

Sociolect:

- A dialect associated with a social group

Bilingualism: Simply means knowing more than two languages. Refers to individuals

Diglossia: High and Low varieties exist. Rigid and structured. Linked to speech communities

Dialect & Language: Mutual intelligible? Social and political factors? Grey area example: Chinese, dialects are mutually unintelligible when spoken, but they share the same writing system.

Pidgin: No one's native language

Creole: Taught to children as a first language

Creole continuum:

- Acrolect: Closest to superstrate
- Mesolect
- Basilect: Closest to substrate/Furthest from superstrate

Superstrate languages: Eg. Portuguese, French, English. Colonization? Vocabulary, lexicon

Substrate languages: Eg. African, Asian languages. Grammar

Code Mixing: Rapid alternation between varieties at a word or phrase level

Code Switching: Alternations across sentences or clause boundaries. Must fit with the grammatical systems of both languages

*Note the case of Lexical borrowing

Possible reasons for code choice: 1) Identity, 2) Functional reason, 3) Domain (Situation Eg. Setting, topic, formality, mark role difference, participants)