ficient to maintain mutual intelligibility across varieties. English as a lingual franca There ar
deviations from an inner circle standard, but are varieties in their own right. It is an open quest
ch as India or the Philippines, and Lingua Franca varieties spoken around the world. Kennedy quotes
, it is documented that speakers of Lingua Franca varieties regularly use the base form of a verb fo
cal variety of English set against modern, global varieties. Kennedy places the discussion about
roposes there are those who would argue that local varieties such as Korean English or Japanese Engli
d to the identity and culture of the users, local varieties, such as Nigerian English and Indian Eng
nts a political decision, a rejection of multiple varieties of English, though it does not yet carry
for example, US and Britain, there are also 'new' varieties spoken in countries such as India or the
oded in this chapter, including globalisation, new varieties of English, English as a Lingua Franca,
 is...why I have kept my shop sign in Greek’. New varieties Ownership of English and its effect on
ly is closely connected with the emergence of new varieties of English associated with communities o
ence of one or several ‘lingua francas’. Such new varieties raise questions regarding changing norms
associated with communities of English-users. New varieties are an example of the localisation proce
power and influence of inner circle standardised varieties such as British or American English and
r, phonology and discourse, and there will be sub-varieties or ‘lects’ ranging from formal to inform
ing with their own characteristics, and that such varieties cannot be dismissed as deviations from a
ceptability arise for teachers. Not only are there varieties of English associated with, for example,
ish as an identity marker. In some cases these varieties will not be second but first languages,
ument the growth and the characteristics of these varieties. The question for the language teacher i

7b) Holliday often reports the views of other authors about stereotypes. Which words can indicate that he is talking about someone else’s opinion of the concept?

Interrogating the concept of stereotypes in intercultural communication

Adria y makes an interesting link between the notion of stereotypes and discussions about methods in English type arguments about stereotypes. The question of stereotypes needs to be looked at within the context of Waters’ opinion. Once the easy repertoires of stereotypes are in place they provide basic struct

e following claim: Suspension or suppression of stereotypes is an impossibility, a vain attempt at

idividual should resist’, to deny the usefulness of stereotypes in ‘economizing attention’ would be to

in intercultural communication and problematizes stereotypes – to counter what Kumaravadivelu (2007

r with popular belief. Waters (2007a, 2007b) sees stereotypes as almost always inevitable and ordina

f perceptions. Such a stance recognises that some stereotypes will offend, but why this is so and wh

working in another country might respond to such stereotypes. The key issues introduced in this cha

ed an over-tidy picture of the issues surrounding stereotypes – learning something from Waters in ap

that while there is an early acknowledgement that stereotypes are ‘defensive, partial and rigid repr

s in English Language Teaching. It is argued that stereotypes make people think of other cultures as

parently innocent ‘economized’ explanations that stereotypes provide. Much can be learnt here from

e cultural chauvinism argument thus suggests that stereotypes cannot be objective measures of what p

lling individual should ask him/herself about the stereotypes he or she has in their mind so that he

wrong and harmful? Or should he/she listen to the stereotypes in order to get hints about how to beh

annotated bibliography almost every reference to stereotypes emphasizes this suspicion. For example

live and/or work in a foreign country should use stereotypes. Should that individual try to ignore

ng a deficient non-Western Other. In other words, stereotypes are perceived as problems rather than