

THE ACCENTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotation: *One language, over one thousand million local speakers, and infinite methods to talk it. The lingua franca of the arena has its honest percentage of accents relying at the united states of America or even vicinity you are in. So, the massive query is: what number of forms of English accents are there? Some of the different accents of English will be discussed in this article.*

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The Oxford Lexico dictionary defines an accessory to be “an extraordinary manner of saying a language, particularly one related to a specific united states of America, area, or social class.” Now again to the query. Well, unfortunately, we can't realize for certain global however there are someplace over forty English accents and dialects with inside the United Kingdom alone.

Where English is the primary language, there are significant regional differences in spoken English. For instance, the UK has the widest range of accents of any nation in the world, therefore there isn't a single "British accent." This article offers a summary of the many distinguishable pronunciation variations; these distinctions typically result from the phonetic inventory of regional dialects as well as from more general variations in the Standard English of various primary-speaking groups.

Accent refers to the area of dialect that deals with regional pronunciation. You can get descriptions of vocabulary and grammar elsewhere; just look at the list of English dialects. Secondary English speakers frequently use the phonetics and intonation of their native tongue when speaking in English. See non-native English pronunciations for additional information on this.

Regional accents among native English speakers vary significantly. Some examples, like Pennsylvania Dutch English, may be recognized by their distinctive features, while others are less clear or more difficult to distinguish. Broad areas can have sub forms; for example, communities less than 10 miles (16 km) from Manchester, like Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, and Salford, all have unique accents that are combined under the Lancashire accent, which is more inclusive. Although these sub-dialects are fairly similar to one another, listeners from outside the area can distinguish clear variances. On the other hand, Australia has a general Australian accent that hasn't changed much after traveling thousands of miles.

English accents can vary to the point where miscommunication is possible. For instance, to an American, the word "pearl" may sound completely unrelated when it is used in various Scottish English dialects.

See the table of English dialects using the International Phonetic Alphabet for a summary of the variations in accents.

There are significant regional variations in English accents in England, with the trap-bath split in the southern part of the country being one of the most noticeable.

The West Country has two main accents: Cornish and West Country, which are mostly heard in the counties of Devon, Somerset, Gloucestershire, Bristol, Dorset (albeit not as frequently in Dorset), and Wiltshire (again, less common in eastern Wiltshire). Within the West Country, there are a variety of variations that can be heard. For instance, the Bristolian dialect can be distinguished from the Gloucestershire accent, particularly to the south of Cheltenham. The East of the county has West country English influences, whereas the West of the county has direct Cornish language influences. This creates an east-west variance in the Cornwall accent.

The dialects of Cockney, Estuary English, Multicultural London English, and Received Pronunciation may all be heard throughout Greater London and the Home Counties, demonstrating the wide range of dialects that exist there.

Other accents include those from the Home Counties, East Anglia, and the East Midlands (Derby, Leicester and Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, and Nottingham) (typically Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Berkshire, Surrey, Kent, Hampshire). The Estuary English speech traits in the county's west and the classic Essex features in the county's east make up the east-west variance of the Essex accent.

The West Midlands is home to a variety of accents, both in urban centers like The Black Country, Birmingham, Coventry, Stoke-on-Trent, and Wolverhampton, as well as in rural areas (such as in Herefordshire and south Worcestershire).

An interactive quiz that compares the regional distinctions between British and Irish dialects was released by the New York Times on February 20, 2019 [2].

There are numerous geographical variances in the accents of Northern England. Western Cumbria (Workington), Southern Cumbria (Barrow-in-Furness), and Carlisle are regional variations of Cumbria.

Local variations of modern Northumbrian can be found in Newcastle, Sunderland, Mid-County Durham, and Southern County Durham, as well as in Northern Northumberland (Berwick-upon-Tweed), Eastern Northumberland (Ashington), and elsewhere. Within this group is a specialized dialect known as Pitmatic, which is widespread in the area and contains terminology related to coal mining.

With regional variations in the areas of Leeds, Bradford, Hull, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, and York, Yorkshire is also unique. Although many Yorkshire dialects have a similar sound, the accents in the areas between Middlesbrough and Hull varies

significantly. Due to its location in the middle of the two areas, the Middlesbrough accent is occasionally associated with Modern Northumbrian accents.

Due to migration from Lincolnshire to the city during its industrial expansion, the Hull accent's rhythm resembles northern Lincolnshire more than it does the rural East Riding. One characteristic that it does have in common with the rural area around is that a /a/ sound in the midst of a word frequently changes to a /e/ sound. For instance, "five" may sound like "fahve," and "time" may sound like "tahme."

Bolton, Burnley, Blackburn, Manchester, Preston, Blackpool, Liverpool, and Wigan are regional variations of historic Lancashire. With the exception of Manchester and Wigan, where an ancient dialect has been preserved, many of the Lancashire dialects may sound identical to outsiders [3].

The regional English accent unique to Lancashire is the Scouse accent, which originated in Liverpool and has since expanded to some of the nearby towns. Prior to the 1840s, the accent of Liverpool was comparable to that of other towns in Lancashire, although it had certain distinctive characteristics because of the city's proximity to Wales. Although Liverpool was England's principal Atlantic port and a popular departure point for individuals heading to a new life in the United States, the city's population of about 60,000 was increased in the 1840s by the arrival of about 300,000 Irish immigrants fleeing the Great Famine. While many Irish immigrants left Liverpool, a sizable portion stayed and had a long-lasting impact on the regional dialect [4].

Scotland

The regional accents of Scottish English typically borrow from the phoneme inventory of the dialects of Modern Scots, a language with distinctive vowel realizations due to the Scottish vowel length rule that is spoken by about 30% of the Scottish population [5]. Scottish Gaelic has a stronger influence on Highland English accents than on other varieties of Scottish English.

Wales

Welsh phonology, which is spoken as a first or second language by more than 20% of Wales' population, has a significant impact on the accents of English speakers in Wales. North East Wales is inspired by Scouse and Cheshire accents, while South East Wales accents are affected by West Country accents. North Wales has a different accent than South Wales. The South Wales Valleys' Wenglish demonstrates intense cross-fertilization between the two. Those two?

The South Wales Valleys' accent and dialect are significantly different from Cardiff's, particularly because of:

The second element of /h/ is rounded up to [j]

Here, the letter /h/ is pronounced [hj] or [j] in a wider accent.

/o/ is more accurately pronounced as in "love" and "other"[8].

/æ/ is frequently realized as [a]; so, Cardiff is pronounced Kahdiff (/kdf/).

Ireland

There are numerous major accent subgroups in Ireland, including (1) the accents of Ulster, which have a significant Scottish influence as well as the underlying Gaelic linguistic stratum, which in that province is similar to Scottish Gaelic, (2) those of Dublin and nearby east coast locations where English has been spoken since the beginning of British colonization, and (3) the diverse dialects of the west, midlands, and south.

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