

BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS

- ① Psycholinguistics : Language is the reflection of the feelings of human mind and soul.
- ② Ethnolinguistics : The study of the relationship between language and culture that how languages encode cultural knowledge.
- ③ Sociolinguistics : Sociolinguistics is the study of how language interacts with society. It explores how social factors like class, gender, ethnicity and age influence language use and how language reflects cultural identities and social hierarchies.

Varieties of Language

Language varies geographical regions.

The following are the important language varieties:

- ① Dialect : Dialect is a specific form of language spoken by people in a particular geographical region, social class or community. It includes distinct variations in vocabulary, grammar and accent/phonunciation.

E.g: Biscuit - British Eng | Cookie - US → Vocabulary
/kæ/ - New York | /kə:/ - Boston → Pronunciation

- ② Idiolect : It refers to the unique and individual language habits of a particular person. It may be influenced by various factors such as region, culture, education, social background and personal experience.
- ③ Register : It refers to the variations in language use depending on the social context, purpose and audience. Register affects tone, word choice, grammar and even the structure of communication.

- ④ Pidgin: Pidgin is a simplified form of language that develops as a means of communication between people who do not share a common language. Pidgins emerge in situations where speakers of different languages need to interact regularly.
- ⑤ Creole: Creole refers to a fully developed, stable language that arises from a pidgin one, it is adopted as a native language by a community and passed down to subsequent generations.
- ⑥ Standard Language: A language variety which is codified and given formal status for use in official communication, education media, government and other institutional settings.
eg: Hindi, English - in India
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