

# Wales (WEng: Pronunciation)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KsdpFykOd5I>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cyGdFP7yQ5Y>

- Non-rhotic accent;
- /æ/ in last, dance, etc., like in American English;
- Unstressed <a> tends to be /æ/ instead of /ə/ (e.g. sofa → [so:fæ]);
- Unstressed <o> tends to be /ɒ/ instead of /ə/ (e.g. produce → [prɒdju:z]);
- No contrast between /ʌ/ and /ə/ (e.g. butter → [bətʰə]);
- Words spelt with <ai> and <ay> have a [ɛɪ] sound, instead of /eɪ/ (e.g. maid = [mɛɪd]);
- No diphthongs /ɪə/ and /ʊə/;
- No yod-dropping, but /tju:/ and /mju:/ are sometimes realised [tʰɪu:] and [mɪu:];
- Voiceless plosives /p/, /t/, /k/ are strongly aspirated (e.g. /pʰen/, /tʰen/, /kʰæn/);
- Intervocalic consonants are lengthened before unstressed syllables (e.g. money → /mən:ɪ/);
- /l/ is always clear
- Velar fricative /x/ sound for borrowings from Gaelic (e.g. bach = [ba:x] = dear)

# WEng: Grammar, lexis and usage



- Tag-question 'isn't it?';
- 'Will' instead of 'will be' (e.g. When I grow up, I'll a doctor);
- Predicate-object inversion for emphasis like many Sicilians or Sardinians do in Italy (e.g. Going to Cardiff tomorrow John is);
- 'Too' used for negative sentences (e.g. I haven't seen John, and Jack too);
- Reduplication of adjectives or adverbs for emphasis (e.g. She's tall tall);
- Few loanwords from Welsh (e.g. llymru = porridge)

# Scotland



- V century: Angles in south-east Scotland and north-east England (Northumbrian);
- Celtic dialects (Gaelic);
- After 1066: English noble families refugees, Malcom III welcomed them;
- Scots English assimilated many Gaelic words;
- During the Middle Ages there were two varieties of Scots (Highlands and Lowlands or 'Lallans');
- XIV-XVII century: literature (Henryson & Dunbar);
- Decay when James VI of Scotland became James I of England, unified the crowns and ordered the authorized version of the Bible
- Lallans survived in literature (Burns and Scott)



# ScotEng: Pronunciation

- Rhotic accent with thrilling/frictionless continuant 'R' [r] or strong flap [ɾ] today (→ no /ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/ and /ɜ:/ sounds because not needed to distinguish words. E.g. bee vs beer = BrEng: [bi:] vs [biə]; ScotEng: [bi] vs [bir]); <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0M-QpKsctU>
- No distinction between /æ/ and /ɑ:/ = [ɑ]
- No distinction between /ʊ/ and /u:/ = [u]
- No distinction between /ɒ/ and /ɔ:/ = [ɔ]
- Diphthongs are monophthongised, except /ai/, /au/ and /oi/;
- **Scottish Vowel Length Rule**: vowels are longer before /v/, /ð/, /z/, /r/ and word-finally;
- Distinction between /ɹ/ and /w/;
- Voiceless plosives are unaspirated (unlike WEng);
- Non-initial /t/ is usually a glottal stop;
- /t/ is always dark;
- Sound /x/ in Scots-derived words (e.g. Loch)

# ScotEng: Grammar, lexis and usage

- Have is always auxiliary (e.g. 'Have you a beer with your friends at the weekend?');
- No 'shall';
- Tendency not to contract the negative 'not';
- 'Need' is usually a full verb rather than a modal;
- State verbs can be used with progressive forms (e.g. I'm hating that annoying guy);
- 'Yet' can be used also with non-perfective verbal forms (e.g. He's in the other room yet);
- Phrasal verbs have always the preposition immediately after the verb;
- Aye = yes, folk = people, loch = lake

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N9t6N-Tba8A>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n7G4z5uEQnE>