CONTENTS

Preface

	,	Puge A
	Introduction	
1.	Sociolinguistics	
1.1.	A description	
1.1.2	2 Sociolinguistics and linguistics	
1.1.	~	
1.2		
1.2.	An imaginary world	1
1.2.2	A real but exotic world	
1.2.3	A real and familiar world	11
1.3	Speakers and communities	
1.3.1	Conformity and individualism	12
1.3.2	The sociolinguistic development of the child	14
1.4		18
. 2	Varieties of language	21
2.1	÷	
2.1.1	Global and specific statements	21
2.1.2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	22
2.1.3	Varieties of language	23
2.1.4	. 'Speech communities'	25
2.2	Languages	•
2.2.1	'Language' and 'dialect'	30
2.2.2	Standard languages	32
2.2.3	The delimitation of languages	34
	. The family tree model	37
2.3	Dialects	3,
2.3.1	Regional dialects and isoglosses	38
2.3.2	Diffusion and the wave theory	41
2.3.3	· · ·	43
		10

Contents

2.3.4	Types of linguistic item	44
2.4	Registers	
2.4.1	Registers and dialects	48
2.4.2	Convention and necessity	52
2.4.3	Diglossia	53
2.5	Mixture of varieties	•
2.5.1	Code-switching	56
2.5.2	Borrowing	58
2.5.3	Pidgins	61
2.5.4	Creoles	66
2.6	Conclusions	71
3	Language, culture and thought	73
3.1	Introduction	, ,
3.1.1	Culture	73
3.1.2	Thought	75
3.1.3	Language, culture and thought	80
3.2	Linguistic and cultural relativity	
3.2.1	Word-meaning and semantic components	84
3.2.2	Prototypes	88
3.2.3	Basic-level concepts	92
3.2.4	Conclusions	94
3.3	Language, speech and thought	,,
3.3.1	Language and the rest of culture	96
3.3.2	Speech and inference	98
3-3-3	Speech and socialisation	• 99
3.3.4	Language and socialisation	101
3.3.5	The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis	103
4	Speech as social interaction	106
4.1	The social nature of speech	
4.1.1	Introduction	106
4.1.2	The functions of speech	109
4.1.3	Speech as skilled work	112
4.1.4	The norms governing speech	116
4.1.5	Conclusion	119
4.2	Speech as a signal of social identity	,
4.2.1	Non-relational social categories	120
4.2.2	Power and solidarity	122
4.2.3	Linguistic signals of power and solidarity	125
4.3	The structure of speech	3
4.3.1	Entries and exits	128

Contents

	4.3.2	Other kinds of structure in speech	131
	4.4	Verbal and non-verbal behaviour	
	4.4.I	Relation-markers	134
	4.4.2	Structure-markers	135
	4.4.3	Content-markers	136
<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	5	The quantitative study of speech	138
	5.1	Introduction	_
	5.1.1	The scope of quantitative studies of speech	138
	5.1.2	Why study speech quantitatively?	142
	5.2	Methodology	
	5.2.1	Problems of methodology	143
À.	5.2.2	An example: New York	148
4	5.2.3		152
	5.2.4	An example: Belfast	155
	5.3	Linguistic variables	
	5.3.1	Types of variable	157
	5.3.2	Calculating scores for texts	160
	5.3.3	O I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	163
× -	5.4		
	5.4.1		167
	5.4.2	The speaker's group membership	171
	5.4.3	mi i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	177
	5.5	Interpreting the results	
	5.5.1	Variable rules	181
	5.5.2	w	184
	5.5.3	An ideal theory	188
	. 6	Linguistic and social inequality	191
	6.1	Linguistic inequality	
	6.1.1	Introduction	191
	6.1.2	Three types of linguistic inequality	193
		Linguistic prejudice	
	6.2.1		195
	6.2.2		202
	6.2.3	Prejudice of teachers	207
		Prejudice of pupils	210
	6.3		
	6.3.1		214
		Restricted and elaborated codes (1)	215
	6.4		
	6.4.1	Communicative competence	219

\sim			
Co	MT.	on	t c

6.4.2 6.4.3 6.4.4	Restricted and elaborated codes (11) The communicative competence of lower-class children The linguistic demands of the school	224 227 229
7	Conclusions	231
	Bibliography and citation index	235
	Index	247