Emigrate means to leave one's country to live in another.

Immigrate is to come into another country to live permanently.

Migrate is to move, like birds in the winter.

The choice between emigrate, immigrate, and migrate depends on the sentence's point of view.
Issues of Migration

- Diaspora
  - A whole ethnic group is moved from a **settled** area over time
  - Connotes scattering
- Exodus
  - Depart to somewhere
- Push – Pull factors
- Role of language
Issues of Migration

- How each society reacts to the culture and systems of the other:
  - **Acculturation** – Some culture exchanged but the groups remain distinct
    - White stays white and Red stays Red
  - **Assimilation** (Romanization, Americanization, Sincification)
    - The lesser or weaker or smaller numbered society is absorbed into the stronger and is required to become like the stronger culture either by society or by force.
  - **Syncretic** (Roman-Greco society following conquest of Romans over Greeks, Creole)
    - A whole new society is developed from the two (Red and White become Pink)
  - **Accommodation**
    - One culture is allowed to exist within another as it is expected than they will eventually be absorbed or assimilated. This is usually the case with a minority society and culture entering and even conquering another that has higher numbers. It is a practice in tolerance and patience. In the case of the Mongolians in South Asia, they came and conquered but left little in the way of culture that was adopted by the peoples they conquered in this region. Some of their technology was adapted but in most cases was not absorbed.
  - **Conquest**
Causes and factors that impact migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes of Migrations</th>
<th>Generic Examples of Causes of Migrations</th>
<th>Generic Global Effects of Migrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Changes</td>
<td>Shift in climate, depletion of natural resources, drought, earthquake</td>
<td>Redistribution of world’s population, blending of cultures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Pressures</td>
<td>Increasing population, famine, unemployment</td>
<td>Shifts in population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political and Religious Persecution</td>
<td>Slave trade, war, ethnic cleansing, repression</td>
<td>Dislocation and oppression of peoples, spread of ideas and religions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technological Development</td>
<td>Tools, agriculture, iron smelting, communications and transportation networks</td>
<td>Development of civilizations and empires</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Disease and great pandemics
- Economic opportunity
- Technologies that advance travel
- Technologies that advance communication
- Introduction of new philosophies
- Great leaders
- New laws
“Push factors” are the reasons compelling a migrant to leave his/her home country.

“Pull factors” draw or attract a person to his/her destination.
Push-Pull Factors of Immigration

**Push factors**
- Few jobs
- War
- Famine
- Natural disasters

**Pull factors**
- Better health care
- Job opportunities
- Education
- Safety
In the context of multilingual landscapes of mobility and exchange, both transnational and translocal, public discourses, particularly in the media, increasingly view migration through the lenses of nationalist and racist rhetoric, creating atmospheres of social panic in which immigrants and refugees are seen as threatening the stable borders of national identities.
Applied linguistic research aims to increase our understanding of the linguistic dimensions of migration and the subtle ways that language ideologies and practices contribute to social processes of ‘othering’ and exclusion in crucial institutional contexts.
Applied linguistic research into language and migration is thus based on two simple, interrelated, but far-reaching propositions:

(i) that for migrants in a new society, access to the crucial material and symbolic resources that enable survival and integration is mediated through repeated face-to-face interactions with institutions;

(ii) that these face-to-face interactions are significantly shaped by changing policy environments and institutional arrangements as well as sometimes volatile national political and media attitudes towards diversity, integration, citizenship, and accompanying ideologies concerning who should have access to what resources and how.
These face-to-face institutional encounters are typically realized through different sets of language practices:

- **monolingual** where migrants struggle with using the majority language;
- **multilingual** and mediated by formal or informal interpreting involving code-switching and mixes of various languages;
- **lingua franca** where both sides use a lingua franca (frequently English);
- these face-to-face encounters, typically characterized by **asymmetries of power** between participants,
- **representations** of migration in media, political and popular discourses.
‘contact zones’: the emerging sociolinguistic agendas, rather than focusing on the sociolinguistic description of settled communities that have developed in the context of globalization a sociolinguistics of movement and flows

Imagine, then, a linguistics that decentred community, that placed as its centre the operation of language *across* lines of social differentiation, a linguistics that focused on modes and zones of contact between dominant and dominated groups, between persons of different and multiple identities, speakers of different languages, that focused on how such speakers constitute each other relationally and in difference, how they enact differences in language.

*(Pratt 1987: 60)*
the notion of migration and movement has always been associated, even if inexplicitly, with the study of the sociolinguistics of settled communities: language varieties are formed historically by population movements and flows.

So language and migration studies involve a re-centring of population movement and flows in a globalized world as a key theme in sociolinguistics.
Another influence on language and migration studies has been work on institutional discourse.

Migration trajectories have been characterized as repeated series of institutional encounters, mediated through talk, which can gatekeep access to resources, forming powerful means of exclusion and othering.

Such research points to deeply embedded inequalities in power/knowledge, played out in daily encounters with teachers, social workers, migration lawyers and others.
Many of the applied linguistic agendas have emerged (in the past) in language and migration studies; such as: language learning and teaching, interpreting and translation, doctor-patient encounters, job interviews and other institutional encounters,

while emerging themes, such as the impact of new policies on citizenship and exclusion, also claim the attention of applied linguists

What is new is the bringing together of these disparate topics into a coherent theme, that permits their interlinking and articulation as part of general processes of migration and population flow.
A framework for applied linguistic research into language and migration

- investigations of **the linguistic ideological influences** on migration policies at global, regional (i.e. the EU), national and local levels;
- investigations of **the discursive construction of migration processes** and migrants in the media and in art production;
- mapping the linguistic aspects of **migration trajectories** and the opening up of **diasporic spaces**;
- analysis of the **dominant and popular discourses** on migration as well as the investigation of migration processes ‘from the inside’, for example through narrative and life history;
- analysis of key ‘sites of institutional encounter’, related to work, education, social welfare, health, law, both ethnographically and using tools for the analysis of spoken language interaction (including mediated interaction of different kinds), and document analysis drawn from linguistic ethnography, CA, CDA and literacy studies;
- concern with the **social processes** leading through categorization to exclusion and the operation of power in institutional encounters;
- concern with the **role of new media** in reshaping **diasporic space** through the compression of time–space.
The End