

# English Department Key Stage 5 Knowledge Organiser – Accents and Dialects (Diversity) Paper 2

AO1 linguistic terminology	AO2: Critical concepts and issues	AO1 Terminology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accommodation</li> <li>• (upward / downward)</li> <li>• convergence</li> <li>• divergence</li> <li>• code switching</li> <li>• identity</li> <li>• inclusive/exclusive</li> <li>• homogeneous</li> <li>• heterogeneous</li> <li>• overt prestige</li> <li>• slang</li> <li>• perception/representation</li> <li>• stereotype</li> <li>• sociolect</li> <li>• field-specific lexis</li> <li>• mode</li> <li>• phonology</li> <li>• linguistic appropriacy</li> <li>• code mixing</li> <li>• diversity</li> <li>• class</li> <li>• sociolect</li> <li>• idiolect</li> <li>• community</li> <li>• regional</li> <li>• national</li> <li>• ethnicity</li> <li>• register</li> <li>• colloquialism</li> <li>• descriptivist</li> <li>• prescriptivist</li> <li>• overt prestige</li> <li>• covert prestige</li> <li>• convergence</li> <li>• divergence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>William Labov - Martha's Vineyard (1963):</b> a small group of fishermen began to subconsciously exaggerate a tendency already existing in their speech in order to establish themselves as an independent social group with superior status to the despised summer visitors. A number of other islanders regarded this group as one which epitomised old virtues and desirable values, and subconsciously imitated the way its members talked. Eventually this way of talking gradually became the norm for those living on the island.</li> <li>• <b>Milroy (1978):</b> Open and Closed Network Members of a speech community are connected to each other in social networks which may be relatively 'closed' or 'open'. A person whose personal contacts all known to each other belong to a closed network. An individual whose contacts tend not to know each other belong to an open network. Closed networks are said to be of high density: open networks are said to be of low density. Relatively dense networks, it is claimed, function as norm-enforcement mechanisms. In the case of language, this means that a closely-knit group will have the capacity to enforce linguistic norms.</li> <li>• <b>Howard Giles:</b> communication accommodation theory (CAT): focus on the patterns of convergence and divergence of communication behaviors, particularly as they relate to people's goals for social approval, communication efficiency, and identity" "Convergence" refers to strategies through which individuals adapt to each other's communicative behaviors to reduce these social differences. Meanwhile, "divergence" refers to the instances in which individuals accentuate the speech and non-verbal differences between themselves and their interlocutors.</li> <li>• <b>Vivian de Klerk (2005):</b> Young people have the freedom to challenge the norms; they 'seek' to establish new identities; the patterns of speech previously modelled on the speech of adults are 'slowly eroded by the patterns of speech' by their peer group.</li> <li>• <b>Trudgill (1974) Working class language:</b> Peter Trudgill considered the use of the velar nasal (-ng sound in sing) /ŋ/. Trudgill found that most working class people altered the velar nasal to an alveolar /n/.</li> <li>• <b>Gary Ives (2014) – Bradford Asian English:</b> investigated the growing use of code-switching. The Bradford boys discussed that they mixed Punjabi and English. It depended on who they were talking to. Punjabi was often used when swearing – one student referred to this as a 'secret language'.</li> <li>• <b>Gary Ives (2014) – Bradford Asian English:</b> investigated the growing use of code-switching. The Bradford boys discussed that they mixed Punjabi and English. It depended on who they were talking to. Punjabi was often used when swearing – one student referred to this as a 'secret language'.</li> <li>• <b>Milroy (2002) Dialect Levelling:</b> increased social mobility leads to localised networks and complex sets of socially structured linguistic norms.</li> <li>• <b>Kerswill (2001) Dialect Levelling:</b> Reduction in rural employment lead to the breaking down of 'tight knit working-class communities'. This led to a change in people's social networks. Also argues that it is incorrect that all aspects of dialect are being 'levelled'.</li> <li>• <b>Penelope Eckhart (2000):</b> studied two social groups in American high schools. The Jocks were middle class, the Burnouts were working class. Burnouts used more obscenities, spoke ungrammatically and exaggerate urban pronunciations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Accent:</b> The particular way of pronouncing a language, usually relating to region or social class.</p> <p><b>Dialect:</b> A variety of language that is distinguished by features of phonology, grammar and vocabulary.</p> <p><b>Received Pronunciation:</b> Also known as the Queen's English, BBC English, Oxford English etc., RP is recognised as the Standard form of English. It is not regionally specific but is used in schools and was traditionally the only accent allowed for BBC newsreaders.</p> <p><b>Estuary English:</b> Defined by Rosewarne (1984) who said it is a type of accent identified as spreading outwards of London and containing features of both RP and London speech. It's a mixture of working class and middle class Londoners that use it.</p> <p><b>Multicultural London English:</b> MLE started in central London areas such as Hackney but now appears in other multi-ethnic areas in Birmingham, Bristol and Manchester. There are phonological, grammatical and discourse characteristics of MLE, such as vocabulary like "bare", using tag questions like "innit".</p>