

# Irish English

- XII century: Henry II invades Ireland;
- XVI century: the Tudors reinforced the English control over Ireland, where Gaelic was spoken;
- Irish Gaelic is spoken only in the Western part;
- Little signs of regional English

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ee\\_N3g4ORLk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ee_N3g4ORLk)

# NlrEng: Pronunciation

- /e/ is usually diphthongized to /eɪ/ or /ɪe/ (e.g. bed = [beɪd]);
- Distinction between /ɒ/ and /ɔː/ only before /p/, /t/ and /k/. Before any other consonant sound it is like Scottish [ɔ] (e.g. coat vs caught is distinguished in NlrEng, but offal vs awful isn't)
- Rhotic accent, so the vowels /ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/ and /ɜː/ do not exist: /r/ is not a flap like Scottish R, but a frictionless continuant/retroflex approximant [ɻ] (more or less like in NAEng);
- /l/ is always clear like in Welsh English; e.g. ball = [bɔl]
- Intervocalic /t/ is often flap /ɾ/ like NAEng (e.g. Betty = [beɾɪ])
- Intonation is similar to Scottish English
- Ullans = Ulster Scots



# NlrEng: Grammar, lexis and usage

- 'Whenever' may be used for single occasions (like AusEng. E.g. Whenever I was born...);
- Positive usage of 'anymore' = nowadays (e.g. There are a lot of racial issues in our society anymore);
- Like in ScotEng, NlrEng has 'aye', 'folk' and 'loch' (but it's spelt 'lough');
- Boke = vomit, gunder = shout, craic/crack = fun, wee = small size;
- 'Bring' and 'take' are used differently (e.g. A: What can I bring to the party, Tom? B: Well, take some spirits if you can);
- 'I'm not at myself' = 'I'm not feeling very well'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AEdKqDZn3Bs&t=139s>



# SlrEng: Pronunciation

- Rhotic accent like NlrEng with a retroflex approximant [ɻ] (→ no /ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/ and /ɜ:/ vowel sounds);
- /æ/ and /ɑ:/ are distinct only in Dublin area as in RP;
- /əʊ/ is often monophthongised /ɔ:/ (= no distinction between *mourning* and *morning*);
- 'Book' and 'cook' may be with /u:/;
- *Many* and *any* are often realised with [æ] instead of /e/ or /ɛ/
- RP /ɒ/ often becomes /ɔ:/ (e.g. dog → [dɔ:g]);
- Distinction between /w/ and /ɹ/ like in ScotEng;
- /l/ is always clear as in Welsh and NlrEng;
- Final-word voiceless plosives are aspirated and without glottal stop (e.g. stop = [stɔ:pʰ])
- In some cases /θ/ and /ð/ are pronounced [t̪] and [d̪] - dental plosives

# SlrEng: Grammar, lexis and usage

- 'Shall' is rare; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hH8Fc3FzDL0>
- Progressive forms are very common also with stative verbs;
- Simple past instead of past perfect (e.g. When I got home, she already left);
- Habitual actions are often signalled by 'do' (e.g. I do be late for work = I'm usually late for work);
- Perfective aspects are often signalled by 'after' and a progressive (e.g. She is after going away = She's just gone away). In general there's perfect-avoidance also in sentences like 'I'm here since this morning';
- 'Let' can be used also with 2nd person imperative (e.g. Let's move on guys!);
- Clefting (beginning a sentence with the structure 'It is/was') is common even when other varieties don't allow this structure (e.g. Is it stupid you are?)
- Indirect questions may be formed as direct ones (e.g. I asked him did he study);
- No widespread use of yes and no (e.g. Are you ok? I am. Do you like it? I do)

# NAEng (USEng + CanEng): Common features

- /i/ instead of /ɪ/ in 'many', 'very', etc. (it is NOT happy tensing)
- Vowels /æ, ɒ, ɑ: and ɔ:/ are only /æ, ɑ and ɔ/ in NAEng (e.g. BrEng /gɒn/ vs NAEng /gɑn/, /nɒθɪŋ/ vs /nɑθɪŋ/). In Standard British English [ɑ:] occurs when the orthographic <a> is followed by voiceless fricatives /f, θ, s, z/ and by nasal clusters /nt, ns, nʃ, nd and mp/. In NAEng it is always /æ/ as in Northern accents of England
- Rhotic accent with a strong retroflexion (retroflex /r/ = [ɻ]) → no /ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/ and /ɜ:/ vowel sounds
- Dark /ɪ/ is everywhere (main difference with Irish English)
- No glottal stop except before /n/ (e.g. gotten = [gɑʔn])
- Final /t/ is often unreleased (e.g. that = [ðæ̚])
- Intervocalic /t/ is always a vocalic flap /ɾ/ (so, words like latter and ladder can't be distinguished) e.g. Got it? = [gɑɾ ɪ]
- /lj/ is reduced to /j/ (e.g. billion → /bɪjən/)