Sociolinguistics
社会语言学

Language Attitudes and Use
语言态度及语言使用

Sociolinguistics

- Sociolinguistics is the study of language in social context.
- Sociolinguists includes but is not limited to
  - language and social interaction
  - language variation and change
  - discourse analysis
  - cross-cultural communication
  - language and identity
  - language and dialect contact
  - minority and endangered languages and dialects

社会语言学是在社会背景下对语言的研究。

包括但不限于

- 语言与社会交往

- 语言变化

- 话语分析
- 跨文化交流
- 语言和身份
- 语言和方言接触
- 少数民族语言以及濒危语言和方言

Speech Community   语言社区

- A group of people that share a common language or dialect
  - *What are some speech communities?*

一群拥有共同语言或方言的人

Speech Community   语言社区

- Not bounded
  - Not monolithic
  - Not static
  - May never be face-to-face

"Speech communities are groups that share values and attitudes about language use, varieties and practices." (*Speech Communities*, Morgan 2014:1)

Peripheries

- Mainstream sociolinguistics has largely been built on the idea that there is a **center** and **peripheries**
  - The peripheries are defined by their **variation** (or deviation) from the center (or norm).

主流社会语言学很大程度上建立在有中心和外围的理论之上

Dialect Variation

- Dialects are considered variations of a standard language or dialect

- The standard is determined by influence or prestige, generally political, economic, area or age.

- The further the variation is from the standard, the more peripheral it is.

方言被视为标准语言或方言的变体

该标准取决于影响力或声望，通常是政治，经济，地区或年龄。

与标准距离越远就越是周边的

Dialect Variation

- Difference in speech based on
  - Place variation – 'Dialect'
  - Gender variation
  - Age variation
  - Socio-economic class
  - Caste, ethnicity
- An individual may speak more than one dialect/variation of a language

语音差异基于
地点变化–"方言"
性别差异
年龄差异
社会经济阶层
种姓，种族

一个人可能说多种语言/一种语言

We have feelings about dialects and variations 我们拥有对方言的情怀

"It **don't** matter to me."
"I **might could** do that."

Register - Definition 语域 - 定义

- Register is a variety of language used for particular purposes in particular situations, often based on perceptions of formality and prescriptive norms of language.

- It is thought that all languages have 5 registers in common.

Register – 5 Levels   语言领域：五层

- **Frozen** – Formal, does not change
  - Wedding vows, ceremonial prayers or mantras
- **Formal** – the Standard variety
  - Speeches, school lectures
- **Consultative** – less formal than standard
  - employee to employer, doctor to patient
- **Casual** – between friends and acquaintances
  - Looser sentence structures, idiomatic or vernacular word choices
- **Intimate** – between close family and friends, or partners/spouses
  - 'pet names,' inside jokes

僵化的：结婚誓言，礼拜祈祷或咒语

正式语言：标准，演讲、学校讲座

咨询语言：老板对人工、医生对病人

非正式语言：熟人之间

较宽松的句子结构，惯用语或白话词选择

亲密语言： 家人

爱称、昵称、

Register Choice 语域的选择

- What register would you use to [your grandmother, a newscaster, at a football match, to a person at a cash register, in an email to your professor, to Prof. Atshogs]
- How do we know what register to use?

Deciding what register to use depends on 选择语言领域要看：

- **Audience**
  - relationship between speaker and listener (age, gender, social differences)
- **Situation**
  - Contexts
  - Places, domains
- **Topic**
- **Mode**
  - Spoken or written
- **Genre**
  - text, email
  - speech, conversation

对象

环境

话题

方式

类型

Register and Fluency

- When you are learning a language, which register(s) do you learn?

- How or when do you learn the others?

- How many registers do you need to be 'fluent'?

Register and Loss

- **Language loss** refers to the changes in a language (sounds, grammar, lexical items, use) when it is endangered.

- Which registers do you think are the most vulnerable to language loss?

Register and Documentation

- Which registers are typically found in language documentation?

- Which are typically not found in language documentation?

- Which are typically needed the most for language maintenance?

- What register(s) is needed to relearn a heritage language?

Majority and Minority Languages

- Majority language
  - National or state languages
  - Dominant in economics and education and media
  - Considered prestigious – considered the access to improvement in economics, education and popular culture
- Minority language
  - Not national and often not state languages
  - Not dominant in economics
  - Often considered low prestige or even backwards

Small Language Communities
小语言社区

- Small language communities
  - Small in comparison to the number of speakers for majority languages
  - Small in their diminished numbers among those who share a cultural identity

Stable Bilingualism/Multilingualism 稳定的多语言

- A situation in which individuals and communities maintain their bilingualism on a long term basis

Transitional Bilingualism/Multilingualism

- A situation in which individuals gradually abandon their bilingualism in favor of speaking a more dominant language
    - = **Language shift** (Joshua Fishman 1991)

Language Shift 语言转移

- Safe – languages is used by all ages, from children on up

- Unsafe or Threatened – the language is used by some children in all domains; it is used by all children in some domains

Endangered Language Communities
濒危语言社区

- Endangered – the language is used mostly in parent and grandparent generations on up
  - Limited domains
  - Limited registers
  - Grammatical losses

Sleeping, but *not* extinct
休眠的语言

- A language is not dead if
    - the language exists in any usable form (Hinton 2001; Leonard 2008)
    - there is a community that identifies with it and wants to renew it

(Lews & Simons 2010)

photo curtesy of the Myaamia Center

Conditions for Use

- Three fundamental conditions for minority languages to be used (Grin 2003):

  - Capacity to use it (achieved at home or school)

  - Opportunity to use it (public and private domains)

  - Desire to choose a particular language as a means of communication

Attitudes in languages shift

- Economic and education often favors majority language, and parent want their children to have these advantages
  - Ex: US after WWII

Attitudes in languages shift

- Migration and urbanization
  - Disconnection with family, culture, identity
  - Ideas of backwardness

Attitudes in languages shift

- Prestige of dominant popular culture
- *What are things kids want to do that you can't do in your language?*

Attitudes in languages shift

- Understanding attitudes, and who holds them, helps maintain or reverse shift
- Examples from language surveys:
  - Gender and education in Chickasaw
  - Gender and shift in X
  - Youth and access in Creek

But Bi/Multilingualism is normal and healthy

- Bi/multilingualism has many cognitive advantages
- Bi-multilingual nations have better more economic advantages on the state level, on small business level, and on the personal income level
  - Switzerland attributes 10% of its GDP to its multilingual heritage.
  - Britain is estimated to lose out on the equivalent of 3.5% of its GDP every year because of its population's relatively poor language skills. (World Economic Forum)

多种语言有很多认知优势

多语言国家有经济的优势

瑞士将其GDP的10%归功于其多种语言的遗产。

由于人口的语言能力相对较差，估计英国每年将损失相当于其GDP的3.5%。

Changing Attitudes　态度的改变

- Then why don't we feel this way towards minority, small, and/or endangered languages?

- Just because they are small, why are they in the periphery?
- Linguistics and Sociolinguistics is changing this perspective, and looking at minority and small languages as central to their communities and equal to majority languages for the good of the whole

Minority Languages and Graduation
少数民族语言和毕业率

- Research shows that knowledge of heritage language and culture is correlated with academic success and retention (Hunt, LaLonde, & Rondeau, 2010; Mosley-Howard, et. al, 2016; Thomas & Collier, 1997)

研究表明，对遗产语言和文化的了解与学术成就和保留率相关

Photo courtesy of University of Hilo News

Language and Health

- Language is a key in intergenerational connection and transmission of knowledge and values

- Language is facilitator to cultural involvement, cultural values, spiritual belonging, identity, and ultimately wellness.

语言是世代相联以及知识和价值观传播的关键

语言有助于文化参与，文化价值，精神归属，身份认同以及最终的健康。

Language and Health

- Growing evidence about the protective, mitigating or buffering effect of small/minority community support, cultural knowledge and pride, spiritual coping and healing practices works against the negative effects of discrimination and colonialism (Harris-Britt, et.al 2007; LaFromboise et. al, 2006; Walters & Simoni, 2002)
- Higher minority language knowledge rates predicted lower prevalence rates of type 2 diabetes, even after adjusting for socioeconomic factors. (Oster et.al 2014)

越来越多的证据表明，小/少数民族社区支持，文化知识和自豪感，精神应对和康复做法具有保护，缓解或缓冲作用，这不利于歧视和殖民主义的负面影响

即使在调整了社会经济因素之后，较高的少数民族语言知识水平也预示着2型糖尿病的患病率较低。

Language and Health 语言与健康

- In British Columbia, youth suicide rates are more than **six times lower** in Indigenous communities where at least 50 percent of the population speaks the native language.

- In Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities of Australia, young people who are learning to speak their heritage language have lower rates of binge drinking and illegal drug use compared to non-learners, as well as a decreased chance of becoming victims of violence.

在不列颠哥伦比亚省，至少有50%的人口说母语的社区里面、自杀率低于其他地方六倍。

在澳大利亚的原住民和托雷斯海峡岛民社区，与非学习者相比，正在学习讲自己的传统语言的年轻人狂饮和非法吸毒的比例更低，而且成为暴力受害者的机会也减少了。

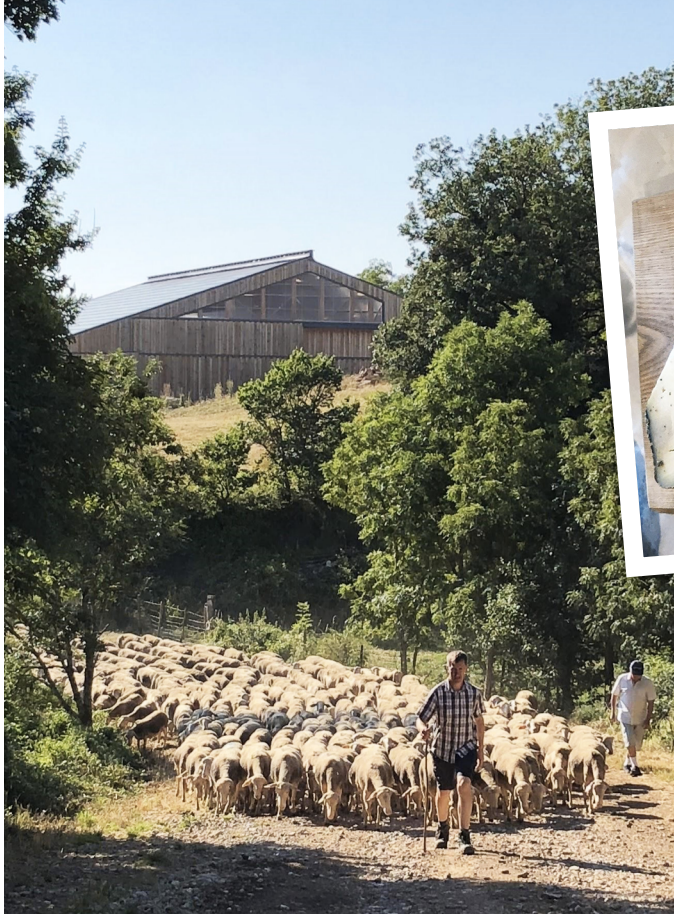# Language and Economics - Cultural Industries
语言和经济学 - 文化产业

Handmade in Armenia, My Armenia program
USAID and Smithsonian CFCH

- Traditional crafts, art to market

Bhutan Weaving

Agritourism & Marketing

Speaking Occitan with visitors is a way of communicating "*lo paratge e l'amistat.*" More than sharing or hospitality, it encompasses concepts of honor, tolerance, and courtesy.

农业旅游与营销

Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)
传统生态知识

- TEK is increasingly recognized as complementary to Western science in supporting sustainable land and resource management
  - Burning
  - Grazing, herding, breeding
  - Harvesting
  - Fishing

传统的生态知识在支持可持续土地和资源管理方面日益被认为是对西方科学的补充

- 燃烧
- 放牧，繁殖
- 收割
- 钓鱼

Preview

- Tomorrow we will look at specific examples of how communities are maintaining or awakening their languages.

明天我们将看看社区如何维护或唤醒其语言的特定示例。

- We will look at how they are changing internal and external attitudes

我们将研究他们如何改变内部和外部态度