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## What is a Dialect?

- · A variety of a language that is a characteristic of a particular group of the language's speakers
- · A dialect is very different from accent
- · Standard English
- Dialects can be divided into two types: Regional and Social.

# Social Dialects vs. Regional Dialects

SOCIAL DIALECTS	REGIONAL DIALECTS
Difference in use of language due to social class discrepancies	Difference in use of language due to geographical discrepancies
Social Barriers	Geographical Barriers
Distance is not an important factor	Distance is an important factor
The distinction is not clear-cut	The distinction is clear-cut
Can be easily influenced by external factors	Not easily influenced by external factors

# Examples of Social Dialects in England

Words that initiate with 'h'

- $\square$  Two types of pronunciation for 'h' in words such as ' $\underline{h}$ ouse' [h] or  $\emptyset$
- ☐ The rate of 'h' omission in world initials increase as we go lower in social class

< Comparison between social class and the rate of 'h' omission>

Social Class	Rate of 'h' omission	
1	17	
2	21	
3	43	
4	64	
5	96	

- (2) 'r' that comes behind a vowel
  - $\square$  Two types of pronunciations in 'r' in worlds such as 'ca $\underline{r}$ ' or 'ca $\underline{r}$ t' [r] or  $\emptyset$
  - ☐ People of high social class have the tendency to omit the sound 'r' behind a vowel

< The realization of [r] in words >

Social Class	Reading
1	0
2	28
3	44
4	49

(3) Suffix '-ing'

 $\hfill\Box$  Two types of pronunciation in '-ing' in words such as 'swimming' and 'sleeping' — [in] or [iŋ]

 $\square$  Higher social classes use more [in] compared to [in]

### < Use of pronunciation [iŋ] for suffix '-ing'>

Social Class	Norwich	West Yorkshire
1	31	5
2	41	34
3	91	61
4	100	83

### The Background of English Social Dialects

- (1) Prefix 'h'
- · 'h' in Old English
- . The evolution of sound 'h' after the Norman Conquest
- · 'h' pronounciation in Early Modern English
- · 'h' during the 18th century

#### Example

Charles Dickens' - Great Expectations (1860)

Joe: Old orlick he's been a bustin' open a dwelling-ouse

Pip: Whose?

Joe: Not, I grant you, but what his manners is given to blusterous, still an Englishman's 'ouse is his castle, and castles must not be busted 'cept when done in war time. And wotsume'er the failing on his part, he were a corn and seedman in his heart

Pip: Is it Pumblechook's house that has been broken into then?

#### (2) 'r' that comes behind a vowel

· People of high social class have a tendency to omit r behind a vowel

#### Example

Chales Dickens – *Great Expectations* (1860)

Pip: Yes, Joe. I tell you, I heard her.

Joe: Which I meantersay, Pip, it might be that her meaning were.



(3) Suffix '-ing'

Use of '-ing' from Old English to 18th Century

Example

Swift -Verses on the Death of Dr. Swift (1731)

He labour'd many a fruitless hour To reconcile his Friends in Power; Saw Mischeif by a Faction **brewing** While they persu'd each others **Ruin**.

'-ing' since 18th Century

Example

Charles Dickens – *Great Expectation* (1860)

Joe: Old orlick he's been a **bustin'** open a

dwelling-ouse Pip: Whose?

## The significance of Social Dialect Studies

- . Time
- Environment
- Historical background
- Social background
- · Understanding the past
- Understanding literature

