Chapter 6: Further resources

6.1. Semantics

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Z09fQeoxKk

In this E-Lecture, Prof. Handke outlines the basic methods and principles of historical semantics. He discusses the role of word etymologies, he defines the central mechanisms of semantic change and lists some examples of lexical change.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cYYUteTBtxo

This E-Lecture discusses and exemplifies the phenomenon of ambiguity, ranging from lexical to pragmatic. And as usual, Prof. Handke uses numerous examples to illustrate this ubiquitous property of natural language expressions.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sl8Shl0jaak

This E-Lecture is a continuation of “Ambiguity”. Prof. Handke discusses and exemplifies the types of vagueness including some general problems, such as, the fuzziness of boundaries or habitual use.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DpmmtCgxXMk

This second E-Lecture about word semantics discusses the main sense relations, i.e. the relations between the lexemes of a language using numerous examples. This includes the treatment of concepts such as markedness and sense in general.


Lexicology is the branch of linguistics that studies all aspects of the vocabulary of a particular language. Serving as an introduction to the lexicology of modern English, this book provides an account of the sources of modern English words and studies the development of vocabulary over time. It examines what words are and how they are made up.

Suitable for those beginning the study of semantics or pragmatics, this alphabetic guide introduces terms referring to key concepts in semantics and pragmatics. The study of meaning as it is conveyed through language - the domain of semantics and pragmatics - is one of the central concerns of linguistics, and its importance cannot be exaggerated.


This book offers a comprehensive overview of the major traditions of word meaning research in linguistics. In spite of the growing importance of the lexicon in linguistic theory, no overview of the main theoretical trends in lexical semantics is currently available. This book fills that gap by charting the evolution of the discipline from the mid nineteenth century to the present day. It presents the main ideas, the landmark publications, and the dominant figures of five traditions: historical-philological semantics, structuralist semantics, generativist semantics, neostructuralist semantics, and cognitive semantics. (Book jacket)


This practical coursebook introduces all the basics of semantics in a simple, step-by-step fashion. Each unit includes short sections of explanation with examples, followed by stimulating practice exercises for students to complete. Feedback and comment sections follow each exercise to enable students to monitor their progress. "No previous background in semantics is assumed, as students begin by discovering the value and fascination of the subject and then move through all key topics in the field, including sense and reference, simple logic, word meaning, and interpersonal meaning." "New study guides and exercises have been added to the end of each unit (with an online answer key) to help reinforce the learning of key concepts. A completely new unit on non-literal language and metaphor, plus updates throughout the text significantly expand the scope of the original edition to bring it up-to-date with modern teaching of semantics for introductory courses in linguistics as well as intermediate students. (Book jacket)

### 6.2. Pragmatics


[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rs6O77SkIOo](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rs6O77SkIOo)

This E-Lecture is the first part of the VLC introduction to pragmatics. It discusses the central differences between meaning and use and examines the use of utterances with special emphasis on speech act theory.


This E-Lecture discusses the various aspects of deixis (Greek for "pointing with words"), ranging from person to discourse deixis. As usual, Prof. Handke uses a variety of examples to illustrate his main points.


What is the relation between a word and an object and how can we define this relationship? This superficially trivial questions stands in the center of this E-Lecture where J. Handke discusses types of reference, the notion of concepts and briefly looks at prototype theory.


What is conversation and what are the main principles of organizing it? These are the main questions that are discussed in this E-Lecture which looks at the central aspects of deixis, the principles of local referencing, the rules according to which speakers take turn and, most importantly, the Co-operative principle. Its maxims and the mechanisms of drawing implicatures.


This E-Lecture is a continuation of the more general E-Lecture "Propositions". It discusses the definition of entailment, illustrates how entailment can be tested, and how the relationships between propositions can be defined by means of entailment.


Intercultural Pragmatics studies how language systems are used in social encounters between speakers who have different first languages and cultures, yet communicate in a common language. The field first emerged in the early 21st century, joining two seemingly antagonistic approaches to pragmatics research: the cognitive-philosophical approach, which considers intention as an a priori mental state of the speaker, and the sociocultural-interactional approach, which considers it as a post factum construct created by both speaker and hearer though conversation. Istvan Kecskes, an early proponent of intercultural pragmatics, was among the first to propose merging the two to form the socio-cognitive approach now core to the field. In Intercultural Pragmatics, the first book on the subject, Kecskes establishes the foundations of the field.


Pragmatics is the study of human communication: the choices speakers make to express their intended meaning and the kinds of inferences that hearers draw from an utterance in the context of its use. This
Handbook surveys pragmatics from different perspectives, presenting the main theories in pragmatic research, incorporating seminal research as well as cutting-edge solutions. It addresses questions of rational and empirical research methods, what counts as an adequate and successful pragmatic theory, and how to go about answering problems raised in pragmatic theory. In the fast-developing field of pragmatics, this Handbook fills the gap in the market for a one-stop resource to the wide scope of today's research and the intricacy of the many theoretical debates. It is an authoritative guide for graduate students and researchers with its focus on the areas and theories that will mark progress in pragmatic research in the future.


Making pragmatics accessible to a wide range of students and instructors without dumbing down the content of the field, this text for language professionals: 1) raises awareness and increases knowledge and understanding of how human beings use language in real situations to engage in social action; 2) fosters the ability to think critically about language data and use; 3) helps readers develop the ability to "do pragmatics". The book features careful explanations of topics and concepts that are often difficult for uninitiated readers, a wealth of examples, mostly of natural speech from collected data sources, and attention to the needs of readers who are non-native speakers of English, with non-Western perspectives offered when possible. Suggested Readings, Tasks, Discussion Questions, and Data Analysis sections involve readers in extending and applying what they are reading. The exercises push readers to recall and synthesize the content, elicit relevant personal experiences and other sources of information, and engage in changing their own interactional strategies. The activities go beyond a predictable framework to invite readers to carry out real life observations and experiment to make doing pragmatics a nonjudgmental everyday practice.


This handbook focuses on the interpersonal aspects of language in use, exploring key concepts such as face, im/politeness, identity, or gender, as well as mitigation, respect/deference, and humour in a variety of settings. The volume includes theoretical overviews as well as empirical studies from experts in a range of disciplines within linguistics and communication studies and provides a multifaceted perspective on both theoretical and applied approaches to the role of language in relational work.


*Introducing Pragmatics in Use* is a lively and accessible introduction to pragmatics, which both covers theory and applies it to real spoken and written data. Pragmatics is the study of language in context, yet most textbooks rely on invented language examples. This innovative textbook systematically draws on language corpora to illustrate features such as creativity in small talk or how we apologise in English. The authors investigate the pragmatic implications of the globalisation of the English language and focus on the applications of pragmatics for teaching languages. In addition, a practical chapter on researching pragmatics aimed at developing students' research skills is included. With a range of tasks aimed at putting theory into practice and chapter by chapter further reading recommendations, this is the ideal textbook for advanced undergraduate or postgraduate students of pragmatics and corpus linguistics within applied language/linguistics or TEFL/TESOL degrees.
6.3. Sociolinguistics

“Do You Speak American . What Speech Do We Like Best? . Sociolinguistics | PBS.”
Web. 28 July 2014.
http://www.pbs.org/speak/speech/sociolinguistics/


This comprehensive new edition of Wardhaugh’s textbook incorporates additional study features and numerous new and updated references to bring the book completely up-to-date, whilst maintaining the features that made the book so popular with lecturers and students: accessible coverage of a wide range of issues, clearly written, and with useful student study features.


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In 28 newly commissioned chapters distinguished contributors provide an up-to-date overview of sociolinguistics. This invaluable work of reference identifies the most important issues of sociolinguistics, makes primary sources more accessible, and provides orientation for future research." "Reflecting the main division within the discipline, the two key sections deal with the social dimensions of language and the linguistic dimensions of society. In addition, there is an introductory section taking issue with theoretical and methodological foundations of sociolinguistics. The final part introduces four areas in which the application of sociolinguistic knowledge has proved to be especially fruitful in recent years; education, bilingual education, the legal profession, and language planning. The Handbook is equipped with a comprehensive bibliography which can be used as a research tool in its own right. (Book jacket)

This Handbook provides a comprehensive, state-of-the-art overview of theoretical and descriptive research in contemporary Hispanic sociolinguistics. It offers the first authoritative collection exploring research strands in the emerging and fast-moving field of Spanish sociolinguistics. It highlights the contributions that Spanish Sociolinguistics has offered to general linguistic theory. It brings together a team of the top researchers in the field to present the very latest perspectives and discussions of key issues. It covers a wealth of topics including: variationist approaches, Spanish and its importance in the U.S., language planning, and other topics focused on the social aspects of Spanish. It includes several varieties of Spanish, reflecting the rich diversity of dialects spoken in the Americas and Spain.


Written by an international team of leading scholars, this groundbreaking reference work explores the nature of language change and diffusion, and paves the way for future research in this rapidly expanding interdisciplinary field. It features 35 newly-written essays from internationally acclaimed experts that reflect the growth and vitality of the burgeoning area of historical sociolinguistics. It examines how sociolinguistic theoretical models, methods, findings, and expertise can be used to reconstruct a language's past in order to explain linguistic changes and developments. It bridges the gap between the past and the present in linguistic studies. Structured thematically into sections exploring: origins and theoretical assumptions; methods for the sociolinguistic study of the history of languages; linguistic and extra-linguistic variables; historical dialectology, language contact and diffusion; and attitudes to language.


The most comprehensive overview available, this handbook is an essential guide to sociolinguistics today. Reflecting the breadth of research in the field, it surveys a range of topics and approaches in the study of language variation and use in society. As well as linguistic perspectives, the handbook includes insights from anthropology, social psychology, the study of discourse and power, conversation analysis, theories of style and styling, language contact and applied sociolinguistics. Language practices seem to have reached new levels since the communications revolution of the late twentieth century. At the same time face-to-face communication is still the main force of language identity, even if social and peer networks of the traditional face-to-face nature are facing stiff competition of the Facebook-to-Facebook sort. The most authoritative guide to the state of the field, this handbook shows that sociolinguistics provides us with the best tools for understanding our unfolding evolution as social beings.


What is ethnicity? Is there a 'white' way of speaking? Why do people sometimes borrow features of another ethnic group's language? Why do we sometimes hear an accent that isn't there? This lively overview, first published in 2006, reveals the fascinating relationship between language and ethnic identity, exploring the

The language we use forms an important part of our sense of who we are - of our identity. This book outlines the relationship between our identity as members of groups - ethnic, national, religious and gender and the language varieties important to each group. What is a language? What is a dialect? Are there such things as language ‘rights’? Must every national group have its own unique language? How have languages, large and small, been used to spread religious ideas? Why have particular religious and linguistic ‘markers’ been so central, singly or in combination, to the ways in which we think about ourselves and others? Using a rich variety of examples, the book highlights the linkages among languages, dialects and identities, with special attention given to religious, ethnic and national allegiances. (From the book jacket)


This book provides an introduction to the field of sociolinguistics for second and foreign language teachers. Chapters cover the basic areas of sociolinguistics that have a bearing on language teaching, including regional and social variations in dialects, language and gender, World Englishes, and intercultural communication. Each chapter has been specially written for this collection by an individual who has done extensive research on the topic explored. For each topic there is an overview of central terms and issues, and a discussion of implications for the language classroom. This is the first introductory text to address explicitly the pedagogical implications of current theory and research in sociolinguistics. The book will also be of interest to any teachers with students from linguistically diverse backgrounds.


Drawing on examples from a wide range of languages and social setting, The Routledge Handbook of Sociolinguistics Around the World is the first single-volume collection surveying current and recent research trends in international sociolinguistics. With over thirty chapters written by leading authorities in the region concerned, all continents and their respective regions are covered. The book will serve as an important tool to help widen the perspective on sociolinguistics to readers of English.Divided into sections covering: The Americas, Asia, Australasia, Africa and the Middle East, and Europe, the book provides readers with a solid, up-to-date appreciation of the interdisciplinary nature of the field of sociolinguistics in each area. It clearly explains the patterns and systematicity that underlie language variation in use, as well as the ways in which alternations between different language varieties mark personal style, social power and national identity.The Routledge Handbook of Sociolinguistics around the World is the ideal resource for all students on undergraduate sociolinguistics courses and researchers involved in the study of language, society and power.

Spanish in New York is a groundbreaking sociolinguistic analysis of immigrant bilingualism in a U.S. setting. Drawing on one of the largest corpora of spoken Spanish ever assembled for a single city, Otheguy and Zentella demonstrate the extent to which the language of Latinos in New York City represents a continuation of structural variation as it is found in Latin America, as well as the extent to which Spanish has evolved in New York City. Their study, which focuses on language contact, dialectal leveling, and structural continuity, carefully distinguishes between the influence of English and the mutual influences of forms of Spanish with roots in different parts of Latin America. Taking variationist sociolinguistics as its guiding paradigm, the book compares the Spanish of New Yorkers born in Latin America with that of those born in New York City. Findings are grounded in a comparative analysis of 140 sociolinguistic interviews of speakers with origins in Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico and Puerto Rico. Quantitative analysis (correlations, anovas, variable hierarchies, constraint hierarchies) reveals the effect on the use of subject personal pronouns of the speaker's gender, immigrant generation, years spent in New York, and amount of exposure to English and to varieties of Spanish. In addition to these speaker factors, structural and communicative variables, including the person and tense of the verb and its referential status, have a significant impact on pronominal usage in New York City.


Sociolinguistics is the study of the interaction between language and society. In this classic introductory work, Janet Holmes examines the role of language in a variety of social contexts, considering both how language works and how it can be used to signal and interpret various aspects of social identity. Written with Holmes' customary enthusiasm, the book is divided into three sections which explain basic sociolinguistic concepts in the light of classic approaches as well as introducing more recent research.

6.3.1. Psycholinguistics and Social Psychology


Just about everyone seems to have views about language. Language attitudes and language ideologies permeate our daily lives. Our competence, intelligence, friendliness, trustworthiness, social status, group memberships, and so on, are often judged from the way we communicate. Even the speed at which we speak can evoke reactions. And we often try to anticipate such judgements as we communicate. In this lively introduction, Peter Garrett draws upon research carried out over recent decades in order to discuss such attitudes and the implications they have for our use of language, for social advantage or discrimination, and for social identity. Using a range of examples that includes punctuation, words, grammar, pronunciation, accents, dialects and languages, this book explores the intricate and fascinating ways in which language influences our everyday thoughts, feelings and behaviour. (From the publisher.)