

SECTION A

Read Text A in the Source Booklet before answering Question 1.

Write your answer in the space provided.

1 Text A is an example of Scottish English.

Explore the connections between this dialect and standard forms of English.

You should refer to the following language frameworks and levels as appropriate:

- / phonology
- / morphology
- / lexis
- / syntax
- discourse.

(25)

From the text, we can identify that both participants; the interviewer and interviewee are both first language English speakers. The field of this text is an interview, meaning that it is spoken language. We can identify straight away that the interviewee is Scottish due to his strong/heavy regional accents and some changes of words he uses "ae" instead of "to".

In terms of phonology, from general knowledge and background research, we can tell that the interviewee Brian Limond speaks with a heavy accent with different pronunciations due to him being Scottish. Limmy pronounces the vowels by using his throat and which makes the words sound harsh and shortened for example "I" is pronounced /ae/ which sounds like "a" and "my" is



pronounced as "ma". We can also see in the word "world" the emphasis on the 'O' - "/wɜ:ld/". We can also see that words with the letter "O" or "oo/uo" is pronounced with a prolonging "O" "about - /əbu:t/" "do - /di:/", making it sound like it is gliding. We can also identify the simplification or shortening of some words such as "everything - /evriθɪŋ/" "doing - /di:ŋ/", the "ing" which is the bound morpheme of the words is deleted and not pronounced. Compared to Received pronunciation, this type of regional accent comes off as strong and harsh. Many rolling R's with words such as "world" "more" "are"

As Lenny is a fluent English speaker, there are no ~~non-~~ non-standard English features, however there is some informality due to the context being an interview and the two participants are having a conversation. In terms of morphology we can see that there are many simplifications and shortening of words such as "celebs" for celebrity or "telly" for television which is now also becoming standardised. In standard English, the simplification of words are starting to become the norm while the actual word may be only used in written language to keep the register if it is a formal text.



As the speaker/interviewee Lenny is Scottish, speaking Scottish English, there are words that he derives from the way the Scottish people speak such as "aye" for yes and "wee" for little. We could also say that some regions in England, regions that are not RP (received pronunciation) speakers may have adapted the same use of words from the Scottish and speak similarly which makes or forms an understanding between the interviewer and Lenny. As this is spoken, there are many informal spoken words such as "kinda", "stuff" and "whatever". We could compare this to the interviewer as he says "kind of", this also identifies from where each participant is coming from in terms of social background and in terms of footing and register.

In terms of syntax, we could see that there are words that we wouldn't use and are not standard English such as "gonnae" for going to, "tae" for to and "faw" for from. This could be words that are a part of Scottish English and is the norm there due to the language Scottish that is also spoken there, or it could be due to ~~the~~ Lenny or any other Scottish speakers heavy accent and the ~~the~~ way they pronounce words. — it could link to phonological features.



Overall, as this is a transcript of a spoken piece of discourse we can only see the pauses and discourse fillers. The interviewer has his questions ready therefore his speaking is fluent without any pauses. However Lenny is speaking and answering on the spot - he has nothing prepared. As Lenny is speaking spontaneously, he has many micro pauses "(.)" throughout his speech which is an indication that he's trying to think and gather his thoughts to answer the questions asked. Another common thing in spoken language is discourse fillers such as "er" "erm" and the most commonly used "like". This also indicates that the speaker is trying to word his thoughts and the immediate response of discourse filling is a natural thing in spoken language/English. We could also identify in terms of footing that the Interviewer has a higher footing, as he is leading the conversation by asking questions and ~~word~~ dictating what the topic should be about.

Overall, we can see that there are many connections between Scottish English and standard English. The structure of sentences are very similar/the same especially with the informal spoken English. However in terms of pronunciation and accent, there is a great difference - this could also lead to miscommunication.

