

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Overview

Variation in language is an fertile topic in sociolinguistics because it refers to social factor in society and how each factor plays a role in language variation that can be influenced by gender and age. According to Labov (1963) there are many ways of speaking and each way of speaking is influenced by social factors in society. Aging is central to human experience; It is achievement of physical, social capacities and skills, continual unfolding of the individuals participation language variation. As stated by Ammor. Naima (2012) gender affects language variation by influencing the language choice between men and women it differs from one another in matter of degree.

The rich complicity helps us to understand both how and why language change, for the social force injected into variation provides dynamism of change.

Language variation is a core concept in sociolinguistics; variationists study how a language changes by observing it. Sociolinguistics investigates whether this linguistic variation can be attributed to differences in the social characteristics.

There is no doubt that language varies from one country to another and even within a single country, we may find a number of local varieties and even within individuals, some may have a variety of linguistic ways to express something. This fact is explained by sociolinguists as language variation. The study of sociolinguistic variation has emerged since the 1960's partly as a result of inadequate methods in earlier approach

hes to the study of dialects, and partly as a reaction to Chomskyan linguistic theory which has neglected the study of language in its social context.