Sometimes native speakers of the same language can't understand each other.

**Introduction**
- What does this story tell us about language and society?
- Different groups use different dialects.
- We know groups by accent/dialect.
- Groups may like/dislike each other.
- People might judge you because of your accent.
- Dialects may differ in social status.

**Main Point**
With sociolinguistics, we see how social groupings, social status, and gender affect the way people use and switch linguistic codes. We also see how social factors affect pidginization, creolization, and the death of languages. And we see how globalization affects the use of mutually common languages called lingua francas.

**Sociolinguistics Defined**
- The “Scottish Pub” shows how social groups speak different dialects.
  - The social group is a “speech community.”
  - The sociolinguist asks: How does a speech community use language?

**What defines language?**
- English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish all speak English and English slang.
  - They live in different places.
  - Location does not define language.

- Russian Jews speak Russian.
  - Ethnicity does not define language.
  - Race doesn’t define it.

- A Scotsman from Glasgow and a Cockney from east London both speak English.
  - Sometimes they cannot easily understand each other.
  - Dutch and German speakers understood each other.
  - Mutual comprehension does not define language.

- Dutch and German are different languages, and dialects of English are the same language, i.e.,
  - Dutch and German speakers understand each other.
  - The English speakers didn’t.

- Therefore, Dutch and German are different languages, and dialects of English are the same language, i.e.,
  - Dutch and German speakers understand each other.
  - The English speakers didn’t.

- Mutual comprehension does not define language.
  - Birmingham lingo
    - An Englishman, an Irishman, a Scotsman, and a train went past.
    - The Englishman said “There she goes,” the Irishman said “There he goes,” and the Scotsman said “There it goes.” Which is... which was right?

**What defines language?**
- We don’t define language by location, race, mutual understanding.
  - The speech community defines language by how they use it.
The Common Room

Come again?

He has been clipping hedges (little trees) that don't belong to him.

Dialect

- What is a dialect?
  - Within a speech community, language varies because of...
  - locations, age, occupation, socio-economic status, ethnic group, and gender.

- Variations are phonological, syntactical, and lexical. It is not just accent.

The phrase is in English. What is she saying?

Style

- In simple terms, what is STYLE?
  - We see style in how language use varies depending on social situations.

- People use language differently in various social settings.

- Language varies syntactically, lexically, and phonologically.

Oh, beautifully done! I can't tell you how grateful I am to y'all.

Now, for one last favor.

If the three ladies with collars would kindly walk out of the ring, I'd be very much obliged.

Appropriate Style

- To a child, you don't say...
  - Could you please kindly refrain from speaking...

- To a king, you don't say...
  - Shut up dude.
  - This is one aspect of 'communicative competence.'

Quiz Each Other

1. What does not define language?
   - Location, race, mutual understanding.

Code Switching

- What is code-switching?
  - "I speak Spanish to God, Italian to women, French to men, and German to my horse." Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V

- With code switching, we change languages or dialects in the middle of a conversation or when we change social contexts.

- How do bilinguals code switch?
  - One language at school, at home, at church.

- African Americans might switch between AAE & SE.
  - They might switch depending on the situation.

Mixed Codes

- What happens when we mix codes?
  - We get a pidgin.

The Best Scene from Blood Diamond (2007)
**Pidgin**
- What is a pidgin?
  - A pidgin simplified language made from two or more languages.
  - Speakers use it as a *lingua franca*.

**Da Jesus Book**
- Genesis 1:1-2 Standard English
  - In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was formless and empty.
- Da Start 1:1-2 Da Jesus Book
  - Da time wen eryting had start, God wen make da sky an da world. Da world come so no mo nothing inside, no mo shape nothing.

**Creole**
- What happens if children learn a pidgin as their L1?
  - If a group of people learn a pidgin as first language, the language develops and grows.
  - The language transforms from a pidgin to a fully complex language.

**Language Conflict**
- Language Conflict
  - The Babel story show linguistic and cultural conflict.
  - Two (or more) languages compete for status.
  - Example: Spain

**Language and Gender**
- What is the relation between language and gender?
- How do men, women speak differently?
- How does gender identity affect language?

**Quiz Each Other**
1. What's the difference between a pidgin and a creole.
2. A pidgin is a simple language made from two or more languages. A creole is a language that was a pidgin and that now has native speakers.

**Gender in Japanese**
- Quiz: Boys, Girls, Men, or Women?
  - atashi
  - ore-sama
  - koitsu, aitsu, soitsu
  - kisama
  - kashira

- wa yo
- anta
I got lost in Paris, and I don't speak French.

**Lingua Franca**

- What is a lingua franca?
- It is a bridge language
- For people who don't share a mother tongue.

**Conclusion**

- Gender, social status make language more complex.
- Social situations affect how you use language.
- Languages are also involved in conflict.
- And some languages are dying.
- For better and worse, people are using big languages as lingua francas.