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Standard Scottish English: An Illustration for Journals of the International Phonetic Association

(Bakalářská diplomová práce)

Autor: Veronika Neřoldová

Vedoucí práce: Mgr. Šárka Šimáčková, PhD.

Olomouc 2013

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Autor: **Veronika Neřoldová**

Studijní obor: Anglická filologie – filmová věda

Vedoucí práce: **Mgr. Šárka Šimáčková, PhD.**

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Abstract

The thesis is formally based on the Illustrations of Journals of the International Phonetic Association and focuses on the standard form of Scottish English which is not included in the project. The aim of the thesis is to propose a descriptive analysis of Standard Scottish English that could be presented in the Journals thereafter. The vowel and consonant inventories together with the prosodic features of Standard Scottish English are provided in order to exemplify the accent. All together, the data are supported by the sound files which were recorded by the native speaker of Standard Scottish English.

Abstrakt

Bakalářská práce je založena na formálních aspektech ilustrací akcentů, které jsou publikovány v *Journals of the International Phonetic Association*. Práce se zabývá standardní formou skotské angličtiny, která v projektu fonetické asociace není zohledněna. Cílem práce je předložit deskriptivní analýzu standardní skotské angličtiny tak, aby mohla být prezentována v samotných JIPA. Práce je vybavena samohláskovými a souhláskovými inventáři a prosodickým rysy skotské angličtiny a jejich teoretickým objasněním. Tato fakta jsou nadále podpořena zvukovým záznamem rodilého mluvčího skotské angličtiny.

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1 Introduction

The thesis is based on the pattern of Journals of the International Phonetic Association (JIPA henceforth) as well as on *Handbook of IPA*, sometimes incorrectly considered as the prequel to JIPA. However, it has to be understood *Handbook* only briefly exemplifies the drafts of the languages that are furthermore enlarged in the Journals. The academic JIPA are focused on the world languages and accents from the linguistic point of view. The languages and the accents are accurately described in the so called Illustrations, the model according to which the current thesis is structured.

Concerning the standardized forms of English, General American and Received Pronunciation, they have been already published in JIPA. Standard Scottish English (SSE from now on) belongs to the standardized forms of English as well; nevertheless, its Illustration in JIPA is absent. Therefore, the aim of the thesis is to give an appropriate Illustration of SSE which could be consequently projected in JIPA.

SSE is treated worldwide not as a standardized form of English but rather as a regional dialect of English. The distinction between dialect and accent has to be noted in order to comprehend the fact SSE is an accent, not a dialect. In *The American Heritage Dictionary*, a dialect is defined as “the form of a language that is spoken in one area with grammar, words and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language” (2013). An accent is described in ways of “a way of pronouncing the words of a language that shows which country, area or social class a person comes from” (*The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* 2013).

SSE as such is sometimes incorrectly assumed to be Scots, an ancient language that combined with English in order to directly influence SSE. The characteristic features of Scots are still persistent in SSE leaving the accent very unique with its specific linguistic features.

It is hard to demarcate the area where the standard form of Scottish English is spoken. It varies geographically in terms of numerous regional dialects. Although it differs also on the social level, the standard form is typical for the speakers with the middle class background, and for the speakers of urban areas.

Above all, the thesis relies on work by John C. Wells (1982), the key source for searching about the accent, its development and its linguistic properties. Moreover, the thesis is supported by the work of J. Derrick McClure (1994), especially in searching about the development of Scottish English and the direct influences on it. Furthermore,

the thesis relies on the contributions by numerous researches, for instance on J. M. Scobbie (1999, 2008), Monika Pukli (2004), or Heinz Giegerich (1992) who focus on the specific allophonic realizations within SSE. The majority of works was concerned with the vowels and their duration which is not subordinated to the lax or tense group but rather to specific sounds that are surrounding them. As the basis for the general rules of English phonetics and phonology serve the works by Peter Roach (1983) or Peter Trudgill and Jean Hannah (1994).

The thesis is structured as following. The first chapter is covered by the present Introduction. The second chapter focuses on the development and the intention of JIPA and *Handbook of IPA*, and the reasons for the illustrating SSE are taken into account. The third chapter is covered with a development of the English language and Scottish accent. However, we need to understand the history of the English language is not the primal concern of the thesis, thus, the account on history is not extensive. The fourth chapter deals with the term “Standard Scottish English” and its basic rules of SSE are outlined; further, SSE is defined geographically and socially, and the similarities with Scots are mentioned. In the following chapters, the Illustration itself provides the vowel and consonant inventories of SSE alongside with the rules that govern them. Although Illustrations of JIPA generally begin with the consonant system of the given language, I have decided to present the vowel system in the first place as it is more complex than the consonant one. The eighth chapter is concerned with prosody but very little alternations from RP will be found. The final part of the thesis is made up of the phonemic and allophonic transcriptions of the Scottish speaker’s recording in order to support the Illustration of SSE. The audio files which were used in the thesis have been recorded by the same speaker.

2 Journals of the International Phonetic Association and *Handbook of IPA*

Cambridge Journals have developed as the academic journals on behalf of Cambridge University Press. Nowadays, the Journals count over 300 diverse academic papers intended as a resource for the advance learning and scholarly research. The Journals, accessible only as a print version in the past few years, are today also available as an online version. However, the original form of the Journals was committed mainly to the academic community the content of the today's Journals has expanded to be available to other spheres of the society.

In the thesis, we will concentrate on one of the enormous number of the journals that is Journals of the International Phonetic Association (JIPA henceforth), the forum for works by numerous phoneticians of phonetic theory and description.

JIPA as such has been published since 1886, the year of the birth of the International Phonetic Association, the creator of the International Phonetic Alphabet. In 2000, the JIPA made a contract with Cambridge University Press. Since that time, JIPA is being published as one of the journals of the Cambridge University Press.

It has to be understood that before the JIPA were actually published online, the printed version has existed. Today, we are able to get a copy of *Handbook of IPA*, but it is not being published anymore. *Handbook of IPA* was created as a comprehensive guide to the International Phonetic Alphabet, an agreed system of the sounds of the languages, including the information about the IPA and how it is put in practise. It has replaced the former Principles of the International Phonetic Association, the issue that had not been revised since 1949. Therefore, the new guide was designed to embrace the new findings of the phonetic changes of the languages.

First of all, the book offers the foundation of phonetic analysis along with the principles that accentuate the Alphabet. Second, the use of the phonetic symbols is exemplified, and the application of the Alphabet is testified on the so called Illustrations. These analyses of the sound systems of languages together with their transcriptions cover the languages from all over the world. Moreover, *Handbook* proposes not only the transcriptions to illustrate the language, but also deals with the speech sounds in terms of paralinguistics. The publication additionally presents the history of the International Phonetic Association along with the ongoing activities of its

members. The audio files of “The North Wind and the Sun” are added to support the Illustrations.

Handbook is divided into several sections. The first one involves the introduction to phonetic description in addition to practical use of the phonetic symbols. The second part is composed of the Illustrations of different languages that have appeared in JIPA since 1989. As the *Handbook* appears to be a basis for JIPA, it also reflects the changes in the IPA, and further, it investigates the speech as an acoustic signal. Although *Handbook* seems to be the prequel to JIPA, it exemplifies only the drafts of the languages that are furthermore expanded in JIPA.

Divided into several subsections, JIPA focus on the topics related to the phonetics and phonology in Research Articles, Illustrations of the IPA, and the Book Reviews. Furthermore, the academic conclusions are applied on the practical spheres of phonetics, such as teaching of phonetics or speech and its computer processing. The theoretical part of JIPA is covered with the research that goes behind the International Phonetic Alphabet, accompanied by the analysis of the phonetic symbols and their usage in practise. JIPA also offers the audio files of the given Illustrations to support and demonstrate the articles and their claims.

The goal of the both *Handbook of IPA* and JIPA is to propose a standard representation of the languages. The Illustrations which are focused on the English accents comprise of the descriptions of American English by Peter Ladefoged, Received Pronunciation by Peter Roach, Australian English by Felicity Cox and Sallyanne Palethorpe, and New Zealand English by Laurie Bauer alongside with Paul Warren, Diane Bardsley, Marianna Kennedy, and George Mayer. We may also come across the Illustration of Liverpool English by Kevin Watson or other regional dialects of English. The Illustration of Standard Scottish English as such is missing, and therefore will be investigated according to the pattern of JIPA, or, *Handbook of IPA* in the thesis.

The Illustration of a particular accent in JIPA is structured as following. First of all, the accent is introduced on the basis of its geographical location and its brief history. Secondly, the consonant chart is provided alongside with the exemplification on the set of words. Thirdly, the vowel chart is divided into monophthongal and diphthongal inventory, and as the consonants, the sounds are exemplified on the examples. The prosodic features cover the fourth section of the accent’s description. The final part is composed of the broad and narrow transcription of the recorded passage.

3 Development of Scottish Accent

The English language as such has developed from Germanic languages of Jutes, Angles, and Saxons who conquered the British Isles in the 5th and 6th centuries. During the Middle Ages, this language known as Old English influenced not only by Scandinavian but also by Norman-French aspects replaced the original Celtic language of England and southern and north-eastern Scotland. However, the Celtic language preserved in forms of Welsh, Cornish, and Gaelic to be spoken in certain parts of the British Isles even today (Trudgill, Hannah 1994, 4-5).

The language which was spoken in the Lowlands of Scotland was called Inglis until the 15th century. Later on it created the foundations of another language which became known as Scots. Scots actually evolved from the same basis as the English dialect of the North of England, thus from the Northumbrian Old English. Alongside the mentioned features which affected Scots, there was also Gaelic influence (Wells 1982).

The linguistic tradition in Scotland differs from that in England, generally because of the political issues. Scotland had been an independent state until 1707 when the Union of the Parliaments took place and Scotland was united with England. From this date, Scots ceased to exist as the language of law and government, and as such was diminished to the lower level, and the English of England became the official language of Scotland (Wells 1982, 393). English began to be learnt at schools and developed to the form resembling today's Scottish English. Scots remained a dialect that was spoken in the Highlands and Islands.

All together, we may now state Scottish English as we know today has developed from Scots, the language that was spoken at the Scottish court and used in Scottish literature until the Reformation. Hitherto, it was replaced by Standard English, in Scotland spoken with Scottish accent. Although Gaelic remained to be spoken in the Highlands and western and northern Scotland, in the other parts of Scotland it was gradually being replaced by English during the 18th century (Wells 1982, 394-395).

3.1 The Difference between Scots and Standard Scottish English

Before we begin to discuss SSE itself, let us mention the distinction between Scots and SSE which is sometimes misinterpreted. It is universally argued whether Scots should be regarded as a language or rather a dialect of English (McClure 1994, 23).

The term Scots is in The American Heritage Dictionary defined as “the language traditionally spoken by people living in the Lowlands of Scotland.” The definition goes further: “Sometimes classified (Scots) as a variety of English and sometimes as a separate language” (2013). John C. Wells refers to Scots in terms of “the traditional dialect spoken in central, southern, and north-eastern Scotland.”

According to McClure the origin of Standard Scottish English is interpreted as following: “Standard Scottish English originated as a compromise between standard London English and Scots” (1994, 79). Wells deals with SSE as “Standard English spoken with Scottish accent” (1982, 395).

All together, we may state the perception of Scots is ambiguous; however, it is certain the unique features of SSE have their origin herein.

4 Standard Scottish English

Standard Scottish English is defined as a modified version of Standard English spoken in Scotland. SSE is distinguished as a specific accent mainly due to the influence of Scots and Gaelic. On account of Gaelic and Scots, two considerably distinct accents of Scottish English had developed. The first one being influenced by Gaelic is nowadays discerned in the Highlands and Islands, and it is termed as Gaidhealtachd or Highland English (McClure 1994, 79), the latter influenced by Scots and labelled as Standard Scottish English.

SSE may be derived from the two features that co-exist on the same level; the direct Standard English influence on the Scottish form of speech along with the traditional attributes of Scots and other Scottish accents.

The very SSE is considered as a speech form which bears its national standard throughout the English speaking world. SSE belongs to the group of Received Pronunciation and General American English, which are together esteemed to be the standardized accents of English. On the contrary, the European countries do not perceive SSE as an established language of one nation but rather as another regional dialect of English. In these parts of the world it is RP that is considered as a universal form of English.

It has to be noted RP does not operate as a native form of English for Scottish speakers. However, there are some speakers in Scotland that actually speaks RP. Such speakers are influenced by the education of English in private schools, and thus McClure declares them as “Anglicised”. RP accent was termed as the accent of landowning class, consequently being disconnected from the Scottish populace (McClure 1994, 80).

4.1 Survey of the Basic Features

The characteristic features of SSE may be found in both grammar and vocabulary, but the most importantly in phonetics and phonology. SSE possesses a phonological system that is unique for Scottish speakers, it is shared by the most of them, and it differs from other accents of English in numerous ways. SSE is spoken throughout Scottish regions but some regional variants are highly distinct from the established form. Despite the same phonological system in SSE, the features of pronunciation also vary across social classes.

Nevertheless, we are not able to declare which Scottish accent spoken all over Scotland is actually the standardized form, but the certain factors may be brought together to design the standard form of spoken Scottish English (McClure 1994, 80). SSE is the characteristic accent of the educated middle class, mainly spoken in central area and Edinburgh and Glasgow. In the north of the country the accent has only some features of SSE. The linguistic distinction on the borders between England and Scotland is probably the most striking when compared to RP (McClure 1994, 80).

One of the most important features of SSE is that it has phonetically long vowels in particular environments, in other words, these vowels are conditioned to the Scottish Vowel-Length Rule or the Aitken's Law. The rule was designed to describe the different vowel length in Scottish English.

On the whole, SSE shares some linguistic and mainly phonetic elements with Scots. Scots influenced SSE vowel length in particular. "Having (English) one system of vowel-length distinctions comes under the influence of another (Scots) having a very different system, the operation of a principle native to the original language will not necessarily be identical in the language which it has affected" (McClure 1994, 80). First of all, both Scots and SSE have a long vowel in stressed open syllables; secondly, vowels are realized as long before voiced fricatives and retroflex approximant. As in SSE, even in Scots the duration of lax /ɪ/ and /ʌ/ does not change, although in positions enumerated above. The vowels /i/ and /u/, and diphthong /ai/ are the most conditioned by the length variations. The differences in duration are also reflected in words with an added inflectional morpheme (McClure 1994).

5 Standard Scottish English: An Illustration for JIPA

In the following Chapters, the features of Standard Scottish English which could be presented in Journals of International Phonetic Association are provided. The recorded sounds are printed in ***bold*** and marked with the number of the folder in parenthesis.

First of all, let us focus on the most discussed matter of SSE; the vocalic system. For this reason, let us compare the vowel inventories of SSE as they are presented by Wells (1982) and Giegerich (1992).

i	<i>fleece</i>
ɪ	<i>kit</i>
e	<i>face</i>
ɛ	<i>dress</i>
æ	<i>price</i>
u	<i>foot, goose</i>
o	<i>goat</i>
ʌ	<i>strut</i>
ɔ	<i>lot, cloth, thought</i>
a	<i>trap, bath, palm</i>

Table 1. Wells (1982).

i	<i>beat</i>
ɪ	<i>bit</i>
e	<i>bait</i>
ɛ	<i>bet</i>
a	<i>psalm, Sam</i>
u	<i>pool, pull</i>
o	<i>boat</i>
ʌ	<i>butt</i>
ɔ	<i>caught, cot</i>

Table 2. Giegerich (1992).

Giegerich's vocalic inventory comprises of 9 phonemes /i, ɪ, e, ɛ, a, ɔ, o, u, ʌ/ (Table 2), additionally there is also the unstressed vowel /ə/ (1992, 46). Wells' SSE vowel inventory moreover includes /æ/, the segment that undergoes merging with /a/ in most varieties of Scottish English (Table 1). Although RP possesses phonemic pairs oppositions, in both Wells' and Giegerich's vowel inventories of SSE there is only one member of RP pairs. The loss of the vowel oppositions is the result of merging, the process which most of the vocalic segments undergo in SSE.

The FACE and GOAT words are presented by the same symbols by both Wells and Giegerich; RP diphthongal realizations of *face* and *goat* (Wells) or *bait* and *boat* (Giegerich) are shortened into monophthongs in SSE, thus *face* /fes/, *goat* /got/, *bait*

/bet/, boat /bot/.

Tables 3 and 4 provide an overview of SSE diphthongs.

ɹi	<i>price</i>
ɹu	<i>mouth</i>
ɔɪ	<i>choice</i>

aɪ	<i>price</i>
aʊ	<i>mouth</i>
ɔɪ	<i>choice</i>

Table 3. Wells (1982).

Table 4. Giegerich (1992).

All together, diphthongs of Scottish English are interpreted differently by Wells and Giegerich. However, both variants from Table 3 and 4 are possible due to the complementary distribution. For further details see section 6.2.

The consonant system is examined in detail in Chapter 7 and its following subsections. The Scottish prosody is covered by Chapter 8. Chapter 9 presents the transcriptions of the native speaker. For the compressed Illustration of SSE see the Appendix.

6 Vowels

i		ʊ
	ɪ	
e		o
ɛ	ʌ	ɔ
	a	

Table 5. The vowel inventory of SSE.

i	<i>beat</i>	/bit/	[bit]
ɪ	<i>kit</i>	/kɪt/	[kɛt]
e	<i>face</i>	/fes/	[fes]
ɛ	<i>dress</i>	/dres/	[dres]
ɛ	<i>trap</i>	/trep/	[trap]
ʊ	<i>Luke</i>	/lʊk/	[lʊk]
ʊ	<i>look</i>	/lʊk/	[lʊk]
o	<i>goat</i>	/got/	[got]
ɔ	<i>cot</i>	/kɔt/	[kɔt]
ɔ	<i>caught</i>	/kɔt/	[kɔt]
a	<i>Sam</i>	/sam/	[sam]
a	<i>psalm</i>	/sam/	[sam]
ɑ	<i>bra</i>	/brɑ/	[brɑ]
ʌ	<i>luck</i>	/lʌk/	[lʌk]

Table 6. Monophtongs. The rightmost column shows the recorded speaker's pronunciation (CD 1).

ai - ʌi	<i>price</i>	/praɪs/ - /prʌɪs/	[prʌɪs]
au - aʊ	<i>mouth</i>	/maʊθ/- /maʊθ/	[maʊθ]
ɔi	<i>choice</i>	/tʃɔɪs/	[tʃɔɪs]

Table 7. Diphtongs. The rightmost column shows the recorded speaker's pronunciation (CD 2).

The vowel inventory of RP consists of 12 monophthongs /i, ɪ, e, ɛ, æ, u, ʊ, ɒ, ɔ, ɑ, ʌ, ə/, 5 closing diphthongs /eɪ, aɪ, ɔɪ, əʊ, aʊ/, and 3 centering diphthongs /ɪə, eə, ʊə/ (Cruttenden 2008, 88). All in all, the basic vowel inventory of SSE consists of the following 12 components: /i, ɪ, e, ɛ, a, ɔ, o, ʊ, ʌ, ai, aʊ, ɔi/ (Scobbie, Turk, Hewlett 1999).

6.1 Monophthongs

While the monophthongal system of vowels in RP is divided into the lax and tense sets, SSE neglects this division, and the vowel system of SSE is therefore limited. The vowels /a, u, ɔ/ which are capable to be in positions of open or closed syllables do not have their phonemic counterparts /æ, ʊ, ɒ/ as they would have in RP. Nevertheless, some Scottish speakers contrast the short and long vowels similarly to speakers of RP. The vowel inventory of SSE is dependent on a particular speaker from a particular region or a social class. For example, Edinburgh and Glasgow types mostly retain the phonemic contrasts (Wells 2982).

In the following section of the Chapter, the loss of the phonemic contrast will be discussed. To illustrate the phonetic environment in which a given monophthong or diphthong occurs, I will use example words like Wells (1982).

6.1.1 *Absence of the Phonemic Contrasts in SSE*

Some vowels in SSE result from mergers of long and short vowels. A phonemic merger refers to the lack of a contrastive difference, thus, the RP-like phonemic contrast disappears (Carr 1999, 140). In SSE this merger concerns PALM/TRAP words, /æ/ and /ɑ/; FOOT/GOOSE words, /u/ and /ʊ/; LOT/THOUGHT words, /ɒ/ and /ɔ/. Nevertheless, some speakers of SSE do distinguish the vowel pairs. In accordance with Abercrombie, when a speaker possess the contrastive /ʊ/, its presence assumes the presence of contrastive /ɒ/, but not vice versa. A rule of that kind is also imposed on the contrastive /ɒ/ which assumes the presence of contrastive /ɑ/ (1979).

Regarding Scottish middle class, its speakers are the most influenced by RP. Therefore, their accent may be perceived as not very Scottish, although their pronunciation bears some Scottish features. Such speakers have the monophthongal realizations of diphthongs, but they also possess certain phonemic contrasts which are found in RP. Nonetheless, it is their accent that is referred to as a standard form of Scottish English.

In this section, I will discuss the elimination of the RP contrast between /æ/- /ɑ/, /ʊ/ - /u/, /ɒ/ - /ɔ/. While RP distinguishes between PALM and TRAP words, lax /æ/ and tense /ɑ/, the distinction is not made in SSE, and the two vowels are merged into a phoneme /a/ or /ɑ/ (a claim supported by Trudgill and Hannah, 1994) or even low unrounded central vowel /ɐ/ as presented by Carr (1999, 158). On the contrary, we may come across such assertions that the Scottish speakers, the middle class speakers in particular, do contrast /æ/ and /ɑ/ as well as the speakers of RP (as claimed by Cruttenden, 2008). Yet the pronunciation of the present middle class speaker is different (CD 3).

1) *palm* [pɑm]

2) *trap* [trʌp]

Further, SSE may distinguish between /a/ and /ɑ/ in different environments; while /a/ is distributed to positions where a nasal sound follows (*Sam* [sam], *psalm* [sam]), /ɑ/ appears in words that are syllable open (*bra*), or end with /r/ (*far*), or end with /r/ followed by another consonant (*farm*). Such distribution is usual for the speakers from Edinburgh and Glasgow.

As already stated above, SSE neutralizes the lax/tense distinction between the vowels in FOOT and GOOSE words; lax /ʊ/ and tense /u/ do not contrast. The distinction of the vowel quality is hitherto neutralized, both FOOT and GOOSE words are produced with a high, central or in some cases fronted [ʊ]. Lip-rounding may or may not be present. Consider the recorded samples below (CD 3).

3) *foot* [fʊt]

4) *goose* [gʊs]

In some of the Scottish dialects the vowel may be really fronted, almost high front and rounded [y]; this vowel may be perceived in regional varieties of Scottish English. The FOOT/GOOSE merger results in homophones of words such as *full* – *fool* [fʌl], *pull* – *pool* [pʌl] and it rhymes the words such as *foot* – *boot* [fʊt – bʊt], *wool* – *tool* [wʊl – tʊl]; (CD 3). Moreover, the vowel [ʊ] is regarded as a pure Scotticism outside Scotland, a realization that is not common anywhere else. Nevertheless, according to Giegerich the FOOT/GOOSE distinction is apparent with Edinburgh and Glasgow speakers, whose /u/ may vary from /u/ in *pool* to /ʊ/ in *pull* (1992, 57). However, the recorded speaker merges /u/ and /ʊ/ although he fits the Edinburgh-type pronunciation.

The LOT and THOUGHT words are realized with /ɒ/ and /ɔ/ in RP but they are not realized as distinct in SSE; both words are realized with a tense mid-low back /ɔ/. The majority of speakers have the distinction lost and as a result they produce homophones with /ɔ/. However, some Scottish speakers, in particular those from Edinburgh and Glasgow, differentiate between tense /ɔ/ (such as in *nought*, *caught*) and lax /ɒ/ (such as in *not*, *cot*) even though the vowel duration is almost the same for both phonemes. This is proved by the pronunciation of the recorded speaker who has the contrast lost and produces the LOT/THOUGHT words with rather short version of /ɔ/ (CD 3).

Summarizing, the most prominent distinction from RP is the merger of front low lax /æ/ and back low tense /ɑ/. The distinctions between back low lax /ɒ/ and back mid-low tense /ɔ/ and also between back high tense /u/ and back high lax /ʊ/ are considered as exceptional and “restricted to accents which are Anglicised” (Abercrombie 1979, ed. by McClure 1994, 81).

6.1.2 Realization of monophthongs in SSE

The quality of RP /ɪ/ in KIT words is variable in SSE, and we may perceive [ɛ]-like pronunciation; *kit* [ket] (CD 1). This phenomenon appears in utterances of younger generation and in casual speech (Giegerich 1992, 68). Around Glasgow area it may become almost central [ɜ]. However, it stays RP-like among the speakers of an educated

social class.

The distinction between TRAP and DRESS words may be eliminated. The vowel /ɑ/ may be restricted and the vowel /ε/ is realized in both TRAP/DRESS words.

5) *cattle* – *kettle* /kɛtl/

6) *bag* – *beg* /bɛg/

However, the pronunciation of the recorded speaker does not support this claim, speaker does contrast the TRAP/DRESS words; *cattle*, *kettle* [kɑtɫ, kɛtɫ], and *bag*, *beg* [bɑg, bɛg] (CD 3). In SSE, the phoneme /ε/ does not differentiate much from /e/ in terms of duration. Ladd's experiment attempted to demonstrate the division of /ε/ and /e/ into tense or lax group. The duration of these vowels was measured and as a result almost the same duration was registered. Still, according to Ladd /ε/ may be referred to as short and /e/ as long (2005).

The realization of the unstressed vowels in SSE is different from that in RP. Considering schwa from RP, its quality in SSE changes into high front [ɪ] when syllable final and between the two consonants (CD 4).

7) *pilot* [paɪɪt]

Although the recorded speaker realizes [ɪ] instead of schwa in *pilot*, he loses the vowel completely in the following two examples (CD 4).

8) *letter* [ɫɛtr]

9) *manner* [manɪ]

In COMMA words, schwa would be pronounced at the end of the word if it was pronounced by an RP speaker; nevertheless, a SSE speaker would pronounce the vowel as lax /ʌ/. However, the speakers from Edinburgh do distinguish schwa at the end of words as the RP speakers (CD 4).

10) *comma* [kʰɒmə]

11) *cinema* [sɪnəmə]

12) *America* [əmerɪkə]

The vowel at the end of HAPPY words is usually realized as [e] instead of [i] as in RP. Although it is possible to hear [ɪ] or [i] even in Scottish English, especially in the north-east, [e] is the most frequent (*lady* /lede/, *studied* /stʌded/). Nonetheless, our speaker has the realization at the end of HAPPY words rather RP-like (CD 4).

13) *happy* [hæpi]

14) *lady* [ledi]

15) *studied* [stʌdɪd]

In this section, let us discuss the distribution of phonemes /ɪ/ and /ë/ with respect to the speakers' geographical location and the social class.

Regarding Scottish working class, the vowel [ɪ] appears in the first syllables in words such as *never* [nɪvr], *clever* [klɪvr], *seven* [sɪvn], *twenty* [twɪnti], and many others (Wells 1982). Together with /ɛ/, /ɪ/ remains short before retroflex approximant (see section 7.3). The phoneme /ë/ is not a part of SSE vowel inventory. This vowel is placed between /ɪ/ and /ɛ/, and usually occurs in words such as NEVER (Abercrombie 1979, ed. by Stuart-Smith 2004, 59). In the north-east of Scotland, this phoneme is realized as front or central mid-low, and it differs from both [ɪ] as in *river* [rɪvr] or as in [ɛ] *sever* [sevr]. In the south-west it occurs in approximately 50 words, otherwise, it is almost missing. It has no counterpart in RP and it is distributed in stressed syllables purely; *bury* /bëri/, *devil* /dëvɪ/, *clever* /klëvr/, *twenty* /twënti/. However, our speaker does not realize /ë/ in *bury*, *devil*, *clever*, *twenty*, but rather [e]; [beri], [devɪ], [klɛvr], [twɛnti] (CD 4).

6.1.3 Duration of Scottish Vowels and the Scottish Vowel-Length Rule

Allophonic variation in vowel duration exists in both RP and SSE. However, the difference in duration between tense and lax vowels /i/- /ɪ/, /e/- /ɛ/, /ɑ/- /ʌ/ is vague in SSE (Giegerich 1992, 56). Yet the Scottish vowels may be perceived as shorter or longer when conditioned to the Scottish Vowel-Length Rule (SVLR from now on).

SVLR was generated from the combination of phonological, phonetic and morphological aspects. The length rule of Scottish vowels was formulated by A. J. Aitken, thus the Aitken's Law. Except the monophthongs /i/ and /u/ and the diphthong /ai/ which are the subjects of the SVLR in each dialect, the vowels which undergo the SVLR vary regionally.

Vowel duration in SSE varies according to certain environments. The long variants occur in the morpheme-final position, in verbs in past tense suffixed by *-d* (McClure 1977, ed. by Wells 1982). Therefore, *agreed* [əgrɪd] has a longer vowel than *greed* [grɪd]. The same rule is applied to pairs such as *need* [nɪd] and *kneed* [nɪd], *brood* [brʊd] and *brewed* [brʊd], *side* [saɪd] and *sighed* [saɪd], or *toad* [təd] and *towed* [təd]. However, with the exception of pairs *brood/rewed*, *side/sighed*, the recorded speaker's vowel-length is almost the same (CD 5).

Furthermore, longer vowels occur in words which are syllable final or where voiced fricatives /v, ð, z/ or /r/ follow the vowel. Let us now focus on the length contrast between the vowels followed by voiced or voiceless fricatives demonstrated on the minimal pairs as uttered by our speaker. The vowels are longer when they precede voiced fricatives or /r/; (CD 5).

16) *leave* – *leaf* [hiv] – [hɪf]

17) *breathe* – *brief* [brið] – [brɪf]

18) *phase* – *face* [fez] – [fes]

19) *beer* – *bee* [biər] – [bi]

The allophones [ɪ, ʌ, ɛ] and [ɐ] are short in every position even when in the context of SVLR, with [ɪ] being only in closed syllables. The short allophones further occur before

both voiced and voiceless stops, voiceless fricatives, and further, before nasals and /l/. The central [ɹ] is the subject of the SVLR and it becomes slightly longer in duration when before voiced fricatives or syllable final. Otherwise, it is realized as short and cannot be stressed (Ladd 2005).

All together, the allophonic vowel length in Scottish English is influenced by the neighbouring sounds. The high vowels, /i, u/, and the diphthong /ai/ are commonly longer when followed by a consonant plus suffix *-d*. The duration of the mentioned high vowels and the diphthong /ai/ is shorter when no consonant is inserted between them and the suffix (Scobbie, Turk, Hewlett 1999). Concerning other vowels, their duration is shorter in case of the following nasal or /l/. The vowels are longer in contexts of the following voiced fricatives (Gordeeva 2006).

6.2 Diphthongs

There are five diphthongs and three centering diphthongs in RP. SSE lacks the centering diphthong and it possesses the sequences of vowels plus /r/ instead. Following Wells' lexical sets, let us refer to SSE diphthongs according to the kind of lexical items they may be heard in. Thus, we will use the examples of PRICE, MOUTH and CHOICE words. A special class of diphthongs is covered by FACE and GOAT words.

First of all, let us focus on the shortening of RP diphthongs into monophthongs in SSE. The RP FACE/GOAT diphthongs /ei/ and /ou/ change their quality into monophthongal [e] and [o] in SSE (CD 1).

20) *face* [fes]

21) *goat* [got]

Nevertheless, it is not uncommon for some speakers to pronounce /ou/ in GOAT words.

The true diphthong /ai/ may be realized in three ways in SSE. It either stays [ai], or it may become [ɹi] or [ae], the first one being short. Each of these diphthongs may be used in PRICE words. The diphthong [ai] is found in contexts that require a long vowel,

further, in morpheme-final position (example 22)), and in suffixed words (examples 23), 24)); (CD 6).

22) *diet* [daiət]

23) *higher* [haiəɹ]

24) *shyness* [ʃainəs]

The variants of /ai/ also differ in their targets. For [ai], the target is lower and more back than for [Λi]. Further, [ai] has a similar quality in both open syllables and syllables suffixed by *-d*. For this reason it may be stated [ai] is the subject of the SVLR. However, the recorded speaker has a shorter version [Λi] even in position with the following suffix *-d*; *tried* [trΛid] (CD 6). Similarly to [ai], the diphthong [ae] appears in words that need a longer vowel, especially in front of a voiced fricative or /r/. The shorter version of PRICE diphthong [Λi] is required in positions other than in front of voiced fricatives or /r/. Nevertheless, [Λi] may be found in front of voiced /v/ in plural nouns; in other words, in such environments where [Λi] is otherwise regular in front of voiceless /f/. For the illustration serve the words recorded by our speaker (CD 6).

25) *wives* [wΛivz]

26) *five knives* [fΛiv nΛivz]

The MOUTH diphthong /aʊ/ may be realized in two ways; the diphthong quality in MOUTH words goes from [au] to [Λʌ]. The recorded speaker realizes the MOUTH diphthong as [au] (CD 8).

27) *mouse* [maʊθ]

All in all, the discussed diphthongs /ai/ and /aʊ/ have their starting points higher and more central than their counterparts in RP. Their realizations depend on the phonemic environment, and on morphology and the syllabic structure (Giegerich 1992, 54).

The realization of the CHOICE diphthong varies over three possibilities: [oi], [ɔi],

[ɔə]. Some Scottish speakers may also pronounce the CHOICE diphthong as [ʌi]. This diphthong is restricted to non-final position, and creates homophonous pairs of *vice* /vʌis/ and *voice* /vɔis/. Nevertheless, the recorded speaker pronounces the words contrastively; ***vice*** [vʌis], ***voice*** [vɔis] (CD 6).

7 Consonants

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d			k g	
Affricate					tʃ dʒ			
Nasal	m			n			ŋ	
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ		x	h
Approximant					r	j	ʌ w	
Lateral Approximant				l				

Table 8. SSE consonant inventory. See CD 7 for the sound files.

p	<i>pie</i>	b	<i>bye</i>
t	<i>tie</i>	d	<i>die</i>
k	<i>key</i>	g	<i>guy</i>
tʃ	<i>cheap</i>	dʒ	<i>jeep</i>
m	<i>my</i>		
n	<i>night</i>		
ŋ	<i>hang</i>		
f	<i>faint</i>	v	<i>vain</i>
θ	<i>thigh</i>	ð	<i>thy</i>
s	<i>see</i>	z	<i>zoo</i>
ʃ	<i>sheep</i>	ʒ	<i>vision</i>
ʌ	<i>which</i>	w	<i>wise</i>
h	<i>head</i>	x	<i>loch</i>
r	<i>raw</i>		
j	<i>yellow</i>		
l	<i>little</i>		

SSE consonant system does not differ much from system of RP; however, there are some phonemic differences between the two systems. In the following sections of this Chapter, the characteristics of SSE consonants together with segments which are not included in RP system of consonants will be presented.

7.1 /ɹ/ and /x/

The consonant /ɹ/, a voiceless labial fricative with a secondary velar articulation, is a unique segment for SSE. However, it may be also referred to as the voiceless counterpart of /w/, and therefore be labelled as a voiceless approximant (see Table 8). The consonant /ɹ/ is solely distributed to *wh*-words, it appears in the onset of a syllable but its distribution is restricted to the consonant clusters. In some contexts, /ɹ/ may be regarded as a cluster of /h/ plus /w/. Consequently, it would not be considered as a member of SSE consonant inventory.

At this point, let us comment on the contrast between the voiceless /ɹ/ and its voiced counterpart /w/; the voiced velar approximant.

The contrast between /w/ and /ɹ/ is supported by the minimal pairs in Scottish English. This distinction between /w/ and /ɹ/ is absent in most of other English accents, leaving /w/ as a phoneme with no counterpart. The pairs such as *whales* and *Wales*, *Whin* and *win* would be considered homophonous in accents other than Scottish. In SSE, they make up minimal pairs (Carr 1999, 136). However, the merger of /w/ and /ɹ/ with result of /w/ is not uncommon for Scottish speakers, especially for younger generation which is influenced by RP. The recorded speaker realizes the pairs in 24) and 25) as homophonous (CD 8). Nevertheless, the contrast of /w/ and /ɹ/ is still very frequent.

28) *whales* – *Wales* [wiəls] – [wiəls]

29) *Whin* – *win* [wɪn] – [wɪn]

Despite its low frequency, usage, and the fact it is absent in other accents of English, the voiceless velar fricative /x/ is included in SSE consonant inventory. Its quality may be weakened after high back vowels and thus it becomes devoiced. Most typically, it is distributed to word-final positions, for example in *loch* [lɒx] (CD 7), or to word-central positions. Furthermore, it expands to proper names and surnames, *Tulloch* [tʌlɒx], *Auchtermuchty* [ɔxtərməxti] (CD 8), to names of places, and to loan words from Gaelic (*broch, loch*).

SSE preserves the pronunciation of /x/ in the foreign words which are spelled with “ch”. Some words including /x/ had been borrowed from SSE to be used even in standard form of English. Even SSE had borrowed some words with /x/ from other languages and eventually used them in specific linguistic contexts.

Although /x/ is still very important for many speakers of SSE, the younger generation of Scottish speakers would have difficulties to even come up with some words that would include this phoneme (Scobbie, Stuart-Smith 2006, 95). Among such speakers it is quite common to merge /x/ with voiceless velar plosive /k/. The realization of /x/ as /k/ is prominent with the speakers of working class and Edinburgh and Glasgow areas (Stuart-Smith 2004, 63).

The consonant /h/ may take on the quality of /x/. It may gain a velar fricative quality when syllable initial. According to Scobbie and Stuart-Smith, /x/ in coda position and /h/ in onset position could be the allophones of the same phoneme. When in these positions, they actually belong to the same complementary distribution (2008, 95).

7.2 Stops

Although the syllable initial /p, t, k/ are aspirated in RP, they have very little or no aspiration in SSE. Nevertheless, the aspiration is not uncommon for the middle-class speakers. For example, Stuart-Smith (2004, 62) showed the aspiration was shorter with a working class person; however, the middle class speaker had a considerable amount of aspiration with voiceless stops. Also speakers from Glasgow aspirate the stops. As a

member of the Scottish middle class, the recorded speaker does aspirate the stops (CD 7).

30) *pie* [p^hai]

31) *tie* [t^hai]

32) *key* [k^hi]

As a result of Gaelic influence, the place of articulation of plosives /t, d/ may vary from alveolar to dental in SSE (Wells 1982, 408). For example, the stop is dental when /l/ precedes it. Consequently, the lateral becomes dental as well; *cold* [kɔɫd̪] (CD 9).

The *t*-glottaling is a characteristic feature of the Central Lowlands of Scotland, Glasgow, but it is almost absent in southern regions. Regarding the social class distinction, it is typical for lower class, optional with the middle class, and restricted with the upper class speakers. It occurs in non-initial position or it may appear in stressed syllable (Stuart-Smith 2004, 62). Unexpectedly, the recorded speaker does not realize the glottal stop in the stressed syllables, but a schwa instead; *guitar* [gɪəɹ], *hotel* [həet̪] (CD 9).

The realization of glottal reinforcement is not uncommon for Scottish speakers who hereby insert the glottal stop after a plosive followed by a vowel.

33) *happy* [hapʔe]

34) *turkey* [tʌrkʔe]

The voiced plosives do have a very little effect on the vowel duration conversely to the voiced fricatives on which we will concentrate in the following section. Hence, the vowel duration is similar when followed by either voiced or voiceless plosive.

7.3 Fricatives

This section concentrates on fricatives. The function of the voiced fricatives in the SVLR has been already discussed in section 6.1.3. Let us repeat that the vowels are longer in duration when followed by voiced fricatives /v, ð, z/; such as in *seized*, *lose*

[sɪzd, lʌz]. Our speaker realizes the diphthong in *rise* [rɪɪz] as short despite the following voiced fricative (CD 9). For further samples see CD 5.

The voiced dental fricative /ð/ changes its quality into a single tap [ɾ] against the alveolar ridge when syllable initial and in between two vowels (*brother*). Further, /ð/ is absent in dialects of Orkney and Shetlands. Therefore, its voiceless counterpart /θ/ is used in environments where /ð/ is pronounced otherwise (Wells 1982, 408). Additionally, /θ/ may be realized as /s/ when it occurs at the end of the words.

35) *mouth* [mʌθs]

36) *both* [bɒs]

In the pronunciation of speakers from urban areas, the voiceless dental fricative /θ/ may create a sequence with /r/, and the pronunciation changes to [ʃɹ] such as in words *thriller*, *thrash*, or *three*. However, the pronunciation may remain /θ/-like (Wells 1982, 410). Wells' claim is supported by the pronunciation of our speaker (CD 9).

37) *mouth* [mʌuθ]

38) *both* [boʊθ]

39) *thriller* [θɹɪlɹ]

40) *thrash* [θɹʌʃ]

41) *three* [θɹi]

7.4 Velarization, yod-coalescence, yod-dropping, h-dropping

The lateral approximant in RP is velarized when in syllable final positions and when after vowels. In SSE it tends to be velarized in every position (CD 9).

42) *ladder* [tʌdɹ]

43) *police* [pɹɪsɪs]

44) *plough* [pɹʌʊ]

45) *cool* [k^huɹ]

Yod-dropping is usual in SSE and typical after /l/ and /s/. Yod-coalescence is not often marked in SSE (Wells 1982, 412).

With the exception of unstressed personal pronouns (*him, her*) and auxiliaries, the *h*-dropping is not prominent in SSE (Stuart-Smith 2004, 64).

7.6 Rhoticity

It is understood that two types of English are distinguished according to their rhoticity, in other words, the presence or absence of post-vocalic /r/. RP, Australian and New Zealand English, together with the accents of the east coast and the south of America are classified as non-rhotic dialects. A rhotic dialect preserves /r/ in word-final positions before a pause or before a consonant. Beside the most prominent rhotic dialects of General American and SSE, the dialects of the west of England are rhotic as well (Giegerich 1992, 63).

As a rhotic dialect, SSE lacks the centering diphthongs /ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/ which are otherwise found in RP. RP diphthongs lose their post-vocalic /r/ in order to create a glide from vowel towards schwa, whereas the post-vocalic /r/ is retained in SSE.

In SSE, /r/ is allophonically realized either as retroflex approximant [ɻ], or post-alveolar approximant [ɹ]. In some forms of Scottish English it may be realized as trill [r], or as a single tap [ɾ] against the alveolar ridge. According to Stuart-Smith (2004, 65), the most typical is the retroflex approximant [ɻ], although the speakers of SSE are capable to produce all of the four allophones.

When in coda position, /r/ is vocalized or it is completely lost. On the contrary, the recorded speaker pronounces the post-vocalic /r/ as a retroflex in *far* 46), *war* 47), and as a trill in *moor* 48); (CD 10).

46) *far* [fɑɻ]

47) *war* [wɔɻ]

48) *moor* [mɹr]

When the consonant /r/ appears between two vowels, it is realized as a tap [ɾ]; (CD 10).

49) *agree* [əgrɪ]

This is also true for /r/ which is inserted between a consonant and a vowel (CD 10).

50) *sorry* [sɒrɪ]

The consonant /r/ is pronounced as a post-alveolar approximant or retroflex approximant when it appears between vowel and consonant 51) or when syllable final and after a vowel 52); (CD 10).

51) *word* [wɜrd]

52) *care* [ker]

Let us now examine the three vowels which precede /r/; /ɪ/ as in *dirt* or *kirk*, /ɛ/ as in *perk* but also in *bird*, /ʌ/ as in *hurt* or *work*. These three vowels are considered elements of the phonemic inventory of the middle class.

Wells claims the realizations of vowels before /r/ differ regionally (1982, 407). The standard form of Scottish English has [ɛr] in words such as *perk* and *heard*, [ɪr] in words *dirt* and *bird*. The sequence [ʌr] is pronounced in words such as *hurt* and *word*. In the utterance of the working class of Glasgow and its surroundings, [ɛr] occurs in PERT and HEARD words and the difference between [ɪr] and [ʌr] is neutralized in order to produce [ʌr]. Edinburgh speakers lose this distinction between /ɪr, ɛr, ʌr/ and /ɜr/, instead they have [ɜ] in *perk*, *heard*, *dirt*, *bird*, *hurt*, *word*. Wells terms this neutralization the NURSE merger; the words *dirt*, *perk*, *hurt*, *bird*, *heard*, *word* rhyme (1982, 407). The recorded speaker's pronunciation demonstrates Wells' logic on the examples 55), 57), and 58); (CD 10).

53) *dirt* [dɜrt]

54) *perk* [pɜrk]

55) *bird* [bɜd]

56) *hurt* [hɜrt]

57) *heard* [hɜd]

58) *words* [wɜds]

Concerning other Scottish regions, the vowels /ɪ, ε, ʌ/ may be pronounced as a single [ɜ] (McClure 1994, 83).

To conclude with, despite some regional variations, the prevailing majority of Scottish speakers have the triple merger of /ɪr, εr, ʌr/.

7.7 Voicing Assimilation

In this section, the voicing assimilation will be briefly discussed despite its low occurrence in SSE.

The assimilation of /s/ is an exceptional feature possessed by Scottish speakers only (Wells 1982, 412). Consider the example 55).

59) *most valuable* /mɒz.vəl.jəbl/

The consonant /s/ of *most* changes into the voiced sound under the influence of the following voiced fricative. The *t*-elision is perceptible at the end of a word which is followed by another word beginning with a voiced sound. Nonetheless, the recorded speaker does not assimilate the voiceless sound with respect to its following voiced sound (CD 11).

60) *most valuable* [mɒʊst vəl.jəbəl]

8 Prosody

All together, the prosodic (or suprasegmental) features of a language are created by the combination of pitch, length and loudness (Cruttenden 2008, 51). This Chapter and its following parts are covered with the suprasegmental features of SSE. The most distinct prosodic features of SSE will be compared to RP.

Above all, the works by John C. Wells served as the background sources. Unfortunately, the amount of publications concerning Scottish prosody is not sufficient (Aitken 1984, 102).

8.1 Syllabification

Although the prosodic features of SSE are not really different from those in RP, the process of syllabification operating in SSE is altered. It is most palpable with the phrasal verbs; a consonant at the end of one word in a closed syllable tends to be syllabicated with the following vowel of the subsequent word. In RP, the consonant tends to be placed with the stressed syllable. A clear example of a different syllabification in SSE is presented by Wells (1982). The words *an aim* and *a name* bear the same syllabification in SSE, thus, /ə.nem/ for the both of them. Furthermore, such examples may be found in *put up* /pu.tʌp/ or *St Andrew* /sn.tandru/ (Stuart-Smith 2004, 66). The pronunciation of the recorded speaker sustains both Wells' and Stuart-Smith's statements (CD 11).

61) *an aim – a name* [ə.nem] – [ə.nem]

62) *put up* [pu.tʌp]

63) *St Andrew* [sen.tandru]

8.2 Stress

According to Wells, the stress pattern varies across English accents only with minor differences, otherwise, the underlying principle traverses each English accent (1982, 87).

SSE stresses some verbs differently than RP. While RP has a tendency to stress the first syllable in verbs suffixed by *-ize* and *-ate* (*criticize* /'kɪtɪsaɪz/, *duplicate*

/ˈdʌplɪkət/), SSE stresses these verbs on their second syllables; Our speaker stresses the second syllable in *criticize*, but the first syllable in *duplicate* (CD 11).

64) *criticize* [ˌkrɪtɪsˈaɪz]

65) *duplicate* [ˈdʒʊplɪkət]

Nevertheless, both RP and SSE distinguish between nouns and verbs by stressing the second syllable in the case of a verb and on the first syllable in case of a noun (Wells 1982).

8.3 Intonation

Let us begin with Cruttenden's universally agreed formulation concerning the continuity between pitch and intonation (1997, 5): "The pitch is the principal perceptual correlate of intonation."

The intonation patterns are very similar in almost all regions of the United Kingdom. However, the northern regions of England, the cities in particular, together with Belfast and Glasgow show rather different intonation from RP. The speakers from the mentioned locations have rising intonation in declarative sentences (Cruttenden 2008, 289). The falling intonation is palpable in declaratives and questions in the utterances of the most of the remaining Scottish regions (Cruttenden 1997, ed. by Stuart-Smith 2004). Concerning other areas of Scotland, the series of falls (or rise-falls) with one fall on each onset and another fall on nucleus is very common (Wells 1982).

The sequence of rise-falls is prominent with accented syllables. Concerning *wh*-questions, we perceive the sequence of rise-fall and low-rise, and finally, the sequence of mid-fall and rise-fall is prominent for *yes/no* questions (Wells 1982).

8.4 Rhythm

The stress pattern of a language is probably the most crucial factor influencing rhythm (Wells 1982, 87). According to Abercrombie (1979), rhythm is one of the major factors which create a particular accent.

Unlike other languages which are regarded as syllable-timed languages, RP is considered as a stressed-time language where the stressed syllables tend to occur at

regular intervals of time. Rhythm of SSE is not really regular, in disyllabic words the first syllable is short and the second is long (Abercrombie 1979, ed. by Stuart-Smith 2004). Stuart-Smith supports this notion of irregularity by her own experience when instructing rhythm to Scottish students who produce the rhythmical pattern as mentioned earlier (2004, 66).

9 Transcriptions

The first section of this Chapter is covered with a brief curriculum of the speaker who recorded all of the samples which were used in the thesis. In the subsequent paragraphs, the phonemic and allophonic transcriptions of “The North Wind and the Sun” (CD 12) are provided.

9.1 Introduction of the Speaker

The audio files that were used for the Illustration of SSE were recorded by a 25-year-old male speaker with a middle class background.

He was educated at public primary school; afterwards, he attended the private secondary school, and finally, he received the Masters degree at St Andrews University. Nowadays, he is working in finance, banking, insurance, and actuarial sector in Bristol, England.

The speaker grew up in Dunfermline, located on the coastal fringe of Fife, north-west of Edinburgh. At the age of 10, he moved to Edinburgh. For the past three years, he has been living in Bristol, England.

9.2 Phonemic Transcription

ðə 'nɔ:ɪf 'wɪnd ənnə 'sæn wɛr dɪs'pju:tɪŋk 'hwaɪf wæn wɒz ðə 'strɒŋl hwen ə 'tɹævələɪ k
em ə,lɒŋ 'ɹæp ɪn ə 'wɔ:ɪm 'klɒk. ðe ə'gɪd ðe ðə 'wæn hæ 'fɜ:st sək'sɪdɪd ɪn 'mekɪŋ ðə 't
ɹævələɪ ,tek hɪz 'klɒk ɒf ʃʊd bi kɒn,sɪdɪdɪv 'strɒŋl ðen ði 'ɑ:ðl. 'ðen ðə 'nɔ:ɪf wɪnd 'blæ
ez 'hɑ:ɪd ez hɪ 'kæd bʌ ðə 'mɔ:l hɪ blæ ðə ,mɔ:l 'klɒzli dɪd ðə 'tɹævələɪ 'fʊld hɪz ,klɒk ə'r
ɒnd ɪm, ən ə 'lɪs ðə 'nɔ:ɪf wɪnd ,gev ʌp ði e'tempt. ðen ðə 'sæn ʃaɪnd aʊt 'wɔ:ɪmli ən
ə'mɪdɪəli ðə 'tɹævələɪ 'tʌk hɪz 'klɒk ɒf. ən sɔ ðə 'nɔ:ɪf wɪnd wɒz ɒ'blɪdɪzd tʊ kən'fes ð
e ðə 'sæn wɒz ðə 'strɒŋl ɒ ðə 'tʌ.

9.3 Allophonic Transcription

ðə 'nɔ:lf 'wɪnd ənne 'sæn weɪ dɪs'pju:tɪŋk 'hwaɪf wæn wɒz ðə 'strɒŋɪ hwen ə 'tʃævnəɪ k
em ə,lɒŋ 'jæp^t m ə 'wɔ:lm 'klo:k'. ðe ə'grɪd ðe ðə 'wɔ:n hæ 'fɜ:s' sək'sɪdɪd m 'mek^hɪŋ ð
ə 'tʃævnəɪ t^hek hɪz 'klo:k ɒf ʃʌd bi kɒn,sɪdɪd 'strɒŋɪ ðen ði 'ɑ:ð. 'ðen ðə 'nɔ:lf wɪnd 'b
hæ ez 'hɑ:ɪd ez hi 'kænd bʌⁿ ðə 'mɔ:l hi blæ ðə ,mɔ:l 'klo:zɪ dɪd ðə 'tʃævnəɪ 'fʌɪd hɪz 'klo:
k ə'rɒŋd m, ən ə 'lɑ:sⁿ ðə 'nɔ:lf wɪnd ,geɪv ʌp ði e'tem^pt. ðen ðə 'sæn ʃaɪnd ʌv? 'wɔ:lm
i ən ə'mɪdɪəli ðə 'tʃævnəɪ 'tæk hɪz 'klo:k ɒf. ən sɔ ðə 'nɔ:lf wɪnd wɒz ɒ'bɛlɪdʒd tu kən'
fes ðe ðə 'sæn wɒz ðə 'strɒŋɪ ɒ ðə 'tʃæ.

9.4 Orthographic Transcription

The North Wind and the Sun were disputing which was the stronger, when a traveller came along wrapped in a warm cloak. They agreed that the one who first succeeded in making the traveller take his cloak off should be considered stronger than the other. Then the North Wind blew as hard as he could, but the more he blew the more closely did the traveller fold his cloak around him, and at last the North Wind gave up the attempt. Then the Sun shone out warmly, and immediately the traveller took off his cloak. And so the North Wind was obliged to confess that the Sun was the stronger of the two.

10 Conclusion

Journals of the International Phonetic Association, alternatively *Handbook of IPA*, aim to provide standard representations of languages in their Illustrations. These comprise consonant and vowel inventories of a particular language along with the possible allophonic realizations exposed on the sets of words, and further, the prosodic systems of that language. In order to support the Illustrations, the given language (or accent) is supported by the audio file with both allophonic and phonemic transcriptions.

The goal of the thesis was to provide an Illustration of Standard Scottish English which contribution is not included in JIPA. After the acquaintance with the form and content of the Journals and the contributions made by notable phoneticians, I approached the description of Standard Scottish English itself. The compressed Illustration of SSE, which could be included in JIPA, is attached to the Appendix.

The thesis is considered as descriptive; on that account, the first three chapters are assumed to be only a lead-in to the matter of SSE. Furthermore, we need to mention the description and definition of RP was avoided as it was assumed the reader is familiar with the matter. On the other hand, a comparison between RP and SSE was often drawn in order to emphasize the difference and uniqueness of SSE.

First of all, the crucial point before the analysis of SSE was to comprehend the distinction between Scots and SSE. Nowadays, Scots is regarded as a regional dialect of the standard form of English by numerous both English and non-English speakers. However, we need to understand it actually existed as a language and it was only degraded to a place of a dialect because of the historical development and the influence of the English language onto it. Nonetheless, SSE still persist the traces and the phonetic rules which may be also found in Scots.

One of the most essential features of SSE is the allophonic vowel duration which is subordinated to the specific rule of the phonemic context. The rule was defined by A. J. Aitken and it is focused on the neighbouring voiced fricatives and approximant /r/ which affect the vowel-length.

Another specific feature of SSE is the retaining of /r/ in the post-vocalic position. This feature distinguishes SSE from RP, but it resembles GA.

The present thesis is structured on a similar basis as the Illustrations of JIPA; however, the succession of the inventories begins with the vowel inventory. The range

of rules for the vowels and their actual realizations are quite extensive and it was necessary to focus on this matter in detail. The consonant system of SSE and its representations do not differ much from the standard form of English, and only minor changes are apprehended when compared to RP. Nevertheless, an attention is paid to such sounds which are specific only for Scottish English and its varieties. The subsequent part of the thesis is covered with the prosodic system of SSE but it does not differ much from the RP one. The description of SSE is closed by the recording of the native speaker and its consequent transcriptions. The speaker's accent is perceived as Edinburgh-like; further, the accent is distinguished according to the speaker's middle class background. All in all, the speaker shows at least some features of SSE.

All together, we are able to conclude that SSE is a very specific accent of English. We need to bear in mind that it is not facile to delimit the borders of the actual standard form of Scottish English. As such, the accent varies over Scottish regions as well as its speakers, social classes, urban and rural areas. In spite of the great influence of the standard form of English, it retained the features of the former language Scots. Scots was used at the Scottish court and it was the language of law and government up to the 18th century. The most importantly, its features have left the contemporary form of SSE unique.

10 Závěr

Tato práce, která je založena na formálních požadavcích příspěvků v *Journals of the International Phonetic Association*, se zabývá standardní skotskou angličtinou. Akademické ilustrace v JIPA se zaměřují na světové jazyky nebo přízvuky daného jazyka z lingvistického hlediska. Mezi příspěvky, které se týkají anglického jazyka, jsou zastoupeny standardní formy britské a americké angličtiny. Do skupiny těchto ustavených standardních anglických akcentů je zahrnuta i standardní skotská angličtina, která v příspěvcích Fonetické asociace chybí. Ilustrace skotské angličtiny je ve shrnuté podobě uvedena v příloze.

Skotská angličtina je mnohými považována za regionální dialekt angličtiny, nikoliv za zavedený anglický přízvuk. Skotská angličtina může být také v mnohých případech zaměňována za skotštinu, jazyk, který ztratil na své důležitosti kvůli velkému vlivu angličtiny. Skotština byla ponížena na regionální dialekt, kterým se mluvilo pouze na jihu Skotska. Ačkoliv skotština, která ve Skotsku existovala jako úřední jazyk až do osmnáctého století, ztratila svůj původní význam, její dopad na skotskou výslovnost je znatelný.

Specifické rysy skotštiny spolu s pravidly pro samohlásky a souhlásky se zachovaly i v dnešní podobě skotské angličtiny. Jedním ze základních rysů skotské angličtiny je alofonická délka samohlásek, která je podřízena danému fonetickému prostředí. Takzvané pravidlo délky skotských samohlásek bylo poprvé definováno profesorem A. J. Aitkenem a soustředí se na znělé frikativy, které následují samohlásky a určují jejich délku. Dalším specifickým znakem skotské angličtiny je na rozdíl od britské výslovnosti užití fonému /r/ v pozicích po samohlásce.

Ačkoliv má výslovnost skotské angličtiny společné rysy ve všech skotských regionech, je velmi složité určit, jaká forma je tou standardní především kvůli velkému množství regionálních dialektů. Přesto lze dokázat, že standardní formu skotské angličtiny si zachovává střední společenská vrstva a mluvčí z městského prostředí. Výslovnost skotské angličtiny může být dále rozdělena podle věkových kategorií.

Úvodní kapitola nás seznamuje nejen s formou a obsahem JIPA, ale také s jejich minulostí a dalším vývojem. V kapitole je dále rozebrána *Handbook of IPA* a její struktura, která se příliš neliší od struktury JIPA, ovšem její příspěvky se omezují pouze na základní informace daného jazyka či přízvuku. Druhá kapitola ve zkratce pojednává o vývoji anglického jazyka. Po krátkém historickém exkurzu je věnována vývoji

skotského přízvuku, který byl ovlivněn anglickým přízvukem zejména v době reformace. Kapitola dále uvádí rozdíl mezi skotštinou a standardní skotskou angličtinou. Čtvrtá kapitola se zaměřuje na samotnou podobu standardní skotské angličtiny. Následuje stručný výčet základních znaků skotské angličtiny v porovnání se skotštinou. Od páté kapitoly se zaměříme na Ilustraci samotnou. V úvodu je probírán samohláskový systém SSE pomocí schémat a slov, ve kterých se daný foném vyskytuje. Zbytek kapitoly tvoří pravidla pro skotské jednoduché hlásky a dvojhlásky, přičemž vybrané problémy jsou porovnávány s RP. Následující kapitola se týká souhlásek. Na rozdíl od samohlásek se pravidla pro souhlásky tolik neliší od RP, přesto na jisté rozdíly narazit můžeme. Osmá kapitola se věnuje prosodickému systému SSE, který se také od RP příliš neodlišuje. Závěrečná kapitola je uvedena stručným životopisem rodilého mluvčího, jehož nahrávka krátkého textu byla dále fonemicky a alofonicky transkribována. Z hotové transkripce je patrné, že mluvčí, který pochází ze střední společenské vrstvy a většinu svého života prožil v Edinburghu, disponuje znaky standardní skotské angličtiny.

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12 Appendix: Standard Scottish English: An Illustration for JIPA

The purpose of the present Illustration is to provide the description of the pronunciation of Standard Scottish English. By virtue of great range of regional variations it is rather difficult to determine the standardized form of Scottish English. However, it may be defined as the accent of the middle class and the speakers from urban areas, from Edinburgh and Glasgow in particular, and the speakers of Central Scotland.

12.1 Consonants

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d			k g	
Affricate					tʃ dʒ			
Nasal	m			n			ŋ	
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ		x	h
Approximant					r	j	ɹ w	
Lateral Approximant				l				

p	<i>pie</i>	b	<i>bye</i>
t	<i>tie</i>	d	<i>die</i>
k	<i>key</i>	g	<i>guy</i>
tʃ	<i>cheap</i>	dʒ	<i>jeep</i>
m	<i>my</i>		
n	<i>night</i>		
ŋ	<i>hang</i>		
f	<i>faint</i>	v	<i>vain</i>

θ	<i>thigh</i>	ð	<i>thy</i>
s	<i>see</i>	z	<i>zoo</i>
ʃ	<i>sheep</i>	ʒ	<i>vision</i>
ɹ	<i>which</i>	w	<i>wise</i>
h	<i>head</i>	x	<i>loch</i>
r	<i>raw</i>		
j	<i>yellow</i>		
l	<i>little</i>		

In spite of very little differences from RP consonant inventory, there are some phonemes which are unique for SSE consonant system.

One of the unique sounds of SSE is the voiceless labial fricative symbolized as /ɸ/. It is distributed to *wh*- words or to the onset of a syllable, and it does not make up the consonant clusters. The symbol may be used even for /h/ plus /w/ sequences in certain contexts; consequently, it could not be considered a member of SSE consonant inventory.

At this point, let us comment on the contrast between the voiceless /ɸ/ and its voiced counterpart /w/; the voiced velar approximant. The contrast between /w/ and /ɸ/ is supported by the minimal pairs in Scottish English. This distinction between /w/ and /ɸ/ is absent in majority of English accents, therefore, /w/ in such accents is a phoneme with no counterpart. The pairs such as *whales* and *Wales*, *Whin* and *win* would be considered homophonous in accents other than Scottish. In SSE, they make up minimal pairs (Carr 1999, 136). However, the merger of /w/ and /ɸ/ with result of /w/ is not uncommon for Scottish speakers, especially for younger generation which is influenced by RP. Nevertheless, the contrast of /w/ and /ɸ/ is still very frequent.

Despite the velar fricative /x/ is absent in other English accents although such speakers would pronounce it as [k]. It is distributed to word final or word central positions, and it appears in proper names, names of places, and loan words from Gaelic (*loch*, *broch*). Its pronunciation is preserved in foreign words originally spelled with

“*ch*”. In rural and urban areas, it is realized as [k].

The voiceless stops are commonly aspirated in RP; however, there is no or little aspiration of stops in SSE. As a result of Gaelic influence, the place of articulation of plosives /t, d/ may vary from alveolar to dental in SSE (Wells 1982, 408). For example, the stop is dental when /l/ precedes it. Consequently, the lateral becomes dental as well; *cold* [kɔɫd]. The *t*-glottaling is a characteristic feature of the Central Lowlands of Scotland, Glasgow, but it is almost absent in southern regions. Regarding the social class distinction, it is typical for lower class, optional with the middle class, and restricted with the upper class speakers. It occurs in non-initial position or it may appear in stressed syllable (Stuart-Smith 2004, 62). The glottal reinforcement is not unusual in SSE. The glottal stop /ʔ/ is inserted between the plosive and the following vowel (*happy, turkey*).

Concerning fricatives, the voiced segments make their preceding vowels longer in duration. Such vowel-lengthening is a matter of Scottish Vowel-Length Rule about which in section 13.2. The voiced dental fricative /ð/ may be realized as a single tap when syllable initial position or between two vowels. Moreover, it is substituted by its voiceless counterpart /θ/ in the variety of Orkney and Shetlands. In urban pronunciation, the voiceless /θ/ may be reduced before /r/ and the whole sequence is perceived as /ʃr/ (*thriller, three, thrash*).

The lateral /l/ is velarized in every position. Yod-dropping is common in SSE after /l/ and /s/, but the yod-coalescence is almost absent. Regarding *h*-dropping, it appears in unstressed pronouns and auxiliaries, otherwise it is not really prominent.

As a rhotic dialect, SSE retains the post-vocalic /r/. Unlike in RP, there are no centering diphthongs /ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/ in SSE. The possible realizations of /r/ range from retroflex approximant, post-alveolar approximant, tap (between the two vowels or between consonant and vowel), trill. The retroflex and the post-alveolar approximant are distributed between vowel and consonant, or when syllable final and after a vowel (*care*). The retroflex approximant is the most typical pronunciation of /r/.

12.2 Vowels

The vocalic system of SSE is a matter of heated debates. At this point, let us compare the vowel inventories of SSE as they are presented by Wells (1982) and Giegerich (1992).

i	<i>fleece</i>
ɪ	<i>kit</i>
e	<i>face</i>
ɛ	<i>dress</i>
æ	<i>price</i>
u	<i>foot, goose</i>
o	<i>goat</i>
ʌ	<i>strut</i>
ɔ	<i>lot, cloth,</i> <i>thought</i>
a	<i>trap, bath, palm</i>

Table 1. Wells (1982).

i	<i>beat</i>
ɪ	<i>bit</i>
e	<i>bait</i>
ɛ	<i>bet</i>
a	<i>psalm, Sam</i>
u	<i>pool, pull</i>
o	<i>boat</i>
ʌ	<i>butt</i>
ɔ	<i>caught, cot</i>

Table 2. Giegerich (1992).

Giegerich's vocalic inventory comprises of 9 phonemes /i, ɪ, e, ɛ, a, ɔ, o, u, ʌ/ (Table 2), additionally there is also the unstressed vowel /ə/ (1992, 46). Wells' SSE vowel inventory moreover includes /æ/, the segment that undergoes merging with /a/ in most varieties of Scottish English (Table 1). Although RP possesses phonemic pairs oppositions, in both Wells' and Giegerich's vowel inventories there is only one member of pairs. The loss of the vowel oppositions is the result of merging; the process which most of the vocalic segments undergo in SSE.

The FACE and GOAT words are presented by the same symbols by both Wells and Giegerich; RP diphthongal realizations of *face* and *goat* (Wells) or *bait* and *boat* (Giegerich) are shortened into monophthongs in SSE, thus *face* /fes/, *goat* /got/, *bait* /bet/, *boat* /bot/.

In this paragraph, the absence of phonemic contrast in SSE will be discussed.

The distinction between PALM and TRAP words is not made in SSE. The vowels /æ/ and /ɑ/ are merged together into [a] or [ɑ] depending on the phonemic environment. The FOOT and GOOSE merger results in single /u/ as presented by Wells and Giegerich, nevertheless, it is common to perceive a fronted [ʊ] in Scottish pronunciation. The pair of LOT and THOUGHT has the phonemic contrast lost in SSE and /ɔ/ is pronounced in both words. Yet the middle class speakers may retain the phonemic contrasts.

Realization of some monophthongs is not the same as in RP. For instance, the quality of the vowel in KIT words is often more open and the pronunciation is almost [ɛ] or it is closer to schwa. Glasgow speakers pronounce this vowel as [ɜ]. The vowel [ɪ] is perceived in such words where RP speakers pronounce /ɛ/; *never* [nɪvr].

Regarding schwa, its quality changes into /ɪ/ when syllable final and between two consonants; *pilot*, *letter* [paɪlɪt], [lɛtɪr]. The vowel at the end of COMMA words is apprehended as schwa in RP; however, the pronunciation of this vowel is [ʌ] in SSE; *cinema* [sɪnəməʌ]. The quality of the vowel at the end of HAPPY words may be realized in three ways; either as [ɪ] or [i], but it is not uncommon for Scottish speakers to pronounce [e] instead; *lady* [lede].

In the following Tables 3 and 4, an overview of SSE diphthongs is presented.

ʌi	<i>price</i>
ʌu	<i>mouth</i>
ɒɪ	<i>choice</i>

Table 3. Wells (1982).

aɪ	<i>price</i>
aʊ	<i>mouth</i>
ɔɪ	<i>choice</i>

Table 4. Giegerich (1992).

All together, we notice that SSE diphthongs are interpreted differently by Wells and Giegerich. Both variants from Table 3 and 4 are possible due to the complementary distribution. The diphthong /ʌi/ is distributed in such environment which requires a shorter vowel. Conversely, /aɪ/ is required in a long vowel environment. The

realizations of /ɒɪ/ and /ɔɪ/ depend on the particular variety of Scottish English as well as /ʌu/ and /aʊ/.

Allophonic variation in vowel duration exists in both RP and SSE. However, the difference in duration between tense and lax vowels /i/- /ɪ/, /e/ - /ɛ/, /ɑ/ - /ʌ/ is vague in SSE (Giegerich 1992, 56). Yet the Scottish vowels may be perceived as shorter or longer when conditioned to the Scottish Vowel-Length Rule (SVLR from now on).

SVLR was generated from the combination of phonological, phonetic and morphological aspects. The length rule of Scottish vowels was formulated by A. J. Aitken, thus the Aitken's Law. Except the monophthongs /i/ and /u/ and the diphthong /ai/ which are the subjects of the SVLR in each dialect, the vowels which undergo the SVLR vary regionally.

Vowel duration in SSE varies due to phonemic environment of vowels. The long variants occur in morpheme-final position, in words suffixed by *-d*, further, in words where voiced fricatives /v, ð, z/ or /r/ follow the vowel, and when syllable open. Only the vowels /ɪ, ʌ, ɛ/ and or unrounded central vowel /ɐ/ (Carr 1999, 158) are short in every position, with /ɪ/ being only in the closed syllables. Short allophones precede both voiced and voiceless stops, voiceless fricatives, nasals and /l/.

The morphologically simpler word has a vowel of shorter duration. Regarding *greed* and *agreed* opposition, the allophone in *greed* is shorter than that in *agreed*. The longer variant occurs in verbs suffixed by *-d* in past tense. The same rule is applied on pairs such as *need* and *kneed*, *brood* and *brewed*, *side* and *sighed*, or *toad* and *towed*.

The central [ɐ] is the subject of the SVLR and it becomes slightly longer in duration when before voiced fricatives or syllable final. Otherwise, it is realized as short and cannot be stressed (Ladd 2005).

There are five diphthongs and three centering diphthongs in RP. SSE lacks the centering diphthong and it possesses the sequences of vowels plus /r/ instead. Following Wells' lexical sets, let us refer to SSE diphthongs according to the kind of lexical items they may be heard in. Thus, we will use the examples of PRICE, MOUTH and CHOICE words. A special class of diphthongs is covered by FACE and GOAT words.

First of all, let us focus on the shortening of RP diphthongs into monophthongs in SSE. The RP FACE/GOAT diphthongs /ei/ and /ou/ change their quality into

monophthongal [e] and [o] in SSE. Nevertheless, it is not uncommon for some speakers to pronounce [ou] in GOAT words.

The diphthong /ai/ may be realized in three ways in SSE. It either stays [ai], or it may become [Λi] or [ae], the first one being short. Each of these diphthongs may be used in PRICE words. The diphthong [ai] is found in contexts that require a long vowel, further, in morpheme-final position, in suffixed words. The variants of /ai/ also differ in their targets. For [ai], the target is lower and more back than for [Λi]. Further, [ai] has a similar quality in both open syllables and syllables suffixed by *-d*. For this reason it may be stated [ai] is the subject of the SVLR. The diphthong [ae] appears in words that need a longer vowel, especially in front of a voiced fricative or /r/. The shorter version of PRICE diphthong [Λi] is required in positions other than in front of voiced fricatives or /r/. Nevertheless, [Λi] may be found in front of voiced /v/ in plural nouns; in other words, in such environments where [Λi] is otherwise regular in front of voiceless /f/ (*wives, five knives*).

The MOUTH diphthong /au/ may be realized in two ways; the diphthong quality in MOUTH words goes from [au] to [Λʌ].

The CHOICE diphthong varies over three possibilities: [oi], [ɔi], [ɔə]. Some Scottish speakers may also pronounce the CHOICE diphthong as [Λi]. This diphthong is restricted to non-final position, and creates homophonous pairs of *vice* /vΛis/ and *voice* /vΛis/.

12.3 Prosody

This section is covered with the suprasegmental features of SSE. The most distinct prosodic features of SSE will be compared to RP.

Above all, the works by John C. Wells served as the background sources. Unfortunately, the amount of publications concerning Scottish prosody is not sufficient (Aitken 1984, 102).

Although the prosodic features of SSE are not really different from those in RP, the process of syllabification operating in SSE is altered. It is most prominent with the phrasal verbs; a consonant at the end of one word in a closed syllable tends to be syllabicated with the following vowel of the subsequent word. In RP, the consonant tends to be placed with the stressed syllable. A clear example of a different syllabification in SSE is presented by Wells (1982). The words *an aim* and *a name* bear the same syllabification in SSE, thus, /ə.nem/ for the both of them. Furthermore, such examples may be found in *put up* /pu.tʌp/ or *St Andrew* /sn.tandru/ (Stuart-Smith 2004, 66).

According to Wells, the stress pattern varies across English accents only with minor differences, otherwise, the underlying principle traverses each English accent (1982, 87). SSE stresses some verbs differently than RP. While RP has a tendency to stress the first syllable in verbs suffixed by *-ize* and *-ate*, SSE stresses these verbs on their second syllables; *criticize* /kritis'ɪz/, *duplicate* /dʌpɪk'et/. Nevertheless, both RP and SSE distinguish between nouns and verbs by stressing the second syllable in the case of a verb and on the first syllable in case of a noun (Wells 1982).

The intonation patterns are very similar in almost all regions of the United Kingdom. However, the northern regions of England, the cities in particular, together with Belfast and Glasgow show rather different intonation from RP. The speakers from the mentioned locations have rising intonation in declarative sentences (Cruttenden 2008, 289). The falling intonation is palpable in declaratives and questions in the utterances of the most of the remaining Scottish regions (Cruttenden 1997, ed. by Stuart-Smith 2004). Concerning other areas of Scotland, the series of falls (or rise-falls) with one fall on each onset and another fall on the last accented syllable, or the nucleus, is very common (Wells 1982). The sequence of rise-falls is prominent with accented syllables. Concerning *wh*-questions, we perceive the sequence of rise-fall and low-rise, and finally, the sequence of mid-fall and rise-fall is prominent for *yes/no* questions

(Wells 1982).

The stress pattern of a language is probably the most crucial factor influencing rhythm (Wells 1982, 87). According to Abercrombie (1979), rhythm is one of the major factors which create a particular accent.

Unlike other languages which are regarded as syllable-timed languages, RP is considered as a stressed-time language where the stressed syllables tend to occur at regular intervals of time. Rhythm of SSE is not really regular, in disyllabic words the first syllable is short and the second is long (Abercrombie 1979, ed. by Stuart-Smith 2004). Stuart-Smith supports this notion of irregularity by her own experience when instructing rhythm to Scottish students who produce the rhythmical pattern as mentioned earlier (2004, 66).

12.4 Transcriptions

12.4.1 Introduction of the Speaker

The audio files that were used for the Illustration of SSE were recorded by a 25-year-old male speaker with a middle class background.

He was educated at public primary school; afterwards, he attended the private secondary school, and finally, he received the Masters degree at St Andrews University. Nowadays, he is working in finance, banking, insurance, and actuarial sector in Bristol, England.

The speaker grew up in Dunfermline, located on the coastal fringe of Fife, north-west of Edinburgh. At the age of 10, he moved to Edinburgh. For the past three years, he has been living in Bristol, England.

12.4.2 Phonemic Transcription

ðə 'nɔ:ɪf 'wɪnd ənnə 'sæn wɛr dɪs'pju:tɪŋk 'hwaɪf wæn wɒz ðə 'strɒŋɪ hwen ə 'tɪævələ , kem ə,lɒŋ 'ɹæp m ə 'wɔ:ɪm 'klʊk. ðe ə'grɪd ðe ðə 'wæn hʌ 'fɜ:st sək'sɪdɪd m 'mekɪŋ ð ə 'tɪævələ ,tek hɪz 'klʊk ɒf ʃʊd bi kɒn,sɪdɪd 'strɒŋɪ ðen ði 'ɑ:ð. 'ðen ðə 'nɔ:ɪf wɪnd ' blʌ ez 'hɑ:ɪd ez hi 'kʌd bʌ ðə 'mɔ:ɪ hi blʌ ðə ,mɔ:ɪ 'klɔ:zli dɪd ðə 'tɪævələ 'fʊld hɪz ,kl ʊk ə'rɒnd m, ən ə 'lʌs ðə 'nɔ:ɪf wɪnd ,gev ʌp ði e'tempt. ðen ðə 'sæn ʃaɪnd aʊt 'wɔ:ɪ mli ən ə'mɪdɪəli ðə 'tɪævələ 'tʌk hɪz 'klʊk ɒf. ən sɔ ðə 'nɔ:ɪf wɪnd wɒz ɒ'blɪdɪzɪd tʊ kən'fes ðe ðə 'sæn wɒz ðə 'strɒŋɪ ɒ ðə 'tʌ.

12.4.3 Allophonic Transcription

ðə 'nɔ:ɪf 'wɪnd ənnə 'sæn wɛr dɪs'pju:tɪŋk 'hwaɪf wæn wɒz ðə 'strɒŋɪ hwen ə 'tɪævələ , kem ə,lɒŋ 'ɹæp^t m ə 'wɔ:ɪm 'klʊk^ʔ. ðe ə'grɪd ðe ðə 'wæn hʌ 'fɜ:s^ʔ sək'sɪdɪd m 'mek^hɪŋ ðə 'tɪævələ ,^ttek hɪz^ʔ 'klʊk ɒf ʃʊd bi kɒn,sɪdɪd 'strɒŋɪ ðen^ʔ ði 'ɑ:ð. 'ðen^ʔ ðə 'nɔ:ɪf wɪnd 'blʌ ez^ʔ 'hɑ:ɪd ez^ʔ hi 'kʌd bʌ^ʔ ðə 'mɔ:ɪ hi blʌ ðə ,mɔ:ɪ 'klɔ:zli dɪd ðə 'tɪævələ 'fʊld hɪz^ʔ , klʊk ə'rɒnd m, ən ə 'lʌs^ʔ ðə 'nɔ:ɪf wɪnd ,gev ʌp ði e'tem^pt. ðen^ʔ ðə 'sæn ʃaɪnd aʊt^ʔ 'w ɔ:ɪmli ən ə'mɪdɪəli ðə 'tɪævələ 'tʌk hɪz^ʔ 'klʊk ɒf. ən sɔ ðə 'nɔ:ɪf wɪnd wɒz ɒ'blɪdɪzɪd t ʊ kən'fes ðe ðə 'sæn wɒz ðə 'strɒŋɪ ɒ ðə 'tʌ.

12.4.4 Orthographic Transcription

The North Wind and the Sun were disputing which was the stronger, when a traveller came along wrapped in a warm cloak. They agreed that the one who first succeeded in making the traveller take his cloak off should be considered stronger than the other. Then the North Wind blew as hard as he could, but the more he blew the more closely did the traveller fold his cloak around him, and at last the North Wind gave up the attempt. Then the Sun shone out warmly, and immediately the traveller took off his cloak. And so the North Wind was obliged to confess that the Sun was the stronger of the two.

13 Anotace

Příjmení a jméno:	Neřoldová Veronika
Katedra a fakulta:	Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky, Filozofická fakulta
Název česky:	Standardní skotská angličtina: Ilustrace pro Journals of the International Phonetic Association
Název anglicky:	Standard Scottish English: An Illustration for Journals of the International Phonetic Association
Vedoucí práce:	PhDr. Šárka Šimáčková, PhD.
Počet stran:	45
Počet znaků:	63 390
Počet příloh:	1 + CD
Počet titulů použité literatury:	24
Klíčová slova v ČJ:	Standardní skotská angličtina, skotština, JIPA, fonetika, samohláska, souhláska, inventář, alofón, délka, prosodie
Klíčová slova v AJ:	Standard Scottish English, Scots, JIPA, phonetics, vowel, consonant, inventory, allophone, duration, prosody
Anotace v ČJ:	Bakalářská práce je založena na formálních aspektech ilustrací akcentů, které jsou publikovány v Journals of International Phonetic Association. Práce se zabývá standardní formou skotské angličtiny, která v projektu fonetické asociace není zohledněna. Cílem práce je předložit deskriptivní analýzu standardní skotské angličtiny tak, aby mohla být prezentována v samotných JIPA. Práce je vybavena samohláskovými a souhláskovými inventáři a prosodickým rysy skotské angličtiny a jejich teoretickým objasněním. Tato fakta jsou nadále podpořena zvukovým záznamem rodilého mluvčího skotské angličtiny.

Anotace v AJ:

The thesis is formally based on the Illustrations of Journals of International Phonetic Association and focuses on the standard form of Scottish English which is not included in the project. The aim of the thesis is to propose a descriptive analysis of Standard Scottish English that could be presented in the Journals thereafter. The vowel and consonant inventories and the prosodic features of Standard Scottish English are provided in order to exemplify the accent. All together, the data are supported by the sound files which were recorded by the native speaker of Scottish English.