SOCIO LINGUISTICS

| Semester No 3 | Code LA-224 | Credit Hours 3-0 |
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COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- 1. To identify language variation based on social class, race, ethnicity, age, and gender
- 2. To comprehend Cross-cultural pragmatics, interactional sociolinguistics Codeswitching, language planning, and World Englishes.
- 3. To understand pedagogical implications of afore-mentioned concepts.

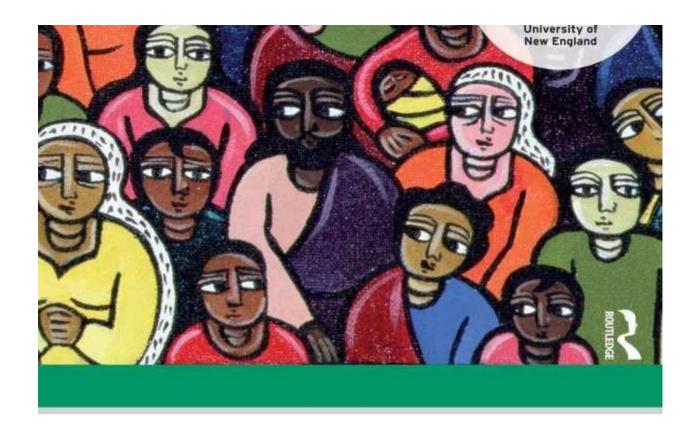
COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of the course, students should be able

- 1. Do comprehend basics of grammatical analysis in terms of sounds and sentence structure how languages change over time
- 2. Demonstrate mechanics of how languages express meaning and implication
- 3. Demonstrate the details and nuances of how language is used in social space
- 4. Reflect upon the ways and extent to which the world's 7000 languages differ from one another
- 5. To understand the relationship between language and cognition writ large

PRESCRIBED TEXT:

An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. Janet Holmes. Fourth Edition. Routledge, Pearson Education Limited.



PREREQUISITE:

LA xxx- Introduction to Linguistics

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

To be human is to have language. But what is language? How did we learn to speak? What does it mean to say that we know our language? How are we able to learn languages different from our own? Is language static or in continuous flux? Why should we care if a language dies? What does it take to come up with a new language? Does Alexa know English? In this course we discuss all these questions and more. Students will learn about sounds and sound patterns, words and word patterns, and meaning, as well as about language in the brain but also in machines, in society, and over time, thus getting a taste of most of the major areas of linguistic inquiry.

Weekly breakdown of course contents is as follows:

| WEEK | TOPICS | QUIZZES | ASSIGNEMNTS |
|------|---|---------|-------------|
| | ♣ What Do Sociolinguists Study? | | |
| | What is a sociolinguist? | | |
| 1-2 | Why do we say the same thing in different ways? 2 | | |
| | What are the different ways we say things?4 | | |
| | Social factors, dimensions and explanations | | |
| | ♣ Multilingual Speech Communities | | |
| 3 | Language choice in multilingual communities | 01 | 01 |
| | Choosing your variety or code Diglossia | | |
| | Code-switching or code-mixing | | |
| | Language maintenance and shift | | |
| | Language shift in different communities | | |
| | Language death and language loss | | |

| | Factors contributing to language shift How can a minority language be maintained? | | |
|---|---|----|----|
| 4 | Linguistic varieties and multilingual nations Vernacular languages Standard languages Lingua francas Pidgins and creoles National languages and language planning National and official languages Planning for a national official language Developing a standard variety in Norway The linguist's role in language planning | | |
| 5 | Language Variation: Focus on Users Regional and social dialects Regional variation Social variation Social dialects Gender and age Gender-exclusive speech differences: highly structured communities Gender-preferential speech features: social dialect research Gender and social class Explanations of women's linguistic behaviour Age-graded features of speech Age and social dialect data Age grading and language change | 01 | 01 |

| | ♣ Language Variation: Focus on Uses | | |
|-------|--|----|----|
| | Style, context and register | | |
| | Addressee as an influence on style | | |
| | Accommodation theory | | |
| | Context, style and class | | |
| | Style in non-Western societies | | |
| | ♣ Language Variation: Focus on Users | | |
| | Regional and social dialects | | |
| | Regional variation | | |
| | Social variation | | |
| | Social dialects | | |
| | Gender and age | | |
| | Gender-exclusive speech differences: highly structured communities | | |
| | Gender-preferential speech features: social dialect research | | |
| | Gender and social class | | |
| | Explanations of women's linguistic behaviour | | |
| | Age-graded features of speech | | |
| | Age and social dialect data | | |
| | Speech functions, politeness and cross cultural communication | | |
| | The functions of speech | | |
| | Politeness and address forms | | |
| | Linguistic politeness in different cultures | | |
| 6-8 | | | 02 |
| 9 | MID-TERM | | |
| | | 01 | |
| | | | |
| 10-11 | Gender, politeness and stereotypes | | |
| 10-11 | Women's language and confidence | | |
| | Interaction | | |

| | Gossip | | |
|--------|---|----|----|
| | The linguistic construction of gender | | |
| | The linguistic construction of sexuality Sexist language | | |
| | Language, cognition and culture | | |
| 12-13 | Language and perception | | |
| | • Whorf | | |
| | Linguistic categories and culture | | |
| | Discourse patterns and culture | | |
| | Language, social class and cognition | | |
| | Language and perception | | 01 |
| | • Whorf | | |
| | Linguistic categories and culture | | |
| | Discourse patterns and culture | | |
| | Language, social class and cognition | | |
| | Analyzing Discourse Pragmatics and politeness theory Ethnography of speaking Interactional sociolinguistics Conversation Analysis (CA) | | |
| 14 -16 | Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) Attitudes and applications Attitudes to language Sociolinguistics and education Sociolinguistics and forensic linguistics | 01 | 01 |
| 17 | Revision | | |
| 18 | END SEMESTER EXAMINATION | | |