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correspondence analysis -- Cross-sectional model of immigrant language proficiency, use, and practices -- The data: Older Spanish-English, Puerto Rican bilingual/biculturals -- Results of the multiple correspondence analysis -- Maps of modalities and supplementary points -- Maps of individuals -- Longitudinal model of immigrant language proficiency, use, and practices -- First method: A repeated measures, longitudinal analysis -- The data: A constructed longitudinal data set with three time points -- Results of analysing a repeated measures data set -- Second method: A transitions analysis -- The data: A constructed longitudinal data set with two time points -- Results of analysing the transition matrix -- Discussion and conclusion -- References -- Capturing diversity -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Linguistic diversity in Hamburg -- 2.2 A focal point of urban diversity: Hamburg St. Georg.
3. A functional-pragmatic perspective on language and society -- 4. Capturing written forms of linguistic diversity: Linguistic landscaping -- 4.1 Linguistic landscaping as a means to investigate linguistic diversity -- 4.2 Unit of analysis -- 4.3 St. Georg's linguistic diversity on public signs: A quantitative approach -- 4.4 A microanalytic approach to the linguistic landscape of St. Georg -- 5. Capturing oral forms of linguistic diversity: Linguistic soundscaping -- 5.1 Origins of the study of the soundscape -- 5.2 From soundscape to linguistic soundscaping -- 5.3 Methods of linguistic soundscaping -- 5.4 Some preliminary findings on "linguistic soundscapes" in St. Georg -- 6. Summary and discussion -- Acknowledgements -- References -- Measuring language diversity in urban ecosystems -- Introduction -- How can diversity be measured? -- Scanning the field -- Deriving the indices -- Applying the indices to language -- A case in point: Language diversity in St. Georg -- Object of investigation -- Method and procedure -- Results -- Discussion -- General remarks -- Summary -- References -- Language acquisition and practice -- Foreign language acquisition in heritage speakers -- 1. Introduction -- 2. The nominal domains of Turkish, German and English -- 2.1 Turkish -- 2.2 German -- 2.3 English -- 3. Previous studies on the acquisition of articles in (adult) L2 and L3-English -- 3.1 L1-Turkish -- 3.2 L1-German -- 3.3 L2-German L3-English -- 3.4 Previous research on article use in child L2-German and predictions -- 4. Our study -- 4.1 Data collection -- 4.2 Participants -- 4.3 Methods -- 5. Results -- 5.1 Article use and omission in spoken production -- 5.2 Inappropriate article use vis-à-vis frequency and recency of Turkish use -- 5.3 Inappropriate article use vis-à-vis age of onset in German -- 6. Summary and conclusions -- References.
Heteroglossia in English complementary schools -- Introduction -- Chinese complementary schools and superdiversity -- Translanguaging -- Heteroglossia -- Research context -- Enforcing identity and language boundaries: Negotiating fluidity -- Heteroglossia in the curriculum -- Conclusion -- References -- Enough is enough -- Introduction -- Micro-hegemonies -- Discursive orientations and the quest for authenticity -- Enoughness in action 1: The chav -- Enoughness in action 2: Is this pub Irish enough? -- Enough is enough -- References -- The primary classroom as a superdiverse hetero-normative space -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Identities, space and place -- 3. The sociolinguistic context of the study -- 4. Pupils confronted with the big language: The case of Mohammed -- 4.1 Walid: Technically a 'one point nine' child -- 4.2 Micheline: The near-native-speaker -- 5. Small languages made big: 'Pure Berbers' and 'half Arabs' -- 6. Beyond big and small languages: 'A real Turk' says 'shouf, shouf habibi' -- 7. Discussion and conclusions -- References -- Assessing narrative

development in bilingual first language acquisition -- Introduction -- Acquisition of narrative structures -- Monolingual children -- Bilingual children -- Rationale for the present study -- The present study -- Participants -- Materials -- Procedure -- Analysis and results -- Analysis of micro structure -- Analysis of macro structure -- Discussion and conclusions -- References -- Examples of language contact and change -- Detecting historical continuity in a linguistically diverse urban area -- 1. Introduction -- 1.1 Terminology -- 2. Irish English, Singapore English and language contact -- 3. Singapore English: Its role in the context of linguistic diversity and its history -- 3.1 Sociohistorical context -- 3.2 Irish community in Singapore -- 3.3 Detecting historical continuity in SingEng.
4. Variationist approach to studying contact-induced phenomena and new Englishes -- 5. Data and methods -- Data -- Dependent variable -- Independent variables -- 6. Results -- 7. Analysis -- 7.1 Substratist/L1 related explanation -- 7.2 Explanation in terms of L1 independent (universal) processes -- 7.3 Historical input explanation -- 8. Discussion -- 8.1 Meyehoff's model -- 8.2 The have perfect and other verb forms in present perfect contexts -- 9. Conclusions -- References -- Four decades of study of synchronic variation in varieties of Dutch. A sketch -- 1. Introduction -- 2. The social turn -- 2.1 New research questions, themes and areas -- 2.2 Research which emphasizes psychological aspects -- 2.3 Research which emphasizes sociological aspects -- 2.4 Research which emphasizes societal aspects -- 2.5 New methodologies -- 3. The re-orientation on theoretical debates in linguistics -- 3.1 Paradigms and theories -- 3.2 Consequences for the methodology -- 4. The improvement and miniaturisation of recording equipment and the rapid rise of digital research techniques -- 5. A domain for further research: Varieties of Dutch in language contact and the synchronic study of externally motivated variation -- 5.1 The Roots of ethnolects project -- 5.2 Sizing up -- References -- Language contact in heritage languages in the Netherlands -- 1. Introduction -- 1.1 HLs as a natural experiment -- 1.2 Educational issues: Heritage speakers in the class room -- 1.3 Language attitudes and linguistic practices in diasporic communities -- 1.4 Is attrition like ordinary language change? -- 1.5 The notion of superdiversity -- 2. Previous sociolinguistic studies on Dutch immigrant communities -- 2. 1 Second language acquisition and ethnolects of Dutch -- 2.2 Code switching and code mixing research -- 2.3 Language loss and attrition research.
2.4 Successive migration movements and the notion of superdiversity -- 3. The case of the Chinese languages -- 3.1 The Chinese languages -- 3.2 Chinese migration to the Netherlands -- 3.3 Overlapping identities in Chinese organizations -- 3.4 Language use and language change in Netherlands Chinese -- 4. Conclusions -- References -- Chinese and globalization -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Issues in a sociolinguistics of globalization -- 3. Sociolinguistic globalization in Chinese -- 4. A 'fire extinguisher box' as a case in point -- 5. Conclusion -- References -- Author index -- Subject index.

Sommario/riassunto

Globalization poses challenges to sociolinguistics. The main challenge is to come to terms with the phenomenology of sociolinguistic globalization. This phenomenology touches four domains: proper globalization effects on language, the effect of globalization on migration patterns and immigrant communities, the effect of globalization, notably of the spread of English as a global language, on language hierarchies, and the domain of remote communities that have serious doubts regarding their possibilities of successfully participating in the globalization process. The sociolinguistics of globalization can

only be studied in the total, central as well as peripheral, global context where globalization processes happen and influence language structures, choices and uses. China is a case in point. On the one hand, China is one of the engines of economic globalization; on the other hand, the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games and the 2010 Shanghai World Expo brought globalized mega-events to China, spurring an already booming tourist industry. These developments have changed the sociolinguistic face of China. After an outline of some important issues in globalization and a provisional sketch of a program for the study of sociolinguistic globalization in China, this contribution gives an example of a sociolinguistic analysis of a sequence of bilingual Chinese English order notices that can be found in the micro-linguistic landscape of Beijing.