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| Connections | Notes: Chapter 5 Section 3 People, Places and Vocab. |
| 1. What are some differences between American and British English in regards to the structure?  2. How does Webster influence the American English language?  3. Significance: (4 points that standout from the notes)  4. Images: (2) that correlate with the notes  5. Vocabulary (4 terms)  6. What are the three dialects spoken the in US? Provide examples in the differences in dialect. | **American and British English**  Origin   * First brought to the North American continent by colonists from England who settled along the Atlantic coast in the 1600s * People of different countries around the globe migrated to North America at a later time, but contributed less to the development of the English language. * The earliest colonists, the British, are mostly responsible for the dominant language patterns that exist today in the English speaking part of the Western Hemisphere.   America vs. Britain   * English in the United States and English in England evolved independently during the 1700-1800s. * Limited transportation stifled the opportunity for language development together * By the time technology permitted the transmission of the human voice over long distances in the 1900s, both forms of the language had been developed.   Vocabulary   * Differences in environment and experiences resulted in differences in vocabulary. * New common physical features, such as large forests and mountains, had to be given new names and new common animals seen, such as the moose, raccoon, and chipmunk had to be named (they ended up being named by the Native Americans) * Indigenous American “Indians” also enriched American English with names for objects such as canoe, moccasin, and squash. * As new technologies developed on either side of the Atlantic, different names were conjured (i.e. elevator vs. lift, flashlight vs. torch)   Spelling   1. American spelling diverged from the British standard because of a strong national feeling in the United States. 2. Noah Webster the creator of the first dictionary decided to develop an American dialect of English. 3. Webster argued that spelling and grammar reforms would help establish a national language, and inspire national **pride.**   Pronunciation  From the time of arrival in North America, colonists began to pronounce words differently from the British.  ❥ Americans pronounce unaccented syllables with more clarity than British English speakers.  ❥ A single dialect of southern English did not emerge as the British national standard until the late 18th century after the American colonies had declared independence.  ❥ People in the US dont speak proper English because when the colonist left England proper English was not what it is today, so few colonist were drawn from the upper classes.  **DIALECTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**  United Kingdom  -English varies by regions within individual countries in the UK and US.  -Northerners sound different from southerners in both nations.  -English in the UK has three different groups that influenced the development of English in the UK.  -Today the influence and the dialects of the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes continue to influence the regional differences in language.  Standard Language  **-In a language with multiple dialects, one dialect may be recognized as the Standard Language.**  **-Standard language-** a dialect that is well established and widely recognized as the most acceptable for government, business, education, and mass communication  **-Received Pronunciation (RP)-**  standard language of England  The UK’s Upper Class   * RP was diffused throughout London (upper class), and 2 universities (Cambridge & Oxford); the diffusion was encouraged by the introduction of the printing press in 1476. * Dictionaries that established rules for spelling & grammar were based on the London dialect; these rules were taught in schools throughout the country   The Different Dialects/Boundaries   * Despite the current dominance of RP, strong regional differences persist in English dialects spoken in the UK, especially in rural areas.   + They can be grouped in three main ones:     - Northern     - Midland     - Southern * The boundaries between English dialects have been moving (changes reflect patterns of migration). * The emergence of a Subdialect in London reflects migration of people from other countries into a capital city. * The northern expansion of the southeastern subdialect reflects the outmigration of Londoners.   US Dialects  Distribution of U.S. Dialects  -The distribution of dialects is documented through the study of particular words.  -Every word that is not used nationally has some geographic extent within the country. Therefore some words have boundaries, geographers refer to these types of words as Isogloss.  - The United States has four major dialect regions: North, Midland, South and West.  - The three eastern dialect regions can also be divided into several subdialects. The regional dialects display some familiar differences in pronunciation.  For example: In the south such some words are given two syllables: “half”- “ha-af” and Mine is “mi-yen”  -The northern dialect drops “r” sound; so that a word like “heart’ is “hot” and “lark” is “lock”  Distribution of U.S. Dialects   * Four main dialect regions in the U.S. currently   + North, Midland, South, and West * They can be traced to the early English colonies   + North: Made up of puritans from Southern England   + South: Made up of deported prisoners, indentured servants, and political and religious refugees.   + Midland: Made up of a variety of people from places like Scotland, Ireland, and Germany who had to learn English from settling into the area.   + Originally the diffusion of the different dialects was a result of westward movement   + Today, the adoption of different dialects has been heavily influenced by mass media.   Dialects in the U.S  Appalachian English  -Natives of Appalachian communities, such as in the rural West Virginia, also have a distinct dialect, pronouncing hollow as “holler” and creek as “crick” for example.  -Distinctive grammatical practices include the use of the double negative as in Ebonics and adding “a” in front of verbs ending in “ing” such as sitting.  -As with Ebonics, speaking an Appalachian dialect produces both pride and challenges.  -An Appalachian dialect is a source of regional identity but has been long regarded by other Americans as a sign of poor education and an obstacle to get a job in other regions of the U.S.  -Some residents are “bidialectic”: They speak “standard” outside the Appalachian and speak regionally when they come back.  African American English   * Some African Americans speak a dialect of English heavily influenced by the group’s distinctive heritage of forced migration from Africa during the eighteenth century to be slaves in the southern colonies. * In the twentieth century, many African Americans migrated from the south to the large cities in the Northeast and Midwest. * The dialect has been termed African American Vernacular English (AAVE).   Creole Languages  -A creole, or creolized language, is a language that results from the mixing of a colonizer’s language with the indigenous language   * It forms when the colonized group adopts the dominant’s group language but makes some changes   + Simplifying language   + Adding words from former language * They are classified as separate languages because they differ substantially from the original introduced by European colonizers   + French Creole in Haiti   + Papiamento in Netherlands Antilles   Dialect or Language?: Dialects Become Languages: Catalan, Galician, Moldovan, Italy’s Languages, Occitan  **Catalán-Valencian-Balear:**  Catalán, before it was a Romance language, it was deemed a dialect of Spanish. The language can be traced to Vulgar latin and developed after the collapse of the Roman Empire.   * Catalán is the official language for Andorra (Pyrenees mountains between France and Spain) * Spoken by 5 million people in eastern Spain (huge in Barcelona) * Linguists believe that Balear is a dialect of Catalán that is spoken in the Balearic Islands (includes Ibiza and Majorca) * The status of Valencian is very controversial because most people in Valencia consider it to be a separate language, but Ethnologue considers all three one language.   **Galician**   * Whether it is a dialect of Portuguese or a distinct language is debated among Galician speakers. * The Academy of Galician Language considers it a separate language and a symbol of cultural independence * The Galician Association of the Language considers it a dialect because as a separate language it would be relegated to a minor or obscure statue   **Moldovan**   * Generally classified as a dialect of Romanian * The official language of Moldova * It is written like Russian in Cyrillic letters, a legacy of Moldova being a part of the Soviet Union   Italy’s Languages   * Most of the languages in Italy that used to be considered dialects of Italian are now viewed by *Ethologue* (languages of the world) as sufficiently different to merit classification as languages distinct from Italian. * Examples:   + Lombard (3.9 million)   + Napoletano-Calabrese (5.7 million)   + Piemontese (1.6 million)   + Sicilian (4.7 million)   + Venetian (3.9 million) * Don’t have official national status but are recognized by regional governments in Italy   Multilingual Places  Switzerland: Institutionalized Diversity   * Four official languages   + German (65%)   + French (18%)   + Italian (10%)   + Romansh (1%) * All four languages are spreaded throughout Switzerland. * Swiss voter made Romansh an official language in 1938, despite the percentage of people that speak the language. * Switzerland formed a government that places considerable power in small communities, which has institutionalized cultural diversity   Belgium   * They are divided in two small regions, Northern and Southern Belgians. * The Northern Belgians are known as Flemings and they speak Flemish. * Flemish is a dialect of the Germanic Language Dutch. * Brussels, the capital city, is officially bilingual and signs there are in both French and Flemish. * The Southern Belgians are known as Walloons and they speak French. * Antagonism between the Flemings and Walloons is aggravated by economic and political differences.   Nigeria   * Has a total of 529 distinct languages * The North is predominantly Muslims and the South is predominantly Christian * Around the 1960’s the capital of Nigeria was Lagos then was moved to Abuja which is directly in the center of the country * Mostly populated with Africa’s * Due to the large scale of different type of languages it has caused lots of tension in regions |
| EQ: Should nations be protective of their languages or should they allow and embrace other dialects as part of their official languages? (Allow language to evolve?) | Summary |