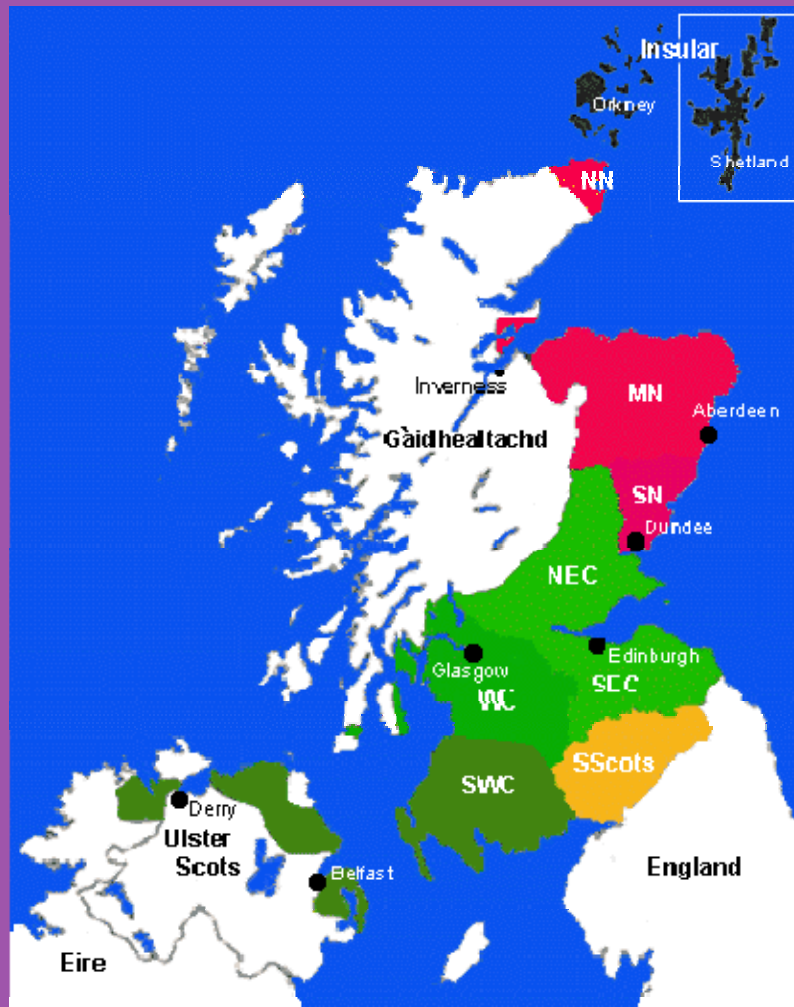


ON GLASWEGIAN ENGLISH:  
AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF READING STYLE  
AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

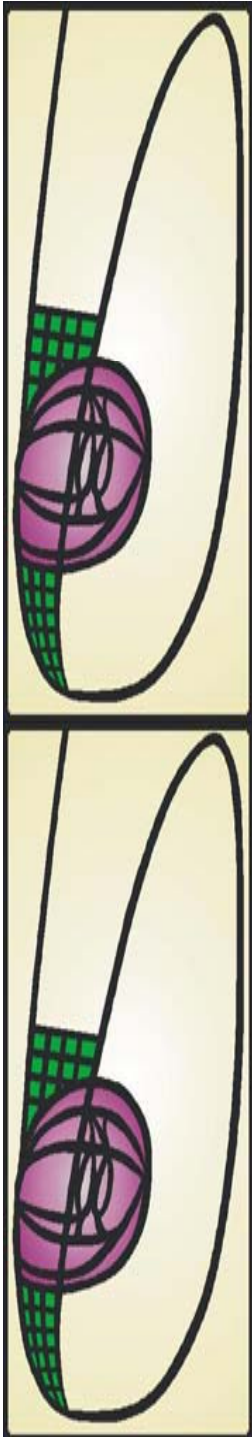
# Four main dialects of Scots in Scotland



Source: [www.scots-online.org](http://www.scots-online.org)

- Insular Scots
- Northern Scots
  - North Northern (NN)
  - Mid Northern (MN)
  - South Northern (SN)
- Central Scots
  - North East Central (NEC)
  - West Central (WC)
  - South East Central (SEC)
  - South West Central (SWC)
- Southern Scots
- (■ Ulster Scots)

*Scottish English: Broad Scots...continuum...Standard Scottish English*



## Selected features of Scottish English

- /ɹ/ *which* vs. /w/ *witch*
- /x/ *loch*
- ScE /a/ vs. SSBE /a, ɑ:/    /glazgo/ vs. /glɑ:zgəʊ/
- rhoticity /kaɹ/
- T-glottalisation [ʔ]
- TH-fronting /θ/ > /f/    *think* /fɪŋk/
- L-vocalisation

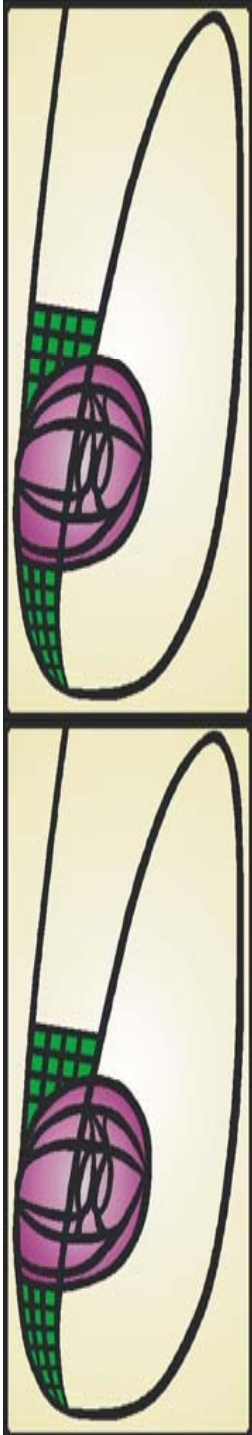
## Scots L-Vocalisation

completed in mid-fifteenth century

affected /l/ in Older Scots after short vowels /a, o, u/

/al, ol, ul/ > /ɔ, u, ʌ/

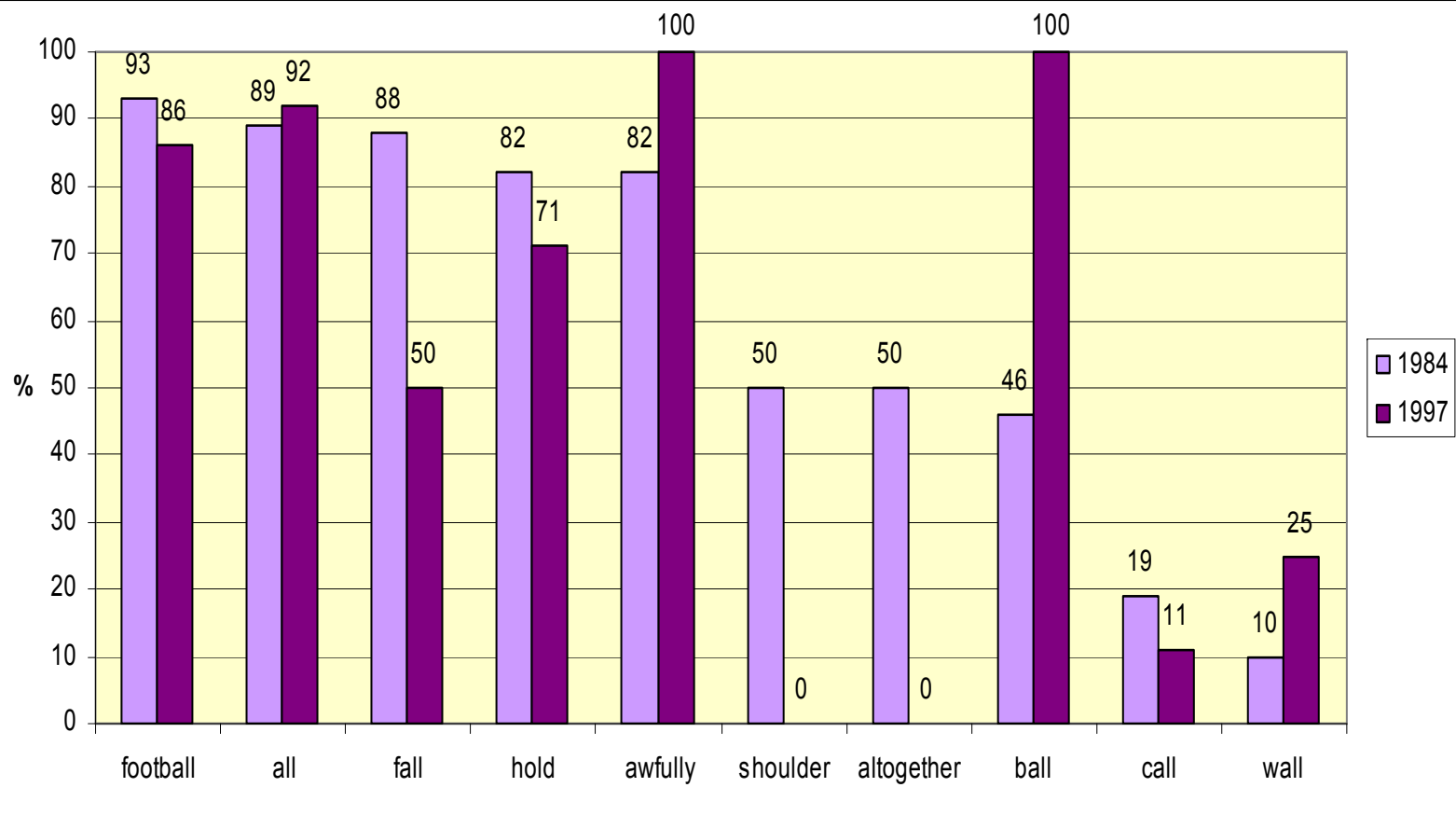
Glaswegian Scots: *all* /ɔ/, *shoulder* /u/, *hold* /ʌ/



# Scots L-Vocalisation in Glasgow 1984 vs. 1997

1984: 62 speakers, n=590 (conducted by Caroline Macafee)

1997: 32 speakers, n=427 (conducted by Claire Timmins)



Adapted from: Stuart-Smith, J., Timmins, C., & Tweedie, F. (2006).

## Innovative L-Vocalisation

// vocalised to a mid-high back rounded vowel

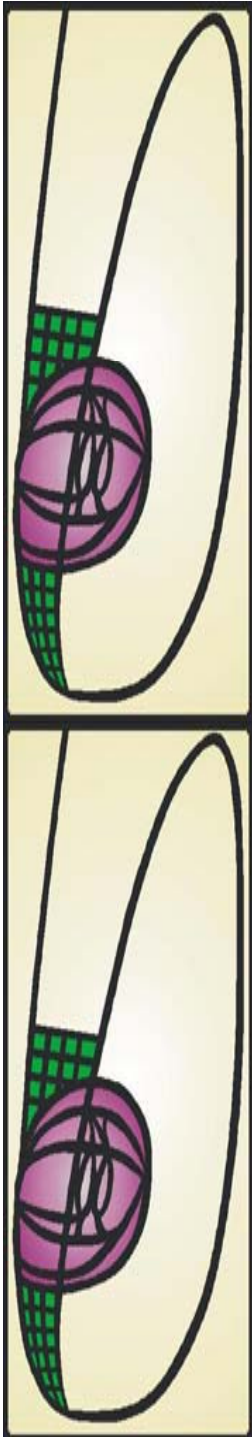
especially postvocalic or syllabic //

Glaswegian: *milk* [miok]  
*well* [wεo]  
*people* [pipo]  
*table* [teibo]

# Innovative L-Vocalisation

## 1997 survey:

- recordings of spontaneous conversation and read wordlists
  - 32 male and female speakers
  - younger (13-14) and older (40-60)
  - „working class“ and „middle class“
- all potential instances of L-vocalisation were auditorily transcribed
- all instances of Scots L-vocalisation were excluded

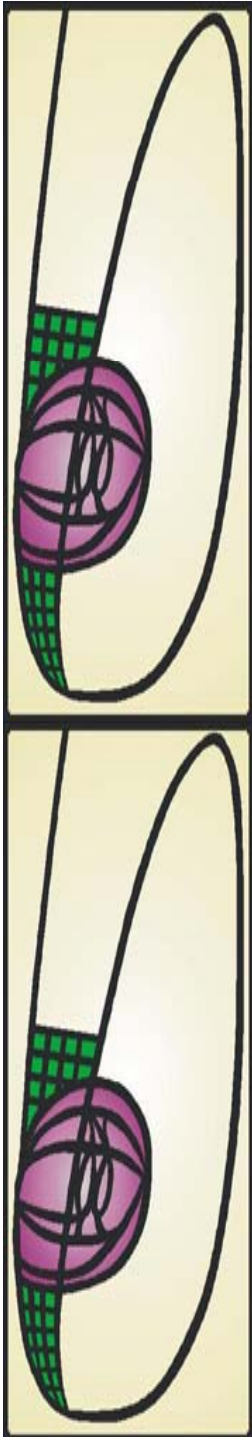


## Innovative L-Vocalisation

### 1997 survey results:

- L-voc. more easily identified in read speech (found in all speakers, but predominantly among working-class adolescents)
- L-voc. far less apparent in spontaneous speech (limited to working-class speakers)
- considerable inter- and intra- speaker variation in L-voc.
- order of occurrence:
  1. preconsonantal position
  2. postconsonantal position
  3. word-final position





# The Sample

## Participants

40 monolingual Scottish English speakers

gender: male

age: 18 – 30

Glaswegians or from the surrounding conurbations

Scottish Urban Vernacular (derived from West Central Scots)

students at University of Glasgow

linguistically naïve (subjects of study did not include linguistics)

## Medium

40 audio-recorded sound files (1 reading passage)

## Venue

IAC\* sound-proof booth at University of Glasgow

\* Industrial Acoustics Company

## The Variables

- **preconsonantal:**

almost, told, unhealthy, scalp, talc

- **word-final postvocalic:**

- sentence/utterance final: well#, doorbell#, (the hardest of) all#

- prevocalic: all over, full of, still one (?)

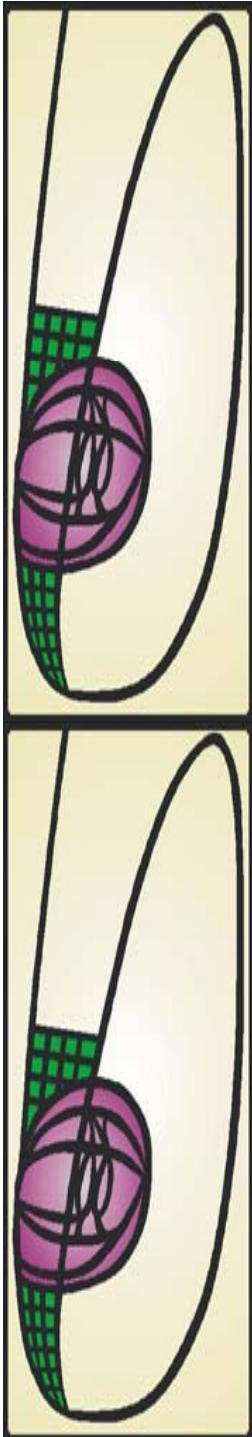
- preconsonantal: whole thing, local spa, he'll be , all he'd (?)

- **word-final postconsonantal:**

- sentence/utterance final: bottle#

- prevocalic: bottle in, bottle and, couple of

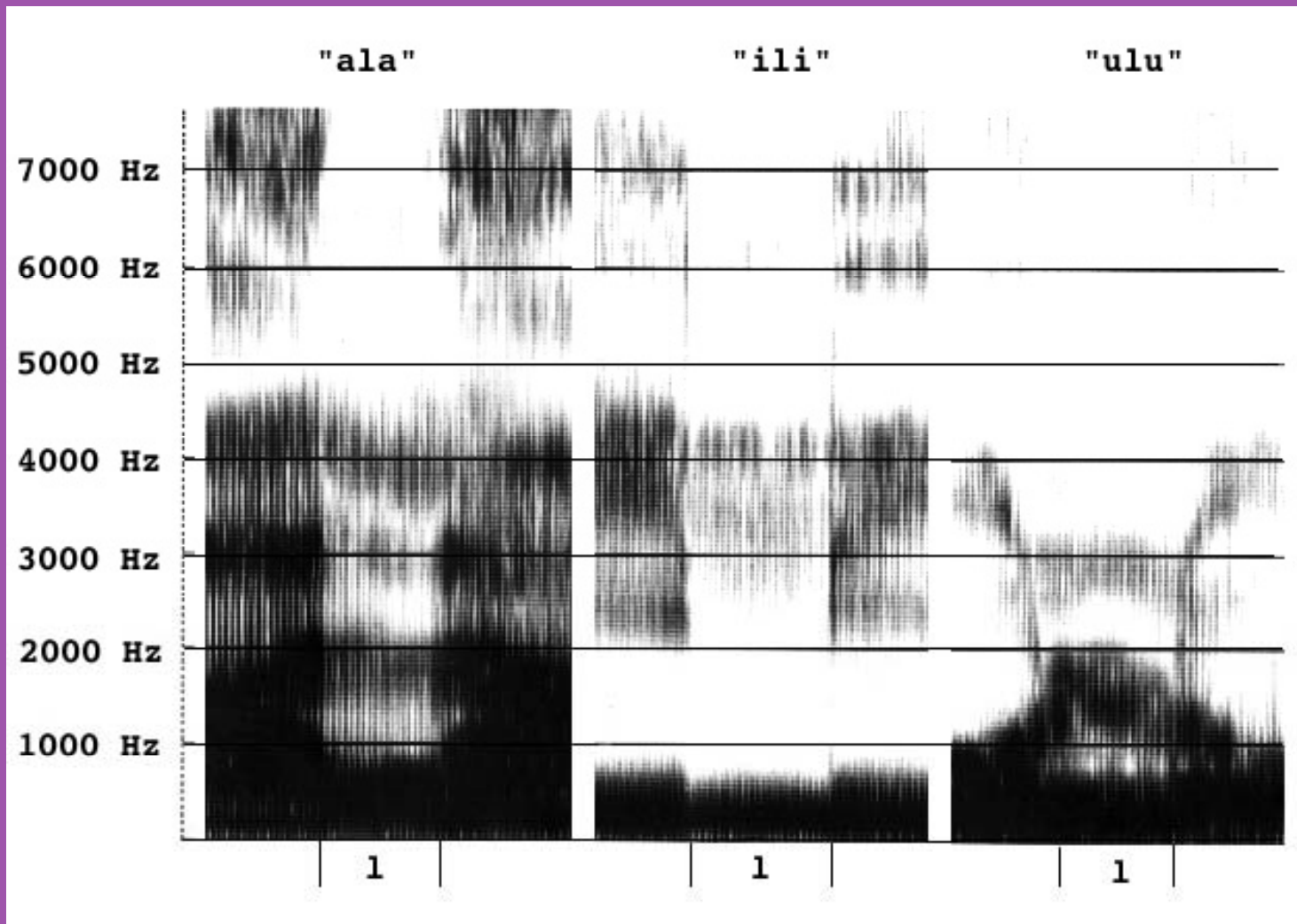
- preconsonantal: -



## The Tool

<http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/praat/>

## // in vocalic environments



Source: [www.phonetik.uni-muenchen.de](http://www.phonetik.uni-muenchen.de)

## Bibliography

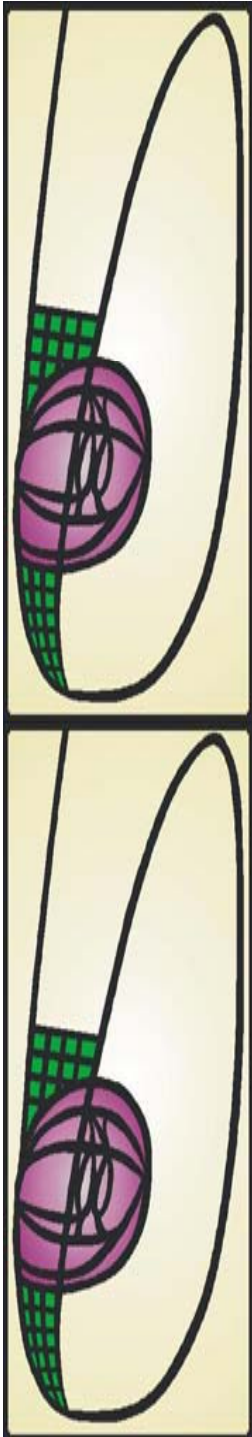
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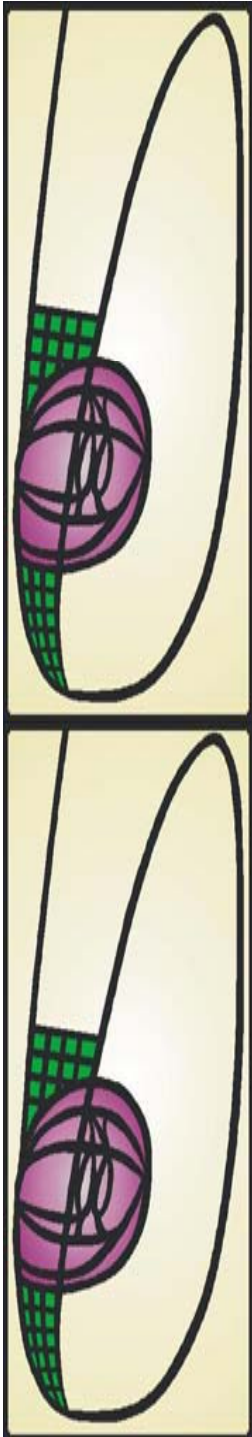


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