LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL CLASS

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AGENDA

- 1. WHAT IS **SOCIAL CLASS**?
- 2. LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL CLASS
- 3. REGIONAL VARIATION VS. SOCIAL CLASS VARIATION
- 4. RESEARCHING SOCIAL CLASS LANGUAGE VARIATION
- 5. LANGUAGE USE AND SOCIAL CLASS CONCEPTS





1A. WHAT IS SOCIAL CLASS?

- A LAYER OF A SOCIETY THAT IS CHARACTERIZED BY A SPECIFIC AMOUNT OF WEALTH, PRESTIGE AND POWER
- DEFINES AN INDIVIDUAL'S OR A GROUP'S STANDARD OF LIVING AND LIFE PROSPECTS
- HOW IS SOCIAL CLASS MEASURED?

OBJECTIVELY: ECONOMICS

SUBJECTIVELY: PRESTIGE, STATUS, POWER AND PERCEPTION











- A PERSON MIGHT NOT HAVE A LOT OF INCOME BUT FOR SUBJECTIVE REASONS,
 CAN STILL BE IN A HIGHER SOCIAL CLASS
- A PERSON'S OCCUPATION DOESN'T ALWAYS REFLECT THEIR INCOME
- A PERSON'S **FAMILY NAME** CAN DETERMINE THEIR SOCIAL CLASS









1C. WHAT IS SOCIAL CLASS?



- HOME ASSIGNMENT: DISCUSSION FORUM
- ANALYZE THE SOCIETY THAT YOU ARE CURRENTLY LIVING IN....
 - A. WHAT ARE THE SOCIAL CLASSES THAT EXIST?
 - B. HOW ARE THOSE SOCIAL CLASSES DETERMINED?







 AS HUMAN BEINGS, WE MAKE VERY QUICK FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF PEOPLE BASED ON THEIR:

CLOTHING, ACCESSORIES, PERSONAL STYLE BEHAVIOR, NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION LANGUAGE USE CAR, HOUSE, NEIGHBORHOOD EDUCATION

- THE FIRST IMPRESSION SYSTEM ISN'T ALWAYS RIGHT!
- WE CAN POSITION OURSELVES AS BELONGING TO ONE SOCIAL CLASS, WHEN WE
 ACTUALLY BELONG TO ANOTHER



- RESEARCH SHOWS THAT THERE IS A CLOSE CONNECTION BETWEEN SOCIAL CLASS AND LANGUAGE USE CHOICES.
- SOCIOLECT: A DISTINCT VARIATION OF A LANGUAGE THAT IS USED BY MEMBERS OF A SPECIFIC SOCIAL CLASS
- IN MULTILINGUAL SOCIETIES, MEMBERS OF DIFFERING SOCIAL CLASSES MIGHT CHOOSE TO SPEAK DIFFERENT LANGUAGES
- FRENCH USE IN EUROPE (ARISTOCRACY)
- ENGLISH USE IN INDIA (HIGHER SOCIAL CLASSES)

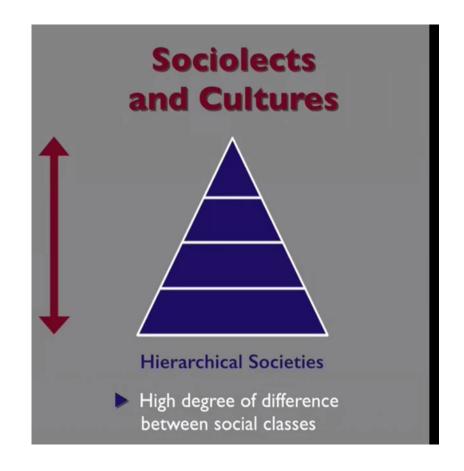


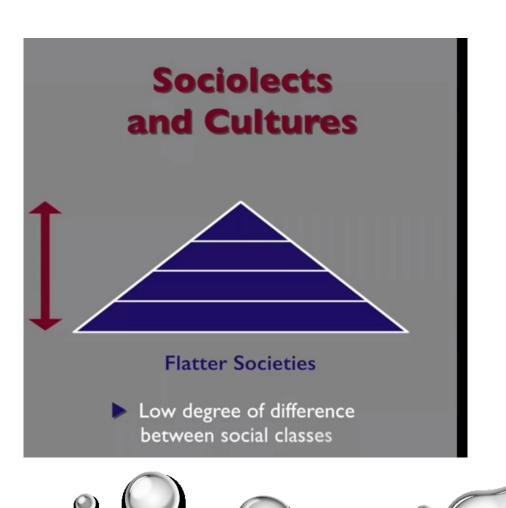






2B. LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL CLASS



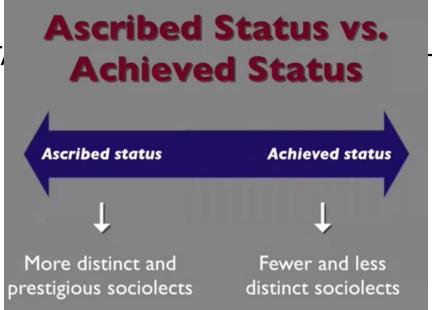


2©. LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL CLASS: SOCIOLECTS AND CULTURES

- THE PEOPLE AT THE TOP OF HIERARCHICAL SOCIETIES HAVE VERY DISTINCT SOCIOLECTS
- IN FLATTER SOCIETIES, THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN SOCIOLECTS IS NOT AS CLEAR
- ASCRIBED STATUS: STATUS THAT IS ASSIGNED INVOLUNTARILY AT BIRTH OR

LATER IN LIFE

• ACHIEVED STATUS: ST



HARD WORK



2D. LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL CLASS: SOCIOLECTS AND SOCIAL CLASS IN UK

- THE UK IS A HIERARCHICAL SOCIETY WITH A LOT OF ASCRIBED STATUS BASED ON FAMILY NAME
- THERE ARE A LOT OF SOCIOLECTS WITH DISTINCT DEGREES OF PRESTIGE AND STATUS ASSOCIATED WITH THEM
- UPPER CLASS SOCIOLECT: RECEIVED PRONUNCIATION (RP) "THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH"





2E. LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL CLASS: SOCIOLECTS AND SOCIAL CLASS IN THE UK

A LOT OF HIRING DECISIONS ARE MADE BASED ON HOW SOMEONE SPEAKS

MARRYING FROM ONE SOCIAL CLASS TO ANOTHER IS NOT VERY COMMON

FOR AN EXAMPLE OF SOCIOLECTS AND SOCIAL CLASS IN THE UK, WATCH THE

MOVIE:

MY FAIR LADY











- INDIA IS A HIERARCHICAL SOCIETY WITH MANY DISTINCT LAYERS
- THE CLASS THAT YOU'RE BORN INTO IS THE ONE THAT YOU STAY IN FOR LIFE (OFTEN DECIDED BY FAMILY NAME)
- SOCIAL CLASS INDICATORS:

ENGLISH LANGUAGE USE DIALECT CHOICES LANGUAGE CHOICES







2G. LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL CLASS: SOCIAL CLASS LANGUAGE VARIATION IN CANADA

- NOT A HIERARCHICAL SOCIETY
- ONLY THREE SOCIAL CLASSES (UPPER, MIDDLE AND LOWER)
- NO DISTINCT SOCIOLECTS



3. REGIONAL VARIATION VS. SOCIAL CLASS VARIATION

- REGIONAL VARIATION: LANGUAGE DIFFERENCES DEPENDING UPON THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA THE USERS LIVE IN
- WHICH IS MORE POWERFUL? SOCIAL CLASS VARIATION OR REGIONAL VARIATION

THE UK:

UPPER CLASSES – SOCIAL CLASS VARIATION (SOCIOLECT)
LOWER CLASSES – REGIONAL VARIATION

INDIA:

ALL CLASSES - SOCIAL CLASS VARIATION (SOCIOLECT)







WILLIAM LABOV (1960'S)

THIS RESEARCH FOCUSED ON THE LANGUAGE THAT SALES STAFF CHOSE TO USE WITH CUSTOMERS IN THREE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENT STORES, EACH CATERING TO DIFFERENT SOCIAL CLASSES

RESULTS: THE SALES STAFF ADJUSTED THEIR LANGUAGE USE TO THAT OF THEIR CLIENTELE, ALLOWING RESEARCHERS TO IDENTIFY **CLEAR SOCIOLECTS**







• **PETER TRUDGILL** (1960'S/1970'S)

RESEARCHERS CREATED A SOCIAL INDEX, HAD PARTICIPANTS SELF-IDENTIFY AS BEING PART OF A PARTICULAR SOCIAL CLASS, AND THEN ANALYZED THEIR LANGUAGE USE

RESULTS: THE HIGHER THE SOCIAL CLASS THE PARTICIPANTS SELF-IDENTIFIED WITH, THE CLOSER TO THE PRESTIGE VARIATION OF THE LANGUAGE THEY SPOKE. **FIVE DISTINCT SOCIAL CLASSES** WERE IDENTIFIED BY ANALYZING LANGUAGE FEATURES OF THE DIFFERENT SOCIOLECTS.



LABOV AND TRUDGILL

SPEAKERS CAN **STRATEGICALLY CHOOSE** TO USE ONE SOCIOLECT OVER ANOTHER IN ORDER TO ASSOCIATE THEMSELVES WITH A PARTICULAR SOCIAL CLASS



CURRENT RESEARCH

FOCUSES ON **INDIVIDUAL LANGUAGE CHOICES** THAT PEOPLE MAKE, IN SPECIFIC SITUATIONS, DEPENDING UPON HOW THEY WANT TO BE PERCEIVED



 MATCHED GUISE TESTING: PARTICIPANTS RATE SPEAKERS ON THEIR SOCIAL CLASS, WEALTH, INTELLIGENCE, ETC., BASED ONLY UPON HOW THEY SPEAK

RESULTS: IF A PERSON CHANGED HOW THEY SPOKE, PARTICIPANTS WOULD RATE THEM IN A DIFFERENT SOCIAL CLASS

5A. LANGUAGE USE AND SOCIAL CLASS CONCEPTS: STYLE

• STYLE: INDIVIDUAL LANGUAGE USE CHOICES, ON A SCALE OF FORMAL TO INFORMAL, BASED UPON CONTEXT OR HOW WE WANT TO BE PERCEIVED FORMAL LANGUAGE: PERCEIVED AS BEING "THE STANDARD" INFORMAL LANGUAGE: FOCUS IS ON EQUALITY, NOT POWER

 STYLE IS CLOSELY RELATED TO SOCIOLECTS, SOCIAL CLASS AND LANGUAGE USE CHOICES

UPPER CLASS SOCIOLECTS ARE TYPICALLY MORE FORMAL LOWER CLASS SOCIOLECTS ARE TYPICALLY MORE INFORMAL







- **REGISTER**: COMMUNICATION SHORTCUTS DEVELOPED BY A GROUP OF PEOPLE WHO REGULARLY COMMUNICATE TOGETHER TO BE AS EFFICIENT AS POSSIBLE
- REGISTER DEPENDS ON:

THE TOPIC
WHO YOU'RE TALKING TO
WHERE YOU'RE TALKING
WHY YOU'RE TALKING



- THERE ARE 5 MAIN CATEGORIES OF REGISTER:
 - 1. STATIC
 - 2. FORMAL
 - 3. CONSULTATIVE
 - 4. CASUAL
 - 5. INTIMATE



- STATIC REGISTER: A SET OF LANGUAGE USE THAT NEVER CHANGES
 THE LORD'S PRAYER
 CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS
 LEGAL DOCUMENTS
- FORMAL REGISTER: VERY FORMAL, ONE-WAY COMMUNICATION SPEECHES LECTURES PRONOUNCEMENTS







5E. LANGUAGE USE AND SOCIAL CLASS CONCEPTS: REGISTER

- CONSULTATIVE REGISTER: USED IN GROUPS OF TWO OR MORE PEOPLE, WHERE ONE PERSON, THE "KNOWER", PROVIDES INFORMATION OR ADVICE DOCTOR-PATIENT LAWYER-CLIENT
- CASUAL REGISTER: AN INFORMAL STYLE OF COMMUNICATION USED AMONGST PEOPLE WHO ARE SOCIALLY EQUAL (FRIENDS/PEERS) INSIDE JOKES VOCABULARY IS UNIQUE TO THE GROUP

COMMON SPECIFIC PHRASES

5F. LANGUAGE USE AND SOCIAL CLASS CONCEPTS:

REGISTER

INTIMATE REGISTER: AN INFORMAL STYLE OF LANGUAGE USED BETWEEN
PEOPLE WHO ARE VERY CLOSE (FAMILY MEMBERS, SPOUSES, ETC.) THAT IS
CHARACTERIZED BY EMOTIONAL COMMUNICATION
INTONATION
PET PHRASES AND NICKNAMES
NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION

- THE HIGHER SOCIAL CLASSES TEND TO USE MORE FORMAL REGISTERS
- THE LOWER SOCIAL CLASSES TEND TO USE MORE INFORMAL REGISTERS

5G. LANGUAGE USE AND SOCIAL CLASS CONCEPTS: POLITENESS

- POLITENESS: LANGUAGE CHOICES THAT WE MAKE WHEN WE'RE SPEAKING WITH SOMEONE, TO MAKE HIM OR HER FEEL COMFORTABLE NOT IMPOSING ON SOMEONE NOT DIRECTLY ASKING SOMEONE FOR SOMETHING
- FACE THREATENING ACT (FTA): SOMETHING THAT A PERSON DOES OR SAYS
 THAT MAKES THE OTHER PERSON FEEL UNCOMFORTABLE, EMBARRASSED OR
 THREATENED
 - USED WHEN DELIBERATELY TRYING NOT TO BE POLITE



- **POSITIVE POLITENESS**: "I RESPECT YOU AND I WANT YOU TO RESPECT ME." COMPLIMENTARY, PROFESSIONAL
- NEGATIVE POLITENESS: "I WANT SOMETHING FROM YOU."
 INGRATIATING
 PUTTING THE OTHER PERSON ABOVE YOURSELF

51. LANGUAGE USE AND SOCIAL CLASS CONCEPTS: POLITENESS

LANGUAGE USE STRATEGIES FOR NEGATIVE POLITENESS:

HEDGING – HESITATING, SHOWING LITTLE CONFIDENCE

PESSIMISM – USING NEGATIVE LANGUAGE

INDICATING DEFERENCE – PUTTING THE OTHER PERSON ABOVE YOURSELF IN

TERMS OF POWER

APOLOGIZING – EXCUSING YOURSELF FOR IMPOSING

IMPERSONALIZATION – TAKING YOURSELF OUT OF THE PICTURE









BALD ON-RECORD STRATEGY:

THE SPEAKER DOESN'T CARE IF S/HE USES FACE THREATENING ACTS, EMBARRASSES OR MAKES THE HEARER UNCOMFORTABLE

URGENT SITUATIONS
TASK-ORIENTED SITUATIONS
MAKING STRONG REQUESTS
GIVING WARNINGS



POSITIVE POLITENESS STRATEGY:

THE SPEAKER ASSUMES THAT A FRIENDLY, RESPECTFUL AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONSHIP EXISTS WITH THE HEARER

ATTENDING TO THE HEARER AVOIDING DISAGREEMENTS ASSUMING AGREEMENT HEDGING AN OPINION



NEGATIVE POLITENESS STRATEGY:

THE SPEAKER KNOWS AND ACKNOWLEDGES THAT S/HE IS IMPOSING ON THE OTHER PERSON

BEING INDIRECT
APOLOGIZING
MINIMIZING THE IMPOSITION
PLURALIZING THE RESPONSIBILITY



OFF-RECORD INDIRECT STRATEGY:

A COMPLETE AVOIDANCE OF ANY FACE THREATENING ACT

GIVING HINTS

BEING VAGUE

BEING SARCASTIC/MAKING JOKES





5N. LANGUAGE USE AND SOCIAL CLASS CONCEPTS









50. LANGUAGE USE AND SOCIAL CLASS CONCEPTS: LANGUAGE USE AND SOCIAL CLASS

- STUDENTS NEED TO BE AWARE OF ANY LANGUAGE VARIATION THAT EXISTS IN THE LANGUAGE THAT THEY ARE LEARNING:
- SOCIOLECTS
- STYLE
- REGISTER
- POLITENESS

