

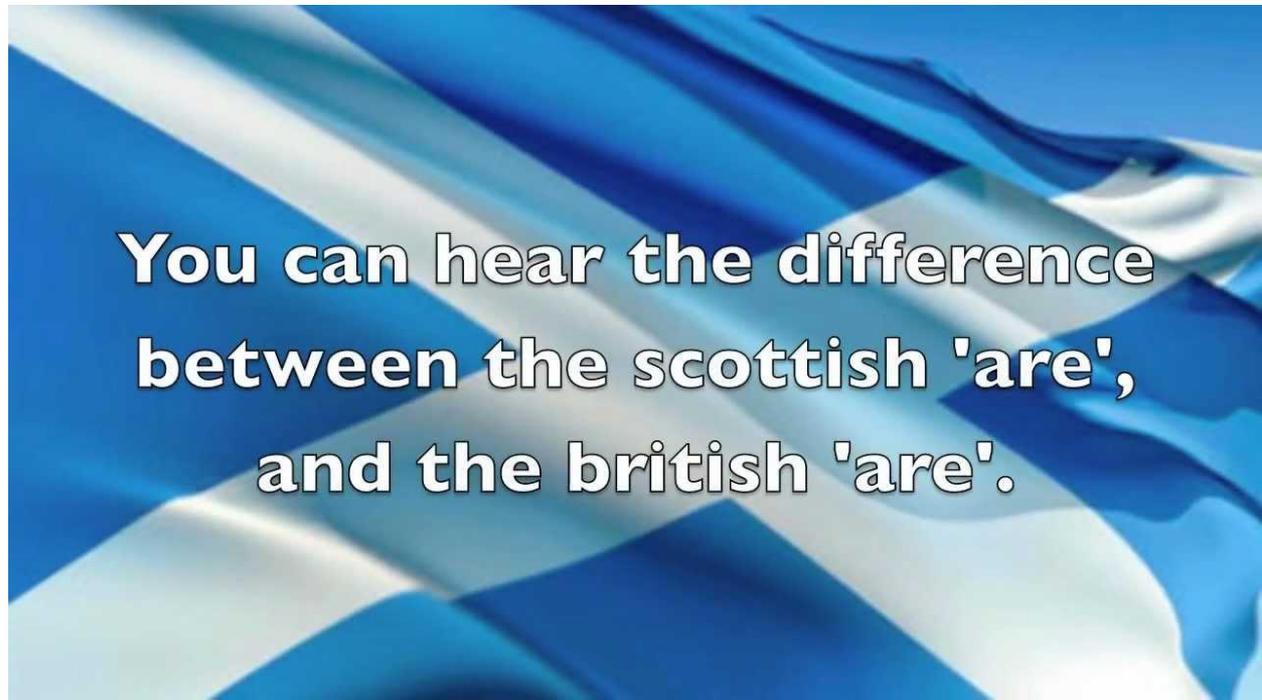


Scottish English

1. General information
2. History
3. Phonology
4. Grammatical

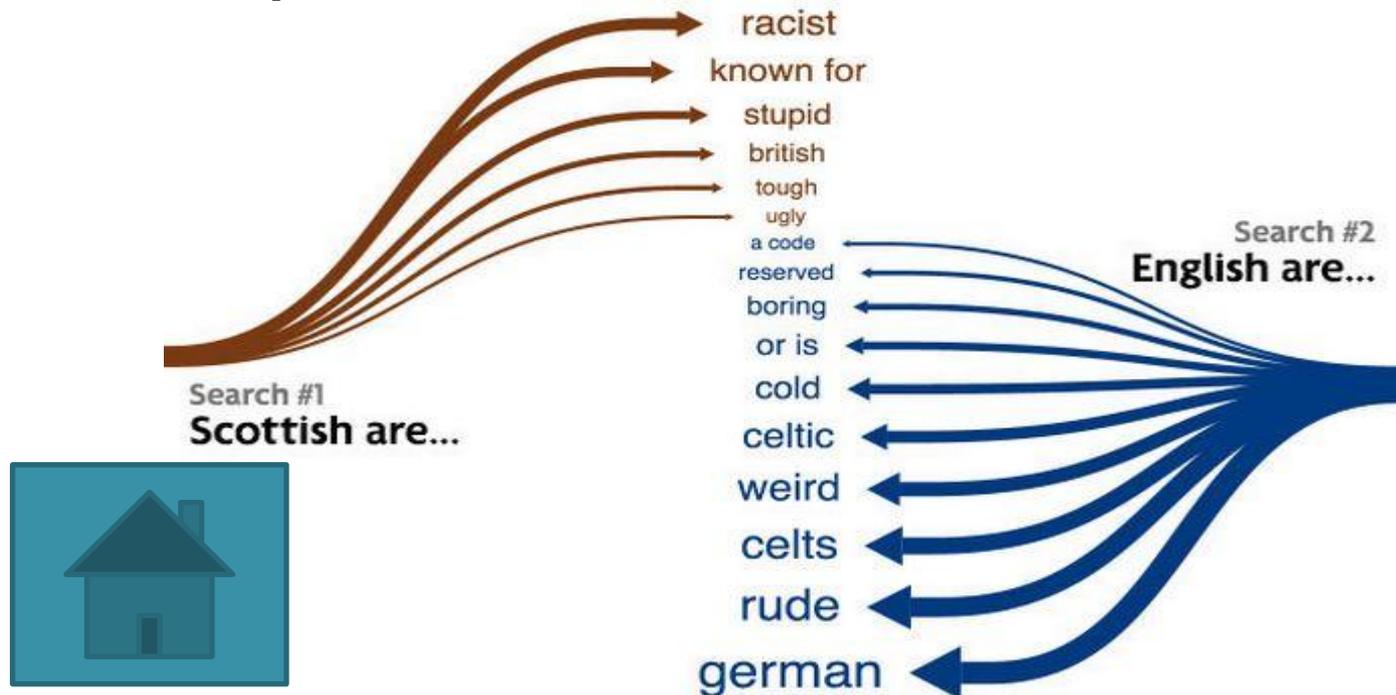
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- The main, formal variety is called **Scottish English** or **Standard Scottish English (SSE)**.

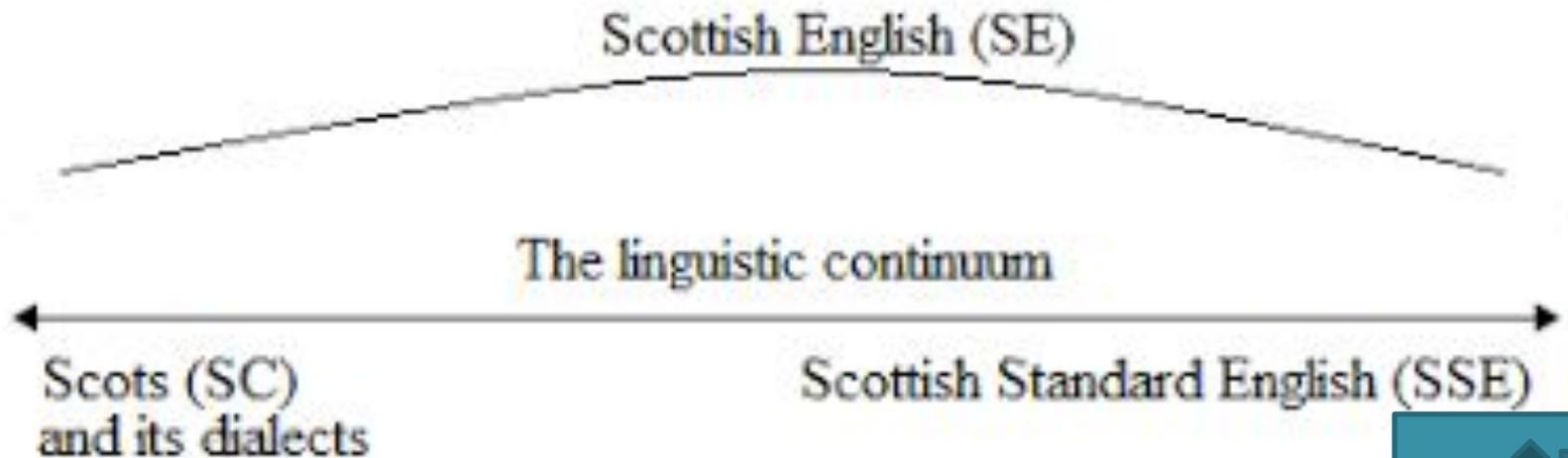


You can hear the difference between the scottish 'are', and the british 'are'.

- Scottish Standard English may be defined as "the characteristic speech of the professional class [in Scotland] and the accepted norm in schools"



- Scottish English has distinctive vocabulary, particularly pertaining to Scottish institutions such as the Church of Scotland, local government and

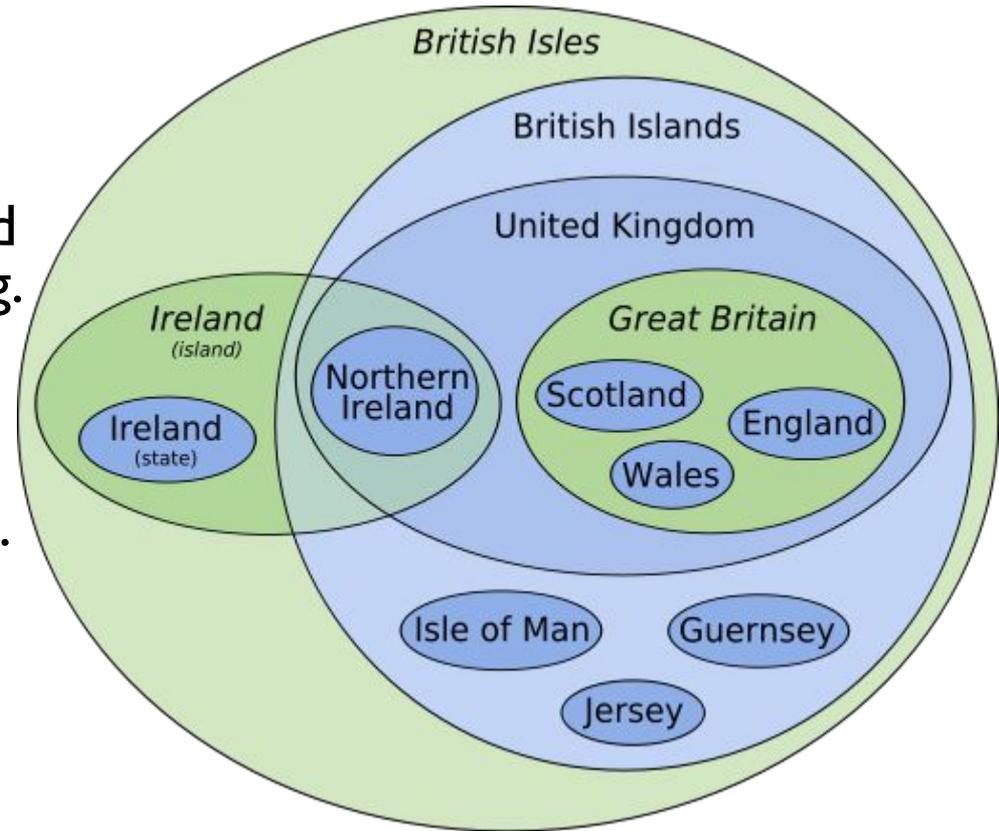


- Scottish Standard English is at one end of a bipolar linguistic continuum, with focused broad Scots at the other.
- Scottish English may be influenced to varying degrees by Scots. Many Scots speakers separate Scots and Scottish English as different registers depending on social circumstances.
- Some speakers code switch clearly from one to the other while others style shift in a less predictable and more fluctuating manner. Generally there is a shift to Scottish English in formal situations or with individuals of a higher social status.



History

- Convention traces the influence of the English of England upon Scots to the 16th-century Reformation and to the introduction of printing.
- Printing arrived in London in 1476, but the first printing press was not introduced to Scotland for another 30 years.
- Texts such as the Geneva Bible, printed in English, were widely distributed in Scotland in order to spread Protestant doctrine.



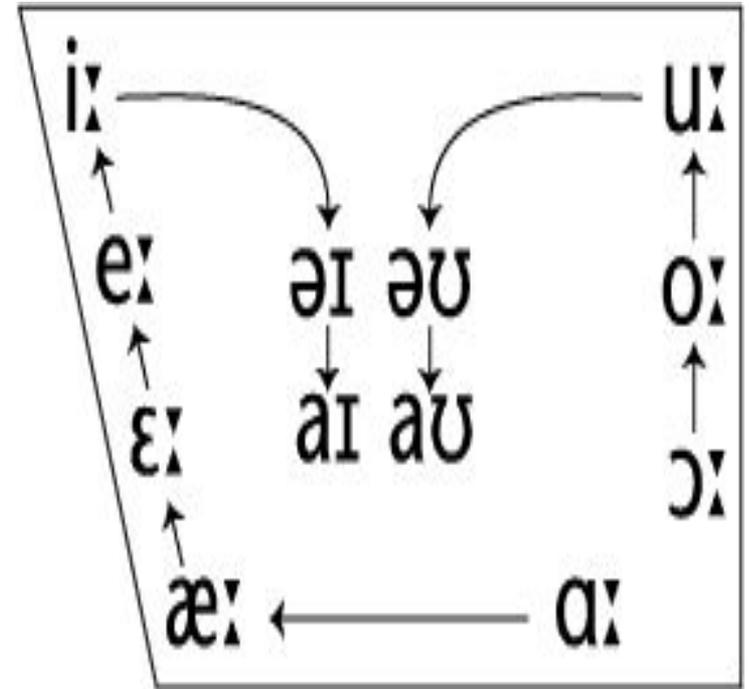
History

The Acts of Union 1707 amalgamated the Scottish and English Parliaments. However the church, educational and legal structures remained separate. This leads to important professional distinctions in the definitions of some words and terms. There are therefore words with precise definitions in Scottish English which have either no place in English English or have a different definition.



Phonology

- The speech of the middle classes in Scotland tends to conform to the grammatical norms of the written standard, particularly in situations that are regarded as formal. Highland English is slightly different from the variety spoken in the Lowlands in that it is more phonologically, grammatically, and lexically influenced by a Gaelic substratum. Similarly, the English spoken in the North-East of Scotland tends to follow the phonology and grammar of Doric.



- Scottish English is a rhotic accent, meaning /r/ is typically pronounced in the syllable coda.
 - Although other dialects have merged non-intervocalic /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ʌ/ before /r/ (fern–fir–fur merger), Scottish English makes a distinction between the vowels in *fern*, *fir*, and *fur*.

Step 1: i and u drop and become əɪ and əʊ

Step 2: e and o move up, becoming i and u

Step 3: a moves forward to æ

Step 4: ɛ becomes e, ɔ becomes o

Step 5: æ moves up to ɛ

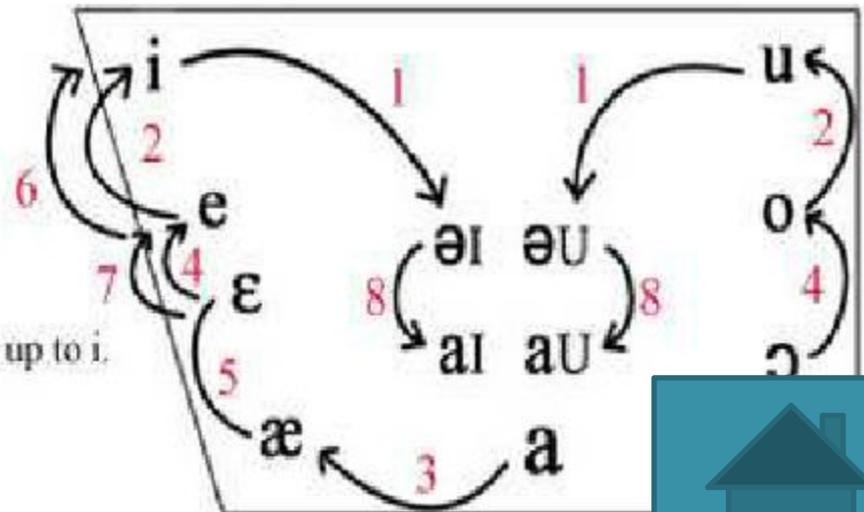
Step 6: e moves up to i

A new e was created in Step 4; now that e moves up to i.

Step 7: ɛ moves up to e

The new ɛ created in Step 5 now moves up.

Step 8: əɪ and əʊ drop to aɪ and aʊ



- Many varieties contrast /o/ and /ɔ/ before /r/ so that *hoarse* and *horse* are pronounced differently.
- /or/ and /ur/ are contrasted so that *shore* and *sure* are pronounced differently, as are *pour* and *poor*.
- /r/ before // is strong. An epenthetic vowel may occur between /r/ and // so that *girl* and *world* are two-syllable words for some speakers.

en.wikipedia.org

Scottish Gaelic
phonology -
Wikipedia



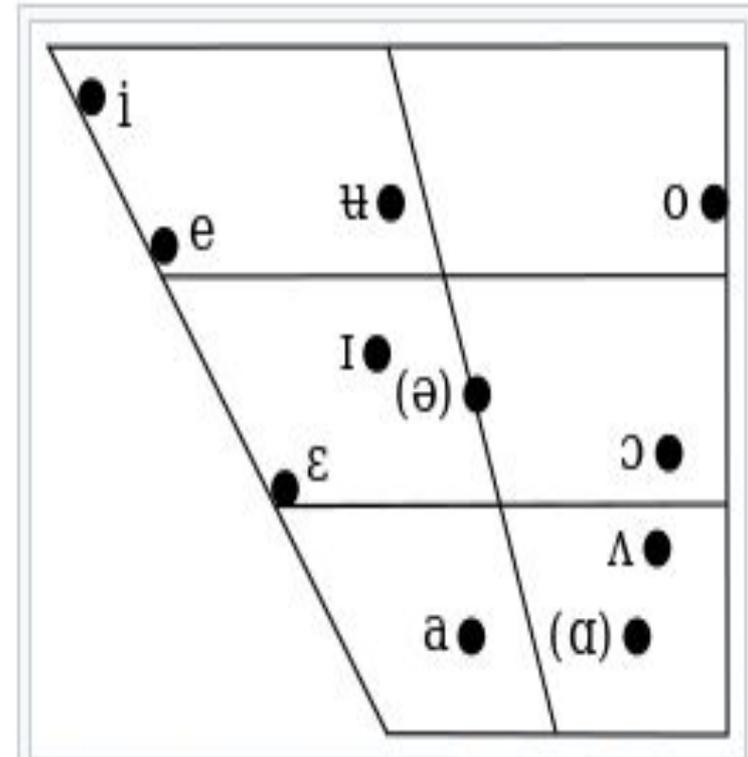
- There is a distinction between /w/ and /hw/ in word pairs such as *witch* and *which*.
- The phoneme /x/ is common in names and in SSE's many Gaelic and Scots borrowings, so much so that it is often taught to incomers, particularly for "ch" in loch.

Scottish English vowels^[20] (many individual words do not correspond)

Pure vowels		
Help key	Scottish English	Examples
/ɪ/	[ē~ɪ]	bid, pit
/i:/	[i]	bead, peat
/ɛ/	[ɛ~ɛ̃]	bed, pet
/eɪ/	[e(:)]	bay, hey, fate
/æ/	[ä]	bad, pat
/ɑ:/		balm, father, pa
/ɒ/	[ɔ]	bod, pot, cot
/ɔ:/		bawd, paw, caught
/ou/	[o(:)]	road, stone, toe
/ʊ/	[ʊ]	good, foot, put
/u:/		booed, food
/ʌ/	[ʌ~ɐ]	bud, putt



- *Cot* and *caught* are not differentiated in most Central Scottish varieties, as they are in some other varieties.
- In most varieties, there is no /æ/-/ɑ:/ distinction; therefore, *bath*, *trap*, and *palm* have the same vowel.
- The *happY* vowel is most commonly /e/ (as in *face*), but may also be /ɪ/ (as in *kit*) or /i/ (as in *fleece*).
- /θs/ is often used in plural nouns where southern English has /ðz/ (*baths*, *youths*, etc.); *with* and *booth* are pronounced with /θ/.



Monophthongs of Scottish English (from Scobbie, Gordeeva & Matthews (2006:7))



Grammatical

- The progressive verb forms are used rather more frequently than in other varieties of standard English, for example with some stative verbs (*I'm wanting a drink*). The future progressive frequently implies an assumption (*You'll be coming from Glasgow?*).
- In some areas perfect aspect of a verb is indicated using "be" as auxiliary with the preposition "after" and the present participle: for example "He is after going" instead of "He has gone" (this construction is borrowed from Scottish Gaelic).



Grammatical

- The definite article tends to be used more frequently in phrases such as *I've got the cold/the flu, he's at the school, I'm away to the kirk.*
- Speakers often use prepositions differently. The compound preposition *off of* is often used (*Take that off of the table*). Scots commonly say *I was waiting on you* (meaning "waiting for you"), which means something quite different in Standard English.



Grammatical

- In colloquial speech *shall* and *ought* are scarce, *must* is marginal for obligation and *may* is rare. Here are other syntactical structures:
 - *What age are you?* for "How old are you?"
 - *My hair is needing washed* or *My hair needs washed* for "My hair needs washing" or "My hair needs to be washed". [\[30\]](#)
 - *I'm just after telling you* for "I've just told you".
 - *Amn't I invited?* for *Am I not invited?*
- Note that in Scottish English, the first person declarative *I amn't invited* and interrogative *Amn't I invited?* are both possible.





Адрес почты