

Social indication: The eighth sieve

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According to receptive multilingualism (Thije, J.D. t, and Zeevaert, L 2007) speakers use their language to understand another language without extensive extra training.

In one application, the EuroComGerm (Hufeisen and Marx 2007) project transfers this to reading related languages. The seven sieves

- (1) international vocabulary,
- (2) common vocabulary typical of the language family
- (3) sound correspondences or systematic sound shifts,
- (4) spelling and pronunciation,
- (5) syntactic structures common to the language family,
- (6) morphosyntactic elements and
- (7) prefixes and suffixes,

systematize shared linguistic phenomena of such languages and economize learning and application. Reinelt (2008) applies parts of these approaches to reading another of the East Asian Hanzi/Hanja/Kanji using languages Chinese (C), Japanese (J) and Korean (K) (alph.) after one of these (CJK) has already been learnt. This presentation argues that another sieve, here preliminarily called social indication, effectively further facilitates reading.

In particular, using material from Reinelt (2008), the presenter will filter out elements, which indicate social relationships and thus constitute this sieve, and demonstrate how their systematization might facilitate reading other CJK languages. Finally, theoretical ramifications of the approach chosen are discussed.

Bibliography

- Hufeisen, B & Marx, N. 2007. How can DaFnE and EuroComGerm contribute to the concept of receptive multilingualism? (ibid.) p. 307- 322
- Reinelt, R. (2008) Two types of receptive multilingualism in the East Asian Hanzi/Kanji area. AILA, Essen.
- Thije, J.D. t, and Zeevaert, L. 2007. Receptive Multilingualism, Linguistic analyses, language policies and didactic concepts.