A Study of Sociolinguistic Factor Blocking the Transferability of Aleshtari Lakish among Children

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The present research tried to find out and elaborate on some sociolinguistic [including social, economic, and cultural] factors which have convinced some Aleshtari Lakish speaking parents to choose Farsi as the first language of their children. In order to find important aspects of the mentioned issue, several pre-interviews were conducted. The interviews included some native speakers of Aleshtari Lakish who did not use their native language in communication with their children. Based on the pre-interviews and follow up secondary interviews, a questionnaire was developed and distributed among a group of 100 men and women who spoke Farsi to their children. The participants were divided into two equal groups including 50 male and 50 female participants. They were further divided into two different groups, educational level, and job groups. The questionnaire included questions about individual attitudes of participants towards both Lakish and Farsi. Based on the findings of the study, economic factors were the most important factors. However, social and cultural factors had their effects on the participants. Women got a higher rate in comparison to men indicating that women were more willing than men to speak Farsi to their children were. According to the findings of the study, both groups based their main justification on economic issues. One of the most significant results of the study was that no single factor such as economic, social, or cultural could determine the language change on its own, but all these factors functioned together