

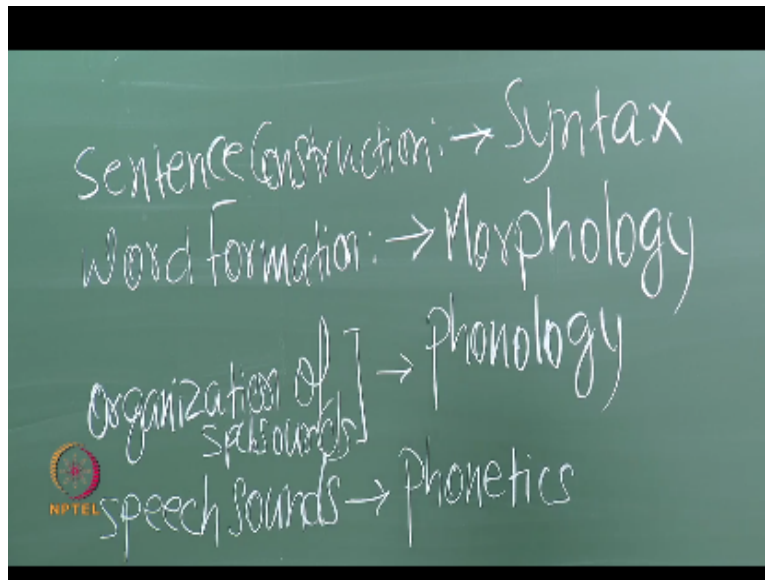
Indian Institute of Technology madras
NPTEL
National Programme on Enhanced Learning
Introduction of Modern Linguistics
Lecture – 39
Discourse
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Good morning. He is so far we have been talking about different levels of linguistic structure we began with the production of speech sounds then we talked about organization of his speech sounds then we looked at the organization and formation of words that was followed by lectures by my colleague on sentence construction so basically between speech units between speech sounds and sentence formation we take care of what we call grammar but in the language in any natural language.

There is another more important aspect which is known as social aspect people will pardon you for mistakes of grammar but they do not pardon you for mistakes of etiquette for mistakes of pragmatics for mistakes of social and cultural kind so we also look at last in the final level of language which is sometimes known as social linguistics sometimes known as pragmatics sometimes known as discourse even discourse has a structure.

Today and this week and if required next week we will be talking about the structure of discourse how language is socially sensitive to recapitulate. We began talking with the production of his speech sounds what is the branch of the subject what is the name of the subject what is the name of the branch of linguistics that studies the production of his speech sounds.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:28)



We called it phonetics how do you pronounce it phonetics it is not phonetics many people in India pronounce it wrongly it is phonetics you estrus me then we talked about organization of his speech sounds what is the branch of linguistics that studies organization of speech sounds phonology then we spoke about word formation and what did we decide to call it morphology then we looked at sentence construction principles of sentence construction and what did we call it same tax finally all of these things phonetics phonology morphology syntax add up to use of language so we study use of language.

And this is studied under various levels some people call it pragmatics what to use where and when some people call it social linguistics they find social structure in language some people call it Discourse okay beginning today and possibly rest of this week and part of next week we will talk about discourses structure and that will be the end of the course okay are we together are you with me do you understand right what is a discourse how do we define it.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:21)

What is a discourse?

- Any utterance in a context is discourse, e. g.:
I'd been busy in the luggage van!
- * Who is the speaker?
- Who is the listener?
- Where are they?
- What is the time?
- What is the topic?
- What is the (variety) of language?



Look at the following are trends suppose somebody tells you somebody tells you just hear this sentence I had been busy in the luggage van who do you think is the speaker you know nothing about the speaker you only hear this sentence I had been busy in the luggage van yes some passenger okay wonderful passenger aboard aircraft railway train bus so which you know so is it a bus or a car or a railway train come on make against there is no punishment for going wrong but there are rewards for being right railway train railway trains usually have luggage vans okay.

Aircrafts don't have buses do not have ships have cargo hold they do not have luggage van so Railway trains number one is this a passenger or an official or what may be a passenger may be an official but none else it has to be one of the two who is the listener we are we connected anywhere with railways maybe he is saying this to the passengers other passengers or maybe to other railway officials lovely where are they likely to be is it happening on telephone maybe but what is more likely in person it is quite likely that it is person.

What time do you think it might be you may not be able to say a.m. p.m.? but can you say is it before the departure of the train after the departure of the train before the arrival of the train after the arrival of the train what is please look at it carefully you see this is what language does language gives you more clues than there are in words from one sentence you are able to make out whether I should go with this person for a cup of tea or I should know many people say girls have greater ability to decide this.

I have not aware of any systematic study I have seen as many accidents with girls as with boys but you know all of us have this ability from one sentence with a stranger in the railway train we decide whether I should leave my purse with him or I should take my handkerchief to the toilet isn't that right is not that right how do we decide so please think where are they likely to be and what is the time you may not be able to say a.m. p.m. but you can say before after come on make a guess after the departure.

Any other guess after the arrival I will not hire any of you as detective any other guess train is about to depart the train is about to every bodies anxious where is the guard okay and the guard says I had been busy in the luggage van that is more likely others other guesses are also possible but what is more likely this is more likely okay where are they likely to be in a restaurant on the platform in the car come on the platform on the flat form because everyone is waiting for unless God gives the whistle how is the train going to go okay.

What is the topic what are they talking about to which this is the answer this is obviously the answer I had been busy in the luggage van what could have been the question where were you okay so they are talking about the absence of that person what variety of language is it a standard English it is it a informal formal what is your guess what is your guess is it friendly hostile slang what is it is formal you see this is where can I it what I'm going to say now is not related to linguistics.

But I must tell you see you know only one kind of English formal English but you need to know more now that you are about to step into the world you know you must know different kinds of English and the best way to know that is not through a course with series Choudhury the best way to know that is to read a read a variety of literature okay come back to it one sentence I had been busy in the luggage van can give you a lot of information.

Even when you are physically not there this is discourse this is an utterance in a context okay you have topic you have a speaker you have listener you have time you have place you have language okay what are the things you have close your eyes what makes a discourse a topic, a speaker, then a listener, then a time, then a place, then a language, come again close your eyes tell me what makes a discourse number one speaker listener topic time place like language at least some people add mood are you talking on phone are you on internet.

Are you on etcetera you know we can say all this in place in time these are the basic structure of these parameters make a discourse you know in other words many people call it and it is easy for you to remember who speaks to whom on what where and when come on tell me who speaks to whom on what where and when you can say in what language right that makes a discourse and that analysis that study and you see the interesting thing the miracle of nature the wonder of nature.

Nobody sat down and taught you this grammar but all of us from one sentence can make out if you hear some word like nameskarendi or kuichandi you can make out which part of the country that person comes from does he or she come from Warangal or move Nagar or maybe Thadapani puram do you can make out from wannar trends whether it is a boy or girl whether it's a young or old rich or poor standard speaker non-standard a speaker a variety of information.

So what is it is course it is course it and our trends in a context it can be one word it can be thanks it can be a long speech by all the Baba's all the shadows all the professor's you know we are all in the same business right any utterance is a context.

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What is a discourse?

- Any utterance in a context is discourse, e. g.:

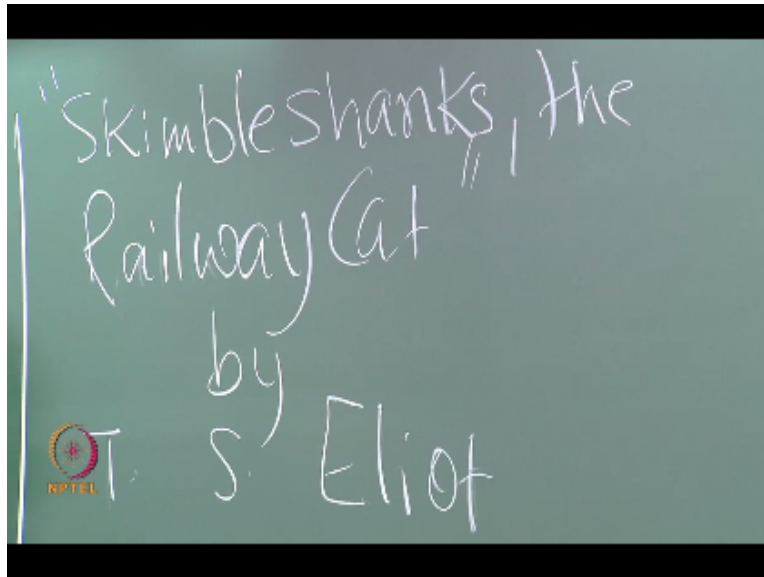
*At eleven forty-two with the signal overdue
And the passengers all frantic to a man
That's when I would appear and I'd saunter to
the rear
I'd been busy in the luggage van!*



In a context any utterance in a context is this course I am giving you the full context actually I took that sentence from a very famous poem I showed you parts of that poem do you remember

earlier when I was doing phrenology you can go to net please right and click I should have written it here it is from TS Eliot's cat poems let me write here.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:25)




The poem is called Skimble shanks the railway cat by T s Eliot I have taken these lines from this poem go to net Google ta Celia - skimble shanks wonderful hilarious video and underlying a great message as happens in any great literature so you see you get all the information here at 11:42 what is the time 11:42 with the signal overdue and the passengers all frantic - a man that is when I would appear the guard says.

I keep everybody waiting because I am an important person that is when I would appear and I would saunter to the rear I would walk this is saunter this is jogging you see we have all kinds of names for different kinds of motions I would saunter to the rear I had been busy nobody can ask me I'm such an important person I was checking the luggage van okay any utterance in a context what is the context where when to whom topic who what etcetera that is discourse it gives you entire social information am i clear to you say yes or no please sure okay lovely let's move on in other words these are the parameters of discourse.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:24)

Parameters of Discourse

- Topic
- Addresser
- Addressee
- Language
- Mode : Spoken, Written
- Setting : Place and Time




I am going to mail these slides to my age so do not worry okay topic a dresser a dressy language more it can be a spoken or written it can be X or Y you know these days there are more choices setting place time excreta that also means that language changes.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:48)

Variety of Language

- According to :
- Region : Dialect
- Class / Caste : Sociolect
- Topic : Register
- Intimacy : Style ...

...



There is variety any change actually okay.

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Equality of Dialects

- Change in any part of discourse changes language
- Languages change from place to place.
- All levels of structure of language change.
- All dialects are equally capable of any role.
- One of the dialects is a “standard” language.
- Language & Dialect : “Language is a dialect with an army and navy.” Max Weinreich (1943 C.)



Change in any part of this course can change language can change from place to place language can change you know and it changes not only just in pronunciation it changes not only in words it changes in all kinds of things sentence. The structure can differ when you are with an intimate friend you do not say I had been in the luggage van you say hi luggage van where were you in the luggage van or maybe LV and you use cryptic but it still gives complete information okay.

Language changes many other parameters language changes according to region so we have dialects there is no natural language which is spoken alike all over the world be the English be it might be which is what am I you know I and my people speak in north we are in Nepal be Telugu to you speak Telugu all alike all over Andhra or beyond Andhra there is a sizable population of Telugu speakers in Tamil Nadu and there tell who is different from the Telugu.

I had heard him Hyderabad similarly in Hyderabad I have friends from Warangal and Khammam they say that our Telugu is different from the Telugu spoken in Rajahmundry and they say that there tell who is different from the Telugu a spoken in monopoly chat or there are dialects regional variation is known as dialect then there are class and cost variations in India we have more cost related Brahmin Telugu Brahmin Tamil Brahmin the Brahmins do not say Selina.

There is a challenge a challenge am i right in anybody who speaks Tamil ear anybody who learnt Tamil here you should have learned Tamil before leaving okay do Brahmins they speak

like that children actually they do not say thirdly they said till come here okay similar things in Telugu you know Brahman Telugu is different from Christian Telugu from in NT remora Telugu why is Rasika release and what is his name he is my favorite candidate for chief minister.

I like his telling okay you see there are class and cost related differences topic registered for each subject the kind of English you use in chemistry is not the same we use for literary criticism is not the same they use in physics is not the same you know I was amazed once somebody from chemistry said mercury is liquid somebody from physics said it is solid they are describing the same thing he's like God you know some of us imagine God as a woman come to my part of the country we imagine God as a woman Durga , Kale, Lakshmi , Saraswathi .

We do not recognize Vishnu Krishna etc but in this part of the country you know that is nature so you have language according to topic you have language according to intimacy talking to a friend in the hostel in the bathroom maybe okay is one kind of language talking to a professor in web studio or in your you know laboratory is another kind of language it depends on the relay actually those who research these things say that change in any part of this course you change who language changes you change to whom language changes you change.

Where language changes any part of discourse changing also changes language some people say this is language this is dialect have you heard that in Hindi they say that what is the spoken in Bihar is a dialect of Hindi is spoken in Delhi actually there is nothing like language nothing like dialect there are all dialects but one dialect has got prestige of power if Narew means from Br then Bihar Hindi would be the standard in the unfortunately Nehru was from Allahabad so Allahabad Hindi became the standard Hindi similarly if imagine had Prakasham.


Being from Telangana then Telangana Telugu would have been the standard telugu not Angra telugu unfortunately Rakshan was from Andhra okay I am you know I am giving you gross examples I do not know if it is historically correct but somebody had said language is a dialect with an army and navy that means with power okay but all dialects are equal they are equally capable of any role many of us say engineering can be taught only in English do you believe that do you believe that any language can perform any function you can do neurosurgery.

In Telugu you can do a stock broking in telugu you can cheat in telugu you can write poetry in Telugu you can do anything you wish to you may have to borrow a few words is there a language which has not borrowed words English is the most borrowing language Sanskrit has also borrowed portion has also borrowed Greek and Latin have also borrowed purity in language is a myth there is nothing like that in reality all dialects can perform equally well or equally unwell it is people behind them who do that right. Let us look at some examples dialects.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:09)

Dialects

- English in U K ~ U S : anti : /ænti/ ~ /æntai/
- semi /semi/ ~ /semai/
- class /klas/ ~ /klæs/
- god /gɒd/ ~ /gad/
- laboratory /le'bɔ:retri/ ~ /'læbretəri/
- Multi-dimensional /mʌltidai'menʃnəl/ ~
/mʌltaidi'menʃnəl



Is it the same English that is spoken in the US and the UK look at the pronunciation in UK, AN TI is pronounced as everybody please anti and to make it long how is it pronounced antae but in the US and Thai it is the same language is it the same language these are dialectal differences look at S E M I how is it pronounced in the UK semi but in the us semi or C L S S in the UK clause how do you pronounce what class clause very long claws but in the UK in the us class how is it in the us class god in U K is god oh god.

Say that but in the us god oh god Joe opens come on say it again right similarly you know L O B A R or L A B O or a tea you are why in the UK it is laboratory but in the US next word what is the you what is the British pronunciation multidimensional but in the US multi-dimensional you know these are regional differences do not you have similar differences between

Tarragona telugu and Andhra Telugu I had always heard in Hyderabad Chara nature onna but once I happened to be in Visakhapatnam.

And the auto driver was at that time saying now go on and algo and I said what are you talking about Chara now Algona but he says no is an al governor okay so words are different pronunciation is it is different and it happens in all languages not just English okay look at even words differ between dialects in the UK you mend a bicycle or bike but in the US you fix a bicycle here we fix marriages we fix deals okay in the US you sign a bill but in the sorry in the UK but in the US it is check.

What is biscuit in US cookie what is canteen in US what is can in UK tin what is candy in UK sweets what is a bus in UK coach okay what is a truck in UK lorry you see and we what is petrol in US gas what is a flat in us apart do you see this is how differ can you give me some examples are differences between Visakhapatnam Warangal and carpa this will be a sure question for you at the end semester examination okay.

Write an essay on regional differences among different dialects of Telugu or Hindi okay start thinking you see education does not mean only what is offered to you education also means awareness of world around you. Everything cannot be taught it is not possible it is not necessary you must be sensitive to the world around you okay.

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Dialects of English in England

- Received Pronunciation ~ Midlands: sun :
/sʌn/ ~ /sun/, cut /kʌt/ ~ /kut/, love :
/lʌv/ ~ /luv/, enough /i'nʌf/ ~ /l'nuf/,
market /'makit/ ~ /markit/, garden
/ga:dən/ ~ /gardən/



Even within you know let alone US and UK there are too far apart they take seven hours of flying time between London and New York but even within a tiny country like England you can drive across England in three hours in such a tiny country also you know there are difference in London E S un sorry in the received standard pronunciation of English S U and his son but in places like Manchester there is a wonderful engineering college in Manchester University Institute of Science and Technology.

They call it you missed it is a wonderful College like IIT you know they have all kinds of disciplines okay so there you know s UN is soon they do not see some L O V E could you know I happen to have studied in Manchester and one day you know our driver was taking us for an excursion so and driver was also the guide so he said no children we are going to take a shortcut what a shortcut I had when I had to entertain English all my life I had heard it shortcut but he was taking shortcut and then you know you start hearing frequently at the bus stop you will hear suppose you know the girl is talking on phone and the boy is waiting there.

So the boy suddenly shouts here is both Below what is what is he saying here is boss my love you know so you can boost me you know dialects differ one can have a pronunciation the other can and a B pronunciation one kind of a word the other kind of B word but they are all equal never look down upon a speaker of any other language or dialect because they are speaking they are using the same god-given system or nature given system you know there are differences in received pronunciation market you do not pronounce in earth but lots of 98% people in England pronounce they say market they do not say market okay.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:38)

Cockney English

- What 'arm is there in my leavin' Lisson Grove?
- Then I disappears and leaves 'er on 'er own to enjoy it.
- The rine in Spine stais minely in the pline.
- In 'artford, 'ereford and 'ampshire 'urricanes 'ardly hever 'appen.



(From *My Fair Lady* by George B Shaw)

Class related differences class related you know in if you go to London you find you know those girls shop girls taxi drivers and the hotel waiters a lot of them speak what is called cockney in cockney they do not pronounce the initial H at the beginning of the word so what is this sentence they pronounce what arm is there in leaving listen groove there are disappear and leave sir you know I takes is a standard English it should be I disappear I leave okay.

Look at the third sentence what is it in standard English what is that is cockney in standard English what is it the rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain but in cockney this is the rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain and this is our Australians also speak in Australia it is not waves that beat on the beach it is wives that beat on the beach okay when you go to Sydney and somebody asks you did you come here to die and you should say yes in to die in Sydney is today okay these are dialectal differences it happens.

You know in my part of Bihar in my part of India actually Hindi in Bihar we do not say shell we do not say English we do not say Shankar which is Shankar and if you say sure then all of us will tell you why are you hissing like a snake doing shush like Bengalis okay you know there are these look at this cockney in art food Alfred and amp shear actually it should be Hartford Hereford Hampshire then hurricanes hardly ever happen this is cockney different spellings.

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Dialects

- English in U K ~ U S : Spelling: colour ~ color
centre ~ center
realise ~ realize
oesophagus ~ esophagus



In between us same word written differently okay.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:59)

Hindi

- Hindi in Bihar ~ Delhi : gənji: ~ bənijan "vest",
həm ~ mæ "l", singhara ~ səmsə "a
kind of snack", ujla ~ səfed "white",
bhat ~ tsawəl "rice", roti ~ tsapati
"flat bread", tempo ~ auto (rickshaw)
scooter "a 3-wheeled vehicle for hire"



Look at you know I have also given you example from Indy I expect you will make your own table of examples from Telugu okay Hindi in Bihar and Delhi compare.

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Hindi

- Hindi in Bihar ~ Delhi : gānji: ~ bānijan “vest”,
hām ~ mæ “I”, singhara ~ sāmōsa “ a
kind snack”, ujla ~ sāfed “white”, bhat
~ tsabəl “rice”, roti ~ tsāpati “flat
bread”, tempo ~ auto (rickshaw) /
scooter “a 3-wheeled vehicle for hire”




In what the vests that men we are wear under their shirt in Bihar is called Gong j i but in Delhi it is Bunyan my daily friends why do not you have below Valley you know how crude can you get Gong GI can also mean a lady without hair okay in Bihar we do not say my jaw tongue who's a Hamza if you say my jaw tongue people will laugh at you this is why are you doing man like a goat okay each region has its own peculiarity but in Delhi they say man in Patna you can never buy a samosa in partner it is singhara okay.

Like that you know in partner you never eat travel is raw rice we eat boiled rice which is bath okay so there are those differences in Hyderabad you take auto in Delhi you take school in Bihar Patna you take temple the same three-wheeler thing in names different.

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Class Differences

<u>U</u>	<u>Non- U</u>
• bicycle	cycle
• dinner jacket	dress suit
• vegetables	greens
• scent	perfume
• ill	sick
• looking-glass	mirror
• spectacles	glasses




There are class related differences upper class lower class in English upper class people have bicycles they do not have cycle they wear dinner jacket they eat vegetables the huge scent they fall ill they used looking glass there were a spectacles but working-class people they go on cycle their dress suit they take greens if they can afford it greens are very expensive in England they use perfume they fall sick they use mirror they use glasses similar things.

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Class / caste Words in Maithili

<u>U</u>	<u>Non-U</u>	<u>Glossary</u>
• dʒə:l	pa:ni	“water”
• tərka:ri:	ti:mən	vegetable
• strigən	dʒənɪdʒati	women
• nena	butru:	children
• nɔn, nu:n	ni:mək	salt
• Kalhi	behan	tomorrow



Can happen in any language in my mother tongue yesterday when I was preparing for this lecture I looked at my flea and I found we also have similar differences you know I belong to upper caste upper class in my village I never say give me pine I will say give me John water


we do not take teaming you know everything is fixed the boy likes the girl families have agreed on dowry how many people would come Brock.

What suddenly the grandmother of the boy hears that the girl is saying Thiemann rather than Turk REO the girl is lower caste she will ruin the generations to come the boy cries the girl cries what the marriage does not happen okay all the sad songs are played right people can have a strong attitude even to minor things in social aspects of language not in grammatical aspects of language.

(Refer Slide Time: 35:03)

**Topic Related Variation, or
Register - 1**

- The first step proceeds at an average rate k_r and the second at an average rate k_p , and both compete with processes of RNA and protein degradation that proceed on average at the rates r and p , respectively. (These rate constants need not be constants at all, but could actually vary with transcription factor concentration, polymerase activity and many other similar regulatory processes...




Topic related differences can you tell me which subject this sentence comes from look at it carefully man you guys claim to have studied Sciences and engineering biochemistry come on kinetics can happen anywhere don't cheat me please chemical come on folks okay you see though these border lines are kin which this is actually biophysics I deliberately chose something difficult.

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**Topic Related Variation, or
Register - 2**

- When words are used in connected speech, they may be pronounced with varying degrees of emphasis, and this results in varying degrees of deviations from the citation form, which can be taken as most emphatic, phonetically the full form of the word...




And this phonology phonetics phonology obviously, You know how do you know this is phonetics phonology what gives you that clue no tell me to give me that word you have words like stress the words like connected speech you have words like pronunciation you have words like emphasis okay whereas in the earlier example.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:27)

**Topic Related Variation, or
Register - 1**

- The first step proceeds at an average rate k_r and the second at an average rate k_p , and both compete with processes of RNA and protein degradation that proceed on average at the rates r and p , respectively. (These rate constants need not be constants at all, but could actually vary with transcription factor concentration, polymerase activity and many other similar regulatory processes...



You have words like rate average rate you have are in a you have protein you have the degradation rate of degradation okay. You have things like concentration polymer etcetera do you see the point it is the density of particular kinds of words okay which keeps you the clue what you are looking at and your mind automatically captures that even before you realize that

you are listening to biophysics you know you are listening to biophysics okay there is a grammar super grammar working in your mind similarly.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:12)

Variation according to Intimacy between Participants

- You are most cordially invited to grace the occasion of the happy wedding of our son... with ... daughter of ... : **Frozen**
- Will you be kind enough to attend the wedding of our son... with ... daughter of... : **Formal**
- Please, join us at the wedding of my son... with ... daughter of ... : **Intimate**

 Dear Vicky, come over for the wedding of ... :
Casual

You know degrees of intimacy imagine a situation you know I imagine a situation only three or four years of later you are going to have an accident in your life you will be asked to get married okay and your parents are going to print a card okay so there will be one kind of card Europe if your parents would if I am still around and you have given good picture of me to your parents then your parents will invite me what would they write would they say hi dear series come what would they say in Telugu forget English write an invitation card for you.

Son inviting your sons teacher tell me Namesake Mundi wagyu Nara okay then come on tell me oh come on give me the full thing please capture my friend come on please make a mistake does not matter you see we are experimenting we are playing a game okay so what your sister is getting married invite me to your sister's marriage give me a good very flowery formal telugu we all do that even in mike you know I wish I had brought that first three lines are nothing except honor to the addressee okay from mundane Picasa feed the tongue.

You know you are the source of light you are this you are that but that is necessary if you don't do that people might take offense come on give me some example okay forget that suppose you are inviting your friend from B Tech with whom you used to go to Terra Moni used to do quote-

unquote bad things you are inviting him to your wedding what would you say would you print the card and say dear so-and-so I am most honored.

To what are you say everybody please .I will give you 30 seconds write it on your notebook and then read it to me 30 seconds right what would you tell your best friend that you are going to get married next Monday please join me on that sad occasion what would you say in Telugu or in English either way whatever you would use with your friend somebody when I asked this question last semester somebody wrote Wow finally someone has agreed to marry me please come okay.

What would you write finished god you guys are so low on imagination nothing contradict Telugu or English did you need something excuse me nothing sorry what a pity give me something we are still saying the same thing in all of these fours you know linguistic journal literature in linguistics describes it as a style a style is the variation of language depending upon intimacy between the a dresser in the addressee so you can have levels you can have degrees you can have frozen is style.


Look at the use of passive voice.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:41)

**Variation according to Intimacy
between Participants**

- You are most cordially invited to grace the occasion of the happy wedding of our son... with ... daughter of ... : **Frozen**
- Will you be kind enough to attend the wedding of our son... with ... daughter of... : **Formal**
- Please, join us at the wedding of my son... with ... daughter of ... : **Intimate**

Dear Vicky, come over for the wedding of ... :
Casual

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Your most cordially invited passive voice it is not saying I am inviting you are most cordially invited to grace the occasion of the happy wedding of our son x with y daughter of A V okay


this is frozen is prime u-unless frozen a little warm maybe people you know but do not know very well so you can say will you be kind enough to attend you have you are more being more direct there can be intimate please join us at the wedding of my son it is a transit or casual you know you know each other. So well that you know you really do not have to worry you can get away with anything you can just say hi come over dear Vicky come over for the wedding of X or Y the point once again come back to it the point I am making is the following languages different.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:52)

Variety of Language

- According to :
- Region : Dialect
- Class / Caste : Sociolect
- Topic : Register
- Intimacy : Style ...

...



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Actually any change looks at the first line of this slide.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:56)

Equality of Dialects

- Change in any part of discourse changes language
- Languages change from place to place.
- All levels of structure of language change.
- All dialects are equally capable of any role.
- One of the dialects is a “standard” language.
- Language & Dialect : “Language is a dialect with an army and navy.” Max Weinreich (1943 C.)



Change in any part of this course you change the speaker you change the listener everything is the same it is still host, in it is still dining hall, it is still on the dining table, it is still dinner in the evening, but in place of your friend X you have your teacher why everything will change in friend of your in place of your friend X from your hostel. You have friend called why from another hostel still language changes so the language will change according to address.

Her address a topic place time etc any change there are names for all of these things and discourse analysis studies all of these things what I may do is I may give you a paragraph of spoken text at the examination and I may tell you please tell me who is speaking to whom where when on what etcetera okay well ladies and gentlemen thank you have a good day we meet here tomorrow again at 9’ o clock and continue this discussion thank you have a good day.

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Funded by
Department of Higher Education
Ministry of Human Resources Development
Government of India
www.nptel.ac.in
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