

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 ✓ - mode, context.

(25)

Text A is an extract from an interview from a Scottish newspaper with ~~comed~~ Scottish comedian Brian Limond. Automatically from this we can assume that both the speakers should have characteristics of the Scottish dialect, however, this is not the case; the interviewer seems to be speaking with an RP accent and his language choices ~~have~~ produce nothing of significance to comment on in regards to a comparison between Standard English.

~~There is~~

The interviewer, who we ^{have} assumed is Scottish, does use words such as 'sorta' and phrases such as 'bigging you up'. Although



the former is not a feature of the Scottish dialect and can be explained by a more informal register, the latter seems to be a newly coined phrase; perhaps one that is native to Scotland.

On the other hand, ~~Limond's~~ in terms of morphology and lexis, Limond's ~~language~~ language shows many variations in form. Words such as 'aye', 'wee', 'gonnae', 'tae' and 'fae' are ~~found~~ found in text A and these lexical items are certainly deviant from the ~~substitutes~~ substitutes for the same words found in Standard English.

~~Limond's~~ In regards to phonology, there are ~~numerous~~ numerous things to comment on given the fact that the Scottish dialect is a variation in accent as well as grammar. A ~~recurring~~ recurring variation from RP that can be found in the extract is the /æ/ which usually replaces the standard form ~~of~~ of pronunciation /aɪ/.

A ^{gliding vowel} ~~can also~~ can also be found in the word 'being' ~~which~~ which in Limond's Scottish accent becomes /bi:ɪn/ ~~and~~

There are also many more variations such as



~~When analysing Scottish Gaelic~~
~~being pronounced~~ /æbu:t/,
 more becoming /mear/ and ~~being~~ the plosive
 in everything ~~being dropped~~ being
 replaced by a dental fricative - /ɛvɪtʃn/ in the
 process of sprintisation.

Notably, there are no significant variances
 in syntax and grammatical structuring can be
 explained by the mode (spoken spontaneous
 speech). The convergence to Standard
 English in regards to Syntax can be explained
 due to the heavy influence of Standard English
 in developing the Scottish dialect and establishing
 it as a 'new English'.

~~Overall~~
 Overall, it has been noted, that Scottish
 English is not an extreme variation from
 Standard English as opposed to a creole.
 This can be explained by its establishment
 as a 'new English' and close contact
 geographically with England, where Standard
 English originates.

