

Micro- and macro linguistic ideologies. The case of Wilamowice

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Revitalization = documentation + education +
creating spaces for language use + changing linguistic
ideologies

Linguistic ideologies

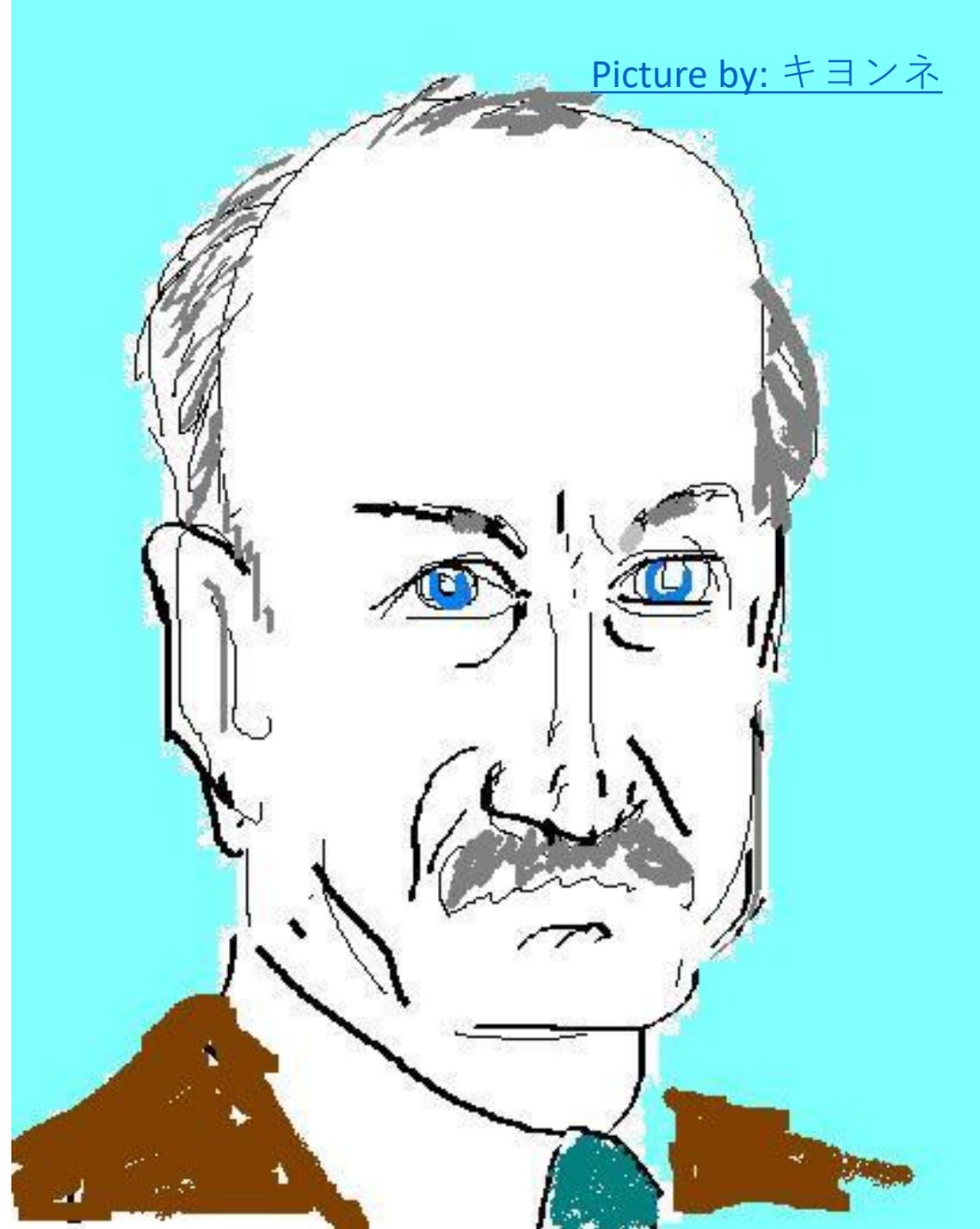
Social
structures



Linguistic
structures

Ideology (Talcott Parsons 1951)

General system of beliefs held in common by the members of a collectivity.



Michael Silverstein (1979)

I do not address myself only to articulated beliefs that are incorrect or contemptible. I should clarify that ideologies about language, or linguistic ideologies, are any sets of beliefs about language articulated by users as a rationalization or justification of perceived language structure and use. If we compare such ideologies with what goes under the name of “scientific” statements about language, we might find that in certain areas the ideological beliefs do in fact match the scientific ones, though the two will, in general, be part of divergent larger systems of discourse and enterprise.

Abbas Zaidi (2012) the cultural system of ideas about social and linguistic relationships, together with their loading of moral and political interests.

Judith Irvine (1989) the cultural system of ideas about social and linguistic relationships, together with their loading of moral and political interests.

Walt Wolfram (1998) By *language ideology*, I mean an underlying, consensual belief system about the way language is and is supposed to be. In its most pervasive form, language ideology is unquestioned and appears to make “common sense” so that no specialized knowledge or information is required to understand fundamental “facts” about language and its role in society. To a large extent, the beliefs about language need not be made explicit; in fact, as Fairclough (1989, 85) notes, language ideology is most effective when its workings are least visible.

Linguistic ideologies from exogenous to endogenous variable

- Exogenous (independent) variable is one that comes from outside the model and is unexplained by the model.
- Endogenous (dependent) variable is generated by a model that is explained by the relationships between functions within the model.



Narodowy Bank Polski

The basic difference between micro- and macroeconomics is methodological perspective. The subject of interest is of both branches of economics is of secondary meaning.

Microeconomics deals with studying behaviour of individual entities, analysis of distinct goods and markets. It assumes that in order to research of entire economy results from the sum of behaviours of individual economic entities.

The modern mainstream macroeconomics has a different attitude. It is based at conviction that in economy there are some regularities, which cannot be explained by the simple sum of behaviours of individual entities. There relations between them are complex and has a real influence on the shape of economic phenomena. In order to

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Linguistic Ideologies of the 1st Level

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Michael Silverstein (1979)

Linguistic Ideologies of the 2nd Level

The ideas with which participants and observers frame their understanding of linguistic varieties and map those understandings onto people, events, and activities that are significant to them

Susan Gal & Judith Irving (2000)

Model

Group X gaze at group Y throughout their ideas about language Y (linguistic ideologies of the 2nd level). The group Y influenced by group X changes its attitude to the language Y (linguistic ideologies of 1st level).

Repeating scenario

Dominant group (very often users of standard or colonial language) perceives users of minority or non-standard languages as inferior. As a result (part of) users of marginalized language in order to avoid persecutions or to "make life easier", start to use dominant language.

Linguistic Ideologies of the 3rd level

Linguistic ideologies of the third level or indirect linguistic ideologies are thus ideas and beliefs that do not relate to a language directly, but provide a pattern for the way it is perceived. By definition they are unintended. They emerge not at the moment they are invented, but at the time when they start to impact a way of thinking about a language or its users.

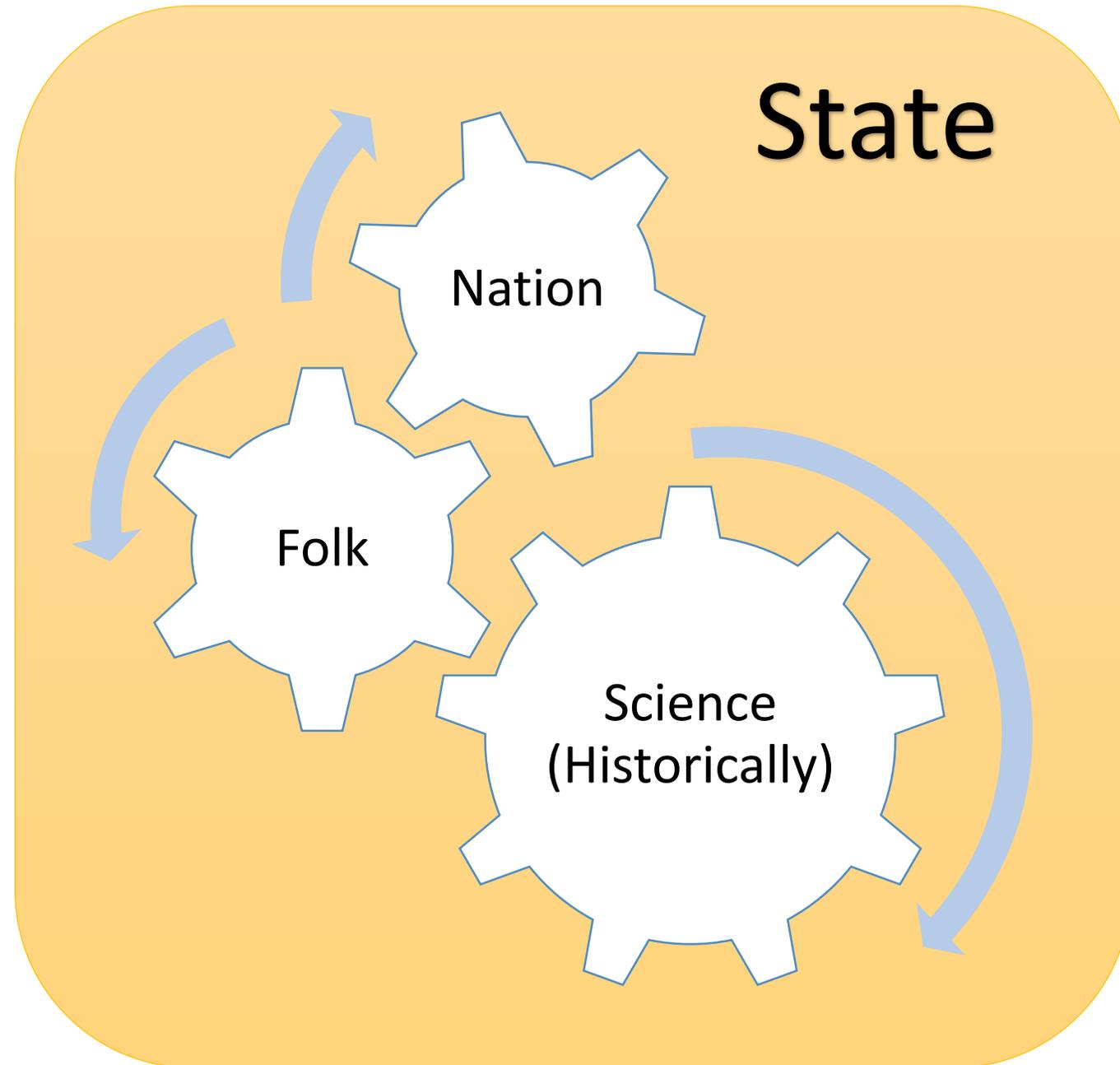
Microideologies

- Not embedded in state (or international) institutions
- Transmitted orally
- Narrow geographical and social scope
- Event time

Macroideologies

- Embedded in state (or international) institutions
- Transmitted by media, literature
- Wide geographical and social scope
- Langue duree

State



Nation

Folk

Science
(Historically)



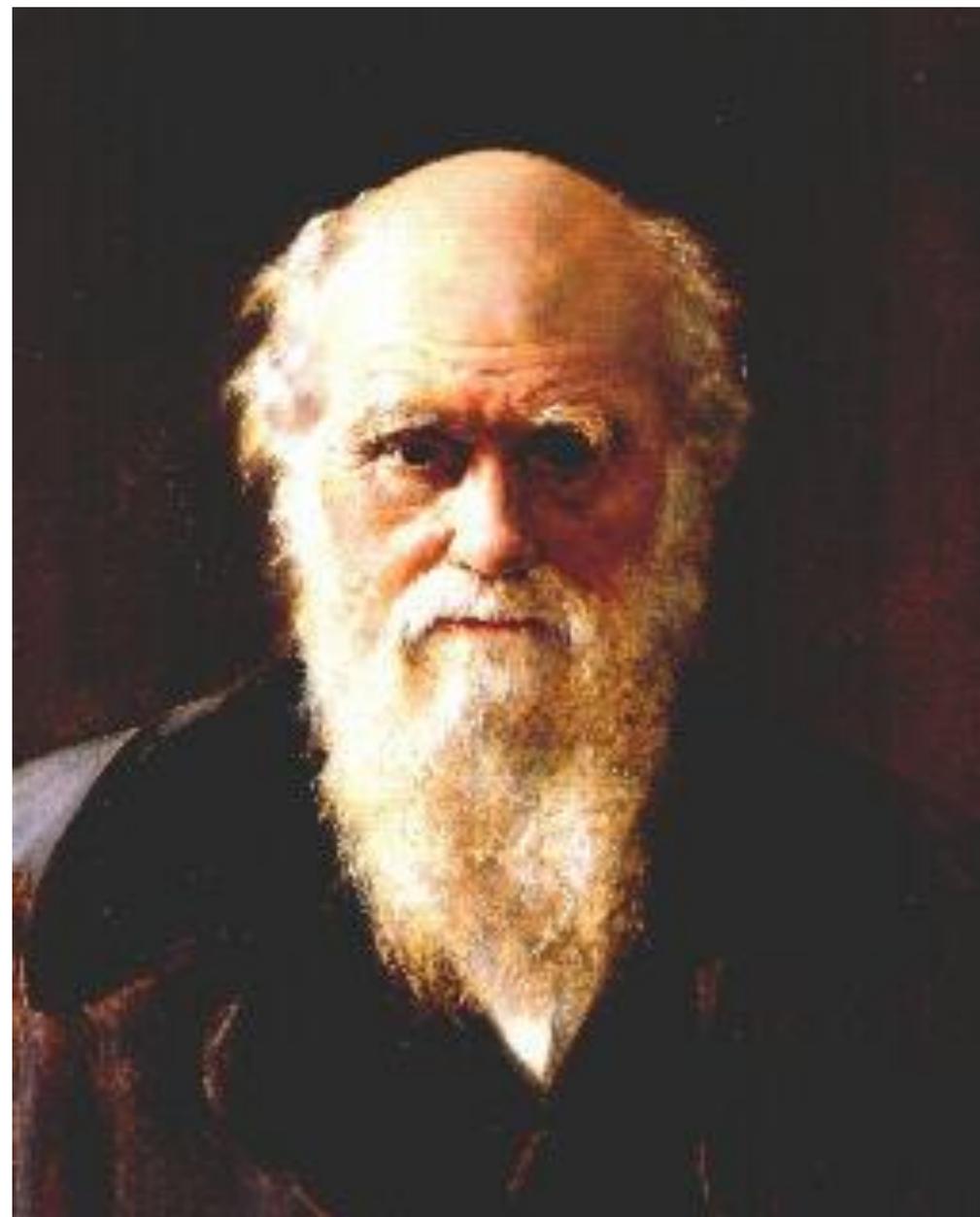
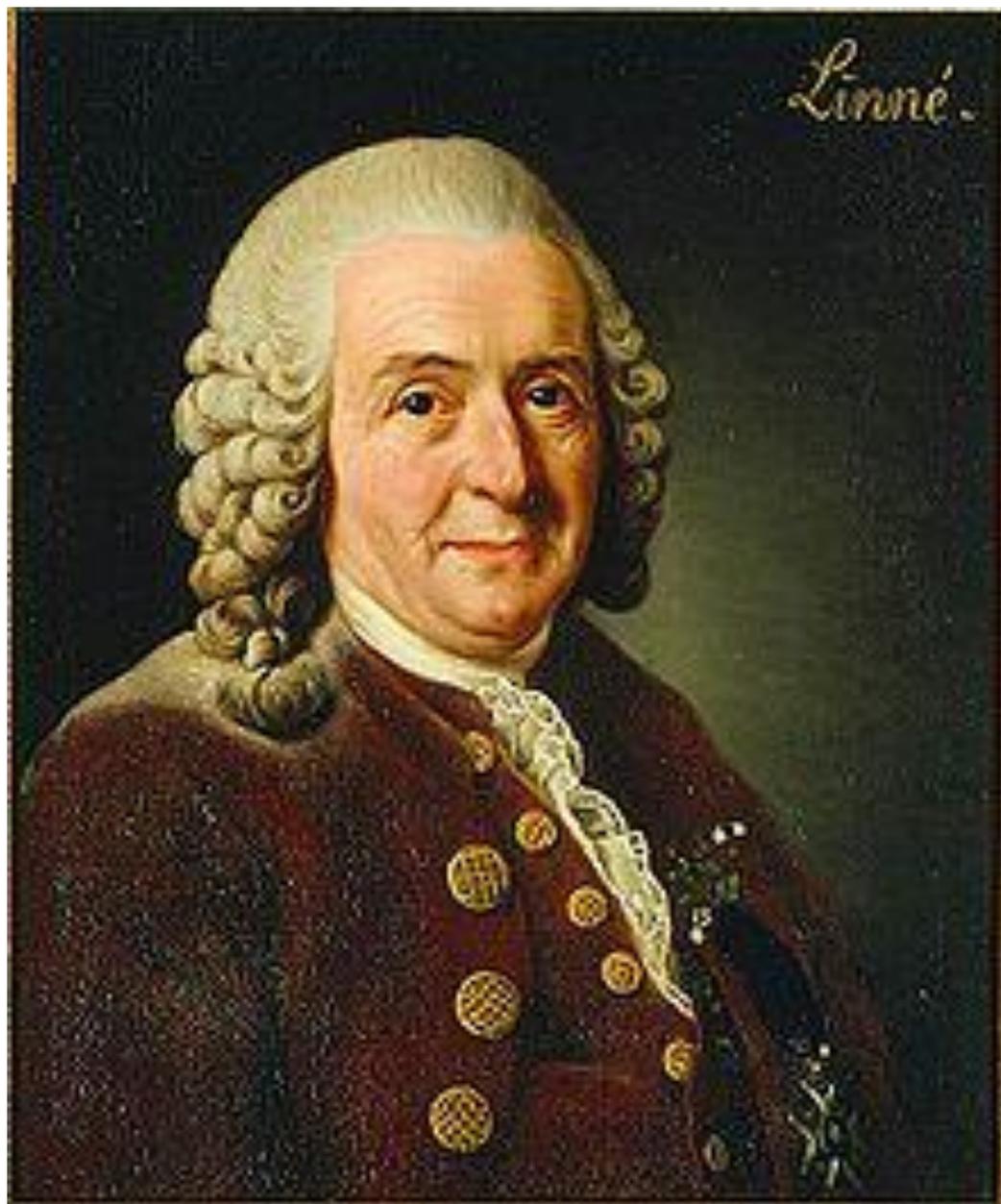
Miroslav Hroch

development of small nations

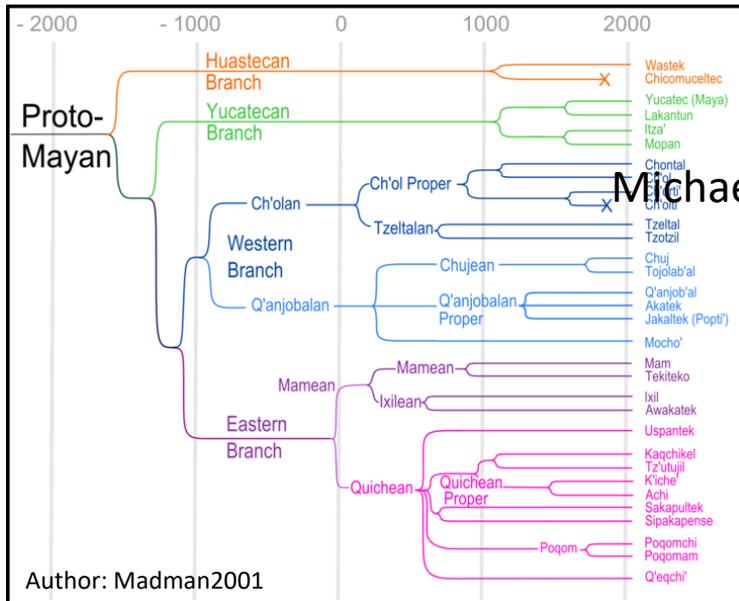
„Scientific” phase – marked by a passionate concern on the part of group of individuals, usually intellectuals, for the study of the language, the culture, the history of oppressed nationality.

„Patriotic agitation” phase – educated elites is trying to share with „folk” the idea of common identity

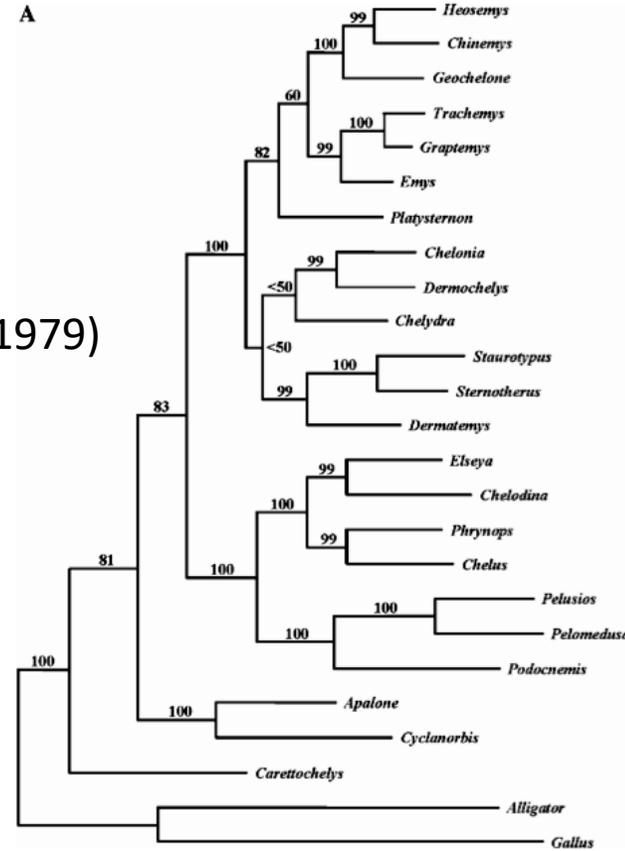
„Mass difussion of patriotic attitudes” - national consciousness has become the concern of the broad masses and the national movement has a firm organizational structure extending over the whole territory



Taxonomies and evolution

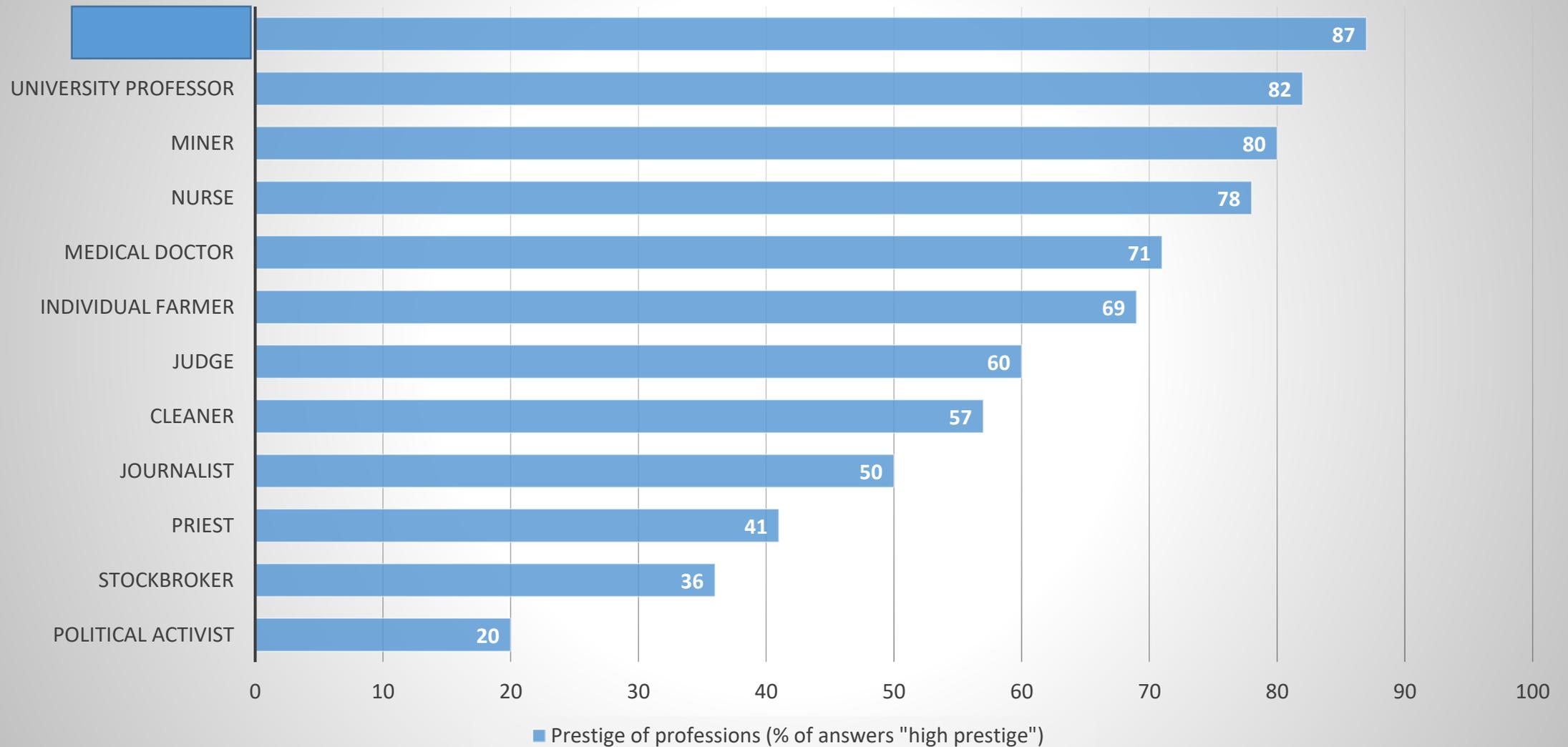


Michael Silverstein (1979)



Source: <http://reptile.absolutephotostock.com/squamata-evolutionary-tree/>

Prestige of professions (% of answers "high prestige")



Upper class



Upper middle class

Lower middle class

Lower class