

1: Western American English - Wikipedia

The phonology of the Suffolk dialect, descriptive and historical. Imprint Uppsala, Appelbergs boktryckeri aktiebolag, Physical description xxiii, p. 25 cm.

It has been strongly influenced by the Welsh language, although it is increasingly influenced today by standard English, due to the large number of English people vacationing and retiring there. Scotland Scotland actually has more variation in dialects than England! The variations do have a few things in common, though, besides a large particularly Scottish vocabulary: There are several "layers" of Scottish English. Most people today speak standard English with little more than the changes just mentioned, plus a few particular words that they themselves view as normal English, such as to jag to prick and burn brook. In rural areas, many older words and grammatical forms, as well as further phonetic variations, still survive, but are being rapidly replaced with more standard forms. But when a Scotsman or woman wants to show his pride in his heritage, he may resort to quite a few traditional variations in his speech. Past tense weak verbs: Past tense strong verbs: On the other hand, many verbs that are strong in standard English are weak in Scottish English: Past participle is usually the same as the past except for many strong verbs, as in standard English Present participle: Common diminutives in -ie: Each or every is ilka; each one is ilk ane. And finally, the many unique words: As you can see, Scottish English in its original glory is as near to being different language as one can get, rather than simply another dialect of English. There are also several urban dialects, particularly in Glasgow and Edinburgh. The thick dialect of the working class of Edinburgh can be heard in the movie Trainspotting. Highland English is pronounced in a lilting fashion with pure vowels. It is, actually, one of the prettiest varieties of English I have ever heard. Ireland English was imposed upon the Irish, but they have made it their own and have contributed some of our finest literature. Irish English is strongly influenced by Irish Gaelic: The sentence structure of Irish English often borrows from the Gaelic: Use of be or do in place of usually: I usually write Use of after for the progressive perfect and pluperfect: I was after getting married I had just gotten married Use of progressive beyond what is possible in standard English: I was thinking it was in the drawer Use of the present or past for perfect and pluperfect: Substitute and for when or as: It only struck me and you going out of the door Substitute the infinitive verb for that or if: Imagine such a thing to be seen here! Drop if, that, or whether: Tell me did you see them Statements phrased as rhetorical questions: Extra uses of the definite article: He was sick with the jaundice Unusual use of prepositions: It, too, is particularly pretty. Other vowels are less dramatically shifted. Even some rhyming slang has survived into Australlian English:

2: Epenthesis | Revolv

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Theory and Practice in Corpus Linguistics. The Listener, 6 September. Journal of Psycholinguistic Research Pro Gradu Thesis, University of Helsinki. Manual of the Sampler of Cambridgeshire speech. Helsinki Archive of Regional English Speech. Studies in Honour of Jan Svartvik. Words in the Mind: An Introduction to the Mental Lexicon. Journal of English Linguistics Dialect and language variation. A Structural Atlas of the English Dialects. Festschrift for Morris Halle. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. English World-Wide 22 1: Negation in Non-Standard British English. Gaps, regularizations and asymmetries. Edinburgh Textbooks in Empirical Linguistics. A survey of verb forms in the Eastern United States. Universals in Linguistic Theory. English World-Wide 18 1: English as a World Language. University of Michigan Press. British Journal of Sociology An Investigation of the Laws of Case in Language, exhibited in a system of natural cases, with some observations on prepositions, tense and voice, being as it is conceived, the first step towards a system of universal grammar. A Glossary of the Dorset Dialect with a Grammar. Set my hand upon the plough. Tales from the Fens. Routledge and Kegan Paul. A History of the English Language. New York and London: The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics, 2nd edition, ed. Aspects of English Negation, ed. Creating and Digitizing Language Corpora, Volume 1: A study of Chatteris dialect. Journal of Linguistics 4: Spatial and Temporal Uses of English Prepositions: An Essay in Stratificational Semantics. Rethinking language and gender research: Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English. Foundations of Language 7: The Farm in the Fen. The Phrasal Verb in English. Transactions of the Philological Society The Mental Representation of Grammatical Relations. Paper presented at Sociolinguistics Symposium, April , Bristol. Journal of Sociolinguistics Essex Research Reports in Linguistics International Journal of English Studies 5 1: A Biographical Dictionary of the Phonetic Sciences. Press of Lehmann College. Listening to Spoken English. London and New York: Oxford and Boston, Mass.: The Story of Over: Polysemy, Semantics and the Structure of the Lexicon. Outstanding Dissertations in Linguistics. An Introduction to Language Variation. English in Britain and Overseas: Burchfield, Robert William ed. Gyldendalske Boghandel, Nordisk Forlag. English Speech from an Historical Point of View. Working with spoken Discourse. Lund Studies in English English World-Wide 13 2: Linguistic Variation and its Social Significance. Dialects of English; Studies in Grammatical Variation, ed. In Dialects of English: Studies in Grammatical Variation, ed. The Handbook of Language Variation and Change. Language in Society 10 3: Variation in an English Dialect: Cambridge studies in Linguistics English around the World: In Chambers et al. English World-Wide 10 2: From Dialect to Written Standard Language. Aspects of the Theory of Syntax. Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. The Suffolk Dialect of the 20th Century. Women, Men and Language: A sociolinguistic account of sex differences in language. Stories in the making of Masculinities. Conversation between Women Friends. Women in Their Speech Communities: New Perspectives on Language and Sex. Cambridge College of Arts and Technology. Collins Cobuild English Grammar. Collins Cobuild English Guides 1: Language Universals and Linguistic Typology: A History of Cambridgeshire. Highways and Byways in Cambridge and Ely. Linguistics in the Netherlands 18, ed. Cause " Condition " Concession " Contrast. Topics in English Linguistics Sociolinguistic Variation in Cardiff English. University of Wales Press. Studies in typology and diachrony: Papers presented to Joseph H.

3: East Anglian English - Wikipedia

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It probably locates the speaker somewhere in an area centred on the Pennines: Yorkshire or Lancashire or adjacent areas of the East Midlands. The popular image of dialect speech tends to focus almost exclusively on dialect vocabulary and although there was at one time greater regional variation in vocabulary across the UK, there remains a great deal of lexical diversity. This area of the page should contain Adobe flash content, please make sure that Flash Player is installed and JavaScript is enabled. If JavaScript or flash are disabled or blocked by your firewall please use the text only version of this page. The Word Map Observing Lexical Variation All languages change over time and vary according to place and social setting. We can observe lexical variation - differences in words and phrases - by comparing the way English is spoken in different places and among different social groups. Despite the belief that dialect words are no longer very widely used, there remains a great deal of lexical diversity in the UK. If you live in Lancashire you might buy a barm cake, whilst people over The Pennines in Leeds would probably ask for a bread cake. Listen to these extracts of speakers using regionally specific vocabulary: Farming, for instance, is by its nature dictated by the local landscape and agricultural practice differs accordingly across the country. Until relatively recently, local breeds of livestock and traditional farm practices spawned their own localised vocabulary, while hand-held implements for manual labour were generally locally made and thus given different names in different parts of the country. Due to the widespread mechanisation of farms and automation of heavy industry, many of these words are now no longer as widely used, as either the objects to which they refer have become obsolete or the practice has become an anachronism. Anglian implement with a long handle and crooked iron or blade used to pull up or cut down peas, bracken, reeds, etc. Listen to the following recordings featured on this site for other examples of agricultural dialect vocabulary: Visit the Collect Britain site for further examples in recordings from across England. These groups often perpetuate the names and phrases used in games passed down several generations. Even the simplest game of chase has a number of different names according to where you are in the UK - it, tig, tag or tiggly. Scotland stone, piece of pottery, etc. EDD cites usage throughout Scotland and research by Peter and Iona Opie in the 1950s unearthed an enormous range of regional names for hopscotch, including peevers, pallie, beds, beddy, hoppy-beds, hecky, hitchy-bay, hitchy-dabber and hitchy-pot. The words we use when addressing our parents and grandparents vary both regionally and socially, as demonstrated by the use of mam for mother in Wales and northern England, mom in the Midlands and mum in the south, with mother often used by members of the upper middle classes everywhere. Interestingly the word nanny is used by most of us to indicate a female grandparent, but in upper middle class circles it might refer to a live-in child carer. Welsh English - north grandmother. SED fieldwork noted variants including ganny, grammer, grammy, gran, grandma, grandmam, grandmayer, grandmom, grandmum, granny, nan, nana and nanny. Listen to the following recordings featured on this site for other examples of regional terms for members of the family: Until relatively recently farm buildings were made of local construction materials and designed to suit local farm practice. They were thus given different names in different parts of the country. Due to the widespread adoption of modern farming methods, many of these buildings are now obsolete and have been replaced by more standard constructions, although in rural communities many of the original words are still applied to their modern counterparts. EDD cites usage in Cumberland, Yorkshire and Lancashire and SED fieldwork noted variants across England including beast-house, byre, cattle-shed, cow-house, cow-hovel, cow-pen, cowshed, cow-stable, cow-stall, lathe, mistall, neat-house, shippon, shuppen and skeeling.

4: Chicano English : definition of Chicano English and synonyms of Chicano English (English)

The English Dialect Dictionary, being the complete vocabulary of all dialect words still in use, or known to have been in use during the last two hundred years; founded on the publications of the English Dialect Society and on a large amount of material never before printed was published by Oxford University Press in 6 volumes between and

Other contexts While epenthesis most often occurs between two vowels or two consonants, it can also occur between a vowel and a consonant, or at the ends of words. However it is correct to call it epenthesis when viewed synchronically since the modern basic form of the verb is a and so the psycholinguistic process is therefore the addition of t to the base form. A similar example is the English indefinite article a, which becomes an before a vowel. However, a synchronic analysis, in keeping with the perception of most native speakers, would equally correctly see it as epenthesis: In Dutch , whenever the suffix -er which has several meanings is attached to a word already ending in -r, an additional -d- is inserted in between. Similarly, the agent noun of verkopen "to sell" is verkoper "salesperson" , but the agent noun of uitvoeren "to perform" is uitvoerder "performer". English hamster often pronounced with an added p sound, GA: English warmth often pronounced with an added p sound, GA: However, the pronunciation was often not written with double ll, and may have been the normal way of pronouncing a word starting in rel- rather than a poetic modification. In Japanese A limited number of words in Japanese use epenthetic consonants to separate vowels. That is a synchronic analysis. As for a diachronic historical analysis, since epenthetic consonants are not used regularly in modern Japanese, the epenthetic could be from Old Japanese. It exhibits epenthesis on both morphemes: One hypothesis argues that Japanese developed "as a default, epenthetic consonant in the intervocalic position". Some accounts distinguish between "intrusive vowels", vowel-like releases of consonants as phonetic detail, and true epenthetic vowels, which are required by the phonotactics of the language and acoustically identical with phonemic vowels. Historical sound change End of word Many languages insert a so-called prop vowel at the end of a word to avoid the loss of a non-permitted cluster. The cluster can come about by a change in the phonotactics of the language that no longer permits final clusters. Something similar happened in Sanskrit , with the result that a new vowel -i or -a was added to many words. Another possibility is a sound change deleting vowels at the end of a word, which is a very common sound change. That may well produce impermissible final clusters. In some cases, the problem was resolved by allowing a resonant to become syllabic or inserting a vowel in the middle of a cluster: In the Gallo-Romance languages , however, a prop vowel was added: Middle of word Examples are common in many Slavic languages , which had a preference for vowel-final syllables in earlier times. The other Slavic languages instead metathesised the vowel and the consonant: Other examples exist in Modern Persian in which former word-initial consonant clusters, which were still extant in Middle Persian , are regularly broken up: Beginning of word In the Western Romance languages , a prothetic vowel was inserted at the beginning of any word that began with and another consonant: French has a three level use of initial epenthesis depending on the time of incorporation: The same occurs in the song " Umbrella ". Grammatical rule Epenthesis often breaks up a consonant cluster or vowel sequence that is not permitted by the phonotactics of a language. Regular or semi-regular epenthesis commonly occurs in languages with affixes. For example, a reduced vowel or here abbreviated as is inserted before the English plural suffix and the past tense suffix when the root ends in a similar consonant: That is again a synchronic analysis, as the form with the vowel is the original form and the vowel was later often lost. Borrowed words Vocalic epenthesis typically occurs when words are borrowed from a language that has consonant clusters or syllable codas that are not permitted in the borrowing language. Languages use various vowels, but schwa is quite common when it is available: Hebrew uses a single vowel, the schwa pronounced in Israeli Hebrew. Japanese generally uses except after and , when it uses , and after , when it uses an echo vowel. Korean uses except after borrowed , which takes a following at the end of the word or otherwise. Brazilian Portuguese uses , which, in most dialects, triggers palatalization of a preceding or: Most speakers pronounce borrowings with spelling pronunciations , and others try to approximate the nearest equivalents in Portuguese of the phonemes in the original language. Classical Arabic does not allow clusters at the beginning

of a word, and typically uses to break up such clusters in borrowings: Persian also does not allow clusters at the beginning of a word and typically uses to break up such clusters in borrowings except between and , when is added. Spanish does not allow clusters at the beginning of a word with an in them and adds e- to such words: The practice is no longer productive as of late 20th century and a few such words have changed back: Informal speech Epenthesis most often occurs within unfamiliar or complex consonant clusters. For example, the name Dwight is commonly pronounced with an epenthetic schwa between the and the , and many speakers insert a schwa between the and of realtor. Irish English and Scottish English are some of the dialects that may insert a schwa between and in words like film, under the influence of Celtic languages. Epenthesis is sometimes used for humorous or childlike effect. For example, the cartoon character Yogi Bear says "pic-a-nic basket" for "picnic basket. Some apparent occurrences of epenthesis, however, have a separate cause: Some dialects also use for voiced consonant clusters, which is deemed as stereotypical of the lower classes: In Spanish, it is usual to find epenthetic vowels in sequences of plosive, flap, and vowel or labiodental fricative, flap, and vowel, normally in a non-emphatic pronunciation. For instance, vinagre has the usual being replaced by. In Finnish In Finnish , there are two epenthetic vowels and two nativization vowels. The second is , connecting stems that have historically been consonant stems to their case endings: In Standard Finnish, consonant clusters may not be broken by epenthetic vowels; foreign words undergo consonant deletion rather than addition of vowels: However, modern loans may not end in consonants. Even if the word, such as a personal name, is native, a paragogic vowel is needed to connect a consonantal case ending to the word. Finnish has moraic consonants: In Standard Finnish, they are slightly intensified before a consonant in a medial cluster: Some dialects, like Savo and Ostrobothnian , have epenthesis instead and use the preceding vowel in clusters of type -l C - and -h C -, in Savo also -nh-. An exception is that in Pohjanmaa, -lj- and -rj- become -li- and -ri-, respectively: Also, in a small region in Savo, is used instead. It uses a number of consonant clusters in its words, and since it is designed to be as universal as possible, it allows a type of anaptyxis called "buffering" to be used if a speaker finds a cluster difficult or impossible to pronounce. A vowel sound that is nonexistent in Lojban is added between two consonants to make the word easier to pronounce. Despite altering the phonetics of a word, the use of buffering is completely ignored by grammar. Also, the vowel sound used must not be confused with any existing Lojban vowel. An example of buffering in Lojban: Nothing changes grammatically, including the spelling and the syllabication of the word. In sign language A type of epenthesis in sign language is known as "movement epenthesis" and occurs, most commonly, during the boundary between signs while the hands move from the posture required by the first sign to that required by the next.

5: Cambridgeshire Dialect Grammar: Bibliography - Anna-Liisa Vasko

Complex developmental language delay/disorder, Social communication and Autistic Spectrum Disorders and Emotional, Behavioural Development. My aim is to proactively work with parents and professionals at home, Nursery or school to ensure a consistent, holistic approach to maximise a child's communication potential.

His particular interests are dialectology and sociolinguistics. We met up with him to get the expert opinion on why we talk like we do. What is the difference between an accent and a dialect? Dialects are defined socially – depending on your social background, and regionally - in terms of the area that you come from. Accents are basically the sounds that people produce – it can involve the tunes that people use when they are speaking, and also the individual sounds of speech. So what is Scouse? Is it an accent or a dialect? Merseyside speech is very different to that, and actually very different from the accents of the area of the country around it in the North West. What have been the major influences on the way we speak in Merseyside? I think there are two main influences, and you can contrast Liverpool with Manchester – another big city only 30 miles away - to see how this has worked. Manchester accents are a lot more like the accents of the areas around it in Cheshire and Lancashire. Manchester took a lot of its immigration in the 19th century from these surrounding areas. Liverpool took its immigration from two main areas – Lancashire and the North West, as well as Ireland. Click on the audio links at the top of the page to hear more about the influences of Gaelic, Irish English and Lancashire English. How far does Scouse or Merseyside speech reach? The boundaries are not clear at all – accents and dialects are both socially and regionally defined. We use our accents as a kind of badge to show people who we are, and where we belong. You could take say two people of the same age, same sex, who look identical, and have grown up in the same part of Liverpool all their lives, but their Merseyside accents might be very different. You have to say that even within the city there are no fixed boundaries. Liverpool - gateway to a new life Outside the city you can see Merseyside accents rubbing up against the Lancashire accents in areas like St Helens and Ormskirk. On its east side the Wirral shows strong Merseyside influence; less strong on the west side or Deeside, which is partly social and partly geographical. You can see Merseyside influence along the North Wales coast; and among young people on the Isle of Man. Well the sort of folk belief about it is that it was adenoids – that children growing up in Merseyside in the late 19th century and early 20th century, when Scouse as an accent was being forged, listened to older speakers who all suffered from adenoids. So the idea is that the children were listening to that cold-ridden voice and imitated it. Another speech type you get in Merseyside is a very breathy sort of voice – with a lot of breathing out as they speak. Young people do that quite a lot, and it seems to be more of a female than a male type of speech. We can test this by playing tape recordings of different accents and asking people to grade them in attractiveness, or by asking them what occupations they think that those users might have. Liverpool always comes near the bottom, along with Glasgow, London and Birmingham. Now those are all big cities. Click on the audio link at the top of the page to hear more about why we rate some accents more highly than others. So basically a broad Scouse accent is not seen in a terribly positive light by people within Merseyside, as well as by people outside Merseyside? We all have a telephone voice or a Sunday best voice that we can put on. We do that unconsciously, when the situation demands it. Partly to help them out; but also partly because we automatically move towards the accent of the person we are talking to. Everybody is kind of bi-lingual. A lot of these views about Scouse, Glaswegian, Birmingham or any other stigmatised accents are based around what you might call stereotyped images of that accent. And they [the comedians] often associate those accents with particular kinds of attitudes – of wasters, loafers, thieves or scoundrels, but never with brain surgeons, test pilots or those other kind of prestige jobs. Is our accent likely to change with our age? The period when you are at your most intensively interactive and when you most want to be different from everybody else is when you are an adolescent. They will speak in a different way to their parents, with their own slang. What would you say is the biggest current influence on the way we speak in this region? I think the biggest single influence now is London speech. Is London speech ever likely to take over Scouse completely? But it will continue.

6: Dialects of English

On the segmental phonology of a South Welsh accent of The Phonology of the Suffolk Dialect. The phonology of a dialect on the Hampshire-Dorset border.

A new light on Early English Pronunciation. Transactions of the Yorkshire Dialect Society. A structural atlas of the English dialects. North Ryde, New South Wales: Language Variation and Change, 20 2. A new survey of English dialects. Essays and studies On early English pronunciation. The existing phonology of English dialects, compared with that of West Saxon speech. English dialects, their sounds and homes: The meaning of the Palaeotype in A. Transactions of the Philological Society 68 1. English Pronunciation in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. The origin of Definite Article Reduction in northern English dialects: English language and linguistics 6 2. The phonology of the Suffolk dialect: Phonological atlas of the northern region. Atlas of English sounds. Kortmann, Bernd, and Susanne Wagner. Changes and Continuities in Dialect Grammar. The evolution of A. Journal of the International Phonetic Association 13 1. Pre-R dentalisation in northern England. English language and linguistics 16 3. Dialectologia et Geolinguistica Mather, James and Hans-Henning Speitel. The linguistic atlas of Scotland, Scots section. Distribution mapping software DMAP. Orton, Harold and Eugen Dieth eds. Survey of English dialects B: The linguistic atlas of England. The study of dialect: An introduction to dialectology. Vowel systems and lexical-phonemic patterns in south-east Cumbria: A study in structural dialectology. Declining linguistic diversity and the flawed attempts to protect it. Notes on Ulster English dialect for comparison with English dialects by the late A. Transactions of the Philological Society 23 2: A handbook of phonetics. The inevitability of colonial Englishes. Survey of English dialects: The dictionary and grammar. London and New York: Rural dialects in England. In Peter Trudgill ed. Language in the British Isles. The phonology of a Berwickshire dialect. A grammar of the dialect of Windhill in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The English dialect grammar.

7: Department of Language & Linguistics, University of Essex

East Anglian English is a dialect of English spoken in East Anglia. East Anglian English has had a very considerable input into the formation of Standard English, and probably contributed to the development of American English ; it has also experienced multilingualism on a remarkable scale.

8: Ellis Atlas References

East Anglian English is a dialect of English spoken in East www.enganchecubano.com Anglian English has had a very considerable input into the formation of Standard English, and probably contributed to the development of American English; it has also experienced multilingualism on a remarkable scale.

9: English dialect vocabulary

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