

## SECTION B

Read Texts A, B and C in the Source Booklet before answering Question 2.

Write your answer in the space provided.

- 2 Discuss how the changes to Scottish English reflect the developments in English across the world.

You should consider:

- the context in which the language may be used
- the influence of other languages on 21st-century English
- the role of English as an international language.

(25)

With regard towards context amongst the three texts that conform to Standard English.

Text A derives from media influence by being published on ~~the~~ youtube - a worldwide net.

Limmy <sup>perhaps</sup> convergence such as 'it' to 'its' to be able to connect to his global audience due to the diverse society. Text B

is published on a newspaper where it represents accents and a stigmatised viewpoint on it which is reflected due to the reduction of usage or emphasis to steer away from the accent. Text C ~~is~~ has internet influence then,

published on the internet and media, but also business relation steered towards identity in co-operations. As well as the immigration of occupants within Scotland and the effects implemented.



The influence of other languages on 21<sup>st</sup> century English within the three texts. Text A incorporates the use of slang such as 'aye' and British influenced words such as 'folk' or 'telly' which can be foreseen due to the migration of inhabitants. As well as American English influence such as 'gonnae', 'kinda' although gonna is changed to gonnae thus, in operating their own identity and American English influence can stem from the media, pop culture influence, academically and economically or within politics. Which can be seen in Jamaica where Jamaican influence and Black American English ~~for~~ vernacular influenced Multi Cultural English such as 'bruv'. Text B incorporates media influence to stigmatise the Scottish accent and the Queen's English and BBC. 2% of the population speak with a Received Pronunciation which ~~reg~~ recognize it as credible and deemed as intelligent, why it is known as the BBC English. The blame of this has been derived from the media influence from America and UK from pop culture which portrays a prescriptivist viewpoint on the agenda. The Scottish accents are changing



which can be seen as convergence to accommodate their ~~audience~~ audience as well as to remove one self from low prestige as the Received Pronunciation is interlocked with prestige. This contradicts with the idea of identity separation however expressed within confining these attributes to fit into Society which can be expressed through the

Colloquialism and slang or taboo texts in Cooperated within MULTICULTURAL London English where teens are trying to in cooperate their own identity in comparison to the teens of Scotland. Text C represents identity infiltration such as 'unique accents'

which can be reflected on the MacArthur 36 Englishes and baby Englishes ~~as there~~ in comparison to Text B which reflects David Crystal's theory that English is so well established it won't die out which shows the in cooperation of ~~Standard~~ to standardize English even with

accents. ~~I~~ Text C shows differentiation within regions such as the Highlands and Gaelic influence on vocabulary,

pronunciation and syntax which can be contrasted by the region difference



in England such as the B. Bradford Asian English and influence of Punjabi. Semantic shifts such as 'F an aiv ye yoke' or 'fogg y bummer' to portray identity and have pride in their accent such as in Text C it states it is used amongst business whereas most countries try to conform to standard English such as Singlish.

Text A role of an international language expresses the Accommodation theory <sup>by Howard Giles</sup> through the repairs such as 'it, it's' to converge for Limmy's global audience. Text B portrays ~~the~~ a ~~clear~~ prescriptivist view as the speakers are trying to converge with standard English thus, accommodation theory is instilled due to the stigmatised ~~the~~ viewpoint on the accent as it is compared to more prestigious accents such as Received Pronunciation. Although the researchers in text B have a ~~de~~ <sup>des</sup>criptivist view as they state accents naturally evolve. In text C the populants stray and incorporate semantic shifts to create identity and demonstrate pride within the usage of their standard Scottish English.



in formal settings. Overall portraying globalisation due to the global influential audience and immigration. As well as all texts being technologically influenced conforming to standard English as 70% of the ~~the~~ internet is English.

Text A and B denote a convergence in cooperation where text C represents identity which can be expressed in pidgin and creoles where it is looked upon with ~~less~~ <sup>low</sup> prestige and unintelligible in comparison to Received pronunciation where Hawaiian Creole English does this. With reference to creating semantic shifts within the text to create identity this can be shown in Indian English on signs or (backside and herbs' such as 'foggy bummer' in Text C portrays pride. As well as Text C in operating Scottish English in where immigrants have to accommodate to their English. Overall, Text A representing convergence from Linmy text B depicting a stigmatised view point from influences globally and text C demonstrating identity steering away ~~for~~ from Standard English which may represent Ostlers view of standard English dying out. However, all texts are portrayed through technology thus, gaining a diverse and global audience within the internet as for Text B is written too.

