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Social Identity Language is more than just words. Walt Wolfram explains how the field of sociolinguistics has taken on new significance as a means of understanding our world. Language is one of the most powerful emblems of social behavior. In the normal transfer of information through language, we use language to send vital social messages about who we are, where we come from, and who we associate with. Given the social role of language, it stands to reason that one strand of language study should concentrate on the role of language in society. Sociolinguistics has become an increasingly important and popular field of study, as certain cultures around the world expand their communication base and intergroup and interpersonal relations take on escalating significance. Language use represents the fundamentals of social behavior and human interaction. The basic notion underlying sociolinguistics is quite simple: Language use symbolically represents fundamental dimensions of social behavior and human interaction. The notion is simple, but the ways in which language reflects behavior can often be complex and subtle. Furthermore, the relationship between language and society affects a wide range of encounters--from broadly based international relations to narrowly defined interpersonal relationships. Similarly, we might study the status of French and English in Canada or the status of national and vernacular languages in the developing nations of the world as symbols of fundamental social relations among cultures and nationalities. In considering language as a social institution, sociolinguists often use sociological techniques involving data from questionnaires and summary statistical data, along with information from direct observation. A slightly different concern with language and society focuses more closely on the effect of particular kinds of social situations on language structure. For example, language contact studies focus on the origin and the linguistic composition of pidgin and creole languages. These special language varieties arise when speakers from mutually unintelligible language groups need a common language for communication. Throughout the world, there are many sociohistorical situations that have resulted in these specialized language situations--in the Caribbean, Africa, South America, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. In examining language contact situations, it is also possible to examine not only the details of a particular language but also the social and linguistic details that show how bilingual speakers use each language and switch between them. Another approach to language and society focuses on the situations and uses of language as an activity in its own right. The study of language in its social context tells us quite a bit about how we organize our social relationships within a particular community. Similarly, the use of sentence alternatives such as *Pass the salt*, *Would you mind passing the salt*, or *I think this food could use a little salt* is not a matter of simple sentence structure; the choice involves cultural values and norms of politeness, deference, and status. In approaching language as a social activity, it is possible to focus on discovering the specific patterns or social rules for conducting conversation and discourse. We may, for example, describe the rules for opening and closing a conversation, how to take conversational turns, or how to tell a story or joke. It is also possible to examine how people manage their language in relation to their cultural backgrounds and their goals of interaction. Sociolinguists might investigate questions such as how mixed-gender conversations differ from single-gender conversations, how differential power relations manifest themselves in language forms, how caregivers let children know the ways in which language should be used, or how language change occurs and spreads to communities. To answer these questions related to language as social activity, sociolinguists often use ethnographic methods. That is, they attempt to gain an understanding of the values and viewpoints of a community in order to explain the behaviors and attitudes of its members. Sociolinguistics thus offers a unique opportunity to bring together theory, description, and application in the study of language. Two trends have characterized the development of sociolinguistics over the past several decades. First, the rise of particular specializations within this field has coincided with the emergence of more broadly based social and political issues. Thus, the focus on themes such as language and nationalism, language and ethnicity, and

language and gender has corresponded with the rise of related issues in society at large. Second, specialists who examine the role of language and society have become more and more interested in applying the results of their studies to the broadly based social, educational, and political problems that probably gave rise to their emergence as sociolinguistic themes to begin with. Sociolinguistics thus offers a unique opportunity to bring together theory, description, and application in the study of language. The Handbook of Sociolinguistics. Language and Its Uses. Oxford University Press, An introduction to language and society. An introduction to sociolinguistics. Dialects and American English. Walt Wolfram is the William C. He has pioneered research on social and ethnic dialects since the s, publishing 16 books and more than articles on language varieties such as African American English, Latino English, Appalachian English, and Southern Vernacular English. Wolfram is deeply involved in the application of sociolinguistic information and the dissemination of knowledge about dialects to the public.

Chapter 2 : Do You Speak American . What Speech Do We Like Best? . Sociolinguistics . Social Behavior

Psychosociology definition, the study of subjects, issues, and problems common to psychology and sociology. See more.

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Psychosociology or psycho-sociology is the study of problems common to psychology and sociology, particularly the way individual behavior is influenced by the groups the person belongs to. For example, in the study of criminals, psychology studies the personality of the criminal shaped by the criminal's upbringing.

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Definition of psychosociology from the Collins English Dictionary Declarative, interrogative, and imperative statements Each sentence in English provides some type of information.

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Chapter 7 : Action Record - The psychosociology of language : [papers]

The Language of Food. Extra (advanced papers if you're thinking about a final project in this area): Rozin, Elisabeth Flavor Principles: Some Applications p The Taste Culture Reader, edited by Carolyn Korsmeyer. Oxford: Berg. Roland Barthes. Toward a Psychosociology of Contemporary Food Consumption. Originally published as "Vers une psycho-sociologie de l'alimentation moderne" in Annales: Economies, Societes, Civilisations 5 September-October, pp.

Chapter 8 : FLUP - Psychosociology of Communication

In behavioral economist Keith Chen argued that the structure of some languages determined how much money you saved, and cited the example of Chinese. However, in a list of countries by GDP France ranks #6. Its official language is

French. We could conclude that the French language promotes wealth.

Chapter 9 : Psychosociology - Wikipedia

language is the statement of the competence of the speakers of that language. Employing a finite number of properties and rules of grammar, speakers have the potential for generating.