

kroskrity regimes of language

kroskrity regimes of language is a concept that has profoundly influenced the field of linguistic anthropology, sociolinguistics, and language policy studies. In this comprehensive article, we will explore the origins and evolution of the regimes of language framework, its theoretical foundations as developed by Paul Kroskrity, and its significance in analyzing language ideologies, power structures, and linguistic practices in diverse societies. The article will examine how Kroskrity's work sheds light on the ways institutions, communities, and states manage, regulate, and shape language use, often reinforcing social hierarchies and cultural norms. Readers will gain insight into key components of language regimes, such as authority, legitimacy, and standardization, and will see examples from indigenous, multilingual, and global contexts. We will also discuss the impact of Kroskrity regimes of language on education, identity formation, and language revitalization. This resource provides a deep dive into the concept, its applications, and current research trends, making it valuable for scholars, students, and anyone interested in the power dynamics of language.

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Understanding Kroskrity Regimes of Language

The concept of "regimes of language" was extensively developed by linguistic anthropologist Paul Kroskrity. It refers to the set of explicit and implicit rules, ideologies, and practices that govern the use, value, and legitimacy of language varieties within a given society or institution. Kroskrity's regimes of language framework examines how language practices are regulated through social norms, institutional policies, and power relations. By analyzing these regimes, researchers can uncover how language choices reflect and reinforce broader structures of authority and inequality. This framework is particularly useful for understanding how certain languages or dialects become standardized, privileged, or marginalized in different contexts.

Theoretical Foundations and Development

Paul Kroskrity's Contributions

Paul Kroskrity's pioneering work in linguistic anthropology has shaped the understanding of language ideologies and their material consequences. He drew upon earlier scholarship on language policy, authority, and social control, integrating these with ethnographic studies of indigenous and minority languages. Kroskrity's regimes of language theory highlights the interplay between ideology (beliefs about language) and practice (actual language use), arguing that these interactions are central to the maintenance or contestation of power in society.

Relation to Language Ideology

Language ideology forms the backbone of Kroskrity's regimes of language. These are shared beliefs or attitudes about languages and their speakers, which are often deeply embedded in cultural and political systems. Language ideologies influence which languages are taught in schools, which dialects are considered prestigious, and how multilingualism is managed. Kroskrity's framework allows scholars to critically examine the role of ideology in shaping language policies and everyday communicative practices.

Framework Evolution

Since its introduction, the regimes of language concept has been expanded and adapted by scholars worldwide. It now encompasses studies of language contact, globalization, digital communication, and postcolonial contexts. Researchers use the framework to explore how language regimes are negotiated, resisted, or transformed over time, reflecting shifting social, economic, and political landscapes.

Key Components of Language Regimes

Authority and Legitimacy

A central aspect of any language regime is the establishment of authority over language norms and practices. This authority may reside in governmental bodies, educational institutions, religious organizations, or influential community members. Legitimacy refers to the perceived right of these authorities to define what counts as "correct" or "standard" language, often shaping language use and access to social opportunities.

Standardization and Regulation

Language regimes often involve standardization processes, where specific language forms are codified and promoted as models. Regulation can include official language laws, curriculum standards, or media guidelines. These processes not only facilitate communication but also serve to exclude or delegitimize other varieties, reinforcing social hierarchies.

Inclusion and Exclusion

Regimes of language inherently create boundaries between "insiders" and "outsiders." By defining which languages or dialects are acceptable, regimes can include some groups while excluding others. This dynamic is visible in contexts such as immigration, indigenous rights, and minority language education, where linguistic criteria often determine access to resources and participation.

- Establishment of language authorities
- Promotion of national or official languages
- Marginalization of minority or heritage languages
- Enforcement through educational and legal systems

Applications in Sociolinguistics and Anthropology

Language Policy and Planning

Kroskrity regimes of language provide a valuable lens for analyzing language policy and planning. Policymakers often use language regimes to promote national unity, address linguistic diversity, or manage multilingualism. The framework helps identify whose interests are served by specific policies and how they impact language maintenance or shift.

Multilingual and Indigenous Contexts

In multilingual societies, regimes of language mediate relationships between official and minority languages. Kroskrity's work highlights the struggles of indigenous communities to maintain their languages in the face of dominant regimes that prioritize majority languages. Researchers have applied the concept to study language shift, revitalization, and the effects of colonialism on linguistic practices.

Identity and Belonging

Language regimes play a crucial role in shaping individual and group identities. The recognition or suppression of certain languages can influence how speakers perceive themselves and their place within society. By examining regimes of language, scholars gain insight into the sociopolitical dimensions of identity formation, belonging, and resistance.

Case Studies and Real-World Examples

Indigenous Language Revitalization

Kroskrity's research among the Arizona Tewa community provides a classic example of how regimes of language impact indigenous language vitality. The Tewa have navigated complex language ideologies, balancing traditional norms with pressures from English-dominant institutions. Their experiences illustrate the negotiation of authority, legitimacy, and authenticity within a local language regime.

National Language Policies

Many countries implement language regimes through official language policies that promote certain languages for administration, education, and media. For instance, France's regime emphasizes the primacy of French, often at the expense of regional languages. Similarly, India's multilingual regime manages the coexistence of Hindi, English, and numerous regional languages, reflecting diverse ideologies and power relations.

Globalization and Digital Communication

The spread of English as a global lingua franca has created new language regimes in digital spaces, international business, and academia. These regimes can both facilitate cross-border communication and marginalize local languages, raising questions about linguistic equity and diversity in a globalized world.

Impact on Education and Language Policy

Schooling and Curriculum Design

Language regimes significantly influence education systems, from language of instruction policies to curriculum content. Decisions about which languages are taught or valued in schools reflect broader ideological stances and have direct consequences for student achievement and cultural continuity. Kroskrity's framework helps educators and policymakers critically assess the implications of their language choices.

Language Assessment and Standardized Testing

Standardized assessments often reflect dominant language regimes, privileging certain forms of language over others. This can disadvantage students who speak non-standard dialects or minority languages, reinforcing existing inequalities. Recognizing the role of regimes of language in

assessment practices is essential for promoting fairness and inclusion.

Language Revitalization and Maintenance

Efforts to revitalize endangered languages often involve challenging existing regimes of language and creating new ones that support linguistic diversity. Kroskrity's approach provides tools for understanding the ideological and practical obstacles to language maintenance, as well as strategies for empowering communities.

Challenges and Critiques

Limitations of the Framework

While the regimes of language concept has been widely adopted, some critics argue that it can oversimplify complex linguistic realities or overemphasize top-down control. Others note that regimes may be fragmented, contested, or unevenly applied across different social domains.

Ethical and Political Considerations

Analyzing regimes of language raises ethical questions about representation, agency, and advocacy. Researchers must navigate the risks of reinforcing stereotypes or undermining community autonomy. There is also an ongoing debate about the role of scholars in supporting language rights and justice.

Interdisciplinary Approaches

Recent scholarship encourages integrating Kroskrity regimes of language with approaches from political science, sociology, and education studies. This interdisciplinary work enhances the explanatory power of the framework while addressing its limitations.

Current Trends and Future Directions

Digital and Transnational Language Regimes

The rise of digital communication platforms has generated new regimes of language that operate across national borders. Researchers are exploring how social media, online communities, and global networks create, reproduce, or challenge linguistic norms.

Language Justice and Advocacy

Increasing attention is being paid to the role of regimes of language in movements for linguistic justice and equity. Scholars and activists are using the framework to advocate for more inclusive language policies, the protection of linguistic rights, and the empowerment of marginalized speakers.

Emerging Research Areas

Future research is likely to focus on hybrid and fluid regimes, language practices in migration and diaspora settings, and the effects of artificial intelligence and technology on language regulation. Kroskrity's regimes of language will continue to inform critical debates about language, power, and society.

Conclusion

Kroskrity regimes of language offer a powerful framework for understanding how language is governed, valued, and contested in diverse social settings. By examining the interplay of ideology, authority, and practice, this approach reveals the deep connections between language and power. Whether in policy, education, or everyday interaction, regimes of language shape not only how we communicate but also who we are and who gets to participate in society. The ongoing relevance and adaptability of Kroskrity's concept ensure its central place in the study of language, culture, and social change.

Q: What are Kroskrity regimes of language?

A: Kroskrity regimes of language are frameworks that describe the explicit and implicit rules, ideologies, and practices governing language use, value, and legitimacy within societies. Developed by Paul Kroskrity, this concept analyzes how institutions and communities regulate language, often reinforcing social hierarchies and cultural norms.

Q: How do regimes of language affect minority and indigenous languages?

A: Regimes of language often privilege dominant languages while marginalizing minority and indigenous languages. This can limit access to education, government services, and social participation for speakers of marginalized languages, impacting language vitality and cultural identity.

Q: What role does language ideology play in Kroskrity's

framework?

A: Language ideology is central to Kroskrity's regimes of language, shaping beliefs about which languages or dialects are valuable or legitimate. These ideologies influence policy decisions, social attitudes, and everyday language practices.

Q: Can regimes of language change over time?

A: Yes, regimes of language are dynamic and can change due to shifts in political power, social movements, globalization, or technological innovation. Communities may also resist or transform existing regimes to promote linguistic diversity and rights.

Q: How are language regimes enforced in education?

A: Language regimes in education are enforced through policies on language of instruction, standardized testing, and curriculum design. These often reflect broader language ideologies and can influence student achievement and cultural continuity.

Q: What challenges are associated with the regimes of language framework?

A: Challenges include the potential oversimplification of complex linguistic realities, the difficulty of addressing fragmented or contested regimes, and ethical issues surrounding representation and advocacy.

Q: How does globalization impact regimes of language?

A: Globalization introduces new language regimes, especially through the spread of global lingua francas like English. This can both facilitate international communication and threaten local languages, raising concerns about linguistic equity.

Q: Can digital communication create new regimes of language?

A: Yes, digital platforms and online communities often establish their own norms and rules for language use, creating new regimes that transcend national borders and traditional authorities.

Q: How is the regimes of language framework used in language revitalization efforts?

A: The framework helps identify ideological and practical barriers to language revitalization, guiding strategies to empower communities, challenge dominant regimes, and promote linguistic diversity and justice.

Q: Why is the study of regimes of language important?

A: Studying regimes of language is crucial for understanding the power dynamics behind language use, shaping policies that affect education, identity, and social inclusion, and supporting efforts toward linguistic justice and equity.

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Kroskrity's Regimes of Language: A Deep Dive into Linguistic Power Dynamics

Are you intrigued by the intricate ways language shapes power structures and social hierarchies? Then dive into the fascinating world of Paul V. Kroskrity's "regimes of language." This comprehensive guide will unpack Kroskrity's influential framework, exploring how linguistic practices reinforce and challenge social inequalities. We'll delve into the different types of regimes, examining real-world examples to illustrate their complexities and implications for linguistic anthropology and beyond. Get ready to unravel the powerful relationship between language and social control.

What are Kroskrity's Regimes of Language?

Paul V. Kroskrity, a prominent linguistic anthropologist, developed the concept of "regimes of language" to analyze the intricate interplay between language use and social power. These regimes aren't static entities but rather dynamic systems reflecting the ongoing negotiation of linguistic authority and access. They represent the structured ways in which societies regulate and control language use, impacting communication patterns and social relations. Kroskrity's framework offers a valuable lens through which to examine how language both reflects and perpetuates societal inequalities.

The Four Main Regimes of Language

Kroskrity outlines four primary regimes of language, each characterized by distinct features and power dynamics:

1. The Honorific Regime

The honorific regime is characterized by the use of linguistic markers—titles, pronouns, and specific verbal forms—to express social deference and respect. These markers signify hierarchical relationships, reflecting existing social structures. For example, many Asian languages employ elaborate honorific systems, differentiating speech based on age, social status, and kinship ties. The power dynamic lies in the inherent inequality embedded within the linguistic system itself, reinforcing existing social hierarchies through daily linguistic interactions.

Examples of Honorific Regimes:

Japanese: The complex system of honorifics (keigo) dictates speech based on social status.

Korean: Similar to Japanese, Korean employs a sophisticated system of honorifics reflecting social hierarchy.

Many Indigenous Languages: Numerous Indigenous languages globally utilize honorifics reflecting clan structures and seniority.

2. The Deliberative Regime

The deliberative regime emphasizes the importance of reasoned argumentation and persuasive speech. It typically features settings where individuals engage in formal discourse, aiming to reach consensus or influence decision-making. This regime is often associated with democratic processes, legal proceedings, and academic discussions. Power here is wielded through eloquence, rhetorical skill, and the ability to effectively articulate one's perspective. However, it can also be manipulated by those with superior rhetorical skills, potentially silencing marginalized voices.

Examples of Deliberative Regimes:

Parliamentary debates: Lawmakers engage in reasoned arguments to influence legislation.

Courtroom proceedings: Legal arguments aim to persuade judges and juries.

Academic conferences: Scholars present research and engage in critical discussions.

3. The Performative Regime

The performative regime focuses on the social action embedded in language. Language here doesn't simply describe reality; it actively creates it. Rituals, ceremonies, and performances are examples of the performative regime, where language acts as a powerful tool for social transformation. Power in this regime resides in the ability to effectively perform the rituals and utterances that shape social reality. Incorrect performance can lead to social consequences.

Examples of Performative Regimes:

Religious ceremonies: Prayers and blessings shape spiritual realities.

Weddings: Marriage vows create a new social bond.

Political rallies: Speeches mobilize support and inspire action.

4. The Constrained Regime

The constrained regime is characterized by the suppression of certain linguistic forms or the restriction of access to specific communicative channels. This regime often reflects power imbalances and social control, limiting the communicative freedom of certain groups. Censorship, language restrictions, and limitations on access to education are all examples of constraints imposed on linguistic expression. The power here lies in the ability to control the flow of information and restrict linguistic participation.

Examples of Constrained Regimes:

Authoritarian governments: Restricting dissent through censorship and propaganda.

Colonial contexts: Suppression of indigenous languages and imposition of the colonizer's language.

Social stigma: Restricting certain forms of speech due to social norms and taboos.

Beyond the Four Regimes: A Dynamic Interaction

It's crucial to understand that these regimes are not mutually exclusive. In reality, they often interact and overlap within a society, creating a complex tapestry of linguistic power dynamics. A society may simultaneously exhibit aspects of all four regimes, depending on the context and social situation. Analyzing this interplay is key to understanding the full impact of Kroskrity's framework.

Conclusion

Kroskrity's regimes of language provide a powerful framework for understanding the intricate relationship between language, power, and social structure. By analyzing these regimes, we gain valuable insights into how language both reflects and shapes societal inequalities. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for promoting linguistic diversity, fostering inclusive communication, and addressing the social injustices embedded within linguistic practices.

FAQs

1. How does Kroskrity's framework differ from other approaches to linguistic anthropology?

Kroskrity's framework offers a more nuanced and integrated approach compared to solely focusing on linguistic structures or individual speech acts, considering the broader social context and power dynamics.

2. Can Kroskrity's regimes be applied to digital communication? Absolutely. The regimes apply equally to online interactions, examining how power is negotiated through digital platforms and social media.

3. How can we use Kroskrity's framework to promote social justice? By identifying and challenging linguistic inequalities revealed by these regimes, we can advocate for policies and practices that promote linguistic diversity and inclusive communication.

4. Are Kroskrity's regimes static or dynamic? They are highly dynamic, constantly evolving in response to social change and power shifts within a community.

5. What are the limitations of Kroskrity's framework? Some argue that the framework may oversimplify the complexities of linguistic power, neglecting the agency of individual speakers and the subtle nuances of language use in specific contexts. Further research continues to refine and expand upon Kroskrity's groundbreaking work.

kroskrity regimes of language: Regimes of Language Paul V. Kroskrity, 2000 In this text, ten linguistic anthropologists integrate two often segregated domains: politics and language. It addresses the role of language ideologies in state formation, nationalism and the maintenance of ethnic groups, as well as the creation of national, ethnic and professional identities.

kroskrity regimes of language: Language, History, and Identity Paul V. Kroskrity, 1993 The Arizona Tewa are a Pueblo Indian group that migrated around 1700 to First Mesa on the Hopi Reservation and who, while speaking Hopi have also retained their native language. Kroskrity examines this curiosity of language and culture, explaining the various ways in which the Tewa use their linguistic resources to successfully adapt to the Hopi and their environment while retaining their native language and the cultural identity it embodies.

kroskrity regimes of language: Native American Language Ideologies Paul V. Kroskrity, Margaret C. Field, 2009-04-15 Beliefs and feelings about language vary dramatically within and across Native American cultural groups and are an acknowledged part of the processes of language shift and language death. This volume samples the language ideologies of a wide range of Native American communities--from the Canadian Yukon to Guatemala--to show their role in sociocultural transformation. These studies take up such active issues as insiderness in Cherokee language ideologies, contradictions of space-time for the Northern Arapaho, language socialization and Paiute identity, and orthography choices and language renewal among the Kiowa. The authors--including members of indigenous speech communities who participate in language renewal efforts--discuss not only Native Americans' conscious language ideologies but also the often-revealing relationship between these beliefs and other more implicit realizations of language use as embedded in community practice. The chapters discuss the impact of contemporary language issues related to grammar, language use, the relation between language and social identity, and emergent language ideologies themselves in Native American speech communities. And although they portray obvious variation in attitudes toward language across communities, they also reveal commonalities--notably the emergent ideological process of iconization between a language and various national, ethnic, and tribal identities. As fewer Native Americans continue to speak their own language, this timely volume provides valuable grounded studies of language ideologies in action--those indigenous to Native communities as well as those imposed by outside institutions or language researchers. It considers the emergent interaction of indigenous and imported ideologies and the resulting effect on language beliefs, practices, and struggles in today's Indian Country as it demonstrates the practical implications of recognizing a multiplicity of indigenous language ideologies and their impact on heritage language maintenance and renewal.

kroskrity regimes of language: Discourses on Language and Integration Gabrielle Hogan-Brun, Clare Mar-Molinero, Patrick Stevenson, 2009 One of the most pressing issues in contemporary European societies is the need to promote integration and social inclusion in the context of rapidly increasing migration. A particular challenge confronting national governments is how to accommodate speakers of an ever-increasing number of languages within what in most cases are still perceived as monolingual indigenous populations. This has given rise to public debates in many countries on controversial policies imposing a requirement of competence in a 'national' language and culture as a condition for acquiring citizenship. However, these debates are frequently conducted almost entirely at a national level within each state, with little if any attention paid to the broader European context. At the same time, further EU enlargement and the ongoing rise in the rate of migration into and across Europe suggest that the salience of these issues is likely to continue to grow. This volume offers a critical analysis of these debates and emerging discourses on

integration and challenges the assumptions underlying the new 'language testing regimes'.

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kroskrity regimes of language: *A Companion to Linguistic Anthropology* Alessandro Duranti, 2008-04-15 A Companion to Linguistic Anthropology provides a series of in-depth explorations of key concepts and approaches by some of the scholars whose work constitutes the theoretical and methodological foundations of the contemporary study of language as culture. Provides a definitive overview of the field of linguistic anthropology, comprised of original contributions by leading scholars in the field Summarizes past and contemporary research across the field and is intended to spur students and scholars to pursue new paths in the coming decades Includes a comprehensive bibliography of over 2000 entries designed as a resource for anyone seeking a guide to the literature of linguistic anthropology

kroskrity regimes of language: *Crossing Borders, Making Connections* Allison Burkette, Tamara Warhol, 2021-01-18 This edited volume explores the scope of interdisciplinary linguistics and includes voices from scholars in different disciplines within the social sciences and humanities, as well as different sub-disciplines within linguistics. Chapters within this volume offer a range of perspectives on interdisciplinary studies, represent a connection between different disciplines, or demonstrate an application of interdisciplinarity within linguistics. The volume is divided into three sections: perspectives, connections, and applications. Perspectives The goal of this section is to address more generally the definition(s) of and value of multi-, trans-, and inter-disciplinary work. In what areas and for what purposes is there a need for work that crosses discipline boundaries? What are the challenges of undertaking such work? What opportunities are available? Connections This section features paired chapters written by scholars in different disciplines that discuss the same concept/idea/issue. For example, a discussion of how assemblage works in archaeology is paired with a discussion of how assemblage can be used to talk about 'style' in linguistics. Applications This section can be framed as sample answers to the question: What does interdisciplinarity look like?

kroskrity regimes of language: *Sign Language Ideologies in Practice* Annelies Kusters, Mara Green, Erin Moriarty, Kristin Snoddon, 2020-08-10 This book focuses on how sign language ideologies influence, manifest in, and are challenged by communicative practices. Sign languages are minority languages using the visual-gestural and tactile modalities, whose affordances are very different from those of spoken languages using the auditory-oral modality.

kroskrity regimes of language: *The Oxford Handbook of Language and Race* H. Samy Alim, Angela Reyes, Paul V. Kroskrity, 2020-10-02 Over the past two decades, the fields of linguistic anthropology and sociolinguistics have complicated traditional understandings of the relationship between language and identity. But while research traditions that explore the linguistic complexities of gender and sexuality have long been established, the study of race as a linguistic issue has only emerged recently. The Oxford Handbook of Language and Race positions issues of race as central to language-based scholarship. In twenty-one chapters divided into four sections-Foundations and Formations; Coloniality and Migration; Embodiment and Intersectionality; and Racism and Representations-authors at the forefront of this rapidly expanding field present state-of-the-art research and establish future directions of research. Covering a range of sites from around the world, the handbook offers theoretical, reflexive takes on language and race, the larger histories and systems that influence these concepts, the bodies that enact and experience them, and the expressions and outcomes that emerge as a result. As the study of language and race continues to take on a growing importance across anthropology, communication studies, cultural studies, education, linguistics, literature, psychology, ethnic studies, sociology, and the academy as a whole, this volume represents a timely, much-needed effort to focus these fields on both the central role

that language plays in racialization and on the enduring relevance of race and racism.

kroskirty regimes of language: *Calunga and the Legacy of an African Language in Brazil* Steven Byrd, 2012-11-15 Although millions of slaves were forcibly transported from Africa to Brazil, the languages the slaves brought with them remain little known. Most studies have focused on African contributions to Brazilian Portuguese rather than on the African languages themselves. This book is unusual in focusing on an African-descended language. The author describes and analyzes the Afro- Brazilian speech community of Calunga, in Minas Gerais. Linguistically descended from West African Bantu, Calunga is an endangered Afro-Brazilian language spoken by a few hundred older Afro-Brazilian men, who use it only for specific, secret communications. Unlike most creole languages, which are based largely on the vocabulary of the colonial language, Calunga has a large proportion of African vocabulary items embedded in an essentially Portuguese grammar. A hybrid language, its formation can be seen as a form of cultural resistance. Steven Byrd's study provides a comprehensive linguistic description of Calunga based on two years of interviews with speakers of the language. He examines its history and historical context as well as its linguistic context, its sociolinguistic profile, and its lexical and grammatical outlines.

kroskirty regimes of language: *Language, Gender, and Sexuality* Scott F. Kiesling, 2019-03-07 *Language, Gender, and Sexuality* offers a panoramic and accessible introduction to the ways in which linguistic patterns are sensitive to social categories of gender and sexuality, as well as an overview of how speakers use language to create and display gender and sexuality. This book includes discussions of trans/non-binary/genderqueer identities, embodiment, new media, and the role of language and interaction in sexual harassment, assault, and rape. Drawing on an international range of examples to illustrate key points, this book addresses the questions of: how language categorizes the gender/sexuality world in both grammar and interaction; how speakers display, create, and orient to gender, sexuality, and desire in interaction; how and why people display different ways of speaking based on their gender/sexual identities. Aimed at students with no background in linguistics or gender studies, this book is essential reading for anyone studying language, gender, and sexuality for the first time.

kroskirty regimes of language: *Language Planning as Nation Building* Gijsbert Rutten, 2019-02-21 The decades around 1800 constitute the seminal period of European nationalism. The linguistic corollary of this was the rise of standard language ideology, from Finland to Spain, and from Iceland to the Habsburg Empire. Amidst these international events, the case of Dutch in the Netherlands offers a unique example. After the rise of the ideology from the 1750s onwards, the new discourse of one language-one nation was swiftly transformed into concrete top-down policies aimed at the dissemination of the newly devised standard language across the entire population of the newly established Dutch nation-state. Thus, the Dutch case offers an exciting perspective on the concomitant rise of cultural nationalism, national language planning and standard language ideology. This study offers a comprehensive yet detailed analysis of these phenomena by focussing on the ideology underpinning the new language policy, the institutionalisation of this ideology in metalinguistic discourse, the implementation of the policy in education, and the effects of the policy on actual language use.

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kroskrity regimes of language: *Words Like Birds* Jenanne Ferguson, 2019-02-01 What does it mean to speak Sakha in the city? *Words Like Birds*, a linguistic ethnography of Sakha discourses and practices in urban far eastern Russia, examines the factors that have aided speakers in maintaining—and adapting—their minority language over the course of four hundred years of contact with Russian speakers and the federal power apparatus. *Words Like Birds* analyzes modern Sakha linguistic sensibilities and practices in the urban space of Yakutsk. Sakha is a north Siberian Turkic language spoken primarily in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) in the northeastern Russian Federation. For Sakha speakers, Russian colonization in the region inaugurated a tumultuous history in which their language was at times officially supported and promoted and at other times repressed and discouraged. Jenanne Ferguson explores the communicative norms that arose in response to the top-down promotion of the Russian language in the public sphere and reveals how Sakha ways of speaking became emplaced in villages and the city's private spheres. Focusing on the language ideologies and practices of urban bilingual Sakha-Russian speakers, Ferguson illuminates the changes that have taken place in the first two post-Soviet decades, in contexts where Russian speech and communicative norms dominated during the Soviet era. Weaving together three major themes—language ideologies and ontologies, language trajectories, and linguistic syncretism—this study reveals how Sakha speakers transform and adapt their beliefs, evaluations, and practices to revalorize a language, maintain and create a sense of belonging, and make their words heard in Sakha again in many domains of city life. Like the moveable spirited words, the focus of *Words Like Birds* is mobility, change, and flow, the tracing of the situation of bilinguals in Yakutsk.

kroskrity regimes of language: *Spanish as a Heritage Language in the United States* Sara M. Beaudrie, Marta Fairclough, 2012-11-13 There is growing interest in heritage language learners—individuals who have a personal or familial connection to a nonmajority language. Spanish learners represent the largest segment of this population in the United States. In this comprehensive volume, experts offer an interdisciplinary overview of research on Spanish as a heritage language in the United States. They also address the central role of education within the field. Contributors offer a wealth of resources for teachers while proposing future directions for scholarship.

kroskrity regimes of language: *Language Ideologies* Bambi B. Schieffelin, Kathryn A. Woolard, Paul V. Kroskrity, 1998-05-28 Language ideologies are cultural representations, whether explicit or implicit, of the intersection of language and human beings in a social world. Mediating between social structures and forms of talk, such ideologies are not only about language. Rather, they link language to identity, power, aesthetics, morality and epistemology. Through such linkages, language ideologies underpin not only linguistic form and use, but also significant social institutions and fundamental notions of person and community. The essays in this new volume examine definitions and conceptions of language in a wide range of societies around the world. Contributors focus on how such defining activity organizes language use as well as institutions such as religious ritual, gender relations, the nation-state, schooling, and law. Beginning with an introductory survey of language ideology as a field of inquiry, the volume is organized in three parts. Part I, *Scope and Force of Dominant Conceptions of Language*, focuses on the propensity of cultural models of language developed in one social domain to affect linguistic and social behavior across domains. Part II, *Language Ideology in Institutions of Power*, continues the examination of the force of specific language beliefs, but narrows the scope to the central role that language ideologies play in the functioning of particular institutions of power such as schooling, the law, or mass media. Part III, *Multiplicity and Contention among Ideologies*, emphasizes the existence of variability, contradiction, and struggles among ideologies within any given society. This will be the first collection of work to appear in this rapidly growing field, which bridges linguistic and social theory. It will greatly interest

linguistic anthropologists, social and cultural anthropologists, sociolinguists, historians, cultural studies, communications, and folklore scholars.

kroskirty regimes of language: Standardizing Minority Languages Pia Lane, James Costa, Haley De Korne, 2017-09-22 The Open Access version of this book, available at <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/9781138125124>, has been made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 license. This volume addresses a crucial, yet largely unaddressed dimension of minority language standardization, namely how social actors engage with, support, negotiate, resist and even reject such processes. The focus is on social actors rather than language as a means for analysing the complexity and tensions inherent in contemporary standardization processes. By considering the perspectives and actions of people who participate in or are affected by minority language politics, the contributors aim to provide a comparative and nuanced analysis of the complexity and tensions inherent in minority language standardisation processes. Echoing Fasold (1984), this involves a shift in focus from a sociolinguistics of language to a sociolinguistics of people. The book addresses tensions that are born of the renewed or continued need to standardize 'language' in the early 21st century across the world. It proposes to go beyond the traditional macro/micro dichotomy by foregrounding the role of actors as they position themselves as users of standard forms of language, oral or written, across sociolinguistic scales. Language policy processes can be seen as practices and ideologies in action and this volume therefore investigates how social actors in a wide range of geographical settings embrace, contribute to, resist and also reject (aspects of) minority language standardization.

kroskirty regimes of language: **Approaches to Language and Culture** Svenja Völkel, Nico Nassenstein, 2022-08-22 This book provides an overview of approaches to language and culture, and it outlines the broad interdisciplinary field of anthropological linguistics and linguistic anthropology. It identifies current and future directions of research, including language socialization, language reclamation, speech styles and genres, language ideology, verbal taboo, social indexicality, emotion, time, and many more. Furthermore, it offers areal perspectives on the study of language in cultural contexts (namely Africa, the Americas, Australia and Oceania, Mainland Southeast Asia, and Europe), and it lays the foundation for future developments within the field. In this way, the book bridges the disciplines of cultural anthropology and linguistics and paves the way for the new book series Anthropological Linguistics.

kroskirty regimes of language: *Looking Like a Language, Sounding Like a Race* Jonathan Rosa, 2019 Looking like a Language, Sounding like a Race examines the emergence of linguistic and ethnoracial categories in the context of Latinidad. The book draws from more than twenty-four months of ethnographic and sociolinguistic fieldwork in a Chicago public school, whose student body is more than 90% Mexican and Puerto Rican, to analyze the racialization of language and its relationship to issues of power and national identity. It focuses specifically on youth socialization to U.S. Latinidad as a contemporary site of political anxiety, raciolinguistic transformation, and urban inequity. Jonathan Rosa's account studies the fashioning of Latinidad in Chicago's highly segregated Near Northwest Side; he links public discourse concerning the rising prominence of U.S. Latinidad to the institutional management and experience of raciolinguistic identities there. Anxieties surrounding Latinx identities push administrators to transform at risk Mexican and Puerto Rican students into young Latino professionals. This institutional effort, which requires students to learn to be and, importantly, sound like themselves in highly studied ways, reveals administrators' attempts to navigate a precarious urban terrain in a city grappling with some of the nation's highest youth homicide, dropout, and teen pregnancy rates. Rosa explores the ingenuity of his research participants' responses to these forms of marginalization through the contestation of political, ethnoracial, and linguistic borders.

kroskirty regimes of language: **Living Memory** Jillian R. Cavanaugh, 2012-06-28 Living Memory investigates the complex question of language and its place at the heart of Bergamasco culture in northern Italy. • Integrates extensive participant observation with sociolinguistic data collection • Reveals the political and social dynamics of a national language (Italian) and a local

dialect (Bergamasco) struggling for survival • Introduces the original concept of the “social aesthetics of language”: the interweaving of culturally-shaped and emotionally felt dimensions of language-choice • Written to be accessible to students and specialists alike • Part of the Blackwell Studies in Discourse and Culture Series

kroskirty regimes of language: The Cambridge Handbook of Linguistic Anthropology N. J. Enfield, Paul Kockelman, Jack Sidnell, 2014-09-11 The field of linguistic anthropology looks at human uniqueness and diversity through the lens of language, our species' special combination of art and instinct. Human language both shapes, and is shaped by, our minds, societies, and cultural worlds. This state-of-the-field survey covers a wide range of topics, approaches and theories, such as the nature and function of language systems, the relationship between language and social interaction, and the place of language in the social life of communities. Promoting a broad vision of the subject, spanning a range of disciplines from linguistics to biology, from psychology to sociology and philosophy, this authoritative handbook is an essential reference guide for students and researchers working on language and culture across the social sciences.

kroskirty regimes of language: Reinventing the Latino Television Viewer Christopher Chávez, 2015-10-30 Reinventing the Latino Television Viewer: Language, Ideology, and Practice examines how the relationship between language, power, and industry practice is reshaping the very concept of Hispanic television. Chávez argues that as established mainstream networks enter the Hispanic television space, they are redefining the Latino audience in ways that more closely resemble the mainstream population, leading to auspicious forms of erasure that challenge the legitimacy of Spanish altogether. This book presents the integration of English into the Hispanic television space not as an entirely new phenomenon, but rather as an extension of two ongoing practices within the television industry—the exploitation of consumer markets and the suppression of Latino forms of speech.

kroskirty regimes of language: Phonological Typology Larry M. Hyman, Frans Plank, 2018-04-09 Despite earlier work by Trubetzkoy, Jakobson and Greenberg, phonological typology is often underrepresented in typology textbooks. At the same time, most phonologists do not see a difference between phonological typology and cross-linguistic (formal) phonology. The purpose of this book is to bring together leading scholars to address the issue of phonological typology, both in terms of the unity and the diversity of phonological systems.

kroskirty regimes of language: Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics, 2005-11-24 The first edition of ELL (1993, Ron Asher, Editor) was hailed as the field's standard reference work for a generation. Now the all-new second edition matches ELL's comprehensiveness and high quality, expanded for a new generation, while being the first encyclopedia to really exploit the multimedia potential of linguistics. * The most authoritative, up-to-date, comprehensive, and international reference source in its field * An entirely new work, with new editors, new authors, new topics and newly commissioned articles with a handful of classic articles * The first Encyclopedia to exploit the multimedia potential of linguistics through the online edition * Ground-breaking and International in scope and approach * Alphabetically arranged with extensive cross-referencing * Available in print and online, priced separately. The online version will include updates as subjects develop ELL2 includes: * c. 7,500,000 words * c. 11,000 pages * c. 3,000 articles * c. 1,500 figures: 130 halftones and 150 colour * Supplementary audio, video and text files online * c. 3,500 glossary definitions * c. 39,000 references * Extensive list of commonly used abbreviations * List of languages of the world (including information on no. of speakers, language family, etc.) * Approximately 700 biographical entries (now includes contemporary linguists) * 200 language maps in print and online Also available online via ScienceDirect - featuring extensive browsing, searching, and internal cross-referencing between articles in the work, plus dynamic linking to journal articles and abstract databases, making navigation flexible and easy. For more information, pricing options and availability visit www.info.sciencedirect.com. The first Encyclopedia to exploit the multimedia potential of linguistics Ground-breaking in scope - wider than any predecessor An invaluable resource for researchers, academics, students and professionals in the fields of: linguistics, anthropology, education,

psychology, language acquisition, language pathology, cognitive science, sociology, the law, the media, medicine & computer science. The most authoritative, up-to-date, comprehensive, and international reference source in its field

kroskirty regimes of language: Tracing Dominican Identity J. Valdez, 2015-12-09 The author analyzes and discusses the socio-historical meanings and implications of Pedro Henríquez Ureña's (1884-1946) writings on language. This important twentieth century Latin American intellectual is an unavoidable reference in Hispanic Linguistics and Cultural Studies.

kroskirty regimes of language: Linguistic Anthropology Alessandro Duranti, 1997-09-04 Alessandro Duranti introduces linguistic anthropology as an interdisciplinary field which studies language as a cultural resource and speaking as a cultural practice. The theories and methods of linguistic anthropology are introduced through a discussion of linguistic diversity, grammar in use, the role of speaking in social interaction, the organisation and meaning of conversational structures, and the notion of participation as a unit of analysis. Linguistic Anthropology will appeal to undergraduate and graduate students.

kroskirty regimes of language: Language, Borders and Identity Dominic Watt, 2014-10-12 Identifying and examining political, socio-psychological and symbolic borders, Language, Borders and Identity encompasses a broad, geographically diverse spectrum of border contexts, taking a multi-disciplinary approach by combining sociolinguistics research with human geography, anthropology and social psychology.

kroskirty regimes of language: Racialization and Language Michele Back, Virginia Zavala, 2018-09-03 Drawing on frameworks from applied linguistics and critical discourse analysis, this volume employs a linguistics approach to understanding race and racism in Latin America, with a particular focus on Peru. Building on recent debates in Peru on cultural and biological definitions of race, the book seeks to re-examine the relationship between race and culture not as a dichotomy but as one rooted in and shaped by specific historical moments. Similarly, the volume uses this discussion as a jumping-off point from which to explore notions of identity informed by language as used in local context, rather than as a fixed social category. Offering new perspectives on discursive practices of race and racism in Peru and Latin America, this collection is key reading for students and researchers in sociolinguistics, applied linguistics, anthropology, and Latin American studies.

kroskirty regimes of language: Languages and Publics Susan Gal, Kathryn Woolard, 2014-10-14 The essays in this collection examine the public construction of languages, the linguistic construction of publics, and the relationship between these two processes. Cultural categories such as named languages, linguistic standards and genres are the products of expert knowledge as well as of linguistic ideologies more widely shared among speakers. Translation, grammars and dictionaries, the policing of correctness, folklore collections and linguistic academies are all part of the work that produces not only languages but also social groups and spheres of action such as the public. Such representational processes are the topic of inquiry in this volume. They are explored as crucial aspects of power, figuring among the means for establishing inequality, imposing social hierarchy, and mobilizing political action. Contributions to this volume investigate two related questions: first, how different images of linguistic phenomena gain social credibility and political influence; and, secondly, the role of linguistic ideology and practices in the making of political authority. Using both historical and ethnographic approaches, they examine empirical cases ranging from small-scale societies to multi-ethnic empire, from nineteenth-century linguistic theories to contemporary mass media, and from Europe to Oceania to the Americas. Contributors include Susan Gal, Kathryn Woolard, Judith Irvine, Richard Bauman, Michael Silverstein, Jane Hill, Joseph Errington, Bambi Schieffelin, Jacqueline Urla and Ben Lee.

kroskirty regimes of language: Beyond Writing Culture Karsten Kumoll, 2010 Two decades after the publication of Clifford and Marcus' volume *Writing Culture*, this collection provides a fresh and diverse reassessment of the debates that this pioneering volume unleashed. At the same time, *Beyond Writing Culture* moves the debate on by embracing the more fundamental challenge as to how to conceptualise the intricate relationship between epistemology and representational practices

rather than maintaining the original narrow focus on textual analysis. It thus offers a thought-provoking tapestry of new ideas relevant for scholars not only concerned with 'the ethnographic Other', but with representation in general.

kroskirty regimes of language: Thematising Multilingualism in the Media Helen Kelly-Holmes, Tommaso M. Milani, 2013-06-12 This volume analyses the complex relations between multilingualism and the media: how the media manage multilingualism; how multilingualism is presented and used as media content; and how the media are discursive sites where debates about multilingualism and other language-related issues unfold. It is precisely this inter-relatedness that we want to flag up when we talk about "thematising" multilingualism in the media. More specifically, the focus of this volume is on the empirical and theoretical opportunities and challenges posed by the thematisation of multilingualism in the media. The volume, originally published as a special issue of the *Journal of Language and Politics* 10:4 (2011), presents a number of case studies from a variety of linguistic, media, political, social, and economic contexts: from print-media debates on trilingual policies in Luxembourg to "new media" discussions about the "sexiness" of Irish or the "national" value of Welsh; from issues of linguistic "authority" and "authenticity" in an American television programme to Wikipedia's multilingual policy and practice.

kroskirty regimes of language: Language Contact. Volume 1 Jeroen Darquennes, Joseph C. Salmons, Wim Vandebussche, 2019-08-19 *Language Contact. An International Handbook* offers a comprehensive overview of current topics in research on language contact. Broadly conceived, it stands out for its international approach to language contact, complementing the theoretical state-of-the-art with examples from traditionally eclipsed areas and languages. Next to a thorough introductory overview of the ground-breaking methodological and theoretical approaches that shaped the discipline, ample attention goes to the new and innovative insights on language contact in the 21st century. Combining concise introductory contributions with in-depth treatment of the most relevant case studies in the field, the handbook speaks to both junior and established scholars.

kroskirty regimes of language: The Handbook of Discourse Analysis Deborah Tannen, Heidi E. Hamilton, Deborah Schiffrin, 2018-02-28 The second edition of the highly successful *Handbook of Discourse Analysis* has been expanded and thoroughly updated to reflect the very latest research to have developed since the original publication, including new theoretical paradigms and discourse-analytic models, in an authoritative two-volume set. Twenty new chapters highlight emerging trends and the latest areas of research. Contributions reflect the range, depth, and richness of current research in the field. Chapters are written by internationally-recognized leaders in their respective fields, constituting a Who's Who of Discourse Analysis. A vital resource for scholars and students in discourse studies as well as for researchers in related fields who seek authoritative overviews of discourse analytic issues, theories, and methods.

kroskirty regimes of language: Folklinguistics and Social Meaning in Australian English Cara Penry Williams, 2019-09-12 *Folklinguistics and Social Meaning in Australian English* presents an original study of Australian English and, via this, insights into Australian society. Utilising folklinguistic accounts, it uncovers everyday understandings of contemporary Australian English through variations across linguistic systems (sounds, words, discourse and grammar). Focusing on one variation at a time, it explores young speakers' language use and their evaluations of the same forms. The analysis of talk about talk uncovers ethnic, regional and social Others in social types and prevailing ideologies around Australian English essential for understanding Australian identity-making processes, as well as providing insights and methods relevant beyond this context. These discussions demonstrate that while the linguistic variations may occur in other varieties of English, they are understood through local conceptualisations, and often as uniquely Australian. This book harnesses the value and richness of discourse in explorations of the sociocultural life of language. The findings show that analysis attending to language ideologies and identities can help discover the micro-macro links needed in understanding social meanings. The volume explores a wide range of language features but also provides a deep contemplation of Australian English.

kroskirty regimes of language: Visualising Language Students and Teachers as Multilinguals

Paula Kalaja, Sílvia Melo-Pfeifer, 2024-08-29 This book fosters an awareness of multilingualism as lived or as subjectively experienced from the perspective of those involved in language education and teacher education. Responding to multilingual and visual turns, it widens the repertoire of methodologies dominating the field of language teacher education, from linguistic or verbal to visual. The chapters, written by practising language teachers and teacher educators, explore aspects of multilingualism accessed through visual means in a wide range of contexts. Using social justice as a transformative framework, they highlight the biases, inequalities and linguistic hierarchies within schools and teacher education, and promote respect for linguistic plurality and cultural diversity in these settings. They illustrate how visual methods can be used to reconstruct histories of individual multilingualism, identify present language ideologies and support teachers' professional development by means of envisioning the future self in action. This book will be of interest to those involved in language education and language teacher education, including researchers, practising language teachers, student or trainee teachers and teacher educators. This book is Open Access under a CC BY NC ND license.

kroskrity regimes of language: Migration, Accommodation and Language Change B. Anderson, 2008-03-07 This work marries qualitative ethnographic methods to quantitative acoustic methods. The analysis describes how internal and external factors in phonological change differ and demonstrates how these two forces interact to structure the phonological systems of Appalachian and African American Southern Migrant speakers in the Detroit, Michigan area.

kroskrity regimes of language: Questioning Linguistics Naomi Knight, Ahmar Mahboob, 2009-05-27 QUESTIONING LINGUISTICS brings together different perspectives on language studies and applications into a single volume and allows readers to examine how linguists of diverse traditions study and use this expert knowledge of language. By doing so, this volume invites us to reconsider the nature and focus of the field of study and questions a number of current thoughts about language theory, application, and use. In effect, the nature of linguistics, linguistic theory, and languages are called into question, as are the methods that we as linguists may take for granted in our developed research traditions. Scholars and researchers from within linguistics and beyond will find this volume both accessible and engaging, as it gathers the thoughts and opinions of experts in the field alongside new theorists in an open forum for discussion that diminishes the borders between these diverse threads.

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