

THE PHONETIC FEATURES OF THE SCOTTISH IMMIGRANT : MORPHOPHONEMIC PERSPECTIVE

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Abstrak

Studi ini fokus pada segi fonetik pada imigran asal Scotland. Imigran asal Scotland dipilih sebagai partisipan karena pengucapan imigran ini berbeda dengan pengucapan standar bahasa Inggris pada umumnya dan pada dasarnya Scotland sendiri memiliki bahasa Inggris standar Scotland. Study ini mengidentifikasi aksen dan menemukan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi aksen dari imigran. Metode yang digunakan pada studi ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif Munhall (2007) dan menerapkan prosedur dari Miles and Huberman¹, meliputi pengurangan data, penyajian data, dan kesimpulan. Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan teori dari Aitken's vowel or The Scottish Vowel Length Rule (SVLR) and Stuart-Smith (1993) untuk Scottish Standard English, and Harrington, Cox and Evans (1997) untuk teori Australian Standard English. Holmes (1992) digunakan untuk menemukan factor mengapa aksen imigran Scotland berbeda dengan aksen Inggris pada umumnya. Studi ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam komunikasi sehari-harinya imigran Scotland menggunakan dua aksen, yaitu Scotland aksen dan Australia Aksen namun dia lebih sering menggunakan aksen Scotland sebagai aksen asalnya. Disisi lain, studi ini juga menemukan beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi aksen dari imigran. Pertama, pola penggunaan bahasa yang berkaitan dengan sosial ekonomi faktor, misalnya dimana ia bekerja. Kedua, faktor demografis yang ditunjukkan dari lingkup jangkauan imigran.

Kata kunci : fonologi, aksen, imigran, artikulasi fonetik, Scotland.

Abstract

This study focuses on the phonetic features of the Scottish Immigrant. It is chosen because Scottish immigrant pronunciation is different from Standard English and basically Scotland has Standard English. This study identify the accent that is used by Scottish Immigrant and find out the factors that contributes the accent of the immigrant. The design of this study is descriptive qualitative method by Munhall (2007) and Miles and Huberman's procedure including data reduction, data display and conclusion. This study is conducted by using Aitken's vowel or The Scottish Vowel Length Rule (SVLR) and Stuart-Smith (1993) for Scottish Standard English, and Harrington, Cox and Evans (1997) for Australian Standard English. The theory of Holmes (1992) is used to find out the factors why the accent of Scottish immigrant is different from Standard English. This study shows that the immigrant used two accents, Scottish English and Australian English, in his daily communication but Scottish accent as his native accent is most frequently used. In the other side, the study finds out the factors that contribute the Scottish Immigrant's accent different from Standard English. First, the pattern of language use which is contribute by socio economic factor, such as where the jobs are. The second factor is demographic factor which is shown by the network of the immigrant.

Key words : phonology, immigrant, accent, articulatory phonetic, Scottish.

INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, people move out from their resident to another country is a common thing. This activity is called as immigration and people who immigrate are called as immigrants. When they shift in their new place they need to conform their environments, beliefs,

customs and language. Language vary in many ways so every people have their own way to use language to differentiate themselves with others. Otherwise people speak the same language, dialect, or variety to respect to be members of speech community (Wardhaugh, 2006, p. 119). Every single speech community has their own language which also has different features of

linguistics. It means that even though people speak the same language, they will use it differently which can be seen from how the sound is produced.

• Scottish Standard English (SSE)

Scottish English is the varieties of English spoken in Scotland. The formal variety is called Scottish Standard English or Standard Scottish English, often abbreviated to SSE. There are two components in Scottish Standard English, consonant and vowel, and also has 25 phonemes. In consonant component, the sound of /r/ is often approximant, indeed it is weakening of the rhotic. While a consonant /l/ is characteristically dark /ɫ/ in all position, and sometimes northern and south western Scots varieties have a clear /l/.

Table 4. The summary of phonetic symbol for English Consonant

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Post Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Glottal	p ^h b			t ^h d				k ^h g			(ʔ)
Nasal	m			n				ŋ			
Trill											
Tap or Flap											
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ			x			h
Lateral Fricative											
Approximant	w (labiodental-velar)				ɹ		j				
Lateral Approximant				l							
Affricate					tʃ dʒ						

Black = articulations judged impossible

Based on the International Phonetic Alphabet.

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The other component of Scottish English is vowel. Abercrombie (1979) identifies thirteen vowel phonemes in Scottish Standard English. Ten of them are monophthongs, of which /ə/ (schwa) appears only in unstressed syllables. /ɪ, ɛ, ʌ/ mainly appear in closed syllables. There are three diphthongs /aɪ, ʌu, ae/. Scottish vowel system is small for English because it has maintained post-vocalic /r/. The Scottish Vowel Length Rule (SVLR) establishes three extra phonemes by splitting /i, u, ae/ into “long” and “short” variants. The general rule is that ‘a vowel is phonetically short

unless it is followed by #, a voiced fricative, or /r/, in which case it is long’ (Well, 1979, p.400). Vowel are long in morpheme-final position, or in the environment of following /v, ð, z, r/ (this applies to all vowel except /ɪ/ and /ʌ/ which are always short). For example key [ki:], two [tu:], smooth [smu:ð], pour [po:r], etc.

In monophthongs, the **phoneme /u/** is the important characteristic of the Scottish vowel system. The lack of phoneme opposition between /ʊ/ and /u/ is characteristic that seems almost resistant to any alternation in the speech of anglicized Scots. SSE has the phonemic contrast **/a/ and /ʌ/**, but it is common to have just a single low vowel /a/, which could be written /ʌ/. The low vowel /a/ is complex. The back /a/ occurs when /a/ precedes a voiceless fricative, such as path, mass, calf, car, etc. /ɔ/ - /o/ phoneme is often produced by Scottish speakers for the words ‘lot’, ‘cloth’, ‘thought’.

The vowel /e/ is also called floating vowel because it is not an integral part of any Scottish vowel system. This vowel is determined by the geographically, since it is found in west of Scotland and also Edinburgh. The Scottish speaker produce this vowel for the words ‘bury’, ‘devil’, ‘clever’, ‘jerk’, etc. The other vowel is /ɪ/, it is much same as in standard English which considerably opener. This vowel is also varies geographically. The vowel /e/ is usually produced for the words ‘happy’, ‘lady’, ‘studded’.

In diphthongs, /ae/ is produced when the environment finally and before a voiced fricative or /r/, such as buy, alive, fire, price, etc. it is also produced in morpheme-final position in before an ending or suffix, such as tired, shy#ness, etc. The other **diphthong is /au/** which is high produced in the words *down, out, about*, etc (Macafee, 1994; Stuart-Smith, 2003). The last vowel /aɪ/ is produced for the word side, price, wife, etc.

• Australian Standard English

Australian Standard English is a variety of spoken and written English language in Australia used in more formal setting such as for official or public purposes, and recorded in dictionaries, style guides and grammars. Australian English began to deviate from British English in 1788 and was recognized as being different from British English in 1820. Even Australia also uses English as the official language but Australian English differs from other varieties of English in vocabulary, accent, pronunciation, register, grammar and also spelling. It is distinctive from other varieties of English especially in unique pronunciation. Here are the components of Australian Standard English. Australian Standard is non-rhotic/r/. For

example the word 'far' [fə:]. Linking /r/ occurs when a word containing an underlying or historical /r/ is followed by a vowel. These words make use of 'r' orthographically, as in 'car', 'shore' and 'tuner'. (Hay and Sudbury, 2005).

• Language Maintenance

In an immigrant phenomenon, people will speak in variation language, dialect and even accent. When people move to a new country, they might shift their language which means replace their language to another or they might maintain their language. Language maintenance means the continuing use of a language more powerful language (Mesthrie, et al. 2009). It is needed in order to maintain a group identity and protect ethnic languages. Based on Holmes (1992; pp. 70) there are three factors which could contribute to language maintenance, include the pattern of language use, demographic factors, and attitude to the minority language.

- 1) The pattern of language use: people will use minority language because it influenced by socio-economic factors, such as where the jobs are.
- 2) Demographic factor :language maintenance will occur if people from a minority group live near each other and contact frequently. For instance, in Singapore, Chinese people who live in Chinatown areas will maintain a Chinese dialect as their mother tongue. In the other hand, the frequency of visit their origin country also contribute to language maintenance.
- 3) Attitude minority language : language maintenance will being realized if it is used with value and regard with pride.

METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative method because it does not take any statistical method or numeral deficient of cause and effect relationship. This study describes and analyses the data in the form of words and phrases. This method is suitable for this study which describes the form of phonetic features that appeared by a Scottish immigrant.

The subject of this study is a Scotsman who had moved from Scotland to Australian in his 32 years old then he lived in Sydney, Australia for about 14 years. Scotsman is selected based on the background of the participant that had lived in two different countries, Scotland and Australia, and both of those countries have Standard English.

The sources of the data are utterances and phrases which were obtained from the conversation of Scottish immigrant. The researcher took the data in the field, such as Glasgow, Edinburgh, Oban, London, etc.

In this study, the researcher herself is the main instrument of the study. The researcher observed and interviewed the participant. She was affecting and becoming involved in the situation. The Scottish immigrant's conversation is made as tools in this study.

In the process of collecting the data, the observation and interview are the technique to collect the data. By observing the conversation, the researcher could found how the pronunciation of the Scottish immigrant then analyzed the data, which obtained in order to find out the phonetic features of an Australian immigrant. Besides that, the interview is aimed to obtain information which is difficult to get from the observation. It is employed to identify the factors that contribute the accent of the Scottish immigrant.

Procedure of data collection like self-reports of knowledge and attitude was used in this study. The researcher follows the steps by Wray, Trot, Bloomer, Reay, and Butler (1998) (1) Recording (2) and (3) Giving notes to the Data.

After collecting the data, it comes to the process to analyze the data in this study. It applies the procedures and techniques by Miles and Huberman (1992, p.20), the steps are (1) data reduction (2) data display (3) conclusion and verification.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 6. Data Analysis Result

No	Characteristics	Words	Transcript of the Immigrant	Standard English
Scottish Standard English				
1	Aspirated /p, t, k/	Plate	[p ^h leɪs]	[pleɪs]
2		Eat	[i ^h]	[i:t]
3		Like	[laɪk ^h]	[laɪk]
4		Drink	[dɪŋk ^h]	[dɪŋk]
5		Could	[k ^h ud]	[kud]
6	The Sound of /r/	Pour	[po:ɹ]	[pɔ:(r)]
7		Ear	[iəɹ]	[iə(r)]
8		Better	[bet ^h əɹ]	[betə(r)]
9		Garden	[gɔ:ɹdn]	[gɔ:(r)dn]
10		Care	[keəɹ]	[keə(r)]
11	Fricatives	Although	[ɔ:lθəʊ]	[ɔ:lðəʊ]
12		Though	[θəʊ]	[ðəʊ]
13	The	Foot	[fʊt ^h]	[fot]

14	Sound of	Pull	[pʊl]	[pɒl]
15	/ʊ/	Full	[fʊl]	[fɒl]
16		Good	[gʊd]	[gɒd]
17		Woman	[wʊmən]	[wɒmən]
18	Long	Day	[ste:]	[dei]
19	Vowel	Stay	[de:]	[ster]
Australian Standard English				
20	The Sound of /æ/	Had	[hæd]	[həd]
21	The Sound of /æʊ/	How	[hæʊ]	[haʊ]
		Cow	[cæʊ]	[kaʊ]

• The Accent of Scottish Immigrant

Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that this study has found the accent used by the Scottish Immigrant. They are Scottish Standard English and Australian Standard English.

From the result above, the Scottish immigrant used different two different accents, Scottish Standard English and Australian Standard English. The characteristics of Scottish Standard English which appeared were the evidence that he used Scottish accent. They are aspiration, rhotic, fricatives, and the sound of /ʊ/. First, aspiration /p, t, k/ was found when the immigrant produced the word 'Place', 'Eat', 'Like', 'Drink', 'Could'. The Scottish immigrant clearly showed that he used Scottish English pronunciation when he aspirated /p/, /t/, and /k/. Aspiration of /p, t, k/ may be generally light, and some Scots varieties may have /p/ as a voiceless unaspirated stop and /b/ as a fully voiced stop. (Stuart-Smith, 1993, p.125). On the other hand, it is supported that a short *voiced* stop for /t/ (not a flap) is not uncommon in ambisyllabic position (Gordeeva & Scobbie, 2004).

Second is rhotic, which happened when he produced the sound of post-alveolar for the words 'care, word, garden, better, ear, pour'. Wells (1982: 10-11) also stated that Scottish Standard English is rhotic. It is supported by the statement of Holmes that post-vocalic /r/ is also pronounced in Scotland and Ireland (1992: 214). It means when an /r/ can occur just as well before a consonant or a pause as before a vowel and thus behaves as any other consonants. Furthermore, /r/ is described an alveolar or retroflex approximant, (ɹ) or (ɻ), associated with the environments V_C and V_# (word, care).

Third is fricatives, it was known when the immigrant articulated the sound of [θ] for the words 'though' and 'although'. Although SSE does

pronounce [θ] and [ð] in the same way as Standard English, there are dialects of ScE where these fricatives do miss completely or certain words, where the pronunciation differs from Standard English. [ð] is generally pronounced with [θ] (Vahalíková, p. 32).

The forth characteristic is the sound of /ʊ/ that appeared for the words 'Foot' [fʊt], 'Pull' [pʊl], 'Full' [fʊl], 'Good' [gʊd], 'Woman' [wʊmən]. The Scottish vowel length rule, also known Aitken's Law states that the absence of a phoneme /ʊ/ is the most important characteristic of the Scottish vowel system (Wells, 1982, pp. 400). The vowel of /ʊ/ is generally pronounced as /ʊ/. For the words 'food' and 'good' also applied the as short vowel. It is proven by the statement of Wells (1979, p. 400), it is stated that the general rule of Scottish Standard English is that 'a vowel is phonetically short unless it is followed by #, a voiced fricative, or /r/, in which case is long.

For the last, the Scottish accent of the immigrant also can be seen when he pronounced long vowel for 'day' [de:], 'stay' [ste:]. The theory of Aitken's vowel states the vowels are long in morpheme final position, or in the environment of following /v, ð, z, r / (except /i, ʌ / which are always short).

In the other sides, it can be seen that the immigrant also used Australian Standard English. It is found that the characteristics that appeared are the sound of /æ/ for the word 'had' and the sound of /æʊ/ for the word 'how' and 'cow' (Harrington, Cox and Evans: 1997)

• The Factors that Contributes the Accent of the Immigrant

The way people speak is one of the factors influencing the first impression which listeners perceive either knowingly or unconsciously, and which helps them to identify the speakers. Within the limitation of accents and dialects, countless alterations are possible according to speakers' occupation and residence of the speaker. Those two factors are social and economic factor, and demographic factor.

1) Social and Economic Factor

Data (22)

The Immigrant : I think so. Eeeeemm.... My partner, Ian, also from Scotland, You know... eee... his Scottish accent was stronger than me. Almost every day, we had long conversation in the office.

Data (23)

The Immigrant : Not really. But emmm I think, I did but not much. I spent my time to have discuss about business in office with Ian, yah because he is my partner. We used Scottish accent because we felt like at home, we talked like at home.

From the data above, it can be known that a small minority group in a work-place which consists of the immigrant and his partner, were more likely to speak Scottish accent as their mother tongue. Both of them came from Scotland and moved to Australia because of their business. In everyday life, the immigrant did not speak much with other employees but he had long discussion with his partner almost during the day in work time. They used Scottish accent because they were a partner from the same ethnic language and spent the time together longer than with other employees. In the other side, they felt more comfortable like at home, means Scotland.

2) Demographic Factors

The language maintenance is supported by the degree and frequency of contact with the homeland. This phenomenon can be seen in these data below:

Data (24)

The Immigrant : My network were only office-home office-home. Office in the morning and back home in the evening. I told you, almost every day I talked to my partner, Ian from Scotland, and had long discussion with him. Yeah, I talked to other employees but not much. So, I spoke Scottish accent at work place and also at home when I talked with my wife.

Data (25)

The Immigrant : Yes, I did. I have some friends from Scotland and met on weekend for coffee or tea. We talked about business, football, rugby, many thing else. Naturally we spoke Scottish accent. So much fun, it felt like in hometown.

In data above, the network of the immigrant was work place and his home. He went to office in the morning and back home in the evening. He said that in the office he talked much and had long discussion about business with his partner who came from Scotland too but he did not talk much with other employees. When he came back home, he spoke Scottish accent when he communicated with his wife. In the other side, the immigrant also had some friends from Scotland. They met up and talked about business,

football, rugby, etc on weekend in coffee shop and sometime in a bar. In the meeting, they spoke Scottish accent as their mother tongue. That was a pleasure when they felt like in hometown.

Data (26)

The immigrant : I call my mom every day. She lives alone in Giffnock. Now, she is 90, so I make sure that she is ok. We talk much by phone and keep her busy. I also fly to Scotland every year for only visit her and my brothers. Of course, I spoke Scottish accent and my mom has Edinburgh accent.

In data 27, the immigrant explained that he always called his mother who lived in Scotland. He talked much by phone to make sure that his mother was fine because she lived alone in her ninety. Every year, the immigrant has flight to Scotland to see her mother and other relatives. When he communicated with her mother or other relatives he spoke Scottish accent naturally. From data 35, 36, and 37, those can be known that in everyday life the immigrant still have chance to use his mother accent, Scottish English accent.

So from the result above, it can be seen that the immigrant had shown that he used his Scottish accent when he communicated with other people in his everyday life. However, he had other accent, Australian English accent which was acquired when he lived in Australia for fourteen years. But he still spoke his Scottish English accent as his mother accent. This phenomenon was contributed by some factors, include (1) Social and economic class, and (2) demographic factor.

It is known that Australia is a big country where many people from other countries came to Australia for getting some jobs. It means that there are many different languages from different countries. Moreover, the Australian people speak English with Australian accent as their ethnic accent. But if someone migrates, is called as immigrant, from their origin country to another country, they should accustom their new language, or the still use their ethnic language. The language or accent are still exist when a group of minority group still uses it even they are in majority group. It happened on Scottish immigrant who maintained his Scottish English in his work place because almost every day he communicated to his partner who was the Scottish too. Holmes (1992: 70) stated that language will be used depends on the more chance to use the minority language, such as socio-economic factors or where the jobs are. This is partly

the fact that the Scottish immigrant worked with the partner from the same ethnic group and so they could speak their ethnic accent naturally in work domain too. In the other said, he did not talk much with other employees because his work needed to talk with his partner rather than others employees.

The second factor that contributes the accent of the immigrant is demographic factor. It is determined by the place where the immigrant lived and the how often the immigrant contact with his homeland. This factor is stated by Holmes theory (1992: 71), he states that a family from minority group able to maintain their minority language if they are live near each other. Beside the he also states that the degree and frequently of contact with the homeland help people or groups maintain their language. It is shown by the immigrant's network. He went to work in the morning and back to home in the evening. He talked his Scottish in both domains, in the work place and at the home, because his partner came from Scotland too and his wife was from Indonesian so there is no reason he did not talk speak Scottish accent. Not only in the work place and at home he spoke Scottish, but he also spoke English when he met up with others friend from Scotland in a bar or coffee shop. They usually did it on the weekend or after worked for talked about business, sports, etc. in that moment they automatically speak their mother accent. in the other site, the immigrant also still contacted with his homeland. Every day, he talked with his mother by phone and visited his homeland every day to see his mother.

CONCLUSION

This study discusses about the phonetic feature that able to show the accent of the Scottish immigrant. The results show that the immigrant used two accent, they are Scottish English and Australian English. In daily life, Scottish accent is his ethnic accent that most frequently used by the immigrant when he communicated with the family members, mother, wife, and also his partner in work place. The Scottish accent is can be noticed when he appeared the four characteristics, includes aspiration, rhotic, fricatives, and the sound of /u/. First, aspiration /p, t, k/ was found when the immigrant produced the word 'Place', 'Eat', 'Like', 'Drink', 'Could'. Second is rhotic which happened when he produced the sound of post-alveolar for the words 'care, word, garden, better, ear, pour'. Third is fricatives, it was known when the immigrant articulated the sound of [θ] for the words 'though' and 'although'. The last characteristic is the sound of /u/

that appeared for the words 'Foot' [fut], 'Pull' [pul], 'Full' [ful], 'Good' [gud], 'Woman' [wumən]. For the last, the Scottish accent of the immigrant also can be seen when he pronounced long vowel for 'day' [de:], 'stay' [ste:]. Those words appropriate with the theory of Aitken's vowel that states the vowels are long in morpheme final position. In the other side, it can be seen that the immigrant also used Australian Standard English. It is found that the characteristics that appeared are the sound of /æ/ for the word 'had' and the sound of /æɔ/ for the word 'how' and 'cow'.

There are several factors that contribute the Scottish immigrant's accent different from Standard English. First, the pattern of language use which is contribute by socio economic factor, such as where the jobs are. Scottish immigrant used Scottish English in his work place because almost every day he communicated to his partner who was from the same ethnic group, so they speak their ethnic language naturally in work domain too. The second factor is demographic factor which is shown by the network of the immigrant. His network was office and home where he had chance to speak Scottish accent with his partner and his wife, in the side, the immigrant also spoke with his mother who is Scottish woman by phoned everyday and visit her every year.

SUGGESTION

This study has discussed about the phonological realization that is used by the Scottish immigrant which tended to concern two points, include the accent and the factor that contribute his accent different from standard English. During the observation, the researcher concluded that the accent of Scottish people is interesting to be analyzed because their tone when they were speaking was also different from other countries. The next researcher may analyze the tone and intonation of the Scottish immigrant or other immigrants.

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