
National Varieties Of English

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Abstract

This mission aims in analyzing the various varieties of English on the basis of national boundaries. English is the most widely-spoken language in the world, having the different status of being the official language of multiple countries. Though the English language is uniform with important variations in spelling current between American English and British English, the dialect or accent is usually the element which allows one to distinguish the various types of English out there. Like most languages, there are varieties of English also, but the distinction isn't quite as notable as you might see in other languages. In the thick Ugandan English into the French-themed Canadian British, the assortments of accents gift are equally diverse and beautiful. Aside from accents, there is a tendency for individuals to combine English with their regional lingo to create a hybrid variety of English language that's as colorful as the culture within that nation.

Keywords: Language, English, linguistics, people

Introduction

According to Richard (2020), in sociolinguistics, speech variety--also known as lect--is a Linguists commonly utilize language variety (or simply number) as a cover term for any of those overlapping subcategories of a speech, such as dialect, register, jargon, and idiolect.

English Is a worldwide language. Between 1.5 billion and two billion people across the planet speak English. In view of these statistics, many believe the English language to be a world language. Considering that the English language has become so widespread, it's no surprise that different varieties of English have arisen. There Are many varieties of English spoken in the world. The earliest range of English is British English, spoken in the United Kingdom. The variety of English together with the largest number of speakers is American English, together with 225 million native speakers. Another Significant varieties of English are Canadian English, Australian English, New Zealand English, South African English and Indian English. Some linguists also recognize another classification of an assortment of English called World English. All varieties of English share the same basic tenets of the speech, but certain phrases, words or linguistic constructs can differ. For example, in British English, one says I'm going to hospital. In American English one says I am going to the hospital. In British English one can say he is going to the cinema, in American English one says he's going into the movies, and also in South African English, the term will be the bioscope.

Varieties Of English could be further split into dialects like Anglo-Cornish or even Welsh English in Great Britain, Gullah or Gulf Southern at the USA and Bengali English and Southern Indian English in India. Whatever the selection or dialect, English speakers the world over can communicate with each other, with only occasional interruptions in understanding.

National Varieties of English

British English

The Abbreviation RP (Received Pronunciation) denotes what is traditionally regarded as the normal accent of folks residing in London and the southeast of England and of other individuals elsewhere who talk in this way. RP is the only British accent that has no specific geographical correlate: it isn't possible, on hearing someone talk RP, to know that section of the United Kingdom he or she comes from. Though it's traditionally considered a "prestige" accent, RP is not absolutely superior to other types of English; it is itself just one special accent that has, during the accidents of history, attained a higher status than others. Although acquiring its distinctive reputation without the aid of any established authority, it had been sabotaged by the public schools (Winchester, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and so on) and the early universities (Oxford and Cambridge). Other varieties of English are well maintained despite the leveling impacts of movie, television, and radio. In several Northern accents, RP /a:/ (the initial vowel sound in father) is still perceptible /æ/ (a sound like the a in fat) in words such as laugh, quickly, and path; this pronunciation has been carried throughout the Atlantic into American English.

In The words run, rung, and tongue, the RP pronunciation of the vowel is like the u in but; in certain Northern accents it's pronounced as the oo in book. From the words bind, locate grind, the RP pronunciation of the vowel sound is /ai/, like that at "bide"; in certain Northern accents, it's /I/, like the noise in feet. The vowel sound in the words go, house, and know in certain Eastern accents is /ɔ:/, approximately the sound in legislation in certain American English accents. In parts of Northumberland, RP it is still perceptible "hit," as in Old English. In various Northern accents the definite article the is heard as t, th, or d. In those accents where it will become both t and th, t is used before consonants and th before vowels. Thus, one hears t'novel but th'apple. When, however, the specific article is reduced to t and the following word begins with d or t, as in t'tail or t'dog, it is replaced with a small pause as in the RP articulation of the initial t in hat trick. The RP /tʃ/, the noise of the ch in church, can eventually become k, as in thack ("thatch, roof") and kirk ("church"). In certain Northern dialects strong verbs keep the aged past-tense singular forms band, brak, fand, spak for regular English forms bound, broke, found, and spoke. Strong verbs also retain the past participle inflection -en as in comen, shutten, sitten, and getten or gotten for standard English come, closed, sat, and obtained.

In A few Midland accents that the diphthongs in throat and stone have been kept aside, whereas in RP they have fallen together. In Norfolk one hears skellington and solintary for skeleton and solitary, revealing an intrusive n as does messenger in RP from French messenger, passenger out of French passager, and nightingale from Old English nihtegala. Additional East Anglian words reveal consonantal metathesis (switch position), as in singify for signify, and substitution of a single liquid or nasal for some other, as in chimby for chimney and synnable for syllable. Hantle for couple reveals syncope (disappearance) of an unstressed vowel, partial assimilation of Id to t before voiceless f, and subsequent loss of f in a triple consonant group.

In Some South Western accents, initial f and s are usually uttered, becoming v and z. Two words with initial v have found their way to RP: vat from fat and vixen from fixen (female fox). Another South Western feature is the development of a d between l or r, as in parlder for parlour and carnder for corner. The bilabial semivowel w has developed before o in wold for old, and in wom for house, illustrating a similar development in RP where Old English ān has become one, and Old English hāl has come to be spelled entire, as compared with Northern hale. In some South Western beams yat comes in the old magnificent geat, whereas RP gate stems in the plural gatu. Likewise, clec comes from the old nominative clea, whereas RP claw stems in the cases.



In Wales, people often talk a very clear and measured form of English with increasing intonations inherited from ancestral Celtic. They are inclined to aspirate equally plosives (stops) and fricative consonants very liberally; hence, two is pronounced with an audible puff of breath after the initial t, and while may be heard having a voiceless /w/.

Scots, Or Lowland Scottish, was once a part of Northern English, but the two dialects began to diverge in the 14th century. Today speakers of Scots trill their r's, shorten vowels, and reevaluate diphthongs. A few Scots words, for example bairn, brae, canny, dour, and pawky, have made their way into RP. Scots isn't to be confused with Scottish Gaelic, a Celtic language spoken by about 60,000 people (nearly all bilingual) mostly from the Highlands and the Western Isles. Thanks to these authors as Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott, lots of Scottish Gaelic words are preserved in science fiction.

Northern Ireland has dialects related in part to Scots and in part to the southern Irish dialect of English. The influence of the Irish language on the address of Dublin is evident in the syntax of drama and at the survival of these scenic expressions as We are after completing, It's sorry you'll be, and James do be cutting off corn every day.

American and Canadian British

The Dialect areas of the United States are clearly noticeable across the Atlantic littoral, where the earlier settlements were created. Each includes its subdialects.

The Its six chief subdialects comprise northeastern New England (Maine, New Hampshire, and eastern Vermont), southeastern New England (eastern Massachusetts, eastern Connecticut, and Rhode Island), southwestern New England (western Massachusetts and western Connecticut), the inland north west (western Vermont and upstate New York), the Hudson Valley, and metropolitan New York.

The Southern dialect area covers the coastal region from Delaware to South Carolina. Its five main subdialects include the Delmarva Peninsula, the Virginia Piedmont, northeastern North Carolina (Albemarle Sound and Neuse Valley), Cape Fear and Pee Dee sidewalks, as well as the South Carolina Low Country, around Charleston.

All these Boundaries, based on those of the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada, are highly tentative. To some extent those areas preserve the standard language of subtropical and southern England, where most of the early colonists were born. The first settlers to arrive in Virginia (1607) and Massachusetts (1620) shortly learned to adapt old words to new uses, but they were content to borrow names from the local Indian languages such as unknown trees, such as hickory and persimmon and for unknown animals, such as raccoon and woodchuck. Afterwards they took words from overseas settlers: chowder and prairie in the French, scow and sleigh in the Dutch. They created new substances, such as backwoods and bullfrog, also gave new meanings to such words as lumber (that in British English denotes disused furniture, or junk) and corn (which in British English suggests any grain, particularly wheat) to mean "maize."

Before The Declaration of Independence (1776), two-thirds of those immigrants had come from England, but after that date they came in large numbers from Ireland. The wonderful Famine of 1845--49 drove 1.5 million Irish to seek homes in the New World, and the European revolutions of 1848 drove as many Germans to settle in Pennsylvania and the Midwest. Following the close of the American Civil War, millions of Scandinavians, Slavs, and Italians crossed the sea and finally settled mostly from the North Central and Upper Midwest states. In some areas of South Carolina and Georgia, enslaved Africans focusing on cotton and rice plantations

developed a touch language named Gullah, or Geechee, which made use of several structural and lexical features of their native languages. This variety of English is comparable to these contact languages like Sranan (Taki-taki) of Suriname and Melanesian Pidgins. Today, urbanization, fast transportation, and television have tended to level out some dialectal differences in the United States. On the other hand, immigrant groups have introduced new varieties where the effect of cultural origins is evident, and a few immigrant languages are commonly spoken (especially Spanish, at the southeastern and southwestern states).

The Boundary with Canada nowhere corresponds to some boundary between dialects, along with the influence of United States English is strong, being sensed in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland and Labrador. Nevertheless, in spite of the effect of the proximity to the United States, British influences are still potent in a number of the bigger cities; Scottish influences are well sustained in Ontario. Canada remains bilingual. Greater than one-fourth of its individuals, living largely in the province of Quebec, have French as their mother tongue.

Australian and New Zealand

Australia Has no attention of a European language other than English within its borders. There are still many Aboriginal languages, though they each are spoken by small numbers and their continued existence is threatened. More than 80% of the population is of British descent, but significant growth in the numbers of immigrants, especially from Europe and the Pacific Rim countries, happened in the last quarter of the 20th century.

During Colonial situations the new settlers needed to find names for fauna and flora (e.g., banksia, iron bark, wheewhee) distinct from anything previously known to them: trees which shed bark rather than leaves and ribbons with external stones. The words brush, bush, creek, paddock, and wash acquired broader perceptions, whereas the terms brook, dale, field, forest, and meadow were seldom utilized. A creek leading out of a river and entering it downstream was known as an anastomizing branch (a term from human anatomy), or an anabranh, whereas a creek coming into a dead end was called by its indigenous name, a billabong. The giant kingfisher using its raucous bray was referred to as a laughing jackass, afterwards as a bushman's clock, but now it's a kookaburra. Cattle so intractable that just roping could restrain them were believed to be ropable, a phrase currently used as a synonym for "mad" or "extremely annoyed"

A Deadbeat was a penniless "sundowner" at the end of his head, and also a no-hoper was an incompetent fellow, helpless and despairing. An offsider (strictly, the offside motorist of a bullock team) was any assistant or spouse. A rouseabout was first an odd-job guy on a sheep station and then any sort of handyman. Both words originated in Cornwall, and several different stipulations, now entirely Australian, came ultimately from British dialects. Dinkum, for example, meaning "true, authentic, genuine," afforded the fair dinkum, or fair bargain, of Lincolnshire dialect. Fossicking about for surface gold, and then rummaging about generally, perpetuated the term fossick ("to elicit information, ferret out the truth") from the Cornish dialect of English. To barrack, or "jeer noisily," remembered Irish barrack ("to brag, boast"), whereas skerrick in the term not a skerrick left was clearly identical with the skerricksignificance "little fragment, particle," still heard in English dialects from Westmorland to Hampshire.

Some Australian Language terms came from Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples: the phrases boomerang, corroboree (warlike dancing and then any large and noisy gathering), dingo (reddish brown wild dog), galah (cockatoo), gunyah (bush hut), kangaroo, karri (dark red eucalyptus tree), nonda (rosaceous tree producing edible fruit), wallaby (small marsupial), and wallaroo (big rock kangaroo). Although there's remarkably little regional variation in pronunciation throughout the entire continent, there is significant social

variation. The neutral vowel / / □ / (as the a in couch) is frequently used, as in London Cockney: arches and archers are both pronounced [a:t[□z], and the pronunciations of the diphthongs in RP day and proceed are more like (RP) expire and now.

Although New Zealand lies over 1,000 miles off, much of the English spoken there's very similar to that of Australia. The blanket expression Austral English is sometimes utilized to pay the language of the whole of Australasia, yet this term is far from popular with New Zealanders since it makes no reference to New Zealand and provides all the prominence, so that they feel, to Australia. Between North and South Islands you will find visible differences. In particular, Maori, which remains a living language (related to Tahitian, Hawaiian, and another Austronesian [Malayo-Polynesian] languages), has a greater amount of speakers and more influence in North Island.

Indian English

English public Instruction began in India in the 1830s during the rule of the East India Company (India was then, and is now, among the most linguistically diverse regions of the world). Lord Macaulay played a significant part in introducing English and western concepts to schooling in India. He encouraged the replacement of Persian by English as the official language, using English as the medium of instruction in all schools, and also the training of Indians as teachers.

The opinion of this Language among several Indians has gone from associating it with colonialism to associating it with economic advancement, and English is still an official language of India, albeit with a Indian twist, popularly called Indian Language.

Philippine English

Philippine English is any range of English (similar and associated with American English) native to the Philippines, such as those used by the media along with the vast majority of educated Filipinos. English is taught in schools as one of the two official languages of the nation, another being Filipino (Tagalog).

Philippine English has evolved tremendously from where it started decades ago. Some decades earlier English was formally introduced, or even forced, to the Philippines, the archipelagic state was subject to Spanish rule and thus Spanish was the language of power and influence. But in 1898, when the Spanish gave the United States control of the country, the English language, though originally not favored, became widely utilized within a matter of decades, which was catalyzed by the coming of American teachers.

Ugandan English, as with similar dialects spoken elsewhere, Ugandan English has developed a strong local flavor. Uganda has a wide assortment of indigenous languages, and a person familiar with Uganda can readily identify the native language of a person speaking English. Ugandan speakers will change foreign words to make them sound more euphonic.

African English

Africa is among the planet's most multilingual areas, if people are measured against languages. Upon a high number of native languages rests a slowly altering superstructure of languages (Arabic, English, French, and Portuguese). The problems of language are everywhere connected with political, social, economic, and educational factors.

The Both Dutch and British traders followed in the wake of 15th-century Portuguese explorers and have dwelt in widely varying war-and-peace relationships ever since. The Afrikaans language started to diverge badly from



European Dutch in the late 18th century and gradually came to be recognized as a distinct language. Although the English spoken in South Africa differs in certain respects from standard British English, its speakers don't regard the language as another one. They've naturally come to use several Afrikanerisms, such as kloof, kopje, krans, veld, and vlei, to denote features of the landscape and employ African names to designate local critters, plants, and societal and political theories. The words trek and commando, infamous in South African history, are one of many that have entered planet standard English.

Elsewhere in Africa, English helps to answer the specific requirements of broader communication. It functions as an official language of administration in, and is a formal language of, a lot of nations, all of these multilingual. Liberia is one of the African countries with the deepest historical ties to English--that the inhabitants most associated with the nation's founding migrated out of the USA throughout the 19th century--but English is just one of over two dozen languages spoken there by multiple ethnic groups. English's location within that linguistic diversity is representative of English in Africa as a whole.

Pakistani English

Pakistani Language or Paklish or Penglish[is the type of English language varieties spoken and written in Pakistan. Pakistani English (PE) (similar and related to British English) is slightly different from other dialects of English with regard to vocabulary, syntax, accent, and spellings of some words and other features. While English isn't a common native language in Pakistan, it's used widely in education, trade, as well as the legal and judicial systems.

Even though British rule in India lasted for nearly two hundred decades, the areas which lie at what is now Pakistan were one of the last to be annexed: Sindh at 1842, Punjab (which initially included the North-West Frontier Province) in 1849, and portions of Baluchistan, including Quetta and the outside regions in 1879, while the rest of the Baluchistan region became a princely state over the British Indian Empire. As a result, British English had time to become part of local culture though it did become part of elite culture as it had been utilized in elite colleges and in higher education, as in the rest of British India (Rahman, 2002). The colonial policies which made English a marker of elite status and the language of power--being used in such domain of power as the civil service, the officer corps of the armed forces, the higher judiciary, universities, prestigious newspapers, radio and entertainment--was because of British policies (Rahman, 1996) and the continuation of these policies by Pakistani Governments (Rahman, 2002). In 1947 upon Pakistan's institution, English became the de facto official language, a position that was formalised in the Constitution of Pakistan of 1973. Together with Urdu, the two languages are concurrently the languages of the nation. English language continues because the language of power and is also the language together with the highest cultural funds of any language used in Pakistan (Rahman, 2007). It remains much in demand in higher education in Pakistan (Mansoor, 2005).

Pakistani English (PE) shares several similarities with Indian English, but since the independence of Pakistan, there've been some very clear differences. Rahman argues that PE is an interference range of English created by the usage of the qualities of Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi and other languages spoken in Pakistan. He divides PE into Anglicized English, which is quite much like the language and writing of those speakers of British Standard English (BSE), acrolect PE, which can be used by Pakistanis educated in English-medium schools, mesolectal PE, that is used by ordinary, Urdu-educated Pakistanis and basilect PE, that can be used by men and women of little formal schooling, such as manuals and waiters (Rahman, 1990).

Words And expressions of PE are noticed by a variety of scholars, such as exceptional idioms and colloquial expressions in addition to accents. Foreign companies find accent neutralization simpler in Pakistan than in

India. However, like Indian English, Pakistani English has preserved many phrases that are currently considered antiquated in Britain.

Urdu and English are Pakistan's official languages. All government records, many street signs, many shop signs, business contracts and other tasks use English. The language of the courts is also English.

English is taught to all school-level female students, and oftentimes the medium of instruction is also in English. Although there are also numerous schools which teach in the local languages, there is a huge emphasis on English as a second language particularly in standardized testing. At university and college degree, all directions are generally in English.

Pakistan boasts a sizable English language media and (more recently) networking. All of Pakistan's major dailies are printed in or have a variation in English. State-run PTV World is a major English Language News Channel from the nation, while previously Dawn News and Tribune 24/7 were other English Language news stations with a single after shifting its terminology to Urdu and another was shut down. Indus News is now another major English Language News Channel in Pakistan. Code-switching (the concurrent usage of more than one language, or language variety, in conversation) is common in both Pakistan and also almost all conversations in whatever language possess a significant English element. The language of pleading in all courts of Pakistan is also English.

Conclusion

There are many forms of English spoken in the entire world. United Kingdom. Around 60 million people are native British English speakers. The variety of English together with the biggest number of native speakers is American English, together with 225 million native speakers. Another major varieties African American English and Indian English. Some linguists also understand another Classification of a number of English known as World English. All kinds of English share the same fundamental tenets of this language, but certain phrases, words or linguistic constructs can differ.

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