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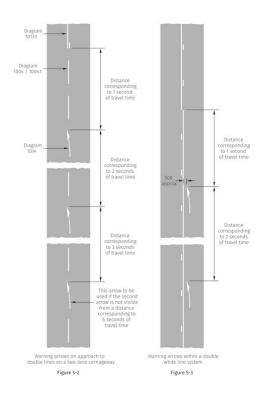
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reprinted edition includes 4 minor amendments and addition of Appendix A, note 7. They have the advantage that they can often be seen when a vergemounted sign is obscured, and, unlike such signs, they can provide a continuing message. This chapter provides technical advice on designing traffic light junctions, crossings, and other types of traffic control.http://www.sewersp.com/fckfiles/comdial-edge-120-user-manual.xml

It supersedes the advice given in a range of traffic advisory leaflets and local transport notes. This chapter does not include the various methods by which signs are constructed and mounted.We'll send you a link to a feedback form. It will take only 2 minutes to fill in. Don't worry we won't send you spam or share your email address with anyone. Learn more Cite this publication Lodewyk Theodorus Du Plessis 16.71 University of the Free State Do you want to read the rest of this article. Request fulltext Advertisement Citations 0 References 43 ResearchGate has not been able to resolve any citations for this publication. What did we learn from this conference. Quavons nous appris de ce congres. Quavons nous appris de ce congres Proceedings from the Sixth International Conference on Law and. Abo Akademi. University Social Science Research Unit. Bilingual cities in Switzerland Sep 1998 2954 C Brohy Brohy C. 1999. Bilingual cities in Switzerland. Proceedings from the Sixth. International Conference on Law and Language, 1012 SeptemberSeptembre 1998 VaasaVasa. FinlandFinlande. Abo Akademi University Social Science Research Unit. VaasaVasa, FinlandFinlande, pp 2954. Southern African Development Community Road Traffic Signs Manual 3 rd edition. Pretoria National Department of Transport Jan 1997 Dot DoT National Department of Transport. 1997. Southern African Development Community Road. Traffic Signs Manual 3 rd edition. Pretoria National Department of Transport. South African Road Traffic Signs Manual. Pretoria National Department of Transport Jan 1999 Dot DoT National Department of Transport. 1999. South African Road Traffic Signs Manual. Pretoria. National Department of Transport. Language visibility and language rights findings of Pansalb. A critical analysis of five case studies. A critical analysis July 2007, NorthWest University, Potchefstroom. Office quebecois de la language francaise Jan 2002 Gdq GdQ Gouvernement du Quebec. 2002. The Charter of the French Language.

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Concluding with arguments for a more democratic and open approach to language policy and planning, the final note is one of optimism, suggesting strategies for resistance to language attrition and ways to protect the linguistic rights of groups and individuals. View Show abstract Linguistic Landscapes A Comparative Study of Urban Multilingualism in Tokyo Book Jan 2007 Peter Backhaus

Linguistic Landscapes is the first comprehensive approach to a largely underexplored sociolinguistic phenomenon language on signs. Based on an uptodate review of previous research from various places around the world, the book develops an analytical framework for the systematic analysis of linguistic landscape data. This framework is applied to a sample of 2,444 signs collected in 28 survey areas in central Tokyo. Analytical categories include the languages contained and their combinations, differences between official and nonofficial signs, geographic distribution, availability of translation or transliteration, linguistic idiosyncrasies, and the comparison of older and newer signs, among others. Combining qualitative and quantitative methods, the analysis yields some unique insights about the writers of multilingual signs, their readers, and the languages and scripts in contact. Linguistic Landscapes thus demonstrates that the study of language on signs has much to contribute to research into urban multilingualism, as well as the study of language and society as a whole. View Show abstract Linguistic Landscape and Minority Languages Article Fulltext available Apr 2006 Jasone Cenoz Durk Gorter This paper focuses on the linguistic landscape of two streets in two multilingual cities in Friesland Netherlands and the Basque Country Spain where a minority language is spoken, Basque or Frisian. The paper analyses the use of the minority language Basque or Frisian, the state language Spanish or Dutch and English as an international language on language signs.

It compares the use of these languages as related to the differences in language policy regarding the minority language in these two settings and to the spread of English in Europe. The data include over 975 pictures of language signs that were analysed so as to determine the number of languages used, the languages on the signs and the characteristics of bilingual and multilingual signs. The findings indicate that the linguistic landscape is related to the official language policy regarding minority languages and that there are important differences between the two settings. View Show abstract Privatising Cape Town From Apartheid to Neoliberalism in the Mother City Article Fulltext available Jul 2004 URBAN STUD David Alexander McDonald Laila R. Smith One of the most remarkable features of the postapartheid political landscape in South Africa is the increasingly hegemonic nature of neoliberal thought and practice. This ideological dominance is most noticeable at the national level but has trickled down to urban policymaking as well. This paper documents the new urban neoliberalism in the city of Cape Town. Based on extensive interviews, policy analysis and a critique of the track record of local government since 1996, the paper provides the first comprehensive overview of the character and extent of neoliberalism in a large South African city. The empirical data are coupled with an analysis of the structural and ideological pressures from the national and international levels that have given rise to this policy focus, and an assessment of the room for alternative policy manoeuvre at the local level.

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We argue that there is considerable potential for policy autonomy in Cape Town, but that nonneoliberal policy alternatives have been largely ignored, abandoned or intentionally shut out by the majority of senior decisionmakers in the city, making for a selfreinforcing loop of neoliberal discourse and practice at different levels of government in South Africa and with international funding bodies and advisors. View Show abstract Linguistic Landscape A New Approach to Multilingualism Article Jan 2006 Durk Gorter View Changing language regimes in globalizing environments Article Jan 2005 Int J Sociol Lang Florian Coulmas Marketization, deregulation and participation are the major developments summarily referred to under the heading of globalization. Increasing interdependence and electronic communications that facilitate the exchange of information among individuals, organizations and societies are vital parts of this process. The spread of English, too, has been described as a causal and concomitant factor of globalization which, however, has many other implications for the worlds languages. In this paper I want to make some

suggestions as to how globalization and language interact and, more specifically, how language regimes change under the influence of economic, political and cultural developments. View Show abstract Linguistic Landscape and Ethnolinguistic VitalityAn Empirical Study Article Fulltext available Mar 1997 J LANG SOC PSYCHOL Rodrigue Landry Richard Y. Bourhis Linguistic landscape refers to the visibility and salience of languages on public and commercial signs in agiven territory or region. It is proposed that the linguistic landscape may serve important informational and symbolic functions as a marker of the relative power and status of the linguistic communities inhabiting the territory.

Using the theoretical framework of ethnolinguistic vitality, it was hypothesized that the experience of the linguistic landscape by members of a language group may contribute to social psychological aspects of bilingual development. Factor analysis results show that the linguistic landscape emerges as a distinct factor separate from other measures of linguistic contacts. This factor was an important correlate of subjective ethnolinguistic vitality representing perceptions of the vitality of the ingroup language in various domains. View Show abstract Econolinguistic aspects of multilingual signs in Japan Article Jan 2005 Int J Sociol Lang Fumio Inoue In this paper recent trends of multilingual usage in Japan will be treated from the standpoint of the economy of language. Four different stages of language use are characterized on the basis of observation. The basic underlying idea is that general attitudes to language use in Japan can be categorized into four main types, if the notation or writing system kanji, katakana and alphabetic notation is taken into consideration. These four types can be applied not only to the Japanese notation system, but also to language use and dialect use. Various sociolinguistic phenomena seem to have the same social background. However, because of limitations of space, I will concentrate on the use of kanji, katakana and alphabetic notations in Japanese. The four types are 1 the kanjidominant type, 2 the katakanadominant type, 3 the alphabetdominant type, and 4 the alphabetplus type. They will be discussed one by one in this order. The kanji dominant type is associated with the cognitive use of British English, the katakana dominant type with the affective use of American English, the alphabet dominant type with the symbolic use of international English, and the alphabetplus type with the practical use of various indigenous systems of writing. The basic underlying mechanism of language attitude is probably common to all types.

These attitudes can be understood as an integrated process of the modernization of Japanese, as discussed by Neustupny in this issue. View Show abstract Multilingual writing a readeroriented typology — with examples from Lira Municipality Uganda Article Jan 2004 Int J Sociol Lang Mechthild Reh Parallel to the current growth of societal and individual multilingualism, there is also a multiplication of the availability of and need for multilingual written texts of all types. Both the number and the type of such texts in a given area depend on a variety of factors, such as the number of languages present, language policy, the status of speakers, the selfesteem of speakers, the readerorientation of text suppliers, etc., and thus the number and type of these texts reflect the social layering within a community. The article proposes a model for describing and analyzing multilingual written texts in a way that facilitates meaningful analyses both within and across regions, domains, and societies by using parameters such as spatial mobility of the object inscribed, visibility of multilingualism, and specific type of the arrangement of multilingual information duplicating, fragmentary, overlapping, complementary. The model is exemplified on the basis of stationary multilingual written text as observed in Lira Town Uganda between 2000 and 2002. These and additional data are then used a to supply brief analyses for a number of linguistically visible domains health, agriculture, bookshops, politics, advertising by correlating the publicly visible written language use with the linguistic knowledge of the population, and b to discuss its potential influence on the status of the languages involved. View Show abstract On the pragmatics of shop signs in Jordan Article Sep 1996 J PRAGMATICS Mohammed K. ElYasin Radwan Salim Mahadin This study analyzes the linguistic material in a sample of 355 shop signs.

The general function of signs is first discussed using the data in our sample for illustration. It is found that signs aim at promoting goods and services offered by the businesses that display them. From this function, it follows that the use of foreign elements in these signs is also intended for promotion. The foreign elements are described in detail, and the extent to which every feature is widespread is statistically determined. These foreignisms are so widespread that they may eventually creep into everyday language the way other borrowings have already been established in Arabic, a language known throughout its history to be receptive to foreign influence. View Show abstract Bangkoks Linguistic Landscapes Environmental Print, Codemixing and Language Change Article Fulltext available Apr 2006 Thom Huebner This paper examines the linguistic landscapes of 15 Bangkok neighbourhoods to explore questions of language contact, language mixing and language dominance. It provides a linguistic framework for analysis of types of codemixing. It highlights the importance and influence of English as a global language. It examines the signs from government sources versus those from the private sector. It also reveals the extent of linguistic diversity in a large metropolitan area like Bangkok by a comparison of various neighbourhoods. Moreover it offers evidence of a shift from Chinese to English as the major language of wider communication in the city. From a linguistic perspective, the paper documents the influence of English on the development of Thai, not just in the form of lexical borrowing, but also in the areas of orthography, pronunciation and syntax. At the same time, the study provides evidence of a nascent Thai variety of English. At the theoretical level, this study calls into question the boundaries of a speech community and even what constitutes a language itself.

From a more applied perspective, the data presented raise questions about the effects of the pervasiveness of English in the linguistic landscape of Bangkok on the language proficiency, both Thai and English, of its youngest citizens. View Show abstract Multilingualism in Tokyo A Look into the Linguistic Landscape Article Fulltext available Apr 2006 Peter Backhaus This paper is about multilingual signs in Tokyo. It is based on empirical research conducted in 2003. Special attention is given to the distinction between official and nonofficial multilingual signs. It will be demonstrated that the two types of signs exhibit some essentially different characteristics with regard to the languages contained and their arrangement on a sign. These differences will be interpreted using the notions of power and solidarity. While official signs are designed mainly to express and reinforce existing power relations, nonofficial signs make use of foreign languages in order to communicate solidarity with things nonJapanese. Both types of signs have their share in changing Tokyos linguistic landscape. View Show abstract Introduction The Study of the Linguistic Landscape as a New Approach to Multilingualism Article Fulltext available Apr 2006 Durk Gorter View Linguistic Landscape as Symbolic Construction of the Public Space The Case of Israel Article Fulltext available Apr 2006 Eliezer BenRafael Elana Shohamy Muhammad Amara Nira TrumperHecht Linguistic landscape LL refers to linguistic objects that mark the public space. This paper compares patterns of LL in a variety of homogeneous and mixed Israeli cities, and in East Jerusalem. The groups studied were Israeli Jews, Palestinian Israelis and nonIsraeli Palestinians from East Jerusalem, of whom most are not Israeli citizens. The study focused on the degree of visibility on private and public signs of the three major languages of IsraelHebrew, Arabic and English.

All in all, LL items are not faithfully representative of the linguistic repertoire typical of Israels ethnolinguistic diversity, but rather of those linguistic resources that individuals and institutions make use of in the public sphere. View Show abstract Signs of Multilingualism in Tokyo A Diachronic Look at the Linguistic Landscape Article Fulltext available Jan 2005 Int J Sociol Lang Peter Backhaus This article examines multilingual signs in the streets of Tokyo. It The study reported here evaluates the effect of various bilingual VMS configurations on driver behaviour and safety. The aim of the study was to determine whether or not the visual distraction associated with bilingual VMS signs of different configurations length, complexity impacted on driving performance. A driving simulator was used to allow full control over the scenarios, road environment and sign configuration and both

longitudinal and lateral driver performance was assessed. Drivers were able to read one and twoline monolingual signs and twoline bilingual signs without disruption to their driving behaviour. However, drivers significantly reduced their speed in order to read fourline monolingual and fourline bilingual signs, accompanied by an increase in headway to the vehicle in front. This implies that drivers are possibly reading the irrelevant text on the bilingual sign and various methods for reducing this effect are discussed. Una relacion compleja September 2013 Jose Roldan This essay aims to expose a perspective that looks to highlight PROFECO's role in regulation and the vicissitudes that the institution has to endure in its history in order to pave the way for new considerations regarding the attributions that sets the contemporary ideas of regulations in the face of the market's faults and the consumers' rights. Apart from this, they work like ordinary forbidding grammars.

As its main result, this paper proves that onesided forbidding grammars are equivalent to selective substitution grammars. This equivalence is established in terms of grammars with and without erasing rules. Furthermore, this paper proves that onesided forbidding grammars in which the set of left forbidding rules coincides with the set of right forbidding rules characterize the family of contextfree languages. In the conclusion, the significance of the achieved results is discussed. It is also concluded that a decision by ICASA to turn down an application for a broadcasting licence does not limit the right to freedom of expression and need not be justified under s 36 of the Constitution. However, such a decision is subject to judicial review on administrativelaw grounds. Read more Article Global Context Conditional Grammars. January 1991 Alexander Meduna Language families generated by context free grammars under a simple global that is, the same for all productions context condition are studied. New characterizations of context sensitive and recursively enumerable languages are obtained. A new problem area is proposed. Read more Article Affect and attention in children with Down syndrome. DS Ss tended to look more often to the face of the social partner but less often to nonfocal toys. The association of these variables with communication and language indicated that the more positive affect displayed toward people and the shorter the average looks to the partners face, the higher the verbal language skills of the DS Ss. PsycINFO Database Record c 2012 APA, all rights reserved Read more Conference Paper Fulltext available Qualitative Spatial Reasoning for Rule Compliant Agent Navigation. Rule sets are commonly formulated in natural language using purely qualitative terms. We present a case study on how to realize rule compliant agent control in the domain of sea navigation by using qualitative spatial reasoning techniques.

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