Adoptive and Near/Quasi-RP

- Adoption of RP by people who change their social condition
- No elisions, assimilations and smoothing typical of mainstream RP, since they are (wrongly) perceived as lazy and shabby
- Glide Cluster Reduction: [hw] or [ʍ] in <when>, <where>
- Pronunciation of /t/ in any position

Dr. Fabio Ciambella

South-eastern English

- South Midlands, East Anglia and Home Counties
- Non-rhotic accent
- Glottal stop

East Anglian accent:
- Neat distinction between /ʌ/ and /ʊ/, /æ/ and /ɑ:/ (north-south divide)
- Yod-dropping
- No h-dropping (except in Norwich)
- No distinction between /ɪə/ and /e/ (so 'here' and 'there' have the same vowel sound) - monophthongization
- Extreme length of long vowels and elision of non-stressed vowels (e.g. thirty → [θɜ::ʔ])

Home counties accent:
- Very open diphthongs (e.g. made almost like [maɪd]
- [bɒɪ] instead of [baɪ] for <by>, <my>, etc.
- /ʌ/ replaced by [a] in <up>, <cup>, etc.
- <th> is realized as [f] or [v]

Morpho-syntactic characteristics of South-eastern English:
- A- is used as prefix in –ing forms (e.g. agoing, adoing, etc.)
- Ain't as neg. form of 'be' and 'have'
- Innit is the only tag question
- 'What' replaces the relative pronoun 'who'

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TbUSLOWbK4A

Dr. Fabio Ciambella

London accent (1): Cockney

- Cockney originally was the accent of the East End's working class
- Open vowel sounds (especially at the end of words) (e.g. mother = like [ˈmava] instead of [ˈmʌðə])
- Glottal stop everywhere (both with plosives /p, t, k/ and fricatives) (e.g. deep = [diːʔ] instead of [diːp])
- <th> is [f] or [v]
- Vocalised /l/ (kind of 'w' sound) in any position (e.g. Paul is [pɔːw] instead of [pɔːl] U-RP or [pɔːɫ] maistream RP)
- H-dropping
- [eɪ] becomes [aɪ] (e.g. 'May' and 'my' are indistinguishable)

The most famous characteristic of Cockney is the rhyming slang. It's a code of communication originally used by gangsters to avoid being understood. It's made up of a pair of words the second of which rhymes with the word you want to say. For example, 'trouble and strife' is the rhyme for 'wife', 'apples and pears' for 'stairs'.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1WvIwkL8oLc&t=164s

Dr. Fabio Ciambella

London accent (2) MLE – Multicultural London English

- It's a multiethnolect

- Evolution of Cockney with influences from vernacular languages of immigrants

- Non-indigenous vowels → reduced system

- Neither linking, nor intrusive /r/

- /k/ realised as voiceless uvular plosive [q] (e.g. car = [qaː] instead of [kaː]) - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voiceless_uvular_plosive

- Syllable-timed instead of stressed-timed accent

- 'Innit' is the only tag question

- No 'h' dropping

- Glottal stop is not always realised

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pguJEIXclt4

Estuary English

- Rosewarne (1984)
- It's halfway between London Cockney and RP, with phonological characteristics similar to mainstream RP, but it receives influences from the Home Counties and south-eastern dialects in general. Originally it was spoken in the estuary of river Thames, now it's becoming the new standard of British English
- 'Cheers' instead of 'thanks'
- Massive use of confrontational question tags
- 'There is' instead of 'there are'
- Massive use of 'hopefully'   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wlK_Q7Torlg
- Glottal stop
- Vocalization of post-vocalic /l/
- Yod-dropping→ /tj/ and /dj/ become [tʃ] and [dʒ] (e.g. 'tune' → [tʃu:n]
- 'Never' is often referred to single occasions (as a kind of negative reinforcement. E.g. Do you want a piece of cake? No, I never)
- No adverbs in –ly (e.g. Talk slow, please)
- 3rd person's singular used for any form of the present tense (e.g. I does, you does, he does, etc.)
- 'Was' instead of 'were' (Was you here yesterday?)

Dr. Fabio Ciambella

Southwestern English

- Gloucestershire, Avon, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall (Gaelic Cornish)

- Historical retroflex [ɻ] (rhotic accent)

- /h/ dropping sometimes

- /aɪ/ becomes [əɪ] (e.g. like = [ləɪk] instead of [laɪk])

- /ʌ/ replaced by [ə] (e.g. up = [əp]

- No distinction between /ɑ:/ vs /æ/ (e.g. [dæns] like in the North of England)

- Monophthongization of /eɪ/ which becomes [e:]

- Glottal /t/ (e.g. butter = [bəʔəɻ] instead of [bʌtə])

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ahznvtDunEw&t=26s

21