

6

INTRODUCTION to SOCIOLINGUISTICS AND THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Adeniyi Oyeyemi Folakemi Ph.D

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Copyright Page	ii
Preface	iii
Acknowledgements	v
Table of Contents	vi

CHAPTER ONE:

- General Introduction
- Language and Society
- Sociolinguistics and Sociology of Language
- Overview
- Discussion

CHAPTER TWO:

- The nature and scope of Language
- Functions of language
- Forms of Language
- Discussion

CHAPTER THREE:

- The Concepts and Scope of Sociolinguistics
- Focus of Sociolinguistics
- Definitions of Sociolinguistics
- Contributions of Sociolinguistics to the Society

CHAPTER FOUR:

- Theories of language acquisition
- Langue and Parole
- Competence and performance
- Discussion

CHAPTER FIVE:

- Language and Social Factors
- Social Class
- Social Context
- Geographical Origin
- Ethnicity
- Nationality
- Gender
- Age
- Occupations
- Discussion

CHAPTER SIX:

- Language Varieties and Language Variation in Society
- Standard Language
- Characteristics of Restricted and Elaborated Code
- Regional Variety
- Relationship between Regional and Local Dialects to the Standard Language
- Dialect
- Relationship between Dialect and Language
- Idiolect
- Sociolect
- Style

- Register (Mode of Discourse, Field of Discourse, Tenor of discourse)
- Discussion

41

CHAPTER SEVEN:

- Pidgin
- Varieties of Pidgin
- Creole
- Lingual Franca
- Discussion

53

CHAPTER EIGHT:

- Codes
- Diglossia
- Characteristics of Diglossia (High and Low Varieties)
- Discussion

59

CHAPTER NINE:

- Bilingualism and Multilingualism
- Discussion

66

CHAPTER TEN:

- Concepts of Code Switching and Code Mixing
- The Differences between Code Switching and Code Mixing
- Discussion

77

CHAPTER ELEVEN:

- Speech Community
- Speech Community in Nigeria
- Discussion

84

viii

CHAPTER TWELVE:

- Nigerian English
- Features of Nigerian English
- Phonological Features
- Grammatical Features
- Lexical Features
- Discussion

93

CHAPTER THIRTEEN:

- Language Planning
- Types of Planning
- Facts about Languages in General and English Language in Particular
- Discussion

101

CHAPTER FOURTEEN:

- The Language Policy and the Place of English in the Education System
- Language Policy and Education in Nigeria
- Language in Pre-Primary Education
- Language in Primary Education
- Language in Secondary Education
- Language in Higher Education
- Language in Teacher Education
- Discussion

110

ix

CHAPTER FIFTEEN:

-Sociolinguistics Terminologies

129

CHAPTER SIXTEEN:

- The History of English Language
- The History of English Language in Nigeria
- Functions of English Language in Nigeria

138

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND FURTHER READING

196

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Sociology and Linguistics are the two major fields in sociolinguistics and any discussion of the relationship between these two terms, or of the various functions of language in society, should begin with some attempts to define each of these terms. *Society* is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes. By such a definition 'society' becomes a very comprehensive concept, as there are different kinds of societies (which would be discovered in the course of the various discussions that follow). An equally comprehensive definition of language would also be necessary: a *language* is what the members of a particular society speak.

However, as would be seen later, speech in almost any society can take many very different forms, and just what forms we should choose to discuss when we attempt to describe the language of a society may prove to be a contentious matter. Sometimes too, a society may be plurilingual; that is, many speakers may use more than one language, in whatever way language is defined, it should be noted that the definitions of language and society are not independent: the definition of language includes in it a reference to society.

When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. In most cases that code will be something we may also want to call a language. We should