الـمحاضرة الثانية عشر

Identity and representation

9.4.1 Identity and representation. الهوية والتمثيل

- Imposing labels of identity

  - فرض تسميات على الهوية

- According to Sacks 1995:

  - وفقا لساكس ١٩٩٥:

- Labels of identity are imposed by people who may be in a more powerful position.

  - تفرض تسميات للهوية من قبل أشخاص قد يكونون في موقف أكثر قوة.

- **Our perception of ourselves can only be:** يمكن تصورنا لأنفسنا يكون فقط:
- (1) in relation to others

  - بالنسبة للآخرين

- (2) in relation to our status within a social group

  - فيما يتعلق بوضعنا في فئة اجتماعية

In groups and out groups

9.4.2 In-groups and out-groups

- In-group is a social group to which the speaker belongs.

  - داخل المجموعة : هي المجموعة الاجتماعية التي ينتمي لها المتكلم.

- The out-group comprises people who do not belong to that group.

  - تضم خارج المجموعة الأشخاص الذين لا ينتمون إلى تلك المجموعة.

E.g. Gang members may use certain expressions with each other that mark them as members of a particular gang or in-group.

- At the same time, the use of these expressions can differentiate them from members of other gangs, the out-groups in that situation.

  - في الوقت نفسه، يمكن استخدام هذه العبارات لتميزهم عن أفراد العصابات الأخرى، وخارج المجموعات بهذه الحالة.

9.5.1 Stylistic variation and language choice

- We also position ourselves in relation to others by the way that we talk in different kinds of interaction

  نحن أيضا نضع أنفسنا في علاقة مع الآخرين من خلال الطريقة التي نتحدث لأنواع مختلفة من التفاعل

- **Audience design** refers to notion that speakers will take into account whom they are addressing and alter their speech style accordingly.

  تصميم الجمهور يشير إلى فكرة أن سيأخذ المتكلمين في الاعتبار من منهم سيعالج ويغير أسلوب كلامهم وفقا لذلك.

- **Linguistic convergence** is a process in which speakers change their speech to make it more similar to that of their hearer,

  التقارب اللغوي هو عملية تغيير المتكلمين خطابهم لجعله أكثر مماثلة لتلك التي على السامع

- **Linguistic maintenance** is a process in which speakers may choose not to converge, but instead to maintain their own variety.

  الصيانة اللغوية هي عملية يختار المتكلمين عدم التلاقي، ولكن بدلا من ذلك للحفاظ على تنوعها الخاصة.

- **Linguistic divergence** is a process in which speakers choose to move away from the Linguistic norms of their hearer in order to emphasize the difference between themselves and the person or people they are talking to.

  الاختلاف اللغوي هو عملية اختيار المتحدثين فيها إلى الابتعاد عن معايير لغوية للسامع من أجل التأكيد على الفرق بينهم وبين الشخص أو الأشخاص الذين يتحدثون .

ضياع اللغة

- مثلا الحفاظ على لغات الأقليات ضمن ثقافة الأغلبية (مثل الاسبانية في الولايات المتحدة)

- Loss of a language can also be associated with a loss of cultural identity.

  أيضا يمكن فقدان لغة تكون مرتبطة بفقد الهوية الثقافية

- Languages can be lost for a variety of reasons:

  من الأسباب التي يمكن فقد مجموعة لغات متنوعة:

- speakers may choose to shift from one language to another as social conditions change

  قد يختار المتحدثين التحول من لغة إلى أخرى كتغير للظروف الاجتماعية

- One language may be imposed and another suppressed by a dominant power.

  قد تفرض اللغة واحدة والأخرى كبتها كقوة مهيمنة.

10.2 What is standard English? ما هو المعيار الإنجليزية؟

10.2.1 Characteristics of Standard English

- Standard English is related to dialects, not accents.

  يرتبط مستوى الإنجليزية باللهجات، وليس اللكنات.

b. Standard English is difficult to isolate and put linguistic boundaries around.

  معيار الإنجليزية من الصعب عزله ووضع حدود لغوية حوله.

c. Standard English is the dialect of the middle and upper classes.

  معيار الإنجليزية هي لهجة الطبقات الوسطى والعليا

d. Forms of Standard English are socially prestigious.

  أشكال الإنجليزية القياسية هي مرموقة اجتماعيا

- Examples of non-standard English

• أمثلة من الإنجليزية غير القياسية

- **multiple negation** :النفي المتعدد
- ✓ **e.g I didn't know nothing the use of 'ain't**
- ✓ **: e.g as in I ain't got none,**

- Codification of Standard English is a process where scholars analyze and record the vocabulary and grammatical patterns of a language.

• تدوين الإنجليزية القياسية هو عملية فيها يحلل ويسجل العلماء أنماط المفردات النحوية للغة.

الاسئلة كثيرة

فرض الهوية يكون من الاكثر قوة

(35) *Labels of identity* are imposed by people who may.............
    (A) speak two languages
    (B) be in a more powerful position
    (C) have no powerful position
    (D) live in Saudi Arabia.

(14) *Labels of identity* are imposed by people who may...........
    (A) have a weak position.
    (B) have no powerful position.
    (C) live in the Gulf Countries.
    (D) be in a more powerful position.

افراد العصابات قد يستخدمون عبارات خاصة بهم لتميزهم بعصابة خاصة في مجموعه

    (C) Linguistic conv...
    maintain their variety.
    (D) Linguistic maintenance is a process in which ...

(39) **Members of a gang may use certain expressions with each other that** ....
    (A) mark them as members of a particular outgroup
    (B) mark them as members of a particular entrance or ingress
    (C) mark them as members of a general jargon or dialect
    (D) mark them as members of a particular gang or ingroup

the notion that speakers will take into account ...
their writing style accordingly.
...ordingly.

تعريف Linguistic divergence الاختلاف اللغوي - متكرر

16- .... in which speakers change their speech to make it more similar to that of their hearer :

A. Linguistic maintenance is a process
B. Linguistic divergence is a process
C. Linguistic diseases is a process
D. Linguistic convergence is a process

(29). ....is a process in which speakers change their speech to **make it more similar** to that of their hearer.

(A) Linguistics
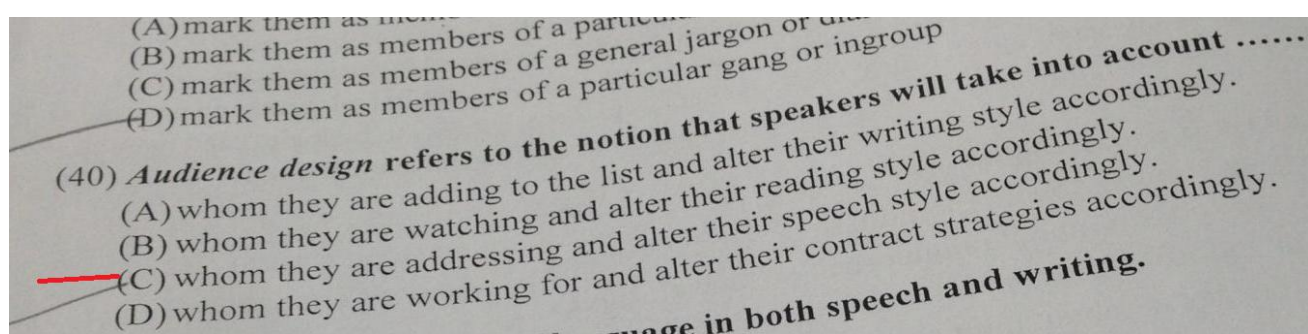(B) Linguistic study
(C) Linguistic convergence
(D) Semantics.

18- Linguistic divergence is a process in which .... :

A. speakers choose to move closer from the Linguistic norms of their hearer
B. speakers choose not to move away from the Linguistic norms of their writers
C. speakers loose to move away from the Linguistic norms of their harper
D. speakers choose to move away from the Linguistic norms of their hearer

تعريف Audience design - متكرر

(33). ....refers to the notion that speakers will take into account whom they are addressing and alter their speech style accordingly.

(A) Linguistic convergence
(B) Audience design
(C) Linguistic maintenance
(D) linguistics

(A) mark them as me...
(B) mark them as members of a particu...
(C) mark them as members of a general jargon or di...
(D) mark them as members of a particular gang or ingroup

(40) *Audience design* refers to the notion that speakers will take into account ......

(A) whom they are adding to the list and alter their writing style accordingly.
(B) whom they are watching and alter their reading style accordingly.
(C) whom they are addressing and alter their speech style accordingly.
(D) whom they are working for and alter their contract strategies accordingly.

...uage in both speech and writing.

تعريف ال IN GROUP و OUTGROUP

(12)……… is a social group to which the speaker belongs.
    (A) Garage
    (B) outgroup
    (C) Ingroup
    (D) Accent.

(53) The ……… comprises people who **do not belong** to that group.
    (A) garage
    (B) ingroup
    (C) accent
    (D) outgroup.

تعريف Linguistic maintenance

17- Linguistic maintenance is a process in which …………. :
A. speakers may choose not to maintain, but instead to converge their own variety
B. writers may choose not to mountain, but instead to diverge their own variety
C. speakers may choose not to converge, but instead to maintain their own variety
D. listeners may choose not to converge, but instead to champagne their own variety

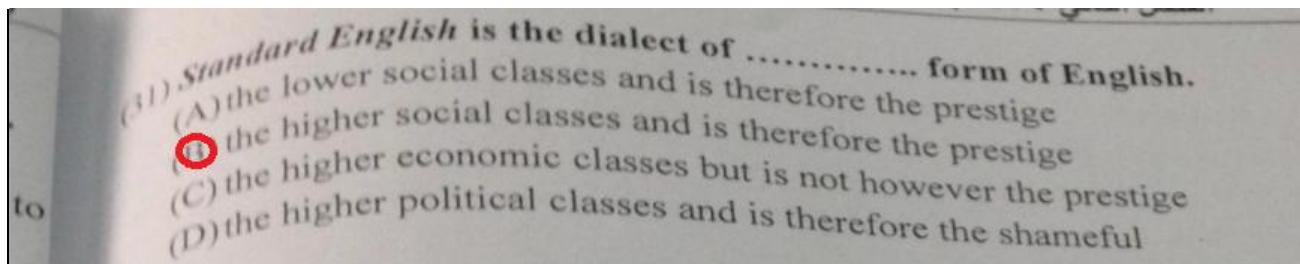(8) **Codification of Standard English is a process where** ………….
    (A) scholars describe and videotape the vocabulary and grammatical patterns of a language
    (B) scholars analyse and record the idiomatic expressions of a language
    (C) women analyse and record the minority and majority groups of a language
    (D) scholars analyse and record the vocabulary and grammatical patterns of a language

تعريف DIALECT

21- The dialect known as standard English has special status because :
A. It is the dialect of government and legal institutions and the dialect of literacy … (**not clear**)
B. It is the dialect taught as 'English' to foreign learners and the dialect of the higher social classes
C. It is the prestige form of English
D. All the above

(31) *Standard English* **is the dialect of** …………. **form of English.**
    (A) the lower social classes and is therefore the prestige
    (B) the higher social classes and is therefore the prestige
    (C) the higher economic classes but is not however the prestige
    (D) the higher political classes and is therefore the shameful

عن ضياع اللغة - مكرر

19- Choose the correct sentence :

A. Loss of a language can be associated with a loss of cultural fertility

B. Loss of a luggage cannot be associated with a floss of social ideology

C. Loss of a language can be disassociated with a loss of political identity

D. **Loss of a language can be associated with a loss of cultural identity**

20- Languages can be lost because :

A. **speakers may choose to shift from one language to another as social conditions change**

B. people may learn another language especially English

C. one language may be studied as a course at school or university

D. both b and c

متكرر multiple negation

22- The grammar of standard American .... because it contains multiple negation :

A. **does not allow a sentence like *I didn't know anything***

B. does not allow a sentence like *He didn't know the answer*

C. does not allow a sentence like *She didn't see nothing*   الاجابة الصحيحة C

D. does not allow a sentence like *We did nothing yesterday*

(37)Choose the sentence that involves *multiple negation*.

(A) I did not see anything

(B) I do not know anybody

(C) I did not know anything

(D) I didn't know nothing.

(20) Choose the sentence with *multiple negation*.

(A) Nadia did not hear anything

(B) Nadia does not see anybody

(C) Nadia did not eat anything

(D) Nadia didn't eat nothing.

نظرية ساكس .

15- According to Sacks 1995, Labels of identity are imposed by people who may be .... :
A.   in a less powerful position
B.   in a more powerful position
C.   in a more powerless position
D.   in a more forceful cohesion

موفقين ..