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# What Is Diglossia In Language

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Minority Languages and Bilingualism  
Diglossia  
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Diglossia and Language Policy, with Special Reference to Slovenia  
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Effects of Arabic Diglossia on Pupils' Linguistic Performance in an Algerian Context  
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Handbook of Literacy in Diglossia and in Dialectal Contexts  
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What Is Sociolinguistics?  
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Modern Arabic Sociolinguistics  
Divided Languages?  
Maintenance and Loss of Minority Languages  
Bilingual and Multilingual Education in the 21st Century

## **HARLEY HAMMOND**

Minority Languages and Bilingualism GRIN Verlag Suleiman provides a linguistic analysis of Jordanian Arabic spoken by educated groups and in particular by students at Yarmouk University. He investigates the extent to which spoken Jordanian Arabic is affected by the classical-colloquial dichotomy (i.e. the extent to which diglossia is involved). In addition, the influence of language contact between English and Arabic is studied (with reference to code-switching, interference and integration) by comparing the linguistic repertoire of Yarmouk students (where English is often used as a medium of instruction) with that of students at other Arab universities (where the medium of instruction is basically Arabic).

*Diglossia* Springer Nature  
Diglossia and Language Contact Cambridge University Press

The future of dialects Oxford University Press  
The present volume is a collection of papers presented at the international conference "Linguistic Awareness and Dissolution of Diglossia" held in July 2011 at Heidelberg University. The

aim is to reevaluate and compare the processes of dissolution of diglossia in East Asian and in European languages, especially in Japanese, Chinese and in Slavic languages in the framework of the asymmetries in the emergence of modern written languages. Specialists from China, Japan, Great Britain, Germany and the U.S. contributed to the volume by introducing their research focusing on aspects of the dissolution of diglossic situations and the role of translation in the process. The first group of texts focuses on the linguistic concept of diglossia and the different processes of its dissolution, while the second investigates the perception of linguistic varieties in historical and transcultural perspectives. The third and final group analyses the changing cultural role and function of translations and their effect on newly developing literary languages.

Diglossia and Language Policy, with Special Reference to Slovenia Oxford University Press, USA

Academic Paper from the year 2019 in the subject

Speech Science / Linguistics, grade: A, Kenyatta University, language: English, abstract: Multiple varieties of languages co-exist in a complex interrelationship where the society assigns them different tasks. In 1959, Charles Ferguson provided a comprehensive diglossic view of bilingualism by building on the various domains which are essential in macro-analysis of the functional distributions within the speech communities (Ferguson, 1959). These communities are characterized two or more languages used in intra-societal communications. Diglossia is generally defined as a situation where two different language varieties are spoken with the same speech community (Fishman et al., 1982). On the other hand, bilingual diglossia is a situation where one language variety is used in writing while another one is used in speech. Today, diglossia is one of the most important elements in the study of societal multilingualism. Based on Ferguson's argument, diglossia can be described as a special kind of bilingualism where two

co-existing linguistic codes that have different status in the society compete. Use of these language varieties relies on the circumstance (Crystal, 2010). Each the language variety must have a clearly defined role. For example, standard language mainly in formal contexts while a specific dialectal form is used in low functions such as family and social gatherings. Studies observed that the concept of diglossia can be observed in the case of language use in China. In support of this observation, the author reviewed the concepts diglossia, language maintenance, language shift and reversing language shift in general and in relation to a specific case of Inner Mongolia, China.

### **Language in Society**

BRILL

This work provides the basic information about grammar and punctuation that people need on a day-to-day basis. Arranged A to Z, it contains entries for standard grammatical terms as well as dealing with specific questions of usage.

### **Diglossia and Language Contact**

Multilingual Matters

The book will appeal to anyone interested in language contact, the Arabic language, and North Africa. It uses sociohistorical information and a wide range of data sets, including electronic communication, to provide a comprehensive picture of the past and present language situation in the region.

*Effects of Arabic Diglossia on Pupils' Linguistic Performance in an Algerian Context* John Wiley & Sons

The discovery of the importance of sign language in the deaf community is very recent indeed. This book provides a study of the communication and culture of deaf people, and particularly of the deaf community in Britain. The authors' principal aim is to inform educators, psychologists, linguists and professionals working with deaf people about the rich language the deaf have developed for themselves - a language of movement and space, of the hands and of the eyes, of abstract communication as well as iconic story telling. The first chapters of the book discuss the history of sign language use, its social aspects and the issues surrounding the language

acquisition of deaf children (BSL) follows, and the authors also consider how the signs come into existence, change over time and alter their meanings, and how BSL compares and contrasts with spoken languages and other signed languages. Subsequent chapters examine sign language learning from a psychological perspective and other cognitive issues. The book concludes with a consideration of the applications of sign language research, particularly in the contentious field of education. There is still much to be discovered about sign language and the deaf community, but the authors have succeeded in providing an extensive framework on which other researchers can build, from which professionals can develop a coherent practice for their work with deaf people, and from which hearing parents of deaf children can draw the confidence to understand their children's world. [Trends in Iranian and Persian Linguistics](#) Oxford University Press This volume provides a detailed analysis of language contact in North Africa and explores the

historical presence of the languages used in the region, including the different varieties of Arabic and Berber as well as European languages. Using a wide range of data sets, it provides a comprehensive analysis of the mechanisms of language contact under classical diglossia and societal bilingualism, examining multiple cases of oral and written code-switching. It also describes contact-induced lexical and structural change in such situations and discusses the possible appearance of new varieties within the context of diglossia. Examples from past diglossic situations are examined, including the situation in Muslim Spain and the Maltese Islands. An analysis of the current situation of Arabic vernaculars, not only in the Maghreb but also in other Arabic-speaking areas, is also presented. This book will appeal to anyone interested in language contact, the Arabic language, and North Africa.

Multilingualism: A Very Short Introduction  
Cambridge University Press

Since the 1980s, bilingualism has become one of the main themes of

sociolinguistics - but there are as yet few large-scale treatments of the subject specific to the ancient world. This book is the first work to deal systematically with bilingualism during a period of antiquity (the Roman period, down to about the fourth century AD) in the light of sociolinguistic discussions of bilingual issues. The general theme of the work is the nature of the contact between Latin and numerous other languages spoken in the Roman world. Among the many issues discussed three are prominent: code-switching (the practice of switching between two languages in the course of a single utterance) and its motivation, language contact as a cause of change in one or both of the languages in contact, and the part played by language choice and language switching in the establishment of personal and group identities.

Bilingualism and the Latin Language Cambridge, Mass : Distributed for the Center for Middle Eastern Studies of Harvard University by Harvard University Press

Modern Arabic Sociolinguistics outlines and evaluates the major

approaches and methods used in Arabic sociolinguistic research with respect to diglossia, codeswitching, language variation and attitudes and social identity. This book: outlines the main research findings in these core areas and relates them to a wide range of constructs, including social context, speech communities, prestige, power, language planning, gender and religion examines two emerging areas in Arabic sociolinguistic research, internet-mediated communication and heritage speakers, in relation to globalization, language dominance and interference and language loss and maintenance analyses the interplay between the various sociolinguistic aspects and examines the complex nature of the Arabic multidialectal, multinational, and multiethnic sociolinguistic situation. Based on the author's recent fieldwork in several Arab countries this book is an essential resource for researchers and students of sociolinguistics, Arabic linguistics, and Arabic studies.

**Tamil Diglossia** GRIN Verlag

This volume is the first of

its kind to deal with the relation between Arabic and the media. It focuses on close analyses of examples of media Arabic (code-switching, language variation, orthography and constructions of identity), and also offers approaches to the use of media for teaching Arabic.

*Default Semantics* Peter Lang GmbH, Internationaler Verlag Der Wissenschaften

What is Sociolinguistics? is a tour through the major issues that define the field, such as region, status, gender, time, language attitudes, interaction, and style, while also exploring the sociolinguistics of multilingualism, culture and ethnicity, language contact, and education, all introduced with excitement, humor, and deep knowledge. Explores the sociolinguistics of multilingualism, culture and ethnicity, language contact, and education

Provides useful and clear learning features including numerous innovative exercises and project ideas, spotlighted research readings, glossary terms, chapter summaries, and text boxes

The Companion Website for Instructors ([www.wiley.com/go/vanherkprofs](http://www.wiley.com/go/vanherkprofs)) has PowerPoint

slides for each chapter with suggestions for framing class discussions and exercises, further examples on concepts discussed in the book, tips on additional readings to bring in, and ready-to-go slides for class presentation. The Companion Website for Students ([www.wiley.com/go/vanherk](http://www.wiley.com/go/vanherk)) includes links for every chapter from standard sociolinguistic tools to links designed to spark discussion relevant to each chapter, including video clips, oral histories, articles, and more.

*Standard Languages* John Benjamins Publishing

Study of morphology and phonology in Tamil language.

**Diglossia, language maintenance, language shift and reversing language shift: A case example of China**

Cambridge University Press

Diglossia has been defined as 'A relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects of the language (which may include a standard or regional standards), there is a very divergent, highly codified (often grammatically more complex) superposed variety, the vehicle of a

large and respected body of written literature, either of an earlier period or in another speech community, which is learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purposes but is not used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation.' In the light of this general definition, the problem of Arabic diglossia can best be illustrated by outlining salient functional and structural characteristics of the varieties of Arabic existing side by side in the Arab world.

**الجل العادل** Georgetown University Press

The papers in this volume describe a wide variety of language contact settings in which one or more languages are in a process of shift. In the first part of the book theoretical perspectives are presented, followed by linguistic, sociological and descriptive studies of languages and countries that have attracted the interest of researchers before, as well as less well known examples. Data are presented from: the Philippines, Korea, Japan, Israel, The Netherlands, Belgium, Canada, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Morocco, Finland, Malaysia, Germany, USA,

Ireland, India, Tanzania and Australia.

*Rethinking Diglossia*

Oxford Linguistics

Why have 1500 separate languages developed in the Pacific region? Why do Danes understand

Norwegians better than Norwegians understand

Danish? Is Ebonics a language or a dialect?

Linguistics tends to ignore the relationship between languages and the societies in which they are

spoken, while sociology generally overlooks the role of language in the

constitution of society. In this book Suzanne

Romaine provides a clear, lively, and accessible introduction to the field of

sociolinguistics and emphasizes the constant interaction between society and language,

discussing both traditional and recent issues including: language and

social class, language and gender, language and

education, and pidgins and creoles. The text

shows how our linguistic choices are motivated by social factors, and how

certain ways of speaking come to be vested with symbolic value and

includes examples drawing on studies of

cultures and languages all over the world. This new

edition incorporates new

material on current issues in the study of gender as well as other topics such as the linguistic

dimension to the ethnic conflict in the Balkans, and the controversy over Ebonics in the United States.

*Modern Arabic*

*Sociolinguistics* Central

Institute of Indian

Languages Min Urce and Developme

Thoroughly updated and revised, An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, 7th

Edition presents a comprehensive and fully

updated introduction to the study of the

relationship between language and society.

Building on Ronald Wardhaugh's classic text,

co-author Janet Fuller has updated this seventh

edition throughout with new discussions exploring

language and communities, language

and interaction, and sociolinguistic variation,

as well as incorporating numerous new exercises

and research ideas for today's students. Taking

account of new research from the field, the book

explores exciting new perspectives drawn from

linguistic anthropology, and includes new

chapters on pragmatics, discourse analysis, and

sociolinguistics and

education. With an emphasis on using

examples from languages and cultures around the

world, chapters address topics including social and

regional dialects,

multilingualism, discourse and pragmatics, variation,

language in education,

and language policy and

planning. A new

companion website

including a wealth of additional online material,

as well as a glossary and a variety of new exercises

and examples, helps

further illuminate the

ideas presented in the

text. An Introduction to

Sociolinguistics, 7th

Edition continues to be

the most indispensable

and accessible

introduction to the field of sociolinguistics for

students in applied and

theoretical linguistics,

education, and

anthropology.

*Diglossia* Praeger

Modern Arabic

Sociolinguistics outlines

and evaluates the major

approaches and methods

used in Arabic

sociolinguistic research

with respect to diglossia,

codeswitching, language

variation and attitudes

and social identity. This

book: outlines the main

research findings in these

core areas and relates

them to a wide range of

constructs, including social context, speech communities, prestige, power, language planning, gender and religion examines two emerging areas in Arabic sociolinguistic research, internet-mediated communication and heritage speakers, in relation to globalization, language dominance and interference and language loss and maintenance analyses the interplay between the various sociolinguistic aspects and examines the complex nature of the Arabic multidialectal, multinational, and multiethnic sociolinguistic situation. Based on the author's recent fieldwork in several Arab countries this book is an essential resource for researchers and students of sociolinguistics, Arabic linguistics, and Arabic studies.

#### Arabic Sociolinguistics

Motilal Banarsidass Publ. Bilingualism - the field of language contact - has seen an explosion of work in recent years, yet relatively little of this has focused on written texts. This volume aims to introduce classicists, ancient historians, and other scholars interested in sociolinguistic research to the evidence

of bilingualism in the ancient Mediterranean world. Language contact intruded into virtually every aspect of ancient life, and topics which have been fashionable in sociolinguistics for some time have now begun to attract the attention of scholars working in Graeco-Roman studies. The fifteen original essays in this collection, which have been written by well-regarded experts, cover theoretical and methodological issues and key aspects of the contact between Latin and Greek and among Latin, Greek, and other languages. The collection is held together by a wide-ranging introduction which discusses the many important topics recurring in the volume in the light of current work in classics and sociolinguistics.

*Jordanian Arabic Between Diglossia and Bilingualism*  
Cambridge University Press

Traditional dialects have been encroached upon by the increasing mobility of their speakers and by the onslaught of national languages in education and mass media. Typically, older dialects are "leveling" to become more like national languages. This is regrettable when the last

articulate traces of a culture are lost, but it also promotes a complex dynamics of interaction as speakers shift from dialect to standard and to intermediate compromises between the two in their forms of speech. Varieties of speech thus live on in modern communities, where they still function to mark provenance, but increasingly cultural and social provenance as opposed to pure geography. They arise at times from the need to function throughout the different groups in society, but they also may have roots in immigrants' speech, and just as certainly from the ineluctable dynamics of groups wishing to express their identity to themselves and to the world. The future of dialects is a selection of the papers presented at Methods in Dialectology XV, held in Groningen, the Netherlands, 11-15 August 2014. While the focus is on methodology, the volume also includes specialized studies on varieties of Catalan, Breton, Croatian, (Belgian) Dutch, English (in the US, the UK and in Japan), German (including Swiss German), Italian (including Tyrolean

Italian), Japanese, and Spanish as well as on Canada.  
heritage languages in

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