

## 1: Language in Austen's Pride and Prejudice

*Language and Prejudice (A Longman Topics Reader) / Edition 1 About 30 readings for students of writing demonstrate the power of language in current issues relating to society, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, age, and ableism.*

Historical approaches[ edit ] The first psychological research conducted on prejudice occurred in the s. This research attempted to prove white supremacy. One article from which reviewed 73 studies on race concluded that the studies seemed "to indicate the mental superiority of the white race". In the s and s, this perspective began to change due to the increasing concern about anti-Semitism. At the time, theorists viewed prejudice as pathological and they thus looked for personality syndromes linked with racism. Theodor Adorno believed that prejudice stemmed from an authoritarian personality ; he believed that people with authoritarian personalities were the most likely to be prejudiced against groups of lower status. He described authoritarians as "rigid thinkers who obeyed authority, saw the world as black and white , and enforced strict adherence to social rules and hierarchies". Allport claimed that prejudice is a natural and normal process for humans. According to him, "The human mind must think with the aid of categoriesâ€. Once formed, categories are the basis for normal prejudgment. We cannot possibly avoid this process. Orderly living depends upon it. According to Marilyn Brewer , prejudice "may develop not because outgroups are hated, but because positive emotions such as admiration, sympathy, and trust are reserved for the ingroup. The ultimate attribution error occurs when ingroup members " 1 attribute negative outgroup behavior to dispositional causes more than they would for identical ingroup behavior , and 2 attribute positive outgroup behavior to one or more of the following causes: Her theory defines prejudices as being social defences, distinguishing between an obsessional character structure, primarily linked with anti-semitism, hysterical characters, primarily associated with racism, and narcissistic characters, linked with sexism. Social psychologists Quattrone and Jones conducted a study demonstrating this with students from the rival schools Princeton University and Rutgers University. Participants predicted a much greater similarity between out-group members the rival school than between members of their in-group. The justification-suppression model of prejudice was created by Christian Crandall and Amy Eshleman. This conflict causes people to search for justification for disliking an out-group, and to use that justification to avoid negative feelings cognitive dissonance about themselves when they act on their dislike of the out-group. The realistic conflict theory states that competition between limited resources leads to increased negative prejudices and discrimination. This can be seen even when the resource is insignificant. The hostility was lessened after the two competing camps were forced to cooperate on tasks to achieve a common goal. ITT posits that outgroup prejudice and discrimination is caused when individuals perceive an outgroup to be threatening in some way. ITT defines four threats: Realistic threats Intergroup anxiety Negative stereotypes Realistic threats are tangible, such as competition for a natural resource or a threat to income. Intergroup anxiety is a feeling of uneasiness experienced in the presence of an outgroup or outgroup member, which constitutes a threat because interactions with other groups cause negative feelings e. Negative stereotypes are similarly threats, in that individuals anticipate negative behaviour from outgroup members in line with the perceived stereotype for example, that the outgroup is violent. Often these stereotypes are associated with emotions such as fear and anger. ITT differs from other threat theories by including intergroup anxiety and negative stereotypes as threat types. Additionally, social dominance theory states that society can be viewed as group-based hierarchies. In competition for scarce resources such as housing or employment, dominant groups create prejudiced "legitimizing myths" to provide moral and intellectual justification for their dominant position over other groups and validate their claim over the limited resources. Prejudice can be a central contributing factor to depression. Paul Bloom argues that while prejudice can be irrational and have terrible consequences, it is natural and often quite rational. This is because prejudices are based on the human tendency to categorise objects and people based on prior experience. This means people make predictions about things in a category based on prior experience with that category, with the resulting predictions usually being accurate though not always. Bloom argues that this process of categorisation and prediction is necessary for survival and normal interaction, quoting William Hazlitt, who

stated "Without the aid of prejudice and custom, I should not be able to find my way my across the room; nor know how to conduct myself in any circumstances, nor what to feel in any relation of life". It is argued that since prejudice is defined as a negative affect towards members of a group, there are many groups against whom prejudice is acceptable such as rapists, men who abandon their families, pedophiles, neo-Nazis, drink-drivers, queue jumpers, murderers etc. It has been suggested that researchers have focused too much on an evaluative approach to prejudice, rather than a descriptive approach, which looks at the actual psychological mechanisms behind prejudiced attitudes. It is argued that this limits research to targets of prejudice to groups deemed to be receiving unjust treatment, while groups researchers deem treated justly or deservedly of prejudice are overlooked. As a result, the scope of prejudice has begun to expand in research, allowing a more accurate analysis of the relationship between psychological traits and prejudice. Sexism can affect either gender, but it is particularly documented as affecting women and girls. Throughout history, women have been thought of as being subordinate to men, often being ignored in areas like the academia or belittled altogether. Traditionally, men were thought of as being more capable than women, mentally and physically. Nationalism Nationalism is a sentiment based on common cultural characteristics that binds a population and often produces a policy of national independence or separatism. Classism Classism is defined by dictionary. Some argue that economic inequality is an unavoidable aspect of society, so there will always be a ruling class. Therefore, one may believe the existence of social classes is a natural feature of society. According to anthropological evidence, for the majority of the time the human species has been in existence, humans have lived in a manner in which the land and resources were not privately owned. Overall, society has neither come to a consensus over the necessity of the class system, nor been able to deal with the hostility and prejudice that occurs because of the class system. Due to what social psychologists call the vividness effect, a tendency to notice only certain distinctive characteristics, the majority population tends to draw conclusions like gays flaunt their sexuality. Research and questionnaires are formulated to fit the majority; i. This discussion of whether heterosexuals are the privileged group and whether homosexuals are a minimized group is controversial. Research shows that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation is a powerful feature of many labor markets. Though racism has been a prominent topic in history, there is still debate over whether race actually exists,[ citation needed ] making the discussion of race a controversial topic. Even though the concept of race is still being debated, the effects of racism are apparent. Religious discrimination While various religions teach their members to be tolerant of those who are different and to have compassion, throughout history there have been wars , pogroms and other forms of violence motivated by hatred of religious groups. A study done with US college students found that those who reported religion to be very influential in their lives seem to have a higher rate of prejudice than those who reported not being religious. Those who practice "institutionalized religion", which focuses more on social and political aspects of religious events, are more likely to have an increase in prejudice. Linguistic discrimination Individuals or groups may be treated unfairly based solely on their use of language. In the mids, linguist Tove Skutnabb-Kangas captured this idea of discrimination based on language as the concept of linguicism. Kangas defined linguicism as the ideologies and structures used to "legitimate, effectuate, and reproduce unequal division of power and resources both material and non-material between groups which are defined on the basis of language.

### 2: Linguistic discrimination - Wikipedia

*In the ever-increasing globalization of the world, there has been a parallel increase in the amount of contact between members of different social groups, and thus, more opportunities than ever before for discrimination based on prejudice.*

It is through the development of her characters, her experimental narrative techniques, dramatic interplay, nuances of tone, revelatory dialogue and the compelling design of her novels that we can discover her main concerns. It is her style of language that impressed many of her audience. Austen uses a variety of vocabulary and sentence structure. The structure allows the paragraph to flow. The length of sentences varies and creates a rhythm. They were noticed only by a curtsy; and on their being seated, a pause, awkward as such pauses must always be, succeeded for a few moments. It was first broken by Mrs. Annesley, a genteel, agreeable looking woman, whose endeavor to introduce some kind of discourse, proved to be more well-bred than either of the others; and between her and Mrs. Gardiner, with occasional help from Elizabeth, the conversation was carried on. The vocabulary, archaic or not describes aspects that Austen tries to make us see. Also, as seen from the excerpt: This sentence variation gives structure, if short sentences are used excessively then the writing becomes choppy. An excess of wordy sentences becomes distracting. The sentence length allows the reader to flow. There are many other examples of archaic spellings and word usages: Austen is renown for her balanced sentences used to illustrate the contrast between people or the duality of situations: Bingley ladies on the Bennets "and though the mother was found to be intolerable, and the younger sisters noted worth speaking to, a wish of being better acquainted with them was expressed towards the two eldest. Elizabeth on Wickham and Miss King: It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife. Author "She is tolerable, but not handsome enough to tempt me. How long has she has she been such a favorite? Collins, who when I am dead, may turn you all out of the house. Darcy so bad as this -- though I have never liked him. Bingley] They can only wish his happiness; and if he is attached to me, no other woman can secure it. Darcy "Neither of us perform to strangers. I ought not to have said a word about it. I promised them so faithfully. What will Wickham say? I do not deserve it. Why is not everybody as happy? If your feelings are still what they were last April, tell me at once. I know how much you dislike him. Darcy Pride, prejudice and poor punctuation Jane Austen is renowned as a pristine literary stylist; but her semicolons were not her own " instead she scattered dashes through her prose, reveals new research by an Oxford professor. The truth universally acknowledged, that Jane Austen was one of the most pristine literary stylists of all time, has been exploded: The Austen myth was fuelled by her brother Henry in , a year after her death: She compared her own technique to a miniaturist, "the little bit of ivory on which I work with so fine a brush".

## 3: Do You Speak American . What Speech Do We Like Best? . Prejudice . Attitudes | PBS

*Linguistic discrimination is often defined in terms of prejudice of language. It is important to note that although there is a relationship between prejudice and discrimination, they are not always directly related. [7].*

The research cited in this essay was first published in You have persistent bad headaches. Cramden, Brain Surgeon; you sign in and await the beginning of the process that will reveal your fate. Cramden approaches and speaks: Bring me dat watchamacallit. Maybe you never return to your trusted family doctor, since he or she has sent you to a quack. Whatever your decision, you do not continue under the care of Dr. Linguists know that language variety does not correlate with intelligence or competence, so Dr. Cramden could well be one of the best brain surgeons in town. Nevertheless, popular associations of certain varieties of English with professional and intellectual competence run so deep that Dr. Cramden will not get to crack many crania unless he learns to sound very different. A primary linguistic myth, one nearly universally attached to minorities, rural people and the less well educated, extends in the United States even to well-educated speakers of some regional varieties. That myth, of course, is that some varieties of a language are not as good as others. Some varieties of a language are more standard than others Professional linguists are happy with the idea that some varieties of a language are more standard than others; that is a product of social facts. Higher-status groups impose their behaviors including language on others, claiming theirs are the standard ones. Whether you approve of that or not, the standard variety is selected through purely social processes and has not one whit more logic, historical consistency, communicative expressivity or internal complexity or systematicity than any other variety. Since every region has its own social stratification, every area also has a share of both standard and nonstandard speakers. I admit to a little cheating above. Cramden a little more of a tough kid from the streets than I should have. The truth is, I need not have done so. Although linguists believe that every region has its own standard variety, there is widespread belief in the US that some regional varieties are more standard than others and, indeed, that some regional varieties are far from the standard “ particularly those of the South and New York City NYC. Please understand the intensity of this myth, for it is not a weakly expressed preference; in the US it runs deep, strong and true, and evidence for it comes from what real people not professional linguists believe about language variety. First, consider what northern US Michigan speakers have to say about the South: And I talked like this. And I had to learn reeal [elongated vowel] fast how to talk like a Northerner. Here are some opinions he collected in the mid s: He speaks very well “ the one that went to [two years of] college. These informal assessments are bolstered by quantitative studies. Figure 1 shows the average scores for this task. These responses immediately confirm what every American knows “ the lowest ratings are for the South and NYC and nearby New Jersey, infected by its proximity to the NYC metropolitan area. It is not hard to determine why: Michiganders believe another interesting myth “ that they do not speak a dialect at all although, as any linguist will assert, if you speak a human language, you must speak some dialect of it, even it is a bland Michigan one. When Michigan respondents carry out another task, which asks them to draw on a blank map of the US where they think the various dialect areas are and label them, results such as Figure 2 emerge, confirming their local linguistic pride. If one studies a large number of such hand-drawn maps, it is possible to produce a generalized map such as Figure 3. This map shows not only where Michigan respondents draw lines for the areas of the US but also how many respondents drew a boundary around each one. The most important thing to note about Figure 3 is the number of Michigan respondents who drew a South “ a out of 94 per cent. Even the home area which houses the uniquely correct Michigan speech is registered as a separate speech region by only 90 respondents 61 per cent. The third most frequently drawn area is, not surprisingly, the area which contains NYC 80; 54 per cent. These Michiganders seem, therefore, to hear dialect differences not as linguists do “ on the basis of objective differences in the language system “ but on the basis of their evaluation of the correctness of areas. The linguistic South, the area perceived most consistently as incorrect, quite simply exists for these respondents more than any other area. A study of labels on hand-drawn maps, such as the one shown in Figure 2, by fifty respondents each from south-eastern Michigan, southern Indiana, South Carolina and Oregon

further confirms these stereotypes. The intensity of recognition of the South and NYC as separate speech areas parallels the idea that they are the regions where the most incorrect English is spoken. Of the labels assigned to Southern speech by Michigan respondents 22 per cent are negative; 36 per cent by Indiana respondents are negative; 31 per cent by Oregon respondents and even 20 per cent by South Carolina respondents. Negative labels assigned to speech areas overall were low 13 per cent for Michigan respondents; 22 per cent for Indiana, 18 per cent for Oregon – but 32 per cent for South Carolina, a reflection of their evaluation of much non-Southern territory for the entire US, e. Figure 4 shows the ratings by thirty-six Auburn University students principally from Alabama, a few from Georgia, and South Carolina. Antipathy to NYC from the South is obvious. Other ratings for correctness, however, show none of the strength and certainty of the Michigan opinions seen in Figure 1. Michigan respondents consider their speech the best and steadily assign lower ratings the farther South a state is. There is one thing, however, that Michiganders and Alabamians agree on. In summary, respondents from all over the US confirm the myth that some regions speak better English than others, and they do not hesitate to indicate that NYC and the South are on the bottom of that pile. Students of US culture will have little difficulty in understanding the sources of the details of this myth. The South is thought to be rural, backward and uneducated; its dialect is quite simply associated with the features assigned its residents. NYC fares little better. Small wonder that the varieties of English associated with these areas have these characteristics attributed to them. Like all groups who are prejudiced against, Southerners and New Yorkers fight back by making their despised language variety a solidarity symbol, but there is no doubt they suffer linguistic insecurity in spite of this defensive maneuver. Since you now understand that a belief in the superiority or inferiority of regional varieties is simply a US language myth, you can apologetically approach your good old family doctor about the headache problem again. You are relieved to hear his dulcet tones as he approaches: Bring me that thayngamabob, wouldja? *Language Myths*, Penguin Press. The maps and data are taken from my collections. Readers who want an introduction to the folk perceptions of regional speech in the United States may consult my *Perceptual Dialectology* Dordrecht: The Center for Applied Linguistics, He was President of the American Dialect Society and served on the Executive Boards of that Society and the International Conference on Methods in Dialectology, the editorial boards of *Language*, the *International Journal of Applied Linguistics*, and the *Journal of Sociolinguistics*, and as a reader for numerous other journals, publishers, and granting agencies. His work focuses on sociolinguistics, dialectology, and ethnography, and minority language and variety education. His is perhaps best known for the revitalization of folk linguistics, particularly perceptual dialectology, and attempts to provide variationist accounts of second language acquisition. He has directed three recent NSF grants, two in folk linguistics and one in language variation and change and is invited frequently for presentations in both academic and popular venues.

## 4: Study on Language and Stereotypes Suggests Ways to Reduce Prejudice

*In Pride and Prejudice, good manners and the rules of acceptable behavior tend to be obstacles that get in the way of meaningful discussion. But breaking these rules carries its own dangers. But breaking these rules carries its own dangers.*

Linguistic prejudice[ edit ] Nationalists on Corsica sometimes spray-paint or shoot traffic signs carrying the official toponyms, leaving only the Corsican language toponyms It can be noted that use of language such as certain accents may result in an individual experiencing prejudice. For example, some accents hold more prestige than others depending on the cultural context. However, with so many dialects, it can be difficult to determine which is the most preferable. The best answer linguists can give, such as the authors of "Do You Speak American? Research has determined however that some sounds in languages may be determined to sound less pleasant naturally. For example, in the United States speaking General American i. Also, in the United Kingdom, the Received Pronunciation is associated with being of higher class and thus more likeable.

Language and social group saliency[ edit ] Linguistic discrimination is sometimes linked with belonging to a social group, as in patriotism and nationalism. This poster is propaganda from World War I It is natural for human beings to want to identify with others. One way we do this is by categorizing individuals into specific social groups. While some groups may be readily noticeable such as those defined by ethnicity or gender , other groups are less salient. For example, in the United States it is common to perceive Southerners as less intelligent. Belonging to a social group such as the South may be less salient than membership to other groups that are defined by ethnicity or gender. Language provides a bridge for prejudice to occur for these less salient social groups. It is important to note that although there is a relationship between prejudice and discrimination, they are not always directly related. The difference between the two should be recognized because an individual may hold a prejudice against someone due to their use of language, but they may not act out on that prejudice.

Linguistic prejudice and minority groups[ edit ] While, theoretically, any individual may be the victim of linguicism regardless of social and ethnic status, oppressed and marginalized social minorities are often its most consistent targets, due to the fact that the speech varieties that come to be associated with such groups have a tendency to be stigmatized. In Canada[ edit ] Quebec and Anglophone community[ edit ] The Charter of the French Language , first established in and amended several times since, has been accused of being discriminatory by English speakers. The law makes French the official language of Quebec and mandates its use with exceptions in government offices and communiques, schools, and in commercial public relations. Though the proportion of English speakers had been in decline since the s, the law accelerated this, and the census showed there had been a net drop of , native English speakers. Speaking English at work continues to be strongly correlated with higher earnings, with French-only speakers earning significantly less. For residents in two EU-countries that are either native speakers of English or proficient in English as a foreign language the disenfranchisement rate is equal to zero. In his study "Multilingual communication for whom? Language policy and fairness in the European Union" Michele Gazzola comes to the conclusion that the current multilingual policy of the EU is not in the absolute the most effective way to inform Europeans about the EU; in certain countries, additional languages may be useful to minimize linguistic exclusion. After Brexit , the rates of linguistic exclusion associated with a monolingual policy and with a trilingual and a hexalingual regime are likely to increase. These terms are used widely by linguists and non-linguists when discussing varieties of American English that engender strong opinions, a false dichotomy that is rarely challenged or questioned. African American Vernacular English AAVE is often perceived by members of mainstream American society as indicative of low intelligence or limited education. Furthermore, as with many other non-standard dialects and especially creoles, AAVE sometimes has been called "lazy" or "bad" English. The linguist John McWhorter has described this particular form of linguicism as particularly problematic in the United States, where non-standard linguistic structures are frequently judged by teachers and potential employers to be "incorrect," in contrast to a number of other countries such as Morocco, Finland and Italy where diglossia a single person being able to switch between two or more dialects or languages is an

accepted norm, and use of non-standard grammar or vocabulary in conversation is seen as a mark of regional origin, not of intellectual capacity or achievement. The user may be proficient in standard English, and may be intellectually capable, and educated but simply have chosen to say the sentence in AAVE for any one of a number of social and sociolinguistic reasons such as the intended audience of the sentence, a phenomenon known as code switching. Hispanic Americans and linguicism[ edit ] Another form of linguicism is evidenced by the following: However, if the same person has a diluted accent or no noticeable accent at all and can use a myriad of words in complex sentences, they are likely to be perceived as more successful, better educated, and a legitimate citizen. American Sign Language users[ edit ] For centuries, users of American Sign Language ASL have faced linguistic discrimination based on the perception of the legitimacy of signed languages compared to spoken languages. This attitude was explicitly expressed in the Milan Conference of which set precedence for public opinion of manual forms of communication, including ASL, creating lasting consequences for members of the Deaf community. In the s, linguist William Stokoe proved ASL to be its own language based on its unique structure and grammar, separate from that of English. Prior to this, ASL was thought to be merely a collection of gestures used to represent English. Because of its use of visual space, people mistakenly believed its users to be of a lesser mental capacity. The misconception that ASL users are incapable of complex thought was prevalent, although this has decreased as further studies about its recognition of a language have taken place. For example, ASL users faced overwhelming discrimination for the supposedly "lesser" language that they use and were met with condescension especially when using their language in public. Linguist Sherman Wilcox concludes that given that it has a body of literature and international scope, to single ASL out as unsuitable for a foreign language curriculum is inaccurate. Rosen also writes about government and academic resistance to acknowledging ASL as a foreign language at the high school or college level, which Rosen believes often resulted from a lack of understanding about the language. This stems from the belief that spoken languages are superior to sign languages. In fact, the early acquisition of ASL proves to be useful to the child in learning English later on. When making a decision about cochlear implantation, parents are not properly educated about the benefits of ASL or the Deaf Community. The quality of a book or article may be judged by the language in which it is written. In the scientific community, for example, those who evaluated a text in two language versions, English and the national Scandinavian language , rated the English-language version as being of higher scientific content. Readers of a web page , Usenet group, forum post, or chat session may be more inclined to take the author seriously if the written language is spelled and constructed in accordance with the written norms of the standard language. Prejudice[ edit ] In contrast to the previous examples of linguistic prejudice, linguistic discrimination involves the actual treatment of individuals based on use of language. Examples may be clearly seen in the workplace, in the advertising industry, and in education systems. For example, some workplaces enforce an English-only policy. This policy is part of a larger political movement in the U. In the United States, the federal law, Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of protects non-native speakers from being discriminated against in the workplace based on their national origin or use of dialect. There are state laws that also address the protection of non-native speakers, such as the California Fair Employment and Housing Act. However, industries often argue in retrospect that clear, understandable English is often needed in specific work settings in the U. At the turn of the 8th century, Caliph Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan decreed that Arabic would replace Koine Greek and Coptic as the sole administrative language. Literary Coptic gradually declined within a few hundred years and suffered violent persecutions, especially under the Mamluks , leading to its virtual extinction by the 17th century. It had no official status until the establishment of Republic of Ireland. In Wales, speaking of the Welsh language in schools was prohibited. Scottish Gaelic also had no official status until the end of 20th century ; it was banned from the educational system because it was "one of the chief, principal causes of barbarity and incivility" in the words of one statue. Public usage of Basque was restricted in Spain under Franco , to Galician and Catalan have similar histories. Kurdish remains banned in Syria as of Use of regional languages, such as those of Southern France Occitan , Catalan , Basque and of Breton in education and administration, was prohibited. Magyarisation in the 19th-century Kingdom of Hungary. Former policy carried out by the Norwegian government directed at the Sami and later the Kven people of the Sapmi region

in Northern Norway. Ukrainian was also discriminated against. Under the Russian Empire there were some attempts in 1863 to make Russian the only official language of Finland. Anti-Hungarian Slovak language law Dutch in Belgium after its independence in 1830. French was for a long time the only official language and the sole language of education, administration, law and justice despite Dutch being the language of the majority of the population. This has led to a massive language shift in Brussels, the capital. Discrimination slowly diminished over the decades and formally ended in the 1930s, when the Dutch version of the constitution became equal to the French version. The brutality and linguisticism against Tamils in Sri Lanka that took the lives of thousands of Tamil lives because of the language they spoke. Black July was the peak of the violence against Tamils in Sri Lanka. The universities of Pretoria, Free State and Unisa want to anglicise completely. Stellenbosch University has accepted a language policy that considers Afrikaans speakers and their language to be inferior. On the other hand, section 29.2 of the Constitution does not guarantee equality as it states that "everyone has the right to receive education in the official language or languages of their choice in public educational institutions such as schools or universities, but qualifies this by stating that this can only occur "where that education is reasonably practicable". In the 1980s the Chinese government began promoting the use of Mandarin Chinese in areas where Cantonese is spoken. In 1983 this gave rise to the Guangzhou Television Cantonese controversy. This has also been a point of contention with Hong Kong, which is located in the general area where Cantonese is spoken. Carolyn McKinley [34] is critical of a dominant language because it does not only discriminate against speakers of other languages, it also disadvantages monolingualists because they remain monolingual.

### 5: The development of language in Pride and Prejudice. | eNotes

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

The social attitudes which underpin the tests are divisive and dangerous and have the effect of promoting prejudice. As an English teacher, I thought the sample SATs paper for end of primary school grammar would make a good revision task for my Sixth Form English Language classes. I feel so sorry for all the kids that have to do it. Indeed, confusion reigned about what the test was meant to achieve. James, who studies Spanish as well, was one of very few who knew what the subjunctive was. I felt like they just put it in to be poncey. Making children learn lists of grammatical terms in the vain hope that this will give them more control over their writing or speech is equivalent to teaching them that continents are too big to move, or that the universe is not expanding. Yet this elitist linguistic theology is a central pillar of the new primary curriculum in England and Wales, and schools will be judged according to how well they train their pupils in it. Yet the key issues from a quarter of a century ago remain unresolved. If a school leaver with a Brummie accent and dialect is less likely to get the job than someone with exactly the same credentials who speaks Standard English with a Received Pronunciation accent, whose fault is that? The answer, in the preface to *Pygmalion* and in the early National Curriculum, was teachers. In it is plainly still not enough for schools to provide the intellectual and practical skills needed in the workforce and in life. The skill of social conformity to 20th century, white, middle class, home counties linguistic manners must also be instilled. Imagine such language being used if skin colour were the issue. Apart from having been proved wrong by a felled forest of research papers, these kinds of assumptions are crystal clear examples of prejudice. Language prejudice So who has been pointing this out? Remarkably, the answer is mostly no-one. Oxford Professor of linguistics Deborah Cameron was struck by this. In her influential book, *Verbal Hygiene*, she noticed that in , when the debate was at its hottest, linguists had been analysing dialects as indicators of fixed social groupings like class and gender. At the same time the social sciences were treating the same categories as fluid constructs created by conformity to changing cultural expectations. The result was that in linguistics no-one was looking at whose views about language were being expressed, nor at what their agenda was. Cameron realised that language is inherently political in a sense that goes far beyond notions of political correctness. Very often our views about language stand in for other opinions, so a mother might say: Furthermore, in the neverending process of negotiating what it means to be feminine, or heterosexual, or young, language plays a role so familiar that it is often overlooked. Our use of language is instilled with our values. It not only reflects how we see ourselves and others, it helps create our social identities and relationships. The English curriculum “ 50 years out of date? Governments are especially powerful. So it is fair to ask what the Conservative government is currently doing with its power. It is undeniably extending and entrenching the imbalanced approach of the 80s and 90s by enforcing a strict diet of Standard English grammar in primary schools. This is an attempt to decrease diversity and extend advantages to those who speak Standard English at home. So the knowledge required has almost no educational value. But surely it is important, alongside these arguments about SATs tests and English in the primary curriculum, to point out that the social attitudes which underpin them are divisive and dangerous. His son will start primary school in September.

### 6: Prejudice in Any Language: The Prejudice Translation Project

*Second, language is an embodiment of culture and an anti-prejudice tool: (a) Learning a second language means learning a second culture and forming an identity associated with the second language group, and this is a mechanism through which language can be an anti-prejudice tool (Rubinfeld et al., ) and (b) bilingual education can reduce.*

Language Prejudice by Alim A. This might seem to be a trivial matter, but it is very important, since these names reflect deep-seated attitudes towards this language, our history, culture and ourselves. They suggest that we do not own the language as a real cultural possession – that it is just a medium of communication, just another version of English, or even a lower form of English. We have the same attitude to the languages of the Amerindians. These statements reflect negative language prejudice. Language prejudice may be either negative when persons look down upon a language or positive when persons have a high regard for a language. Both types of language prejudice are bad and harmful. Negative prejudice produces disregard for a language, while positive prejudice results in the promotion of one language above others. Language prejudice is fed by the power relationships between the societies that speak those languages: Both negative and positive language prejudice pose serious implications for cultural and national development since they are not separate from beliefs and perceptions about the people who speak those languages. Language prejudice is a sword that cuts many ways: So, ultimately, we are being prejudiced against ourselves! Remarkably, language prejudice is not based on careful examination of the grammar or workings of the belittled language, nor is it based on an understanding of what language generally is and what it involves. Instead, the root causes of language prejudice are social and political reasons – expansionism and imperialism, racism, notions of social class, or just the desire to appear to better than somebody else. But this kind of prejudice is often cloaked in claims about the languages themselves. For example, it may be claimed that one language has a more sophisticated grammar, a richer vocabulary, or a more elegant phonology. Other claims may assert the supposed purity of the language – that it has remained true to its original roots. Just recently, I read about a comment made in by Prince Charles at an event to launch a programme to preserve the high standards of the English language. These claims, though, must be considered within an understanding of language as a whole. Claims about superior grammar, linguistic purity and so on are fragile notions as far as language is concerned. A good lesson is learnt from the case of Latin. Highly regarded as a sophisticated language for its declensions, conjugations, case marking, moods, inflections and other grammatical elements, Latin was the powerful language of scholarship in Europe and elsewhere for centuries. Another example comes from English, which has a rich vocabulary. However, much of this vocabulary comes from other languages, to such an extent that it is estimated that at least two-thirds of the English vocabulary is not English in origin! Nevertheless, English is still the dominant language in the modern world. Yet another example from English relates to grammar. English marks the plural three times: In Guyanese, on the other hand, once plurality is established, it does not need to be repeated. Should we say that Guyanese is superior to English in its efficiency? Or that Guyanese people are smarter than the English? The answer is no – each language at any point or time is an efficient tool allowing its speakers to do what they need to do to carry on the tasks of living. In this context it has serious and far-reaching implications. Further, they operate on the basis of a self-justifying circular logic: They deserve to be where they are. They cannot even speak properly. And since they cannot speak properly, they must be stupid, so how can they improve themselves? There have been cases of outright violence against linguistic minorities, but in most cases the discrimination is so much a part and parcel of everyday life that we do not notice it. Worse, those who are discriminated against accept it as natural part of life and so do nothing about it. But there is more:

### 7: Language and Prejudice by Tamara M. Valentine

*Part of the "Longman Topics" reader series, The Language of Prejudice examines the effects language has on societal biases. This brief collection of readings focuses on the way language influences and prejudices society's view on race,*

*gender, age, disabilities, and sexual preferences.*

### 8: Style and language Austen's style Pride and Prejudice: Advanced

*Part of the "Longman Topics" reader series, *The Language of Prejudice* examines the effects language has on societal biases. This brief collection of readings focuses on the way language influences and prejudices society's view on race, gender, age, disabilities, and sexual preferences.*

### 9: Language Prejudice | Insight

*It is through the development of her characters, her experimental narrative techniques, dramatic interplay, nuances of tone, revelatory dialogue and the compelling design of her novels that we can discover her main concerns.*

*Scenes in Florida. Contested social orders and international politics Telecommuting for lawyers Gentle giants of the sea Counseling by Power Point An outline of the law relating to harbours in Great Britain managed under statutory powers IV The Rise of Italian Art The principles of ethnological classification Scotlands progress Adventure Guide to Tampa Bay Floridas West Coast The Physics of Instabilities in Solid State Electron Devices Visual basic 6 programming Text of the United States Constitution Iomega home media cloud edition manual The typhus epidemic V. 8. Adams, R.L.P. Cell culture for biochemists. Signed-application form. email scam Invitation 3. To be a prophet : lectionary reflections for each day of Easter season 2010 The United States vs. Ulysses by James Joyce The cultural competence model Washington Conference, 1921-22 Personal accounts Sea Jade (Ulverscroft Large Print) The Development of Electric Power Transmission The code of the city of Montgomery Pelvic floor disorders Basic engineering mathematics john bird 5th edition Ga cdl manual 2015 Letters of Ozias Midwinter. The confederation era The Almost Brother What anger feels like Bibliography Suggested Reading P. 197 A Good Sense Guide to Happiness in Your Business and Personal Life DOS for dummies command reference Tron Project 1987: Open-Architecture Computer Systems The Thirteen Original Clan Mothers Commerce of America with Europe Five strands of fictionality Freedom from hunger*