

Dialects



islang

WELSH

YORKSHIRE

SCOTTISH

SCOUSE

GEORDIE

MANCUNIAN

BRUMMIE

COCKNEY

IRISH

CORNISH

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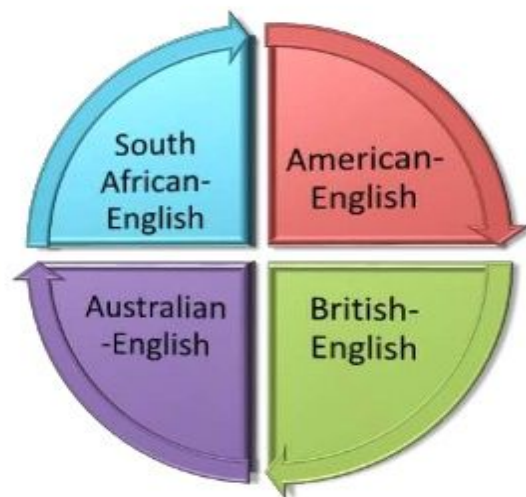
The pronunciation reflects...

- class distinction
- education
- upbringing



- The varieties that are spoken by a socially limited number of people and used only in certain localities are called DIALECTS.

DIALECTS OF ENGLISH



DIALECTS:

Local

Social



- There are innumerate individual differences, called **IDIOLECTAL DIFFERENCES**



- Dialects have some peculiarities in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammatical structure.

- Every dialectal pronunciation is characterized:

- ✓ by features that are common to all the other dialects of the language;

- ✓ by a number of specific peculiarities of its own, that set it apart from all the other dialects.



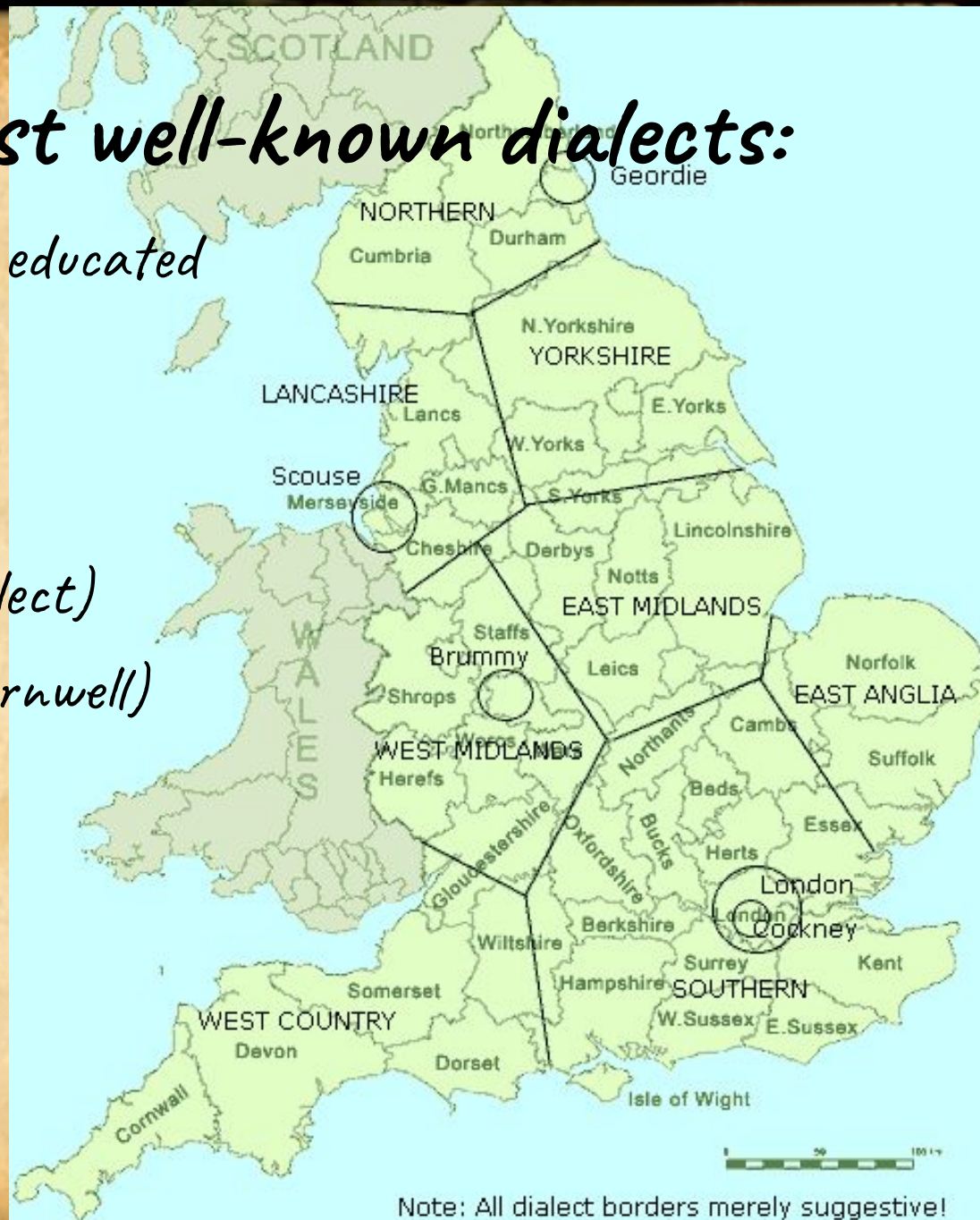
THE DIALECTAL DIFFERENCES ARE BECOMING LESS MARKED DUE TO...

- ☐ mass media (radio, TV, cinema)
- ☐ the increased mobility of the population
- ☐ concentration of the population in the cities



Ones of the most well-known dialects:

- 1) Cockney (spoken the less educated part of the Londoners);
- 2) Geordie (heard in Newcastle-on-Tyne);
- 3) Scouse (the Liverpool dialect)
- 4) Cornish dialect (in Cornwall) and others.



Note: All dialect borders merely suggestive!

- *Dialects enrich the language and make it more lively and fresh. They stimulate the development of language, supply it with new lexical and syntactic means, cause modification in its phonetic system.*



- *Every regional types of pronunciation is characterized by features that are common to all the dialects used in the region.*
- *The regional types of pronunciation, in their turn, are marked one from another by a number of peculiarities specific to each of them*



British English

Southern

Northern

Scottish



