



RESEARCH PAPER**An Analysis of Social Class Effects on Individual's Response to Linguistic Processes**

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ABSTRACT

This study analysis how a person's socioeconomic standing affects language uses, interpretation, and communication patterns, delving into the complex relationship between social class and individual responses to linguistic processes. The study takes a multifaceted approach, integrating sociolinguistics, psychology, and sociology to clarify the complex relationship between linguistic behaviors and social class. The study starts with a look at language as a social construct, recognizing that language both shapes and is a reflection of social institutions. Based on well-established theories of language and social class, the research looks at how language choices can be markers of social identity and play a role in maintaining or upending class-based inequalities. Additionally, the study looks into the psychological components of language processing, examining the ways in which people from various socioeconomic backgrounds could react differently to language inputs in their cognitive processes. In order to have a thorough grasp of the various ways that social class might influence linguistic cognition, the research combines qualitative and quantitative approaches, such as participant interviews, cognitive experiments, and linguistic analysis.

KEYWORDS Communication , Interpretation , Language, Psychology, Social Class

Introduction

Social class has much more stimulus towards language, which affects individual's response closely to the language process. There are two different grounds of the linguistics (sociolinguistics & psycholinguistics) both grounds have different views about language as a social phenomenon or cognitive phenomenon. Therefore there is a huge debate between Cognitivism they believes language is a cognitive process while sociolinguistics enlighten that language is the combination of social factor such as social class. Every individual needs to understand the phenomena of language with respect of society (Khan & Qadir, 2018).

Sociolinguistics estimate that language is in between the human and their relationship in society. Each and every individual is connected all around with their social lives. The correlation between language and social class have positive impact on individual's learning within a process of language in the society (Khan & Qadir, 2018). In regards to distance, existing research derived from many theoretical vantage points indicates that individuals possess the capacity to adjust to novel organizational environments (Bauer et al., 2007).

The disciplines of linguistics, sociology, psychology, and education are all involved in the diverse and interdisciplinary study of how socioeconomic class affects people's responses to language processes. The background of this subject is explored in this examination, which also looks at important issues including language variation, language acquisition, and the influence of social class on language use.

Literature Review

If we talk about sociolinguistics means we are talking about society. Sociolinguistics helps to understand the phenomenology of language and individual's reaction with the interaction of the society or social class (Khan & Qadir, 2018). For instance, some have contended that people's interactions with others and their work surroundings are likely to be negatively impacted by the long-term negative impacts of being born into an under resourced environment (e.g., Barling & Weatherhead, 2011). There is a cost of moving up as well. Specifically, leaving one's class of origin, even on an upward trajectory, can lead to a loss of social connections and corresponding pressures to conform to a new set of expectations (Baldwin, 1985).

Lev Vygotsky socio- cultural theory (1978) suggested that every individual learn language into the surroundings by Interpsychological (in between the people) and Intrapyschological (individual level). Both perspectives are highly affected individual's behavior towards linguistics process. It can be said with the Vygotsky theoretical frame of references that every individual learn a language from their social selves. Social class associates with the syntactic differences among the language learners(Khan & Qadir, 2018).

Social Class and Language

There is a link between background of an individual's, their socio-economic positions, educational accomplishment and language progress. Language varies person to person; place to place as a result spoken language is connected with the social class. Each and every individual has different form of spoken language because of their geographical regions. As a person adopt different community slowly and gradually begins with language of that community. Social class also affects individual's language process when a person merge or shift one community to another community because the speaker doesn't have effective language process after shifting the one to another group of people. In case of pronunciation of various sounds, every individual has different social class consequently they have phonological differences (Botha, 2011).

The response of language is sundry because speakers don't have same social class. They differ from their classes systematically they are associated with language or linguistics choice (Callary, (2009)).

The influence of Social Classes on Language Variations

Due to economic circumstances the social classes are differ and intended from each other. Within a society various groups are situated and they all are different from their nature and habit. They have different identity and manipulate language multiplicity in the society. Those who belonging to the upper class and situated on higher level they speak suitable way, while others who are from lower level they differ from the higher level. Such differences fabricate "socialists" (Rahman, 2014). (Adler et al., 1994) In fact, objective rank and the demands it imposes (such as scarcity) go beyond subjective perception and directly affect mental health and cognition (e.g., stress and cognitive exhaustion). To be more

precise, moving away from one's class of origin—even if one is moving up in life—can cause one to lose social ties and face pressure to live up to new standard (Baldwin, 1985).

“It's also noteworthy that due to his optimistic inclination towards upper-class ideals, a person from a given class may speak differently from others in that class. As idiolect, or the speech of an individual at a time in an individual style, was considered more regular than community speech, many linguists focused on it. Nonetheless, it is impossible to pick out certain speakers and extrapolate conclusions about the other speakers in their social class group from them. A single speaker's speech (their idiolects) may be very different from those of people who are similar to them.” (Trudgill, 2000).

The social class, social networks and transportability are useful source for a linguistics learner. Language distinctions are influenced by the social classes and supports people in the matching the world. The supremacy of the upper class and their language assortments differ from the lower-class language assortments and rely on scrupulous verbal communication. They have asset impressive spot in the community and considered well known educated, influential in society. Elite people mostly decide about the language acquiring and places high rank. It also plays leading role in the community. Especially those who are native speaker of different languages they might have political power and sphere of influence (Rahman, 2014).

The languages in each and every country are spoken in different varieties some of the varieties are given below:

The Standard Language: In every country of the world there is standard language variety and that standard language is a specific for the dialogue of the group of people. The standard language mostly known the language of elite class they considered well educated. They have strong socio-economically back ground and position in the society.

The Non-Standard Language: Those who are in the less development areas of the county nonstandard language is spoken in between them. They speak nonstandard language and that language differs from the standard language in case of accents, dialects, pronunciations, and vocabularies. They use nonstandard language informal circumstances.

The Dialect: The two different dialects are spoken, social dialect and regional dialect. A language is affected from the religions are known regional dialect. A language spoken socially is known as social dialect. It may be spoken upper, middle and lower classes. Every individual has different spoken dialects which is caused and affected by the social class.

The Code Switching: languages of countries are known as code of the country. Two different languages are mixed while speaking known as code switching. Code switching happens when, two language words are used collectively. Mostly an individual's language process is affected by the social classes because of bilingual and multilingual community and code switching takes place.

Stratification, Mobility and the social classes

Majority of the people lives to gather in the social class their position and economic power put to gather a stratified civilization. Well said by Karl Marks “Every class has been set apart from the others by the mode of production; whilst one class leads and controls the production process, other classes act as the direct providers of goods and services to

the dominant class in society. Although a person's class might move up or down in the social hierarchy, it is always influenced by the class they were born into. The upper class, middle class, and lower class are the three broad divisions that the idea of social classes in modern times frequently assumes. According to Karl Marx, the ruling class is in charge of the mechanism of production.

Material and Methods

This study is descriptive in nature conducted from the students of English language at bright future school qasimabad, Hyderabad.

Research design

Qualitative approach the results and conclusions were obtained using a research approach. Since the information gathered from focus group interview participants is arranged in the form of "words and behaviors" in case they are understood for and locations in their surroundings, a qualitative design is appropriate for this study.

"The interpretative theory-based qualitative methodology. The interpretative approach stresses the deep interpretative comprehension of social phenomena in order to create descriptive analysis. This study focuses on the significance and comprehension of people's interpretations of situations and terminology. Tests and interviews are gathered using methods for observation and analysis in the qualitative research design. It makes it possible for the researcher to undertake many analyses of the data acquired. One could argue that assessments, like interviews, are subjective (qualitative) and subjective (subjective). The gathered data is examined and interpreted from a variety of perspectives in order to produce particular outcomes. Qualitative data will be open ended in nature. Lev Vygotsky socio-cultural theory (1978) is applied as a frame of work.

Population and Sampling

In case of population all the participants are the Students of English language from Bright future school Qasimabad, Hyderabad in Sindh. In this research which is qualitative in nature, the researcher selected 15 participants ten male and five female from English language for focus group interviews through purposive sampling.

Instruments

The instruments are observations, interviews. Focus group interviews are conducted from 15 participants. It is an interview, in which a group of people are asked about their perceptions, opinions, beliefs, and attitudes towards linguistics process.

Data Collection Procedure

All of the students are given statements about language and its role in the social class. Interviewed are collected from the each student separately first and later in groups. The collected interviews are recorded. The participants are selected from the different gender (male/female). They have different background knowledge also they are different language native speakers.

Data Analysis

In case of qualitative research, individual and focus group interviews are conducted from 15 participants; the interviews are analyzed using content analysis. The collected data is later transcribed for the purpose of qualitative analysis. Some statements are given to the students of English language for the purpose of interviews of said school.

Results and Discussion

It is challenging to research the relationship between language usage and socioeconomic status. Aspects of language such as vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar, and conversation patterns are all included in linguistic processes. The following observations highlight the ways in which a person's social class might influence how they react to language processes.

Vocabulary and Language Variation

Studies have indicated that there may be differences in the vocabulary and word choices of people belonging to different social classes. Disparities in language patterns might arise from exposure to different words and expressions depending on social class.

Code-Switching: When speaking in a different social situation, people from various social classes may modify their vocabulary. This may entail speaking in official and informal contexts with distinct linguistic registers.

Accent Variation: Different speech patterns or accents might be linked to different social classes. According to studies, people with varying socioeconomic origins may pronounce words differently, which might influence their linguistic identity.

Accent Stereotypes: Prejudices and stereotypes based on accents can affect how people perceive themselves in social situations and can result in biases in a variety of areas, including work and education.

Discussion

Studying the connection between linguistic processes and social class is a complicated and multidimensional field. A vital component of human identity and communication, language is impacted by a number of social, cultural, and economic variables. Social class, which is frequently characterized by elements like wealth, education, occupation, and social standing, has a big impact on how people respond and behave in language. When discussing how a person's response to linguistic processes is affected by their social class, there are a few factors to take into account. Studying the connection between linguistic processes and social class is a complicated and multidimensional field. A vital component of human identity and communication, language is impacted by a number of social, cultural, and economic variables. Social class, which is frequently characterized by elements like wealth, education, occupation, and social standing, has a big impact on how people respond and behave in language. When discussing how a person's response to linguistic processes is influenced by their social class.

People from wealthier socioeconomic backgrounds frequently have easier access to high-quality education, which may have an effect on their language skills and vocabulary. When compared to those from lesser socioeconomic backgrounds, this could lead to a more extensive and diversified vocabulary.

Conclusion

Social class has much more stimulus towards language, which affects individual's response closely to the language process. The correlation between language and social class have positive impact on individual's learning within a process of language in the society. Language varies person to person; place to place as a result spoken language is connected with the social class. From the collected data, via interviews it is enlighten that language is the combination of social factor such as social class. It is concluded that each and every individual's linguistics process is highly affected by the social class. It varies according to their socio-economical positions different culture and their community where they interact with the people. Language process of individual acquire own status within the society. As much as an individual interact with the different people of the world language process becomes quickly.

Recommendations

Analyzing how socioeconomic class affects a person's reaction to language is a sophisticated and diverse field of study. Language use, perception, and interpretation can all be influenced by social class in different ways. Here are some suggestions for further reading and learning on this subject:

To comprehend current theories, research approaches, and important discoveries about the intersection of social class and linguistics, start with a thorough review of the literature. Determine any gaps in the literature that your study might be able to fill.

Provide a precise definition and operationalization of the important terms, such as language processes and social class. Think about the metrics you'll use to quantify or classify language and social class phenomena. Share the results of your research with a wider audience by using public outreach initiatives like seminars, talks, or publications. Encourage discussion on how language affects social class relations.

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