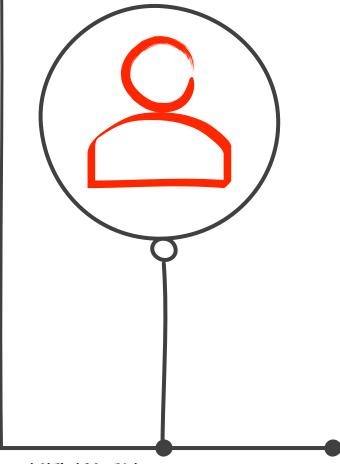
Normative Linguistics, Twenty-five Years on

ISLE forum, 20 November 2024

Morana Lukač

Background

- 1. Pirectionality: Grassroots prescriptivism 1, 2, 3
- 2. Vata: Focus on social media
- 3. New norms as indicative of (social) change:
 - Gender-inclusive language 3,4
- 4. Method: Experimental approach
- 5. Beyond Anglophone (normative) linguistics



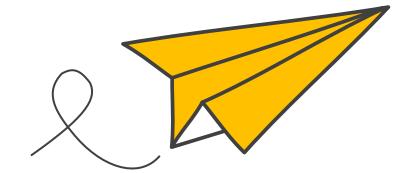
¹ Heyd, T. (2014). Folk-linguistic landscapes: Visual semiotics of digital enregisterment. Language in Society, 43(5), 489-514.

² Lukač, M. (2018). Grassroots Prescriptivism. LOT.

³ Lukač, M., & Heyd, T. (2023). Grassroots prescriptivism. In Routledge Handbook of Prescriptivism (pp. 227-245).

⁴Lukač, M., & Bradley, E. (forthcoming). Effects of L1 and social attitudes on gender-fair English. In Festschrift for Pam Peters, OUP.

FReichelt, S., & Lukač, M. (forthcoming). Trans*inclusive language on YouTube. J. of Language and Discrimination.



Directionality

Bottom-up

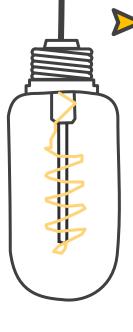
Grassroots prescriptivism

- Norms are also shaped bottom-up by language users
- Unfolds in informal contexts, such as social media, public forums, and letters to newspaper editors^{6, 7}

Rethinking normative linguistics and prescriptivism

- Norms as dynamic and participatory, reflecting collective values
- Beyond language policing
 - Responsive to social needs, adapting in real time

⁷Lukač, M. (2017). From usage guides to language blogs. In English Usage Guides (pp. 107-126). OUP.



⁶ Lukač, M. (2016). Linguistic prescriptivism in letters. J. Multilingual & Multicultural Dev, 37(3), 1−13.

Vata



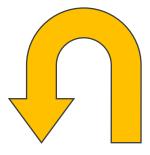
The role of digital spaces in norm negotiation



- Norm negotiation in real-time
- New" authorities
 - Who holds the linguistic capital?
- Participation
 - A case study on the use of gender-fair terms on social media reveals they encourage inclusivity and diverse participation⁸
- > Dynamic push-and-pull of norms
 - Digital platforms reveal both support and resistance to language change, reflecting broader societal tensions

⁸ Reichelt, S., & Lukač, M. (forthcoming). Trans*inclusive language on YouTube. J. of Language and Discrimination.

New norms as indicative of (social) change



Language norms as evolving forces

- Norms drive change, which is shaped by personal beliefs and social attitudes 9, 10
- Social attitudes shape language standards
 - Politically responsive prescriptivism¹¹
 - Progressive communities advance gender inclusivity in language
- Cross-linguistic influence
 - Acceptance of gender-fair language grows with exposure across cultures

⁹ Lukač, M., & Bradley, E. (forthcoming). Effects of L1 and social attitudes on gender-fair English. In Festschrift for Pam Peters, OUP.

¹⁰ Lukač, M. (2024). "Non-binary Pronouns in Dutch and Prescriptive Influence." 7th Prescriptivism Conference, Aix-en-Provence.

¹¹Curzan, A. (2014). Fixing English. CUP.

Method



An experimental approach

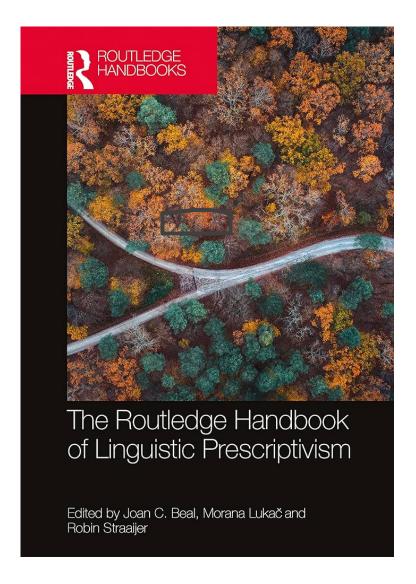
- Studies largely focus on historical explorations of normative literature, corpusbased evidence, attitudinal surveys of language users and language professionals, studying attitudes and language ideologies "in the wild"
- > I propose an experimental approach 12
 - Can prescriptive pronouncements influence attitudes toward linguistic features (non-binary pronouns in Dutch)?
 - Preliminary findings confirm this may be the case

Beyond Anglophone normative linguistics

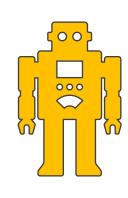


Broadening the field

- > The Routledge Handbook of Linguistic Prescriptivism
 - Focus on geographical variation
 - Prescriptive practices outside of traditional Anglocentric perspectives
 - Diversity of language norms globally
 - Advocating inclusivity
 - Diverse social and cultural contexts shape unique language standards
 - More nuanced understanding of the field



What's next?



Future directions

- Grassroots and digital influence
- Global perspectives
- Broadening research methodology
- > Intersection with social justice
- Technology and Al

