

ГЛОССАРИЙ

№ п/п	Новые понятия	Содержание
1	2	3
1	The major differences in pronunciation on the North American continent.	1. The closed vowel -ə- in pronunciation 2. The r – sound 3. The lk – sound 4. The –tu/du phenomenon 5. The – ʃ/k – pronunciation
2	Newspaper English	differs from spoken English in that it uses much more complicated grammar.
3	Dialects	occur because of geographical separation, racial groups, mixtures of foreign languages, economic and education status.
4	Dialects in the U.S.A.	There are eight subdialects in the U.S.A.
5	Subdialect I	The “Extreme” North-Eastern United States
6	Subdialect II	East Coast / Central
7	Subdialect III	The Appalachians
8	Subdialect IV	Central Mid-West
9	Subdialect V	South
10	Subdialect VI	Texas

1	2	3
11	Subdialect VII	Rocky Mountain/West Coast
12	Subdialect VIII	Hawaiian
13	Suburban subdialects	New York City, Chicago, Boston, Washington D.C.
14	Subdialects in Great Britain	Irish, Scottish, Welsh, South-English, West-English, North English, etc.
15	Scots linguistic features in pronunciation	distinguish Scots from Standard English: 1) the absence of lip-rounding in some words 2) final l was replaced by an [u] – type vowel 3) certain vowels have no inherent forms etc.
16	The distinctiveness of the Scots lexicon	derives from the influence of other languages, especially Gaelic, Norwegian and French
17	The variety of language used in the Shetland Isles	is said to be one of the most distinctive of all Scots dialects
18	Welsh English	is the direct descendant of the Celtic language
19	Irish English (Hiberno – English)	can be divided into main subdialects: Scotch-Irish, Mid Ulster
20	The Scots Thesaurus	list over 20,000 items
21	A Creole	is a pidgin language which has become the mother tongue of a community
22	A pidgin	is a system of communication which has grown up among people who do not share a common language, but who want to talk to each other, usually for reasons of trade.