

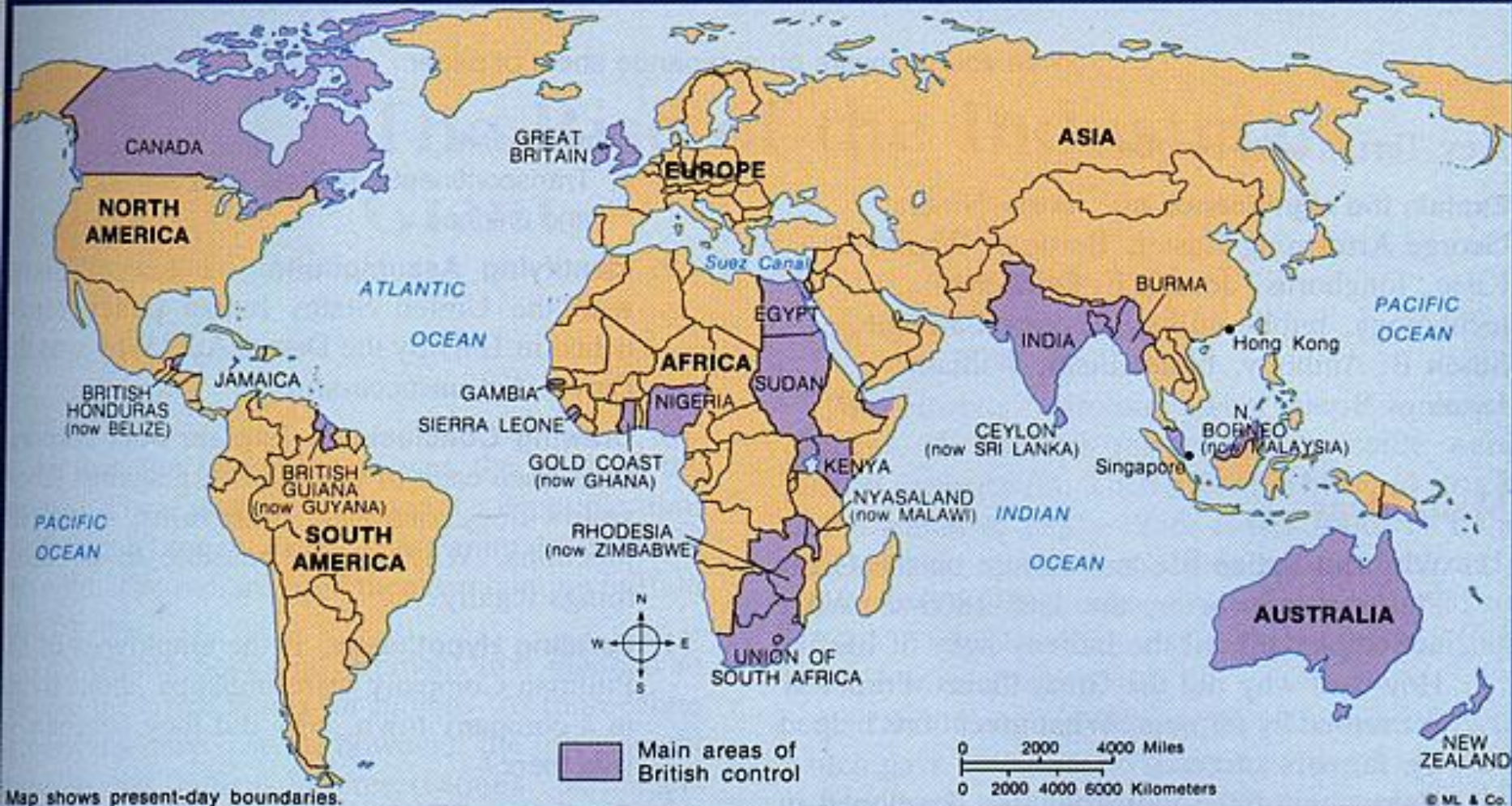
Varieties of Spoken English

PLAN:

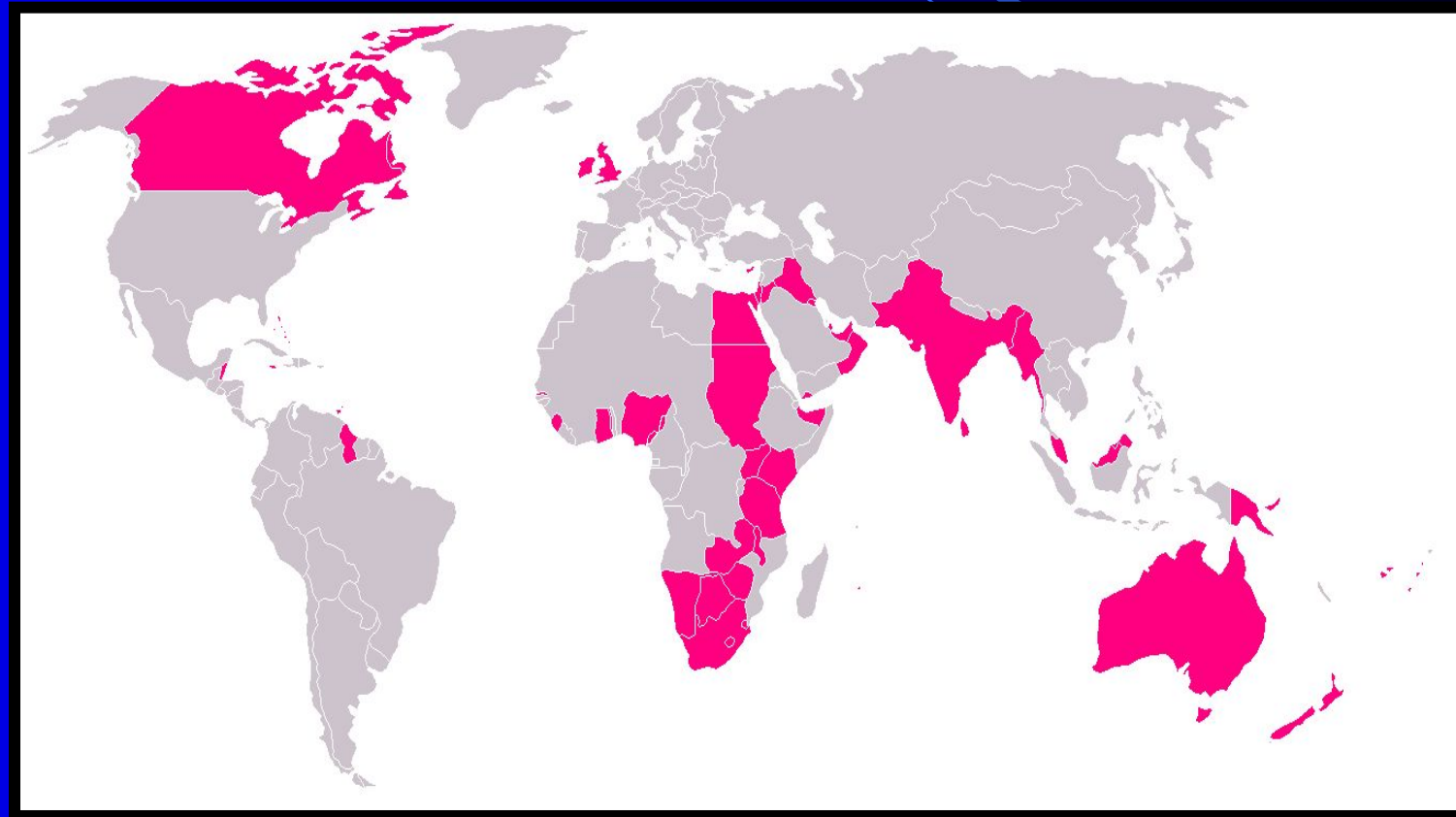
1. Spread of English in the world.
2. Pronunciation Standards.
3. British English.
4. RP - Received Pronunciation.
5. Changes in the Standard.

Spread of English in the world.

The British Empire and Commonwealth, About 1914



British Empire 1921



Three Circles of English



The diagram consists of three concentric ovals. The outermost oval is orange and contains the text 'The expanding circle' and 'English as a foreign or international language'. Inside this is a yellow oval containing 'The Outer Circle' and 'English as a second or official language'. The innermost oval is light purple and contains 'The Inner Circle' and 'English as a mother tongue'. A thin blue line starts from the top left and points towards the orange circle.

The expanding circle

English as a foreign or international language

The Outer Circle

English as a second or official language

The Inner Circle

English as a mother tongue

The Inner Circle

English as a mother tongue,

e.g. UK, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| USA | 245,800,000 |
| UK | 57,006,000 |
| Canada | 25,880,000 |
| Australia | 16,470,000 |
| New Zealand | 3,366,000 |

The Outer Circle

English as a second or official language,

e.g. India, Singapore, Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, the Philippines

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Bangladesh | 107,756,000 |
| Ghana | 13,754,000 |
| India | 810,806,000 |
| Kenya | 22,919,000 |
| Malaysia | 16,965,000 |
| Nigeria | 112,258,000 |
| Pakistan | 109,434,000 |
| Philippines | 58,723,000 |
| Singapore | 2,641,000 |
| Sri Lanka | 16,606,000 |
| Tanzania | 23,996,000 |
| Zambia | 7,384,000 |

The expanding circle

English as a foreign or international language,

e.g. Japan, France, Germany, Russia, China, Egypt, Brazil

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| China | 1,088,200,000 |
| Egypt | 50,273,000 |
| Indonesia | 175,904,000 |
| Israel | 4,512,000 |
| Japan | 122,620,000 |
| Korea | 42,593,000 |
| Nepal | 18,004,000 |
| Saudi Arabia | 12,972,000 |
| Taiwan | 19,813,000 |
| USSR | 285,796,000 |
| Zimbabwe | 8,878,000 |

WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH TODAY?

ENL, ESL and EFL

- "English has **official*** status in at least 75 countries with a total population of over two billion.
- English is spoken as a **native*** language by around 375 million and as a **second language*** by around 375 million speakers in the world.
- Speakers of English as a second language will soon outnumber those who speak it as a first language.
- Around 750 million people are believed to speak English as a **foreign language***.
- One out of four of the world's population speak English to some level of competence."

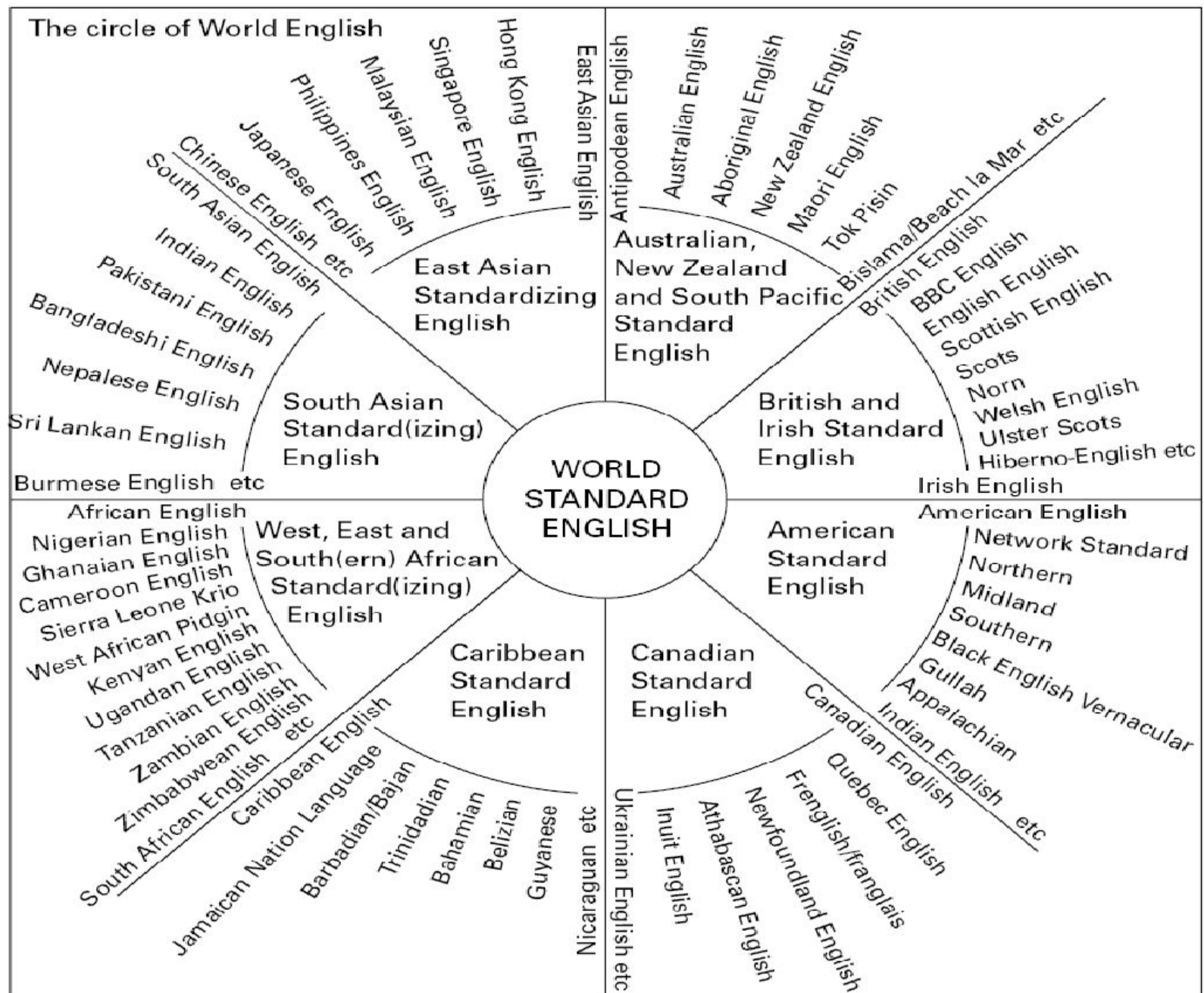


Figure A3.3 McArthur's circle of World English

Source: Crystal (1995: 111)

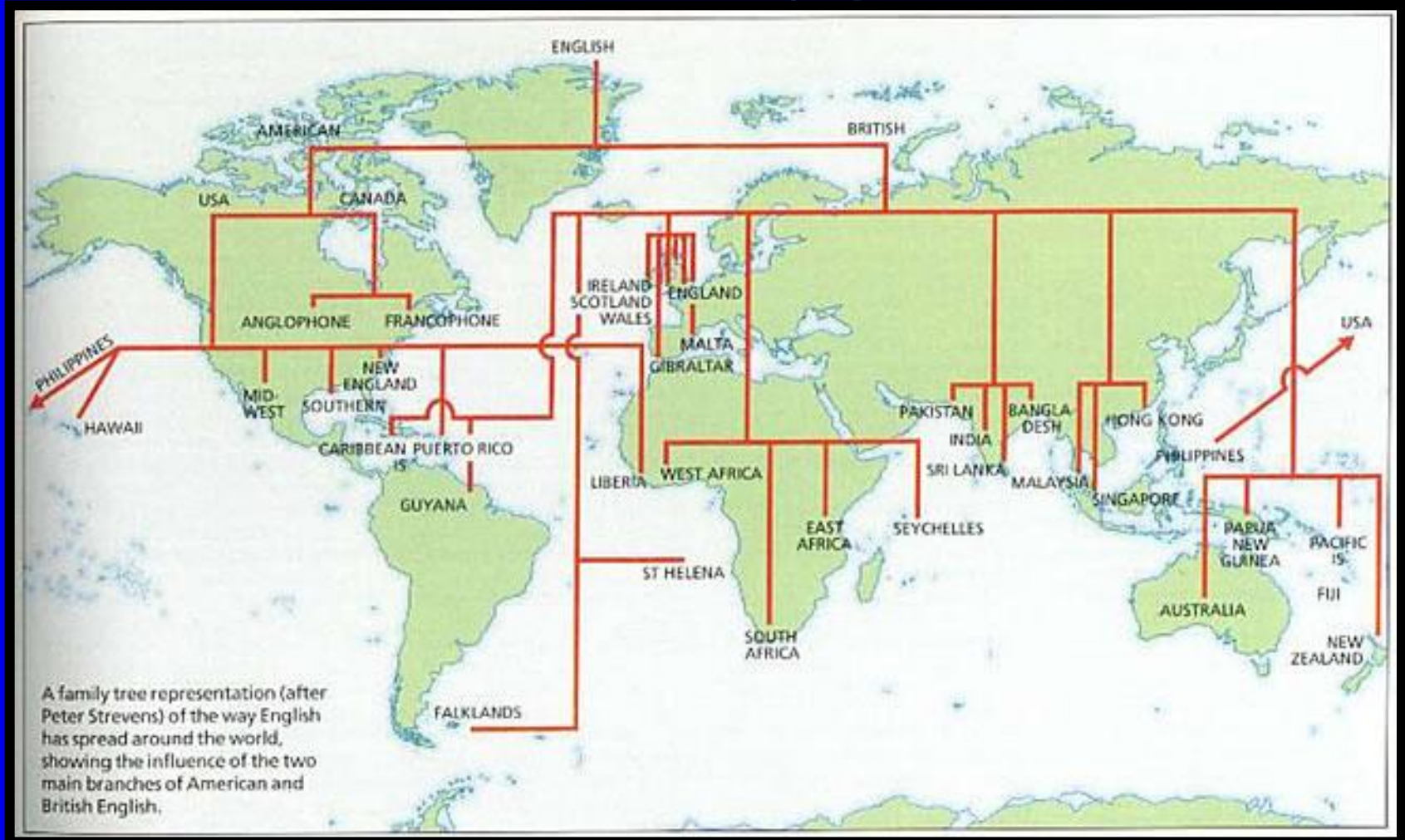
Varieties of Spoken English

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graph TD; A[Varieties of Spoken English] --> B[English-based pronunciation standards]; A --> C[American-based pronunciation standards];
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English-based
pronunciation
standards

American-based
pronunciation
standards

Modern Varieties of Englishes



English-based pronunciation standards

**British
English**

**Irish
English**

**Australian
English**

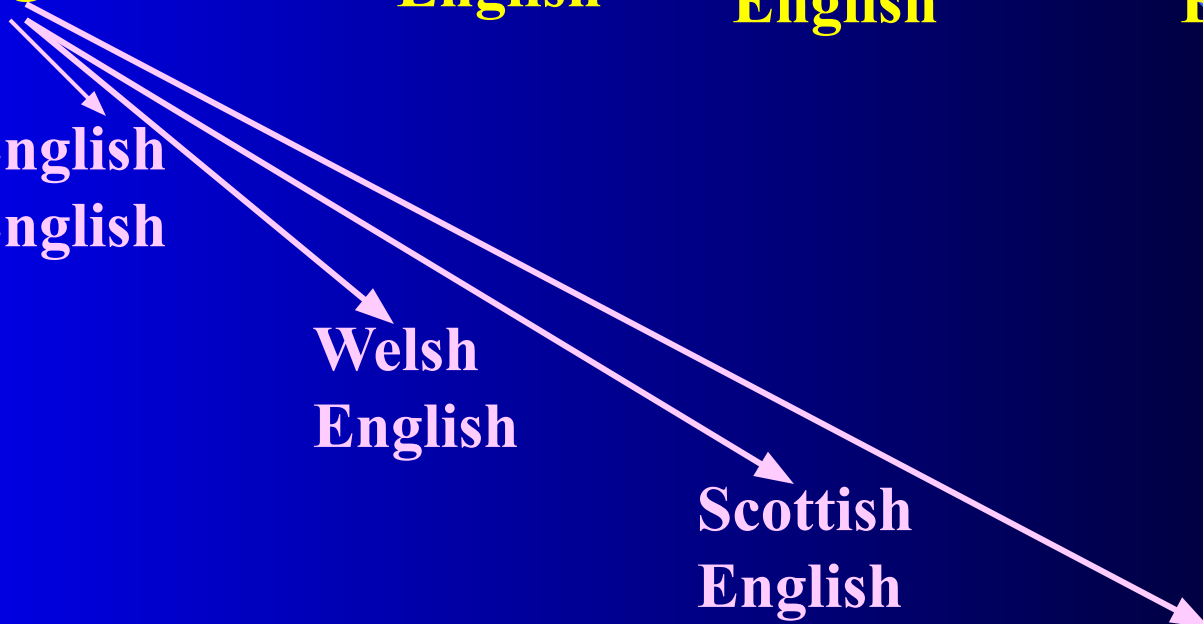
**New Zealand
English**

**English
English**

**Welsh
English**

**Scottish
English**

**Northern Ireland
English**



BRITISH ENGLISH

(BrE, BE, en-GB)

"the English language as spoken or written in the British Isles; especially the forms of English usual in Great Britain, as contrasted with those characteristic of the U.S.A. or other English-speaking countries."

- *The Oxford English Dictionary*

Dialect & Accent

- Any dialect of English is a language variety which has unique features in pronunciation. Any dialect of English is a language variety which has unique features in pronunciation, vocabulary. Any dialect of English is a language variety which has unique features in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar.
- The term "accent" describes only the sound

British English



English
English

Welsh
English

Scottish
English

Northern Ireland
English

Accents & Dialects of GB

- English English :
 - Southern English dialects
 - Midlands English dialects
 - Northern English dialects
- Welsh English
- Scottish English
- Irish English
- The various British dialects also differ in the words that they have borrowed from other languages. The Scottish and Northern English dialects include many words originally borrowed from Old Norse. The various British dialects also differ in the words that they have borrowed from other languages. The Scottish and Northern English dialects include many words originally borrowed from Old Norse and a few borrowed from Gaelic.

Mapping English English



Outside the southeast there are other families of accents easily distinguished by natives, including:

- West Country West Country (South West England)
- East Anglian
- West Midlands West Midlands (Black Country West Midlands (Black Country, Birmingham))
- East Midlands
- Liverpool Liverpool (Scouse)
- Manchester Manchester and other east Lancashire accents
- Yorkshire
- Newcastle Newcastle (Geordie) and other northeast England accents

Main Features of Northern English:

- *cut, much, love* – [A] → [u]
- vocalization of [r] in *beer, here*



Recommended Video for Northern & Midlands English

- Shirly Valentine
- Full Monty
- Billy Eliot
- A Letter to Brezhnev

British English Pronunciation Standard

RP – Received Pronunciation

1917 – Daniel Jones
first edition of Pronunciation Dictionary

“that most usually heard in everyday speech in the families of Southern English persons whose manfolk have been educated at the great public boarding-schools”

Socio-Linguistic aspect of RP

1987 – Howard Giles, British social psychologist

“RP is most aesthetically pleasing of all British English accents”

RP is associated with people who are:
competent, reliable, educated, confident

At the same time, **RP** scored lack on such features as:
friendliness, companionability, sincerity

Main features of RP

- phonologically neutral variant;
- non-rhotic variant;
- pronunciation of [a:] instead of [æ] in words like *bath*, *dance*.
- strong socio-linguistic marker.

Отличительные черты RP

- отсутствие элемента региональности в фонологии;
- отсутствие вокализации 'r';
- произнесение [a:] вместо [æ] в таких словах как *bath, dance*;
- яркий социолингвистический маркер языка выпускников частных школ и наиболее престижных университетов страны (Oxbridge).

Periods of RP Evolution

- I - 1900–1940
- II - 1940-1970
- III - 1970- present time

Early Changes in RP

Качественное изменение долготы английских гласных: [L] → [P].

- 1) Слова *cloth*, *cross*, *lot* перестали звучать как *thought*;
- 2) Утрачена разница в произнесении пар слов подобных *flaw* - *floor*;

Early Changes in RP

2) Изменение в произнесении дифтонга [OV].

В словах *goat*, *home*, *know* произнесение дифтонга стало более открытым , что было зафиксировано в словарях произношения [OV] → [qV];

Early Changes in RP

3) Изменился характер произнесения краткого [x], который получил более протяжную форму произнесения в словах *man, back*;

Early Changes in RP

4) Изменения в произнесении
звука [r].

Исчезла манера раскатистого (*tapped*) произнесения звука [r] в позиции между двумя гласными в словах подобных *sorry, very*.



Modern English: Pronunciation Changes

Changes in RP - 1940-1970

- звучание слов *sure, poor, tour* стало идентично произнесению слов *shore, pour, tore*;
- более усеченное произнесение краткого гласного [ɪ] в безударной позиции в словах *visibility, carelessness*;
- появление скользящего сибиланта в словах типа *prince* → *prints*;

Changes in RP - 1940-1970

- ассимилятивные изменения в звукосочетаниях [tju:], [dju:] → [Cju:], [Gju:], как в словах *perpetual*, *graduate*
- замена традиционного звука [t] на 'glottal stop' в выражениях *quite nice*, *it seems*.

Latest Changes – 1980-1990

1) качественное изменение гласного [ɪ], который в конце слов *happy, coffee, valley* получил более интенсивное звучание

→ ['hɪpɪ], ['kɒfɪ] ['vælɪ] ;

Latest Changes – 1980-1990

2) потеря лабиализации 'oo' в словах *goose, foot* → оба звука становятся более передними;

3) употребление 'glottal stop' в большем количестве словосочетаний : *not only, but also*;

Latest Changes – 1980-1990

4) подмена звука [l] звуком [w] в определенных позициях: *milk, myself, middle*;

5) большее распространение ассимилятивных процессов, такие слова как *Tuesday, reduce* звучат как *chooseday, rejuice*.

Changed Stress

- 1904

ab'domen

an'chovy

'hospitable

in'explicable

se'cretive

- 2004

'abdomen

'anchovy

ho' spitable

inex'plicable

'secretive

- American – influence on stress
- Australian – influence on intonation
- E.g.

intonation

[o] – [o-yoo] (Australian series ‘Neighbours’)

RP: Facts & Figures

- 12% of people in Britain use Standard English
- 9% out of 12% use Standard English with a local accent
- 3-5% of British population speak RP (Peter Trudgill, 1984)

RP: Dilution of the Original Concept

- RP remains generally acceptable and intelligible within Britain
- RP does not mark an exclusive pronunciation type of one sector of society
- RP is no longer the necessary passport to employment
- Non-RP accents are very much common on the BBC
- “adoptive RP” is no longer an advantage for politicians