**English dialects**

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Language is a particular system of words and sentences used as a means of oral and written communication and common to a particular nation living in some geographical area.

Today English is the "world language" and speak in this language about billions of people.

**The purpose of this work** is to study the characteristics of the existing dialects of England. To achieve this goal, you need to find answers to the following questions:

- What is a dialect?

- Why and where do they say so?

- How is the dialect different from the standard language?

A dialect is a variety of a language distinguished from the other varieties of the same language by differences in grammar, vocabulary, spelling, and pronunciation, and by the use of this dialect by a group of people in some locality. A dialect may have regional varieties (regional dialects, subdialects, subvarieties) spoken by large or small communities of people in some localities.

An accent is a particular way of pronunciation and speaking characteristic of a group of people in some locality.

The history of the development of any language is closely connected with the history of the development of the people speaking this language. Therefore, it is impossible to study the formation and development of a language in isolation from a deep study of the history of the development of a state and a people. In this regard, the history of the English language can be divided into three periods:

1. Old English period (Anglo-Saxon): VII-XI century, from the time of the invasion of the Germanic tribes on the British Isles to the conquest of Britain by the Normans (Normans) in 1066;

2. Middle English period: the wars of the XI-XV cc, before the feudal Scarlet and White Rose (1455-1485) and the introduction of typography in England (1477);

3. New English period: XV century. - present time.

Thus, we can consider the history of the development of dialects at each of these stages.

**Types of dialects**

**Cockney**

This is one of the UK’s most famous dialects, and it goes hand in hand with London. It came about as the dialect of the London working classes, especially in the poorer East End of the city. The Cockney dialect also gave us Rhyming Slang, and you can still hear plenty of market traders round the East End shouting out in Cockney from their stalls. With the Cockney accent there are lots of ‘glottal stops’, and the ‘th’ sound frequently changes to an ‘f’ sound. There have also been some famously terrible attempts at the Cockney dialect – here’s Dick Van Dyke to show you how not to do it!

**Estuary English**

Here’s another dialect that is London-based. The ‘Estuary’ in question is the Thames Estuary, and this dialect is spoken by people who live along its stretch. It’s now becoming one of the most widely spoken accents down south. It’s not as posh as RP, but it’s not as ‘common’ as Cockney. Here’s a little video guide to teach you more!

**Yorkshire**

Yorkshire is a big county in England, and lots of people speak with a variation of the Yorkshire dialect as a result. Known as ‘God’s Own County’, Yorkshire has a delicious dialect. One of the biggest difference between this dialect and RP is that words ending in an ‘ee’ sound, like ‘nasty’, are pronounced with an ‘eh’ sound, like ‘nasteh’.

**Northern Irish**

The Northern Irish accent is quite a beautiful one, and a strong one too. The first thing you’ll probably notice about Northern Irish is how many letters seem to be missing from words when people speak it. For example, ‘Northern Irish’ would be pronounced more like ‘Nor’n Ir’sh’! Here are some great tips.

**Scottish**

The Scottish dialect varies hugely from city to city, town to town, and becomes increasingly like the Irish accent in the Western Isles, and increasingly like Nordic languages in the islands to the far north. The more remote the area, the stronger the accent seems to become, so people from the Shetland Islands can be hard to understand at first. And Glaswegian can be tricky too – even for Scots themselves! Here’s a classic Scottish comedy sketch to try and help you translate.

**Brummie**

If you come from Birmingham, you’ll speak the Brummie dialect – like Ozzy Osbourne. He may have been living in LA for years, but he hasn’t lost his accent – which goes to show just how strong this dialect is. It’s quite soft, and elastic, and lumpy sounding!

**Scouse**

If you come from Liverpool, like John, Paul, Ringo and George, then you’ll speak Scouse. The Liverpudlian accent is one of the most famous British regional accents thanks to the Beatles, and it’s a very nasal dialect that can be hard to copy at first!

**Geordie**

People from Newcastle speak the Geordie dialect, and they’re called Geordies too. One of the biggest differences between Geordie and RP is that the ‘r’s at the end of words aren’t pronounced, and tend to be pronounced as ‘ah’ instead. So a word like ‘sugar’ becomes ‘sug-ah’. And a word like, say, ‘Space Centre’ becomes ‘Space Cent-ah’!