Different Dialects Cause Solidarity or Solitude

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Abstract—**This paper attempts to investigate whether dialects cause solidarity or solitude in a society. In this study, in order to understand whether dialect cause solidarity or solitude, 100 people from different places such as company, school, and office participated in this study. These people speak with different dialects such as Shirazi, Bushehri, Lori, Kordi, Azeri, and Bakhtiari. These dialects were surveyed in different places such as company, office and school where people with different dialects contact with each other. The outcome shows that about 78% of people with different dialects have solidarity and only 22% have solitude in different situations. The results of this study shows that when people of different dialects, interact with each other, they try to increase their solidarity and produce friendship between themselves. It means diversity of dialects cause solidarity between people in different places.**

Index Terms—**definition of dialect, solidarity, solitude, types of a dialect, different dialects in Iran**

I. INTRODUCTION

There are many languages in the world and every language contains many dialects. Also it is possible to have many dialects in a small city. Dialect is a variety of a language that spoken by a special group of people in a particular position. Dialect is variety in a regional variety of a language, with differences in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. On the other hand, it is a language spoken by a special class or profession or by people in different states. So, different people in different geographical place and with different social class have different dialects. In Iran with a rich culture and ancient civilization, there are different sweet dialects in most part of country. When every individual has a special way of speaking, it refers to idiolect of person.

When we open our mouth for speaking we must choose a particular language, dialect, style, register, or variety (Wardhaugh, 1989), and by speaking particular dialect or language, "we reveal who we are, where we grow up, our gender, our station in life,_ our age, and the group we want to belong to" (Coulmas,_2005, p. 173). Every day in different places of society, people with different dialects are meet each other. So people with diversity of dialects are college, co-worker, classmate, and neighbor. This dialects may case solidarity or solitude among people.

According to Gangopadhyay (1997) the **solitude** was a state of mind, independent of environment. In many cases, high **Solidarity** ratings have often been associated with guises using judges' **in-group language**, whereas low ones—the focus of attention in this study—correspond to the language of **an out-group**. Status ratings, by contrast, have been associated with the relative socioeconomic position of the speakers of each language whatever the judges' group affiliation may be (e.g., Lambert 1967).

Therefore solitude means social isolation and lives alone without negation with others. But solidarity refers to increase communication with other people.

So this study, at first gives brief history about some dialects in Iran and then investigates whether dialect causes solidarity or solitude in a society.

II. LITERATURE OF REVIEW

A. Definition of Dialect

A *dialect* is defined by linguists as a variety of a language that is distinguished from other varieties of the same language by its pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, discourse conventions, and other linguistic features.

Although the dialects spoken by different communities are mutually intelligible (Rickford & Rickford, 1995)—they tend to differ in phonetics and phonology but not in semantics (Halliday, 1978)—in the absence of opportunities for clarification, body language, and certain physical clues, tests limit the possibilities for understanding test items. Dialects are rule-governed systems, with systematic deviations from other dialects of the same language (Crystal, 1997). In their study of language convergence and divergence, Auer, Hinskens and Kerswill (2005)describe dialect as:'a language variety which is used in a geographically limited part of a language area… a dialect typically displays structural peculiarities in several language components. 'Wardaugh (2008) refers to both 'a local variety' of a language and 'various types of informal or lower-class speech'.

Haugen (1966,p.922-3) reports that some of the earliest uses of the term *dialect* were in reference to the language varieties found in writings from Ancient Greece. With each dialect having a specific function in Greek culture (e.g. literature, drama and tragedy, choral lyrics, poetry, historical texts and so on) they were, as early as the 16th century, considered to be closely related norms for communication. In other words, dialect refers to features of grammar, phonology as well as vocabulary.

B. Types of Dialects

-Regional Dialects

Regional variation in the way a language is spoken is likely to provide one of the easiest ways of observing variety in language. As you travel throughout a wide geographical area in which a language is spoken, and particularly if that language has been spoken in that area for many hundreds of years, you are almost certain to notice differences in pronunciation, in the choices and forms of words, and in syntax. There may even be very distinctive local colorings in the language which you notice as you move from one location to another. Such distinctive varieties are usually called **regional dialects** of the language (wardhaugh and Fuller2015).Therefore, regional dialects refers to use of different dialects in villages, cities, and regions by different groups of people. So people in different regional use different dialects to express their ideas.

-Dialect geography

When a language is recognized as being spoken in different varieties, the issue becomes one of deciding how many varieties and how to classify each variety. **Dialect geography** is the term used to describe attempts made to map the distributions of various linguistic features so as to show their geographical provenance. Sometimes maps are drawn to show actual boundaries around such variables, boundaries called **isoglosses**, so as to distinguish an area in which a certain feature is found from areas in which it is absent. When several such isoglosses coincide, the result is sometimes called a **dialect boundary**. (wardhaugh and Fuller2015).So **isoglosses is** an imaginary line that separates two areas in the map and a bundle of isoglosses called a **dialect boundary**.

-Social Dialects

The term dialect can refer to differences in speech associated with various social groups .**Social group** or **social class** refers to the various factors that can be used to determine social position, for example, occupation, place of residence, education, income, racial or ethnic category, cultural background, religion, and so on. Such factors has related directly to how people speak or the way a person speak. According to wardhaugh and Fuller (2015) there is a British 'public-school' dialect, and there is an 'African American' dialect found in many places in the United States; it refers to **ethnic dialects**. Whereas **regional dialects** are geographically based, **social dialects** originate among social groups and are related to a variety of factors, the principal ones apparently being social class, religion, and race/ethnicity. Studies in **social dialectology**, the term used to refer to this branch of linguistic study, examine how ways of speaking are linked to social differences within a particular region. On the other hand, **dialectology** is the study of dialects or it is distinguish between two dialects of the same language and two different languages. In this study in order to understand whether dialects cause solidarity or solitude, the researcher investigates different types of dialects in Iran.

C. Factors Influence Dialect

Place where people lived is an important factor in dialect. In some areas of the city people may use more dialect features than others. In other areas people may be multi-cultural and multidialectal than other varieties.

Age of people is also very inflectional in dialect. Older speakers keep dialect features more than younger speakers.

Relatives, friends and social groups are another factor that influence dialect. You are more likely to speak the dialect similar to your relatives when your relatives or your friends use specific dialect word.

Education The level of education of people has direct effect on types of their dialects. People with high level of education try to speak formal language or dialect and they try to avoid local and informal dialect form.

Mental and emotional factors is another important factor in the type of dialect. These factors that called psychological factors, can be include the ability of learners 'mind, phonological memory, working memory, and emotional and intellectual conditions. These factors have great effect on dialect of people.

D. Different Dialects in Iran

Azeri

Azeri language is in Azerbaijani region of Western Iranian language family (Tvrpatkan) before expanding its scope is limited, and today is a common type of Turkic language. Most Iranian scientists, in recounting the historical roots of the old language of Azerbaijani people believe that ancient language is survived and changed Azeri language and the origins of the Aryan substance that historians and Islamic geographers called it Persia, and Azeri.

Kurds

Kurdish is one branch of Indo-European languages in the western Iranian languages. Also Kurdish refer to a dialect chain that kurds spoken with it. Kurdish is Western branch of the Iranian languages that have relative with Persian and Balochi language. In fact, "Kurdish language" is not like Persian language with a standard form and it has not clearly defined border. Kurdish language is similar to the Baluchi language, Gilaki, and Taleshi, these languages also belongs to the subgroup Northwest Iranian languages. Other language similar to Kurdish that are subgroup of south-western Iranian languages are considered as, Lori and Bakhtiari and Persian are, each of language is spoken in large areas.

Lurs

Lori language are spoken by inhabited and immigrants people in the West and South Iran, at least the southern half of the province, Lorestan, Khuzestan province, south of Ilam, Chahar Mahal and Bakhtiari, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad, Fars, Bushehr and Isfahan provinces. The language was belong to the southern branch of the Persian Western of Iranian languages. Larry dialects are divided into two distinct groups corresponding to large Lor and small Lor.

These dialects are like Persian dialects. Lori like Persian refers to Middle Persian language and their words are like Persian. Root of Iranian languages, Lori-Bakhtiari and other dialects of Lori refers to Middle Persian and Ancient Middle Persian.

Bakhtiaris

Lori-Bakhtiari or Bakhtiari dialect is dialects of Bakhtiari people. Baḵ tīārīs lurs are considered part of the Greater Lor and they live in southwestern Iran. Bakhtiari dialect is a kind of southwestern Iranian dialects and Lori dialect. This dialect has a few differences with other branches of Lori dialect speakers such as Lori Boyer Ahmadi Lori and Lori Khorramabadi. Bakhtiari dialect generally divided into four categories:

- Eastern dialect that is Influenced by Larry Khgylvy.
- The dialect of the southern region that was affected by Bahmaei tribe dialect,.
- Chharlng regional dialect
- Dialect middle section

Shirazi

Shirazi dialect is, one of the sweetest dialects in Iran. Because there are different dialects in Shiraz, Shirazi dialect has several branches. From Aleh Buyeh to the Qajar period there was one type of Shirazi dialect that is known as Original Shirazi. Toady other dialects of Shiraz are: Middle Shirazi, Pvdnky Shirazi, Ghasredasht Shirazi (urban Shirazi) and many other dialects. Although all these dialects have the same origin, but sometime there are some terminology that make one dialect become different form the other. Most of time they add "u" or "او" at the end of word.

Bushehri

Bushehri dialect sometimes called jonoobi dialect. People in the coast of Persian Gulf in Iran speak jonoobi dialect. Bushehr located in the south of Iran and some of them have Arabi dialect. Also different cities and villages of Bushehr have special dialect that have nuances difference than Bushehri dialect.Some of dialects in Bushehr province are: Dashti, Dashtestani, Tangestani, Jami, Kangani, Genavehi and many other dialects. There is not salient difference between Bushehri dialect and standard language. Symptom of definition in Bushehri dialect is (ku) and (u) and plural mark is (al) that are different from standard language.

Research Questions

1. Is kurdi, Luri and Azeri dialects cause solidarity or solitude among Iranian people?
2. Is Shirazi, Bushehri, and Bakhtiari dialects cause solidarity or solitude among Iranian people?

Hypotheses of the Study

1. Kurdi, Luri and Azari dialects cause solidarity among Iranian people.
2. Shirazi, Bushehri, and Bakhtiari cause solidarity among Iranian people.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study focuses on solidarity and solitude of different Persian dialects in different situations of Busheher. In this study dialects such as Kurdi, Luri and Azari, Shirazi, Bushehri, and Bakhtiari were investigated. The methodology in this study composed of two procedures: The first procedure is collection of data (through visit school, company, office) and second procedure is analysis of data. In this study the data are collected in order to a) Classification of solidarity and solitude level of dialect in Iran; b); Comparison of degree of solidarity and solitude in different dialects. Finally. SPPSS used to analysis the collected data.

A. Participants

The participants for this study were 100 people from different places in Bushehr. The subjects were randomly selected from different company, office, and school and they were also both male and female. The subjects were selected from different places and they had different level of knowledge and education. The location was used to collect data as follows:

1. Gas company
2. Zahra high school
3. Saderat Bank office

B. Instruments

The instruments use in this research were such as a) A General Persian Proficiency Test in the form of interview for understanding dialect of people; b)Attendance in different places and listen to conversation between participants with different dialects c)A recorder to record different dialects d) Analysis of data. The test was selected to assess the kind of dialect in different participants in Bushehr. Then the researcher visit Gas company, Zahra high school, Saderat Bank office in order to listen to different conversation of Persian dialects and then record them. When the data were collected, SPPS was used to analysis the solidarity and solitude among people with different dialects.

C. Procedures

In this research, at first the researcher takes part in various places such as Gas company Zahra high school, Bank Saderat office at Bushehr. In order to collect data, the researcher has short conversation with different participants in the

form of Persian proficiency test. The time for each conversation was about 5 minutes. The conversation was in Persian language. To attain the purposes of this study, theses questions (conversation) were accidentally selected. After conversation, the researcher visits their workplace and listens to conversation of people with different dialects. Their discussion, most of time, were related to their job. Then the researcher recoded the voice of people with different dialects (such as Kordi, Bushehri, Shirazi, and ….) to attain the objectives of this study. This procedure repeated at several stages. In this research, the Persian proficiency test was used to recognizing the type of dialects at participants. Then the researcher directly attended in places such as office, company, and school where people with different dialect communicate with each other. The aim was that whether people with different dialects have feeling of togetherness or loneliness**.** Then the researcher listens to record voice and studys them carefully in order to recognize whether different dialects in Iran cause solidarity or solitude. Finally she writes down theses data and then ANOVA was used to analyze them and express a final decision about solidarity and solitude in different Persian dialects.

The analysis of stages in this study was in this way:

Classification of solidarity and solitude level in dialects

In the first stage, *solidarity and* solitude level of dialects were classified. After attending in schools, companies, and offices, the researcher, listen again to recorded conversation of people with different Persian dialects. Then she classified *solidarity and solitude level in people with Bushehri, Shirazi, Lori,* Bakhtiaris, Kurdi and Azeri dialect.

Level solidarity and solitude level in dialects -Comparison of In this level, solidarity and solitude level in dialects become compared. The purpose of this comparison was that whether different types of dialects in society lead to solidarity or solitude.

IV. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

This study deals with solidarity and solitude of different Persian dialects in Iran**.** This study attempts to reveal whether different Persian dialects produce solidarity and solitude among people.

The result of this study indicates that 78% of different dialects cause solidarity and solidarity and 22% cause solitude. The analysis of recorded conversation of different dialects show that in different places such as company, office, schools and other places where people with different dialects communicate with each other, people prefer togetherness rather than remoteness. People in different situation with various dialects try to consult, make friend, solve problem, and progress in a friendly manner. The results show that different dialects cause solidarity not solitude. Table (1) and diagram (2) shows that the number of people who in various situations with different dialects choose solidarity are more than people that choose solitude. Theses number were respectfully (78%) and (22%).

TABLE(1):
SOLIDARITY AND SOLITUDE OF DIFFERENT DIALECTS IN THIS STUDY

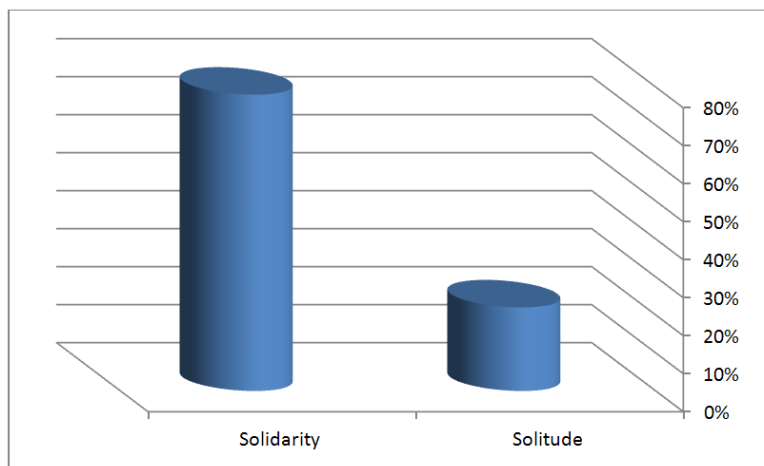| Solidarity of dialect	Solitude Of dialects
78 %	22%

Table (2): solidarity and solitude of different dialects

TABLE(3):
ONE-WAY ANOVA IN BUSHEHRI, SHIRAZI, AND BAKHATIARI DIALECTS

Test item	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	89.78	2	44.893	0.432	00.3
Within Groups	2734.83	285	8.871		
Total	2724.59	267			

P>0.05

TABLE(4):
ONE-WAY ANOVA IN KURDI, LURI, AND AZERI DIALECT

Test item	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	83.45	2	23 .893	0.3 60	00.4
Within Groups	2435.81	297	3.871		
Total	2342.59	299			

P>0.05

ANOVA is a kind of statistical test which use to compares some group of means at the same time. To estimate the degree of the difference between Shirazi, Bushehri, Bakhtiari, Kurdi, Luri, and Azeri dialect in Persian, one-way ANOVA was applied. Table 3 and 4 show that, according to one-way ANOVA results, the difference among these dialects was not statistically significant because of P being above 0.05 (P>0.05). Also F-ratio was less than 1; so there was not meaningful difference among different dialects. So when people of different dialects communicate with each other, diversity of these dialects don't produce solitude. In fact different dialects in Iran cause solidarity not solitude.

TABLE (5):
SHIRAZI , BAKHATIARI AND BUSHEHRI DIALECT IN SOLIDARITY

Dialects	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Shirazi	7.87	2.6 30	3.00	14.00
Bushehri	7.91	3.7 43	4.00	14.00
Bakhatiari	7.93	3.763	4.00	**12.00**

Table 5 show that the standard deviation (Shirazi = 2.6 30 and Bushehri =3.7 43) and mean of solidarity (Shirazi =7.87 and Bushehri = 7.91) of two dialect were not different. Therefore, there was not a significant difference in solidarity types between these two dialects. The standard deviation results showed that the degree of solidarity on Bushehri dialect were the most spread out (s =3.7 43) and were mostly far from the mean, while the solidarity of Shirazi dialect (s=2.63 0) were closely together and typically near to the mean. This table shows that people with Bushehri dialect easily communicate with people of different dialects, therefore a there is a great solidarity among people with Bushehri dialect than Shirazi dialect in different situations. In comparison of Bushehri and Bakhatiari dialects, the standard deviation (Bakhatiari dialect = 3.763 and Bushehri = 3.7 43) and mean of solidarity (Bakhatiari dialect=7.93 and Bushehri=7.91) of two dialects were not so different. The degree of solidarity in Bakhatiari dialect were higher than Bushehri because the mean of solidarity were high in Bakhatiari dialect. Table 5 shows that show that the standard deviation (Bakhatiari dialect = 3.763 1 and Shirazi =2.630) and mean of solidarity (Bakhatiari dialect =7.93 and Shirazi = 7.87) of these two dialects were not different. So, there was not a meaningful difference in solidarity types between these two dialects. Table (5) showed that the minimum number of people who had solidarity in different situation were 3.00 and maximum number of Bushehri people in solidarity was14.00. and the maximum number Shirazi people who producing solidarity among people with different dialects were 14.00

TABLE (5):
LORI, KORDI, AND AZERI DIALECT IN SOLIDARITY

Dialects	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Lori	9.07	2.850	3.00	11.00
Kordi	9.04	2.7 43	4.00	12.00
Azari	8.94	2.73 0	3.00	**11.00**

Table (5) showed that the standard deviation (Lori dialect =2.85 0 and Kordi = 2.7 43) and mean scores (Lori dialect = 9.07 and Kordi =9.04) of two dialects were not different. Therefore, there was not a significant difference in kinds of solidarity between Lori and Kordi dialect. The standard deviation results showed that the solidarity of Lori dialect in communication with people with different dialect were the most spread out (s = 2.850) and had great distance far from the mean, whereas solidarity of Kordi dialect had smaller spread (s= 9.04) than Lori dialect. So in comparison between Lori and Kordi dialect, people with Lori dialect have great solidarity than Kordi dialect. Table (5) revealed that standard deviation (Kodi dialect = 2.7 43and Azeri = 2.730) and mean scores (Kordi dialect = 9.07 and Azeri =9.04) of these two dialects were not distinctive. Therefore, there was not an important difference in types of solidarity between

Kordi and Azeri dialect in different places. It means that both groups of people (Kordi and Azeri dialects) in confronting with people of different dialect try to maintain friendship and sincerity between themselves.

Table (5) indicated that standard deviation (Lori dialect = 2.850 and Azeri = 2.730) and mean scores (Lori dialect = 9.07 and Azeri =8.94) of these two dialects were not distinctive. Therefore, both of these dialects in different places cause solidarity among other dialects. The results of this study showed that kurdi, Luri and Azeri dialects cause solidarity in different situation with diversity of dialects.

Also analysis of data and results of analysis show that Bushehri, Shirazi, and Bakhtiari increase solidarity when meet people with difference dialects. The results showed that the hypotheses of this study were accepted because mean and

standard deviation of mentioned dialects in the case of solidarity had not significant different with each other. So almost all of these dialects case solidarity in different places.

V. DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

This study shows that there are so many dialects in the world, also many dialects in Iran. This study indicates that people in every place and social group have different dialects. Even within one dialect, there are many dialects. For example Bushehri dialect consists of Dashti, Dashtestani, Tangestani, Jami, Kangani and many other dialects. However, this diversity of dialects don't cause problems in people's trade, work, school and other activities. People with different dialects live together easily. Many researches in this study show that diversity and variety of dialect don't cause solitude. In a society, classroom, city, states, village, and many other places there are people with different dialects such as Shirazi, Bushehri, Lori, Kordi and many other dialects. In this situation people try to behave friendly with each other. These people have cooperation in their works and often they become intimate friends very easily. They don't attention to differences of dialect s that they have but notice to main points of message in conversation. People with different dialects are co-worker, classmate, colleague and partner. Most of time in a situation with different dialects, people feel more satisfaction because they can become more familiar with different cultures, customs, values, and dialects of different people. Some successful marriages happen between men and women of different dialects. Most of people are eager to become acquaintance with various dialects and even learn them. The diversity of dialects makes deep friendship between people because people with different cultures and thoughts try to use of each other's experience. Certainly, in this condition, people are very successful in every work and the situation is very cooperative. So this study shows that different dialects cause solidarity and togetherness between people not solitude. The outcome of the paper shows that dialect is substandard and different variant of a language. Wardaugh (2008) refers to both 'a local variety' of a language and 'various types of informal or lower-class speech'. There are different factors that can effect dialects such as age, family, education, social factors and many other factors. In this study six types of dialects in situations like schools, company and office were discussed. In this study mentioned that there are different dialects in Iran such as Lori, Azeri, Kordi, Shirazi, Bakhtiari, Bushehri and many other dialects.

The results of the study show that people use different dialects and it refers to different geographical place and social class. People in Shiraz use different dialects than people in Bushehr. Also people with high level of education have different dialect than people with low level of education. The dialect of a teacher is different from a mechanic. So there are different dialects in different area and social statues but these diversities of dialects don't cause

Solitude. On the other hand this diversity of dialect causes increase of togetherness of people, friendship, cooperation, and solidarity. In conclusion comparison of dialects and analysis of data shows that people with different Persian dialect in different social conditions increase solidarity and they don't attention to variety of dialects.

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