

## To do lists:

- Define official and rogue
- Define the types of “language”, “colloquialism”, “slang”, “jargon”

## Topic areas

- Comparing official and ‘rogue’<sup>1</sup> languages, and the way in which they work in harmony/friction.  
(e.g. how they compliment/impede one another?)

- How to sustain a language (what are the factors?) (Readings: abc.com “Funds to help indigenous language retention”)

- How language (more specifically, sub-language) can sustain sub-cultures [e.g. jive-talk, Afro-American culture] or groups [e.g. covert prison language]; how such language can build respect and trust [e.g. how it acts as level ground on building identity]

\*(Readings: DP’s article “Anglo-Australians’ and Immigrants’ Attitudes Toward Language and Accent”)

## Aims

- To observe and get the understanding of the role changes of the language forms in sub-culture

- To observe language trends within cultures and sub-cultures (ever changing? “The variety of today is the species of tomorrow and the dialect of today is the language of tomorrow”) (reading: Dp’s “Evolution and Language: Overview”)

- To establish whether or not there is a ‘level ground’ of language from which to speak on

## Key research areas

- Mix of official and rogue languages: How they create better/worse understanding/communication
- Compare official<sup>2</sup> & rogue<sup>3</sup> languages in English practice

## Possible problems

- Racism
- Social status [e.g. how does vocabulary denote, or create the perception of levels of greater social standing?

\*(readings: Dp’s article “Cultural Levels and functional varieties of English”)

- Literacy levels (educational prerogative), language skills (blur between official and rogue)

- How to sustain a language --> At the same time by sustaining a language we can sustain subculture because language is a primary symbol that holds its culture’s identity

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<sup>1</sup>Sub-languages [e.g. colloquialism, jive-talk, etc.]

<sup>2</sup>Institutionalised

<sup>3</sup>Informal, against the system, etc [examples: colloquialism, spoonerism]