Alsagoff	**Leaky diglossia** - Informal usage finding its way to H domains
Platt & Weber, 1980 (for the lectal continuum in Singapore and Malaysia specifically!!)	**Lectal Continuum** 'Lect' is a social or regional variety of speech that has a sociolinguistic or functional identity within a speech community. Acrolect (Standard Singapore English)- high educational attainment, likely also means high societal status Mesolect- O / A levels plus additional training Basilect (Singlish) - Primary + sec education, menial jobs.

	→ this model implies that SSE is more developed and has therefore more expressive power than Singlish
Max Weinreich	"A language is a dialect with an army and navy." ● Enjoys institutional and governmental endorsement
Phillipson	**Linguistic imperialism**
Kachru, 1985	**Three Circles model** 1. Inner circle: native speakers 2. Outer circle: second lang speakers in countries like India, where Eng co-exists with other langs but is not spoken at home 3. Expanding circle: ppl learning Eng as a foreign lang, usually in a non-Eng speaking region (no official status) * Eng native lang speakers influence is in decline. Notion that the Inner Circle is norm-providing is no longer necessarily as salient today since the global spread of Eng has intensified, thus, the number of non-native speakers has exponentially increased. More users of Eng are in the O/E C rather than Inner C~
Peter Trudgill	**Accent Variation**

	lowest class: broad local accents regional variation social class variation **Hegemony**
Francois Grosjean	**Complementarity Principle** ➔ Bilinguals use their langs in diff situations for diff purposes ➔ Can be for both languages and varieties of the language
Milroy & Milroy, 1993	"The chief difference between standard and non-standard varieties is not….but in the diff levels of *social acceptability* and in the fact that non standard varieties are not *extensively codified or officially prescribed.*"
Rampton, 1955 * conscious attempt to move across ethnic boundaries through *out-group language use* **Avoid using this**	Crossing: the **deliberate** use of a language variety generally associated w another ethnic group, which speaker does not belong **Globalisation of culture** (Hollywood & MTV) gives young people in particular far wider range of linguistic choices E.g. use of AAVE by white teens
Lakoff, 1975	'Women's language'
Bourdieu, 1986	Mastery of a dominant and valued lang variety = **linguistic capital**

Kommentar [1]: but then are they considered really bilinguals?

	Reflection of one's socioeconomic status = **cultural capital** Linguistic capital is a form of cultural capital that can enable social mobility (even beyond economic capital).
Labov, 1966	Covert **prestige**, AKA in a NON standard way Opposing overt social norms
Eckert, 1992, 2000	**Community of Practice**: community defined by social engagement rather than location or population
Hornberger	Acquisition planning Status planning Corpus planning
Kloss	Language status
Larry Smith	**Interpretability** Knowing what a particular expression means <u>in a particular social or cultural context.</u> I.e., meaning is derived from context and not just the literal meaning
Edgar Schneider, 2007	**Dynamic Model of Postcolonial Englishes** Evolution of Eng langs in an Outer Circle nation: 1. Foundation 2. Exonormative stabilisation 3. Nativisation 4. Endonormative stabilisation 5. Differentiation
Anne Pakir 1991	'Glocal' **Expanding Triangles of English Expression** (usage of Eng in Singapore)

	Formal / Advanced
	Careful / Adept
	onsultative / Intermedia
	asual / Basi
	CSE
	
	Describes the usage of English in Singapore with a model of expanding triangles, such that the style of English adopted varies according to two variables:
	  1. Proficiency of the speaker
	  2. Formality of the occasion
	The most proficient speakers have the largest triangle, with the greatest range of styles, while less-educated speakers have a smaller range to modify their speech in diff situations.

Haugen	Codification Elaboration Implementation Selection SECIF
Leung & Rampton, 1997 * In replacement of terms *native speaker, mother tongue*	**Language expertise:** how proficient people are in a language **Language affiliation:** refers to the attachment or identification they feel for a lang whether or not they nominally belong to that group customarily associated with it **Language inheritance:** the ways in which individuals can be born into a lang tradition that is prominent within the family / community setting, whether or not they claim expertise or affiliation to that lang.
Jenkins	**Pluricentricity**- each Outer circle nation deserves to create and determine for themselves what linguistic form

	their respective variety of Eng should take on, and in what contextual purposes. - Frames every nation as a self-determining entity, not having to strictly adhere to standard British or American norms V.S. **monocentrism**- only Inner Circle countries have rights to determine what's right or wrong in the lang Challenges Trudgill's hegemonic approach **Shifting equilibrium of hegemony**
Lippi-Green, 1997	**Principle of Linguistic Subordination:** the speech of a socially insubordinate group will be interpreted as linguistically inadequate by comparison with that of the socially dominant group.
Hill, 1998	Many people of European descent have been dominant in American society for so long that they have come to be seen, or to uphold themselves, as the 'default' or 'normal' group- against which everyone who is different must be compared, and often judged lacking. *ethnicity
Ayo Bamgbose	New linguistic forms stemming from amongst the New Englishes should be seen as 'innovations' rather than 'errors' or instances of 'deviance'