

Dialects & Language

Valentina Ogurtsova, Daria Sterlikova, Georgy Sudakov

Dialects & Language

- ⦿ Language is a body of words and the systems for their use common to a people who are of the same community or nation, the same geographical area, or the same cultural tradition.
- ⦿ Dialect is a regional or social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary, especially a variety differing from the standard literary language or speech pattern of the culture in which it exists.

or

- ⦿ Dialect is a variation of a given language spoken in a particular place or by a particular group of people.

Dialectology

- ⦿ Dialectology is the scientific study of linguistic dialect, a sub-field of sociolinguistics. It studies variations in language based primarily on geographic distribution and their associated features. Dialectology treats such topics as divergence of two local dialects from a common ancestor and synchronic variation.
- ⦿ The dialectology identifies two kinds of dialects - according to territory or social group.

The influence of culture/history on the dialect

The effect that culture has on language is as old as the language and culture themselves. Therefore, it would be assumed, that putting the two together would create a relationship whereby people could communicate with each other from where they are coming.



Northern Russian
 Southern Russian

Central Russian

The territory of the primary formation
 The border between the West Central and East Central Russian

Isoglosses

- Voiced velar fricative /ɣ/
- Reduction of vowels in pretonic syllables (akanye, yakanye and others)
- Reduction of vowels in the second pretonic and post-tonic syllables
- Soft /tʲ/ in the 3rd pers. sg. and pl. present endings of the verb
- Dissimilative yakanye
- Protetic /w-ɣ/ before /o/ and /u/

Russian dialects

🎬 Classification of Russian language according to the location (northern, central, southern)

🎬 Territory

🎬 Vocabulary

Dialects of english

To compare different dialects we chose UK, Canada, Australia and USA:

🎬 **United Kingdom**

🎬 *British English*



🎬 **England**

🎬 - *Northern* (In the northeast, local speech is akin to Scots)

🎬 - *East Midlands*

🎬 - *West Midlands*

🎬 - *East Anglian*

🎬 - *Southern*

🎬 - *West Country*



🎬 **Canada**

🎬 *Canadian English*



🎬 **Australia**

🎬 *Australian English*

🎬 *Cultural*

🎬 *Regional*



🎬 **United States**

🎬 *American English*

🎬 - *Cultural*

🎬 - *Regional*

🎬 - *Mid-Atlantic dialects*

Dialects are necessary for the language.

- ⦿ Language develops, obtains its versatility by using dialects.
- ⦿ Another problem occurs in the case of diglossia, used to describe a situation in which, in a given society, there are two closely related languages, one of high prestige, which is generally used by the government and in formal texts, and one of low prestige, which is usually the spoken vernacular tongue. An example of this is Sanskrit, which was considered the proper way to speak in northern India, but only accessible by the upper class, and Prakrit which was the common (and informal) speech at the time.
- ⦿ Varying degrees of diglossia are still common in many societies around the world.

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Thank you for attention