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Varieties of language ppt

1 Language Varieties By Mariela Arroyo S. 2 chapter 20: Language VarietiesThe main purpose of this chapter is to give people a knowledge of different varieties of languages. 3 Geographical variation and social variation in language use. Each language has more than one variety. In English, there are different types of variations such as us: Language variation Geographical variation and Social variation in language use. 4 Standard Language It is a variety of language. It is used in the formal location: newspapers, books, mass media and schools. He considers grammatically correct. One of the variety of language. It's understood for everyone. 5 Each group of people from different places, region, culture, status has an accent. The dialect also refers to differences in grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation. 6 Dialectal Accent /w.tr / - /w.t/It's a variation of language that involves characteristics of grammar, vocabulary, as well as the aspect of pronunciation. Example: Jamaican English Accent These are differences in pronunciation. They have different accents. In: American and British English they have different accents. This means that they have differences in their suprasegmental characteristics, rhythm, intonation and pronunciation. What does the accent imply? It is the relative prominence of a particular syllable of a word by greater intensity or by variation or modulation of pitch or tone. Vocal importance or emphasis on a particular syllable, word or phrase. A characteristic pronunciation, in particular: That determined by the regional or social context of the speaker. One determined by the phonetic habits of the speaker's mother tongue continued to use another language. A distinctive feature or quality, such as a feature that accentuates, contrasts or complements a decorative style 8 Mutuality Intelligibility A mutually intelligible language is a language that can be easily understood by the speaker of another native language. This usually occurs in genetically related languages that share similar characteristics such as grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation, meaning that the second language can be understood without the required study normally required in the acquisition of a language other than its own. 9 There are many languages with are mutually intelligibleExamples: Portuguese Spanish Afrikaans Dutch Low german lowland Danish scots 10 A better variety of a language has to do with the pretigious that society gives to a language according to the recognition of it in political and cultural connections. This is the most used by the media and the means of communication . 11 Isogloss An isogloss separates different linguistic characteristics. It is a geographical boundary of a certain linguistic element. An isogloss can separate areas Example An area can use different different pronunciation, but there is the same country. 12 Dialectal Limit When a number of Isoglosses come together, a more solid line, we can draw a dialectal boundary. Example: Paper Bag v/s Paper Bag It is used in the Upper Midwest of the United States It is used in the rest of Iowa, Nebraska 13 Dialect Continuum A dialectal continuum can occur with the related language existing on the other side of a political border. A dialectal continuum refers to the influence that has some regions with others, close to it. 14 Variety merges into another If you travel from Holland to Germany, you will find Dutch speakers, but if you travel to Germany, German speakers occur. This means that in most dialectal boundary areas, one variety merges into another. Holland Germany Variety merges into another (Dutch-speaking) 15 Bilingual Country Monolingual CountryThese is a country that has two official languages. Individual bilingualism does not have to be the result of political domination by a group using a different language. Example: USA, CANADA, PORTO RICO. It is a country that has only one official language. A monolingual country is a misguided opinion, it ignores the existence of a large community and English is an excellent example. CHILI 16 Language Planning The process of selecting an official languageGalegal and educational bodies in many countries must plan which varieties of languages will be spoken in the country, takes place as a national, playing a role not only in social identity, but also nationally. The process of selecting an official language 17 In addition to Spanish there are 26 Mayan languages. Guatemala U.S.A (San Antonio, Texas) In addition to Spanish, there are 26 Mayan languages. The majority listen to the radio broadcast in Spanish as English 18 Language Planning ProcessProcess of selection (choice of an official language) Codification Development Implementation Acceptance is the last step (the population has come to use the standard and consider it as a national language) is largely a government mater Attempts to encourage the use of the standard (follows, with the standard variety being developed for use in all aspects of social life and the appearance of a body of literary work (whose basic grammar, dictionary, written patterns are used to establish a standard variety) 19 Pidgin English Pidgin Pidgin are characterized by an absence of any complex grammatical morphology. For example: -Inflectional suffixes such as 's (plural) and 's (possessive) -functional morphemes often take place in inflectional morphemes found in the source of the language. Pidgin does not have a written record. It's variety of a language, which has developed for practical purposes. It's a commercial language. It is usually a mixture of two or more languages, has a rudimentary grammar and vocabulary, is used for communication between groups speaking different languages, and is spoken as the mother tongue 20 Creole It becomes the first language of a social community. He's from Pidgins. Pidgin's separate vocabulary elements can become grammatical elements in Creole. 21 Creole: It is any language that started as a pidgin, but was later adopted as a mother tongue by a people in place of the native language of origin or languages. Examples are the Gullah of South Carolina and Georgia (based on English), the Creole of Haiti (based on French) Similarities among Creoles around the world have led some linguists to speculate that they share a common origin, probably others attribute the similarities to the universal laws governing the human language. 22 Reference Yule, G. (1996). The Study of Language.UK: Cambridge University Press 1 Language Variation Major varieties of language 2 Review of Reading 5 Socio-linguistics - study of speech functions according to the speaker, the hearer, their relationship and contact, the context and the situation studies the causes and consequences of linguistic behaviour in human societies It is concerned with the function of language. 3 Language Variation Language - Varies not only from one individual to another, but also from a subsection of the speech community (family, village, city, region People of age, sex, social classes, occupation or cultural groups of the same community will show variations in speech Thus, the language varies in geographical and social space. 4 Language variation (cond.) Variability of a Social Dimension - Sociolectal sociolinguists say that language is a code Varieties exist in the code Factors that cause the variation of the language Nature of participants - their relationship (socioeconomic, sexual, professional, etc.). Number of participants (two face-to-face, one addressed to a wide audience) 5 Factors causing variation (contd)Roles of participants (teacher/student/priest/father/son/husband/wife Speech event function (persuasion, request for information, ritual, verbal, etc.) Nature of the medium (speech, writing, scripted speech, speech reinforced by gesture, etc.) Kind of discourse (scientific, experimental, sport, art, religion) 6 Factors causing variation (contd.) Physical framework (noisy/calm, public/private, family/formal, familiar/unknown, appropriate for speech (e.g. lounge)/ inappropriate regional or geographic framework 7 Main language varieties1. Code: A code is an arbitrary and pre-arranged set of signals (Gleason, 1968:374) A language is only a special variety of code The total organization of different language components in a language - code of that language Code- Abstract system arbitrarily accepted in the community that uses it 8 varieties of language (condd.) 2. Dialect and Dialect Dialect A regional, temporal or social variety within a single language differs in pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary language (socially favoured dialect) 9 Main varieties of languages (contd.) Dialect (contd.) different enough to be considered a separate entity, but not different enough to be classified as a distinct language sometimes difficult to differentiate because of the political boundaries 10 Main language varieties (contd.) Dialect (contd.) Example: Low Dutch and German dialects Regional dialects (or local or geographical or territorial dialects) are spoken by people from a particular geographical area within a discourse community (Cockney in London, but due to education and mobility, they decline) 11 Main varieties of English (contd.) Dialect: The dialect is a specific form of a given language, spoken in a certain locality or geographical area showing sufficient differences from the standard of the literary form of that language, with respect to pronunciation, grammatical construction and idiomatic use of words, to be considered a distinct entity, but not sufficiently distinct from other dialects of the language to be considered a different language - A dictionary of linguistics (1945) A. Pie and Pie Frank Gaynor 12 major varieties of language (cont.) Sociolects (Social Dialects or Class Dialects) - spoken by members of a particular stratum group of a discourse community 13 Main language varieties (contd.) 3. Isogloss An isogloss is a line indicating the degree of linguistic change. (Gleason, 1963: 398) Isogloss is a representation of statistical probabilities, a graphic way of depicting a translation of the characteristics of speech from one region to another, a cluster of isoglosses can be interpreted as marking an area of high translation of speech. 14 Main varieties of languages (conntd.) Isogloss (contd.) It indicates a dialectal boundary A term modelled on geographical terms - Isotherm (a line connecting areas of equal temperature) and Isobar (a line connecting areas of equal atmospheric pressure It is in contrast to Isograph- any line on a linguistic map, indicating uniformity in the use of sounds, vocabulary, syntax, inflection, etc. 15 Main varieties of language (Conntd.) Four of them. Record language varieties according to the use of stylistic functional varieties of a dialect or language narrowly defined by reference to subjects (speech field - fishing jargon, sports, etc.) means (speech mode for example printed material, writing, letter, tape message, etc.) or level of formality i.e. style (speech way) 16 Main varieties of language (contd.) Some definitions of Registers by register, we a variety correlated with the social role of the performer on a given occasion. Every normal adult plays a variety of different social roles - a man, for example, can function at different times as a family leader, motorist, cricketer, member of a religious group, teacher and so on, and in his idiolect, he has varieties shared by other people and others appropriate for these roles. 17 major varieties... (contd.) Definitions (contd.) When the teacher's wife tells him to stop talking like a teacher, it protests misuse of the registry.C. Catford, A Linguistics theory of Translation, OUP, 1965, p.89 Registers are those varieties of language that correspond to different situations, different speakers and listeners, or readers and writers, and so on R.M.W. Dixon, On formal and contextual Meaning , ALH (Budapest), xiv , p.38. 18 main varieties... (contd.) Sign up (contd.) Speaking about the role of speaker, a young speaker, for example, will talk in different ways when he communicates with his wife, children, father, colleagues, students, when he goes shopping, and so on. Each of these varieties will be registered. 19 main varieties... (contd.) 5. Idiolect a variety of language used by an individual speaker, including the peculiarities of pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, etc. A dialect made of idiolects of a group of speakers in a social or regional subdivision of a community of speeches 20 main varieties... (contd.) Idiolect (cont) Idiolect is an identifiable model of an individual's characteristic speech or Ideolect is the personal variety of the individual of the community language system (A Dictionary of Linguistics: 1954) 21 Main Varieties. (contd.) 6. Diglossia When two or more dialects or languages are used regularly, the situation called diglossia A dialect or language with a higher status or prestige, and is reserved for certain functions in a society, such as government, education, law, religion, literature, press, radio and television The prestigious dialect often called the standard dialect (language) 22 Main varieties... (contd.) 7. Pidgin A pidgin is a contractual language, a mixture of elements of different natural languages Use limited to certain groups, for example traders - sailor Used in parts of Asian Chinese pidgin - for limited purposes of trading 23 main varieties ... (contd.) Pidgin (contd) Also called vernacular contact 8. Creole When the pidgin becomes linguafranca Pidgin extends beyond the limited function - enters into other activities A standardized grammar, vocabulary and sound system 24 main varieties. (contd.) Creole (contd.) Spoken by an increasing number of people as a mother tongue So, A Creole is a mixed natural language composed of elements of different languages in areas of intensive contact. Examples: Creoles of Mauritius and Haiti 25 Summary Variety of Language Code Dialect - Sociolect IsoglossRegisters Idiolect Diglossia Pidgin Creole

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