

- a) Reading aloud (which includes most radio speech & recitation by heart),
- b) Monologue (it includes lectures, radio commentaries, etc.),
- c) Conversation.

But this classification is not consistent, as both “monologue” & “conversation” are spontaneous speech, they differ in the extent of spontaneity & the nature of interchange, whereas “reading aloud” is a different type of speech activity.

Some scholars distinguish between:

- a) Phonetic styles of spontaneous speech (conversation, spontaneous monologue, etc.),
- b) phonetic styles of prepared speech (lectures, speeches, etc.),
- c) Phonetic styles of reading aloud.

In their turn, the phonetic styles of spontaneous speech should be classified into:

- a) official style,
- b) Informal style or the style of everyday-life discourse,
- c) Familiar (careless) style.

The importance of the phonelistics

The investigation of phonetic styles have originated a new branch of phonetics-phonostylistics, which is concerned with the identification of the style – forming means, i.e. the phonetic features that enable the native speaker to distinguish intuitively between different styles of pronunciation.

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11 MOST COMMON ENGLISH ACCENTS

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Today is no exaggeration to say that almost the whole world speaks English, its dialects appeared in many parts of the world. I propose to consider some accents of English from around the world.

Regulatory pronunciation (Received Pronunciation or RP) is considered the standard accent of English literature (Standard English). Received Pronunciation — Southern accent England. It is often used speakers BBC. In the US, the American general (General American) is considered a standard accent.

He looks like a Midwestern accent, it is used newsreaders. Nevertheless, it should be remembered that none of these accents is not an official English accent. In fact, they are on par with other English accents and dialects, including Canadian English, New Zealand English, South African English, Australian English, Cockney, Scottish English, Irish English and others.

Recall that the dialect — a kind of a language, which differs from other species of its grammar, pronunciation and spelling, vocabulary. Dialects are used in certain areas.

Accent — a special way of pronunciation, which is characteristic of a group of people in any area. Regional accents — part of the regional dialects. As a rule, the name of the same name as an accent dialect to which it belongs.

The posh English accent

Its name speaks for itself because the posh word translated as «elite», «artsy». It is the language of higher social strata, a prestigious variant pronunciation. He became the determining factor in education and the media. It is distinguished by clarity and purity, all consonants are pronounced slowly and pretentious, as if your mouth plum. Of course, speaking with an accent posh, you need to carry on a conversation with a touch of arrogance, because you are better and more important than others.

The Welsh English accent

Wales English refers to the dialect of English spoken by the inhabitants of the Principality of Wales. This dialect is largely influenced by the Welsh grammar and often includes the words invented by the locals. In general, this type of melodic accent, like a song that pours down, then up. It is not surprising, because the Welsh themselves temperamentally not happen somewhere in the middle, they either fly up or seek down. Such is the language of the people, in contrast to the normative, standard English, which is smoother.

The Scottish English accent

This broad definition of English spoken in Scotland. But the Scottish accents vary depending on the region. For example, the proposal «I'm going to take the baby to the river for a picnic» on the west sound like «Um gunny tak the wee'un ta the ruvur fe a pucnic» and in the east — «Ah'm gonny teak the wee bairn te the riv'r f'r a pucnuc». In Scotland, of course, has its own slang, including words aye (yes), bonny (beautiful), lassie (girl), wee (tiny) and so forth. The Scottish dialect is known to all that the sound / r / it hard and longer than in standard English.

The Liverpoolian English accent or Scouse

Liverpool became known worldwide thanks to the boundless popularity of The Beatles in the 60s of the last century. In general, the attitude of the century to Liverpool in the UK developed a not entirely positive, Liverpool accent was considered something of a low-grade. But thanks to the popularity of a certain group, public opinion is slightly softened to Scouse. This is another name for Liverpool, t. To. The inhabitants of Liverpool called liverpultsy (Liverpoolian, or Scouse). This emphasis is most recognizable in the country. He is known for

its harsh and nasal tones, despite some similarities, significantly different from the surrounding areas of emphasis. Renowned linguist Fritz Spire described it as «a third of Irish, Welsh, and a third a third a cold.» Liverpool is fast and ascending-descending tone. Influence of Irish reflected in the fact that the name of the letter H pronounced as / heɪf /, and the words at the end of which — ch, pronounced firmly.

The Cockney English accent

This is the focus of the working class English society of East London, which is considered non-prestigious. Some of the most notable features of this focus — a round the diphthong / ai /, it is more like a / oi /, t. E. I pronounced as / oi /, find — / foɪnd / etc. But the diphthong / ei / sounds / ai / in the word face, rain. Another feature — is to pronounce the sound / h / at the beginning of words before vowels and lower in those words where there is a letter h, t. E. Ham pronounced / æm /, and egg — / heg /. And, of course, interdental / ð / and / θ / in th letter combinations are pronounced as / v / / f /, t. E. Three will sound like / fri: /, and that — / væt /.

The Irish English accent

English came to Ireland in the XVI — XVII centuries when Irish land gradually inhabited by the British. Irish English accent has developed under the influence of the Irish (Gaelic), English accent immigrants from the west and, to a lesser extent, the Scottish dialect. The Irish English sounds / r / is clearly pronounced in all positions, for example: car — / ka: r /, corner — / kɔ: nər /, far — / fa: r /. Sound th / θ, ð / is replaced by the deaf / t /, / d /: that — / dæt /, thirty — / tɜ: tɪ /. Diphthong / ai / pronounced / ɔi /, such like — / lɔik /, Irish — / ɔɪrɪʃ /. Irish English musical and melodious. A well-known feature of Irish people do not say «yes» or «no». In response, they simply repeat the verb question: Do you drive? — I do. Can you sing? — I can not.

The American English accent

The most characteristic and most distinctive feature of American English — is, of course, the sound / r /. He pronounced much clearer than in the British version, and pronounced in all positions. That is first — / fɜ: st /, hard — / ha: rd /, snore — / snɔ: r /. Another feature — the sound / æ / in words like ask, class, dance, demand (in fact in British English words of this type to pronounce this sound / a: /). Also, words like bother, hot, gone, rob, want the sound / o / is pronounced as / a: /. Finally, the sound / ju: /, which is pronounced / u: / after the letters d, n, s, t (duplicate, student, tune).

The southern US accent

South American dialects are familiar to all under the title «Southern American English.» It was formed for the most part under the influence of immigrants from the British Isles, who had moved to the south in the US XVII-XVIII. Today it is spoken by the population of the south-east and south central United States. In general, the South American English is different flavor of local idioms, much longer pronunciation of sounds and their special reductions.

The NY English accent

New York accent or dialect of New York — one of the most recognizable American accent. It is spoken in New York City and much of the state, except for its northern part, which is dominated by his accent. Its main difference from the American English — a non-standard pronunciation: a long vowel sounds, as, for example, in the word talk — / tawk /, dropping consonants at the end of words, for example, want — / wan /, «swallowing» the sound / r / in words like morning — / mawning / and, surprisingly, on the contrary, the addition of the sound / r / in words such as: soda — / soder /, idea — / idear /. Also replaced the sounds of New Yorkers th / ð, θ / to / d / and / t /, as in the words those — / dəuz /, three — / tri: /. Yet this emphasis is known for its heavy, nasal and speed.

The Australian English accent

Australian English accents formed of many of the United Kingdom. Like many other crops, the Australian has developed a unique accent. And no wonder: how far the country is from Australia, which gave her the language. Australian English is considered the most difficult of all the dialects in the world, besides, it differs depending on the region. Australia is rich in variety of local words and phrases, such as contractions type bikkie for biscuit («cookies»), truckie for truckdriver («truck driver»). The Australians shorten the name of their own country instead of to Oz Australia («Australia»), and instead call themselves Aussies Australians («Australians»).

The Canadian English accent

It is a dialect of English spoken in Canada. The pronunciation of the dialect — a mix of American and British English, but the Canadian is still closer to the American pronunciation with some French influence. One of the most striking features is the use of Canadian eh. Purpose of its varied: from interjection, emotional amplifier to the word at the end, which is intended to receive an acknowledgment (as the tag in the separation issues). On this subject there is a lot of jokes, and Canadians recognized that the use eh often enough.

So, to fully understand the language, when you learn English you should try to listen to different accents as much as possible.

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