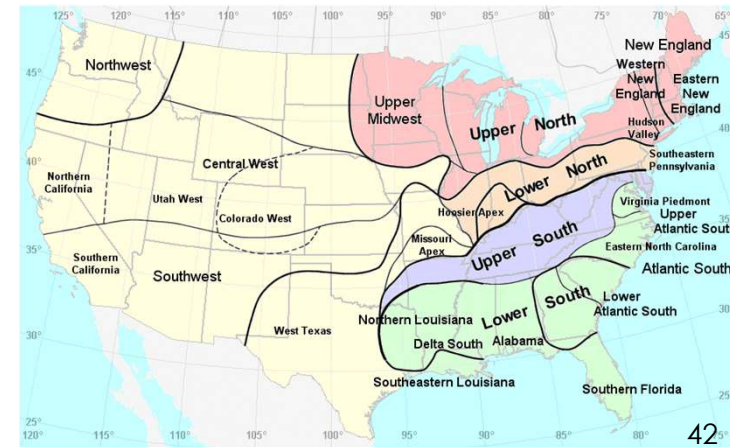


USEng (1)



- Late XVI century: Walter Raleigh (1584) arrived to the New World (failure);
- 1607: Jamestown first English colony in the USA in Chesapeake Bay (Virginia and North Carolina) – south;
- 1620: Father Pilgrims (Puritans) arrived on the Mayflower in Massachusetts and New England – north;
- Two different accents: south (voiced 's' and rhotic, since most of the settlers came from Somerset and Gloucestershire – west England), north more similar to British English (settlers were from the east of England, so the accent was no rhotic as it's today in New England);
- XVII century: new shiploads → new linguistic varieties (Quakers in Pennsylvania from Midlands and North of England)
- XVIII century: 50,000 Irish immigrants (broad accent) and Scots-Irish;
- 3 major dialect area in the east coast:
 1. New England to the Great Lakes;
 2. Midlanders to the West;
 3. Southerners to Texas

Today: North, Midland and South American English



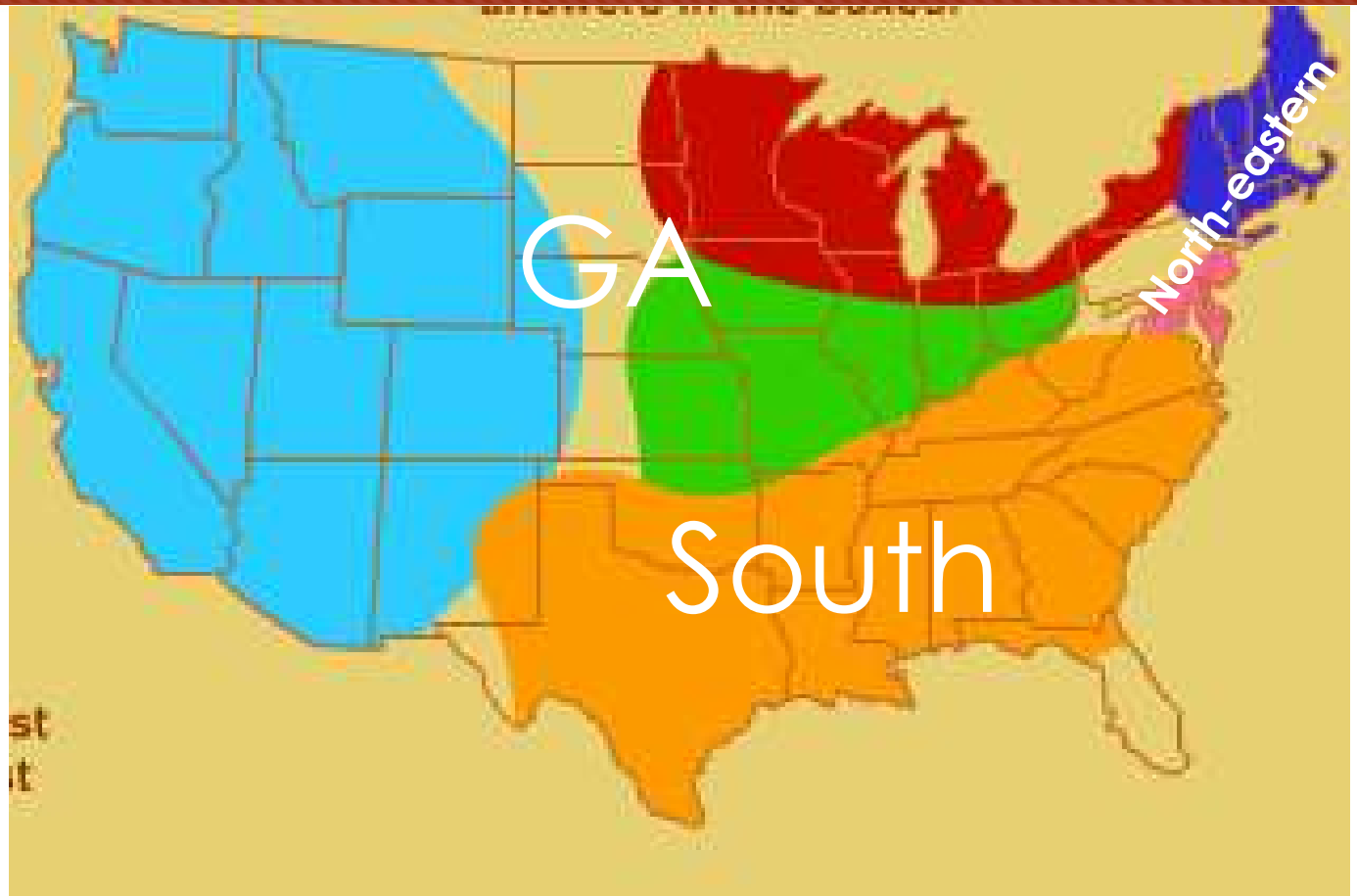
USEng (2)

- Cosmopolitanism → influences from: Spanish (south-west), French (north, Louisiana and Gulf of Mexico), Dutch (New York), German (Pennsylvania);
- Increasing number of Africans, due to the slave trade;
- 1840s: Second Irish immigration movement after potato famine;
- After 1848: Germans and Italians;
- 1880s: Central-European Jews who escaped pogroms;
- Contact with native Indian tribes
- All this led to loans but also new coinages to reflect social and historical developments;

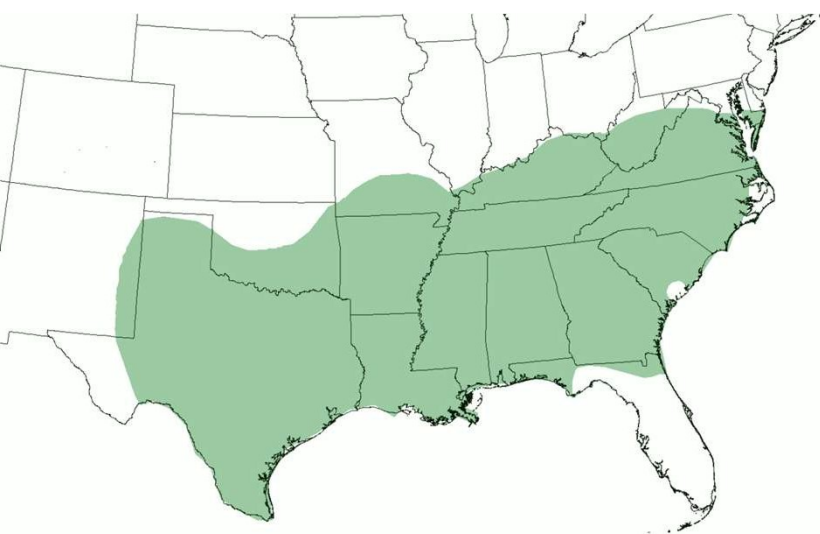


USEng: Varieties

- The South:
 1. Lower Southern
 2. Inland Southern
- General American:
 1. Central Eastern
 2. Western
 3. Midland
 4. Northern
- North-eastern:
 1. Eastern New England
 2. New York City



Southern US Eng (Lower and Inland)



- Lower Southern is generally non-rhotic; Inland Southern is generally rhotic
- /ɪ, æ and ɛ/ often have a shwa 'coda' in stressed monosyllables (e.g. bid = [bɪəd], bad = [bæəd] and bed = [bɛəd])
- /aɪ/ is often a monophthong: /a:/ (e.g. I am = [a: æəm] instead of [aɪ æm])
- /ɪ and ɛ/ are not distinguishable before nasals (e.g. bin and Ben are [bɛn])
- Isn't and wasn't are pronounced with [d] instead of /z/ (e.g. it isn't = [ɪt ɪdn])

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JSvNBC8PbVM>

General American – GA (Central Eastern, Western, Midland and Northern)

○ Central Eastern and Northern GA are characterised by the Northern Cities Chain Shift or Northern Cities Vowel Shift, which concerns 3 vowel sounds:

1. /ɑ/ → /æ/ (e.g. *John* and *Jan* can't be distinguished = [dʒæɪn])
2. /æ/ → /ɛ/, /e/, /eə/ or /ɪə/ (e.g. *Ann* and *Ian* can't be distinguished = [ɪən])
3. /ɛ/ → /ʌ/ (e.g. *best* and *bust* can't be distinguished = [bʌst])

Central Eastern GA:

○ /aɪ/ becomes /əɪ/ (e.g. *night* → /nəɪt/)

Western, Midland and Northern GA:

- /ɔ/ becomes /ɑ/ (e.g. *caught* and *cot* are pronounced kind of [kɑt])
- /æ/ → /ɛ/ before /r/ (e.g. *marry* and *merry* are pronounced [mɛrɪ])
- Jod dropping in words like *new*, *nude*, *tune*, *student*, *duke*, *due*, etc. (e.g. [nu:], instead of /nju:])

Dr. Fabio Ciambella

North-eastern US Eng



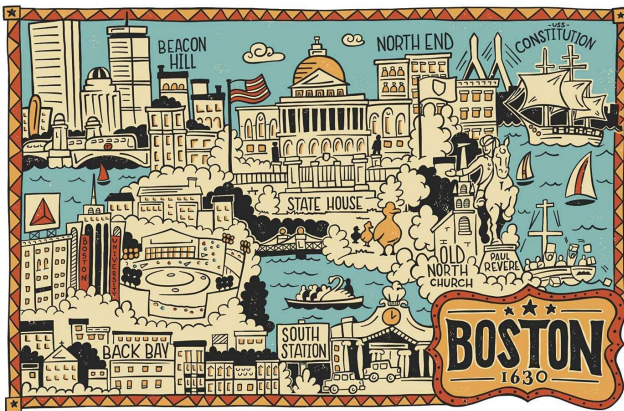
Eastern New England (Boston)

- More similar to EngEng than to NAEng
- Non-rhotic with linking and intrusive /r/ even though younger generation are becoming to adopt a rhotic accent
- /ɑː/ and ɒ/ sounds are present
- Unlike NAEng, the merge /ɒ/ + /ɔ/ results in /ɒ/ (e.g. *cot* and *caught* are both [kɒt])
- Northern City Chain Shift

New York City accent

- Non-rhotic with linking and intrusive /r/ even though younger generation are becoming to adopt a rhotic accent
- /ɑː/ vowel sound of Boston is [aə] in New York (e.g. *dance* is [daəns])
- /ɜː/ is /əɪ/ before a consonant (e.g. *bird* → [bəɪd])
- Unlike in Boston, /ɔ/ is present and often diphthongized in /ɔə/ or /ʊə/ (e.g. *coffee* = [kɔəfi]; *off* → [ʊəf])
- /ɑɪ/ is often [ɔɪ] as in U-RP
- /θ/ and /ð/ are often /t/ and /d/
- Northern City Chain Shift

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





Canada

- 1497: John Cabot funded the Atlantic provinces;
- 1530s: Jacques Cartier funded some French settlements
- Queen Anne's War (1702-13) and the French and Indian War (1754-63) ended the French control over Canada
- In 1750s French people were deported from Nova Scotia and replaced by people from New England, but also people coming from England, Ireland and Scotland (that's why the name Nova Scotia);
- After 1776 (US Declaration of Independence): British supporters (the United Empire Loyalists) escaped to New Brunswick and then Ontario after the American revolution;
- Many followed, attracted by cheap land (late Loyalists);
- Canadian and American English have much in common. French is still spoken in Quebec;
- Mixed vocabulary between British and American English (newspapers use American English, text books British English);
- 'Ou' diphthong is pronounced /əʊ/;
- Tag question → 'eh?'
- Example of Canadian words: kayak, parka, etc.



CanEng: Varieties

- General Canadian (the most widespread):
 1. **Canadian Raising**: according to this phenomenon, -ai- and -au- can be pronounced both /aɪ/ and /əɪ/, /aʊ/ and /əʊ/. So, unlike USEng, CanEng has the diphthong /əʊ/;
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T3wYaCBQVrA>
 2. Loss of /ɔ:/ . It doesn't exist in CanEng;
 3. /eɪ/ and / əʊ / are very narrow;
 4. No Northern City Chain Shift
- Maritime (final /t/ as affricate /tʃ/ as in Scottish and Irish Gaelic);
- Newfoundland (present tense –s for all the persons, they sound Irish, no Canadian Raising)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0EsYiNA76Q>

British (BrE/EngEng) vs. American (AmE/NAmEng): Non-systematic differences (pronunciation)

Pronunciation:

1. Schedule → (BrE: /'ʃedʒu:l//; AmE: /'skedʒu:l/;
2. Tomato → (BrE: /tə'mɑ:təʊs/; AmE: /tə'meɪtəʊs/)
3. Leisure (BrE: /'leɪʒə/; AmE: /'li:ʒər/);
4. Route (BrE: /ru:t/; AmE: /raʊt/); https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=odo3Uom7o_Y
5. Vase (BrE: /va:z/; AmE: /veɪz/;
6. Docile and other final -ile words (BrE: /'dɒsəl/; AmE: /'dɒsəl/);
7. Different stresses or two stresses per word in AmE;
8. Aluminum (AmE) vs. aluminium (BrE);
9. Either and neither → BrE /aɪ/ vs. AmE /ɪ/);
10. Clerk → BrE /kla:k/; AmE /klɜ:k/;
11. 'Of', 'what' and 'was' have /ʌ/ in AmE;
12. Prefixes anti- and semi- can have /aɪ/ in AmE.

British vs. American: Non-systematic differences (stress)

- French-derived words have stress on the final syllable in AmE (e.g. ballet);
- First syllable stress in AmE (e.g. address, adult, magazine, cigarette, etc.);
- Compound words have accent on the first syllable in BrE (e.g. weekend, hotdog, ice cream, etc.).

British vs. American: Non-systematic differences (spelling)

Spelling

1. Br.E -ou- vs. AmE -o- (e.g. colour vs color, honour vs honor, etc.);
2. BrE -en- vs. AmE -in- (e.g. enquiry vs. inquiry; enclose vs. inclose, etc.);
3. BrE -ae/oe- vs. AmE -e- (e.g. anaesthetic vs. anesthetic; foetus vs. fetus);
4. BrE -re vs. AmE -er (e.g. theatre vs. theater; centre vs. center);
5. BrE -ce vs. -se (e.g. licence vs. license; defence vs. defense);
6. BrE -ll- vs. AmE -l- (e.g. quarrelled vs. quarreled; travelled vs. traveled);
7. BrE -l- vs. AmE -ll- (e.g. fulfil vs. fulfill vs. skilful vs. skillfull);
8. BrE 'cheque' vs. AmE 'check'; 'programme' vs. 'program', etc.
9. AmE 'donut', 'hi/lo', 'nite', 'lite'

British vs. American: Grammar

BrE	AmE
A quarter to four	Quarter of four
Half past three	Half (after) three
I've just arrived	I just arrived
I want her to go away	I want that she go away
They haven't come yet	They didn't come yet

British vs. American: Vocabulary

Many words are present in both 'languages' but with different meanings:

BrE	AmE
Dumb = mute Pants = underwear	Dumb = stupid Pants = trousers

Other words are simply different (almost 4,000):

BrE	AmE
Sweet	Candy
Cupboard	Closet
Sofa	Couch
Autumn	Fall
Tap	Faucet
Rubbish	Garbage
Crossroads	Intersections
Queue	Line
Film	Movie
Roundabout	Traffic circle / apple cross
Lorry	Truck