



You can take the Student out of the North but you can't take the North out of the Student: Students dialect and language attitudes in Nottingham.

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Introduction

The project will examine the differences in Northern and Southern Dialects. The aim of the project is to observe and analyse the differences in dialects of informants from both northern and southern areas of England who attend university within the Midlands. Language use, language variety and language attitudes will be examined for any differences that may occur between the northern and southern informants. Furthermore, the study will reflect any similarities between the informants in relation to their relocation to university in the Midlands.

Background

A key area of interest for sociolinguists is the differences that occur in language and accent between and within countries. *Dialect* refers to the 'varieties distinguished from each other by differences of grammar and vocabulary. Accent...refers to variations in pronunciation.' (Hughes, Trudgill and Watt, 2005:2) Jason Jones (1999) writes that 'a speaker who uses a regional dialect will also be more than likely to have the corresponding regional accent' (cited in Thomas et al, 2004:135) Sociolinguists argue that speakers within a geographical area are connected in relation to social status, John E Joseph writes that 'dialect differences exist everywhere...They signal social belonging.' (Joseph cited in Llamaset al, 2010:9) A strong relationship between regional dialect and geographical barriers exists and Dialectologists label these boundaries isoglosses, an area of a country of which 'linguistic items, such as pairs of synonyms...or different pronunciations of the same word' are used.' (Hudson 2001:38)

Carmen Llamas composed a methodology for conducting research in regional dialects and isoglosses providing an opportunity to obtain data which 'can be analysed on three levels of possible variation: phonological, grammatical and lexical.' (Llamas, 1999: 96) The primary purpose of the methodology is to 'obtain informal speech from the informant (from which multi-levelled analyses of both regionally and socially comparable data are possible)' (Llamas 1999: 97) Llamas' methodology consists of an informal interview, Social Relation Network (SRN) sheet and an Identification Questionnaire. Llamas states that the SRN sheets should be given to the informants prior to the interview and collected when the interview is complete. Finally the informants complete an Identification Questionnaire which they also receive prior to the interview.

Sociolinguists are concerned with the language attitudes and loyalty of the speakers. Janet Holmes (1992) found that 'When people are asked to assess RP speakers on tape they rate them as more intelligent, industrious, self-confident and determined than regional-accented speakers – even when the raters themselves speak with a regional accent.' (Holmes, 1992:355) Agheyisi and Fishman (1970:147-50) mention three ways to examine language

attitudes: questionnaires, interviews and observation.’ (Agheyisi and Fishman cited in Fasold, 2004:152)

A person’s attitude towards a particular language or regional-dialect can result in the speaker altering their dialect, accent or vocabulary to match others. Howard Giles proposed Speech Accommodation Theory stating ‘that speakers accommodate their speech to their addressee in order to win their approval (Giles and Powesland 1975).’ (Coupland and Jaworski, 1997:233) Giles explains and labels these acts ‘convergence’ and ‘divergence’, within Speech Accommodation Theory ‘speakers may maintain their style of speech, or even diverge from their addressee if they want to differentiate themselves from other individual or groups.’ (Llamas, Mullany and Stockwell, 2007: 96) This suggests that a speaker with a Northern dialect may alter their language style, speech style, accent etc when interacting with a southerner for many reasons.

Previous research into regional dialects and language attitudes has found anomalies in relation to social class, gender and age. Janet Holmes (1992) suggests that people ‘use more vernacular terms while they are young, and tend to use more standard forms as they get older’. (Holmes, 1992:226). She comments that ‘slang is the linguistic prerogative of young people and generally sounds odd in the mouth of an older person.’ (Holmes 1992: 183) Consequently, when a sociolinguist examines regional dialect it is imperative they acknowledge the differences that may occur depending on age. Another issue in sociolinguistic research is gender, Holmes writes that ‘in every social class men use more vernacular forms than women. (Holmes, 1992: 170) R.A.Hudson(2001) writes that ‘a speaker may be more similar in language to people from the same social group in a different area than to people from a different social group in the same area’ (Hudson, 2001:42)

Participants

For a study on regional dialects it is important to ensure the samples of informants used are equally representative of the regional variety that is being analysed. This particular sociolinguistic study-examines differences and similarities of southern and northern dialects. In relation to the size of the study the participants were selected from one particular northern and southern area of England; West Yorkshire and Surrey. A second reason for choosing this sample was availability and informants’ willingness to partake.

To ensure the sample was reliable, two females and two males were selected from each region. All of the informants were students attending the University of Nottingham. This sample provides the opportunity to examine any regional-dialectal differences between the northern and southern informants whilst also providing the opportunity to examine any evidence of speech accommodation or changes that have occurred since living part-time in the Midlands.

Methodology

This project examining regional dialects and attitudes followed a similar structure to the methodology proposed by Llamas(1999). The project used SRN sheets, an informal interview and Identification Questionnaires. The SRN’s ‘contain standard notion words with space provided for the insertion of local variants’, and similarly consisted of the same ‘web of words’ built around the same ‘semantic fields.’ (Llamas, 1999, 2007) To remove feelings of pressure or discomfort each of the informants were given an informed consent form, an instruction sheet, three SRN sheets and an Identification Questionnaire two days before their interview. This enabled that the informants were aware of the content of the interview. Llamas highlights it ‘has the effect of both increasing the amount of data captured through the method of elicitation and of lessening any feelings of unease on the part of the informant about the interview situation,’ (Llamas, 2007:16) thus resulting in a more natural, relaxed

informal approach. The responses on the SRN's were grouped together and the vocabulary was analysed in relation to regional and gender differences and the effect of University.

Sociolinguistic researchers have found that the 'interview itself as a speech event all have implications for and place limitations on the data.' (Llamas, Mullany and Stockwell, 2007:15) Therefore a formal interview would not be successful in achieving natural speech samples. Similarly to Llamas' an informal discussion on the SRN responses structured the first half of the interview. The informant's availability resulted in the interviewer having the discussion with each informant individually as opposed to them being paired. Wolfram and Fasold argue that 'the very fact that a person is being interviewed and tape-recorded is a formidable obstacle to obtaining casual speech.' (cited in Coupland and Jaworski, 1997:101) The informant and interviewer's personal connection/familiarity helped establish an informal context and overcome the obstacle Wolfram and Fasold mention.

The identity questionnaire's purpose is to collect information/data on the informant's attitude towards the area where they live and the language they use/hear. Llamas stated that further to securing a speech sample the questionnaires are 'designed to obtain an insight into people's attitudes towards their language and their area'. (Llamas, 1999:105) Each question is designed to initiate an expression of opinion and to form a conclusive attitude for each informant. The responses were summarised as positive (P), Negative (D) and Neutral (N) and an overall attitude towards language and area was established by forming an average across all questions.

To ensure that all ethical guidelines were undertaken, an informed consent form was completed by all participants before the study began. Participants were made aware of the purpose of the experiment and their ability to end and withdraw from it at any time. To ensure that candid recording did not take place the speaker could permanently see the recording device. It is unethical to record people without their permission or awareness, therefore the observer interferes with the investigations. The observer paradox is an ongoing problem, 'investigators seek to collect data on how people behave or in this particular case speak when not being observed' (Coupland and Jawaorski, 1997:147) yet the act of recording or observing affects the speech sample. To ensure that the participants felt at ease the interview took place within a familiar informal context any degree of authority was removed.

Analysis

The SRN sheets provide the opportunity to compare the northern and southern dialects in relation to their vocabulary or specific to their area. The northern informants produced more responses with the females providing more responses than the males. This suggests that the northern informants, from West Yorkshire have a larger range of vocabulary and synonyms and that females are more compelled to use them. However it simply is a reflection of the informant's willingness to co-operate.

The SRN sheets are broken down into three sections in order to elicit a variety of vocabulary across many sections of one's dialect. Key dialectal differences were in the body parts section; the southern informant's responses were very minimal expanding in the interviews simply using the terms already provided. However northern participants gave the examples of 'noggin' and 'gob' for 'head' and 'mouth'. A second example being the northern informant's use of 'mardy' meaning 'moody'. The northern and southern responses to soft shoes worn for PE show a clear distinction in vocabulary, each southern informant labelling them 'plimp-soles' and each northern informant 'pumps'. When the informants were asked to list types of bread the northern responses were 'cob', 'butty', 'loaf', 'bap' whereas southerners responses were 'white', 'brown' and 'seedy'. Furthermore the southern informants responses for 'toilet' and 'small walkway between houses' were minimal but in contrast the northern informants provided a variety of synonyms; 'ginnel' and 'snicket'.

When discussing these synonyms during their interviews, the northern informants explained that they did not use these variants but they were used by 'older people' [see appendix].

The SRN's show differences between genders regardless of regional-dialect, for example, the use of derogative/taboo terms as synonyms. Men refer to heavy rain as 'pissing it down' whereas the female informants 'pouring it down' and NG1 gave 'pelting'. A second example being that males, in particular northern males use 'pissed' as opposed to 'drunk'; refer to a left handed writer as cack-handed and a toilet as a 'bog'. Moreover, many of the males responses suggest negative connotations, or would be regarded as insulting depending on the context, for example; 'dog' and 'butters' referring to an unattractive person. Furthermore NB1 labelled someone who is unintelligent a retard and explained in the interview that this would have negative connotations and is specifically used by younger people.

Many responses were generic across all informants SRN's, for example calling someone 'thick' or 'dumb' instead of stupid, referring to someone attractive as 'fit' and friend as a 'mate'. Furthermore the generic use of 'knackered' for 'tired' and 'preggers' for 'pregnant'. These responses suggest that they may have been terms that the informants established whilst at university. With all the informants being the same age, in the interview they confirmed that many of these slang terms were independent of the older generation suggesting that these slang terms may not be regionally specific but age specific.

One of the informants SRN's included many distinct terms, variants differing from the same gender or region. For example, NG2 labels a baby a 'yout', 'bairne', and 'pickney', she responded to friend with the generic 'mate' but in addition 'bretherin' and 'mandern'. Further examples are to 'hit' being 'to box' or 'to lick' and to run away from be 'jetted'. In the interview when discussing these responses NG2 highlighted her Jamaican heritage, stating that her language was highly affected by her Jamaican roots and her mother's Jamaican dialect as opposed to regional variation.

Prior to the interview informants were asked to complete a questionnaire. The questions opened the opportunity to collect information on the informants' attitudes towards their own dialect, accent,-the area they live in and how connected to that area they are. The informants' answers were rated as positive, negative or neutral; and an overall attitude was established. [See appendix 7] The results show that the northern informants have a predominantly positive attitude towards all aspects of their language and area whereas the southern informants remained neutral. The southern informants stated that they would have no particular difference in feelings in relation to a speaker's accent/dialect. On the contrary the females from the northern region stated that when hearing someone with the same accent/dialect as themselves they would have feelings of comfort and the male informants stated that they would be more obliged to interact with that speaker.

Furthermore in measuring Language attitude the results show that the northern informants expressed dislike as to being referred to as southern or associated with the south. Furthermore a gender difference occurred, Irrespective of where they came from female informants showed loyalty to that place. In terms of loyalty to their area, none of the informants showed a desire to change where they are from or their accent, showing that they all possess an element of positivity towards their regional background, accent and dialect.

The interviews and identity questionnaires provide an opportunity to analyse the informants' regional dialect, and language use in relation to the framework proposed by Giles, Speech Accommodation Theory. Informants were asked if they have ever deliberately changed the way they speak. As a whole the results suggest that they do not alter their language or accent to match that of who they are speaking to (in terms of regional dialect/accents) but instead that they would alter their speech style to make it appropriate for

the context. The informants implied that they converge to the match the formality of the situation. [See appendix]

The interviews reflect the effect that being at university in the Midlands has had on the informant's speech style. The southern informants stated that being at university has had little effect on their accent but that they had established a larger range of vocabulary, more slang. However the northern informants had mixed views on the impact of university, for example; NG1 stated that her accent and dialect altered in relation to where she is based, she clarified that when interacting with southerners she will diverge making her accent and dialect more distinctly northern. NB1 also commented that his speech had mainly been affected by working amongst people from Nottingham and having grandparents and parents from the Midlands. The emphasis from all informants was that if anything had been affected it was the words used rather than the accent. The female informants commented changes in particular aspects of their pronunciation, for example NG1 and NG2 commented on the pronunciation of 'o's' in 'home' and 'no'. Additionally SB1 commented on the influence that Northern dialect has had on his syntax and grammar, for example saying 'going shops' as opposed to 'going to the shops'.

Discussion

This study has made a variety of observations in relation to sociolinguistics and the study of regional dialect. The application of Llamas' methodology and the SRN sheets suggest that the northern dialect has more varieties of terms, more vernacular forms than southerners. However during the interview informants stated that many of the synonyms are used more by older people. In addition to the regional differences the SRN's also produced evidence of differences in the vocabulary used by people of different ages, for example all the informants, regardless of region, commented on how many of the terms were specific to their age; for example referring to a pregnant lady as 'preggers' or the variety of terms used for 'drunk'. These results support that discussed by Janet Holmes who found that differences existed between peoples ages and vocabulary. Furthermore the informants stated that the main difference between their own speech and that of older people was the use of slang; suggesting a decrease in the variety of slang turns with an increase of age. However it may be possible that the slang terms differ with age as opposed to the use of slang.

The results also reveal differences in the variety of terms used by male and female informants. The SRN's and the interviews show that the male informants use more taboo/derogative terms. An important comment was made by NB1 stating that the females from his area altered their accent and vocabulary in an attempt to sound less 'northern' and the northern accent is often regarded as quite masculine. This emphasises the points made by Holmes who states that 'women use more standard speech forms than, men because they are more status-conscious than, men' (Holmes, 1992: 171).

From the results of this study it can be concluded that the northern informants have a stronger sense of loyalty to their regional dialect/area and stated that they would feel positivity and comfort when hearing someone talk with the same accent/dialect as themselves. Furthermore, the northern male participants stated that a similarity in accent/dialect resulted in them being more inclined to interact or communicate with that particular speaker. These results support the ideas proposed by John E Joseph who states that dialects do more than show regional barriers; they also create a sense of 'social belonging'.

In relation to Howard and Giles Speech Accommodation Theory, one would expect the results of this project to show that the speakers have converged their speech style in order to form a social bond with those from other regions. On the contrary it can be concluded that speakers converge their speech styles to match the formality of the context and in relation to regional accents/dialects, the northern female informants stated that they adapt their dialect

when around northerners to sound broader but as opposed to converging to remove any distance between the speakers. The northern informants expressed a dislike of being associated with southerners or southern dialect and as a result they diverge their dialect/accent.

It can be argued that the similarities in the terms and slang used by the informants regardless of whether from the north or south of England suggest that convergence has taken place. Furthermore, each of the informants stated that the main aspect of their speech style that had been affected by being at university was the amount of slang that they had acquired and use.

Conclusion

In conclusion, through the application of Llamas' methodology, it can be concluded that differences exist between the Northern and Southern informant's dialects, the northerners appear to have more synonyms and varieties. In addition the results from the SRN's, Identity Questionnaire's and interviews suggest that the differences are between the lexical items used, furthermore during interviews the informants certified the fact that their accents had not been influenced by attending university in the Midlands instead it had increased the variety of terms within their vocabulary. Furthermore the results evidently imply that the informants also differ in the level of loyalty they have towards the area that they live in, their dialect and their accent. The northern informants showed a more positive, loyal relationship with their regional dialects, and in addition females were more connected and loyal to their regional dialect than the males. However due to the size of the study and the limited number of participants and areas, it must be remember that this is not a true representation of society, thus generic conclusions cannot be made. Despite of this limitation, the study reflects the existence of northern and southern dialectal and attitudinal differences and thus it can be argued that being at university does not heavily impact on one's dialect, accent or language attitude as one may have expected. Ultimately, it can be concluded that being at university has made the students more aware of any differences and resulted in them altering their attitude and dialect in response.

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Appendix – Interview Transcriptions**Key****I** = Informant**R** = Researcher**Appendix 6.1****Transcription - SG1**

R: Do you think that men and women from your area speak differently if so why and how? Like for example accent, loudness, the words that they speak?

I: I'd say that women speak louder they always tend to shout a bit and men use more slang than I think that women do 'cause like when they are with all their friends they'll use loads of slang whereas women don't tend to use slang as much well none of my friends don't but all the boys do

R: do you think there are age differences as well do you think that people who are older like like grandparents speak differently to you

I: ye

R: and in your area and what do you think is different

I: they have allot different just like slang words I think are different for example like if I saw someone I thought was attractive I'd be like oh they're well fit but I doubt like my mum or dad would say that they'd more say good looking it's just like slang words and that and just the phrases that they use

R: what about the accent or do you think

I: the accent older people from where I'm from tend to have more of a, more of like a London accent than I would say I had

R: cool do you think you change your accent when you're around different people from different areas

I: ye definitely when I'm around people from like London like I start talking like them

R: do you think your accent has changed since being at Uni

I: ye

R: and how

I: I've become more of like a Londoner /Kent/up north places

R: what words or anything do you use

I: I use sick...I use sick allot and also I'm friend with a German person who has a German accent and she has only learnt English since she was here from September and I've started speaking like I'm talking to a foreigner allot more so like when I say things in a more simple way for her me and my other friend have started doing that 'cause we spend loads of time with her so we have started talking like like as if your talking to a foreign person

Transcription - SG2

R: do you think that men and women in your area speak differently are their differences in the way they speak like their accent or the words, speed loudness

I: no not really why do you want me to say yes

R: no I don't want you to say anything... do you think they differ in age like between the way your grandparents speak and stuff

I: ye definitely even though I'm southern and people tell me I speak posh I think my grandpa is a lot more umm they have a wider range of vocabulary id say for things

R: what do you mean by more posh like what makes

I: they use more long words whereas kids use more slang

R: do you think the accents differ

I: mmmmm a little bit but I think that's mainly because like allot of people in my area I suppose my accent changed when I came to Uni 'cause obviously your around people from other areas so I think most of the umm young people from around me will go off to Uni somewhere and it might change

R: do you think the way that you speak, the qwords that you use or the accent like you said has changed from being at Uni

I: ye

R: will it change when you go back home or does it stay stay the same

I: I suppose sometimes I go like there are certain words that I think is more rather than my accent as such I think it's more words that you pick up like other words that you pick up and take home and say when your home and people are like what.

Transcription - SB1

R: ok do you think there are any differences in the way that men and women from your area speak so like in accents, words, loudness

I: urrr ye probably words

R: what would the difference be?

I: umm different vocabulary different slang

R: ok what about age related do you think there are differences in the age?

I: ye definitely

R: what would that be?

I: urr probably just different choice in vocabulary again more umm better word for being more posh

R: do you think that their accent changes

I: urr ye I would ye

R: in what way

I: umm different pronunciation from when you're younger and older

R: ok and do you think the way you speak and your accent has been affected by being at uni

I: urmm not particularly no maybe new words in my vocabulary

R: what sorta words

I: umm more slang probably

Transcription - SB2

R: would you say that you speak the same way as like a sister or a female that you know from like your area that you live in, the south would you say there's differences for example your accent, or the words you use or the loudness of your speech or pace of speak etc

I: urrr

R: or would you say it's pretty much the same

I: urrrmm I'd say it's pretty much the same but again its dependent on almost upbringing right down to the extent for example me and my sister although we are form the same household we still say things differently because of the different schools we went to where people speak differently, different words being used and different slang terms for different things were in use and umm obviously you've got the influence of Uni as well which might mean that I use terms that are sometimes more northern because I am mixing with people from or regarded as the north

R: when you go back home from Uni does anyone ever pick up on anything you say or comment on changes in your accent or anything would you say that your accent has been affected or just the sort of words that you use

I: ummm not my accent not my accent at all sometimes I might be influenced from the point of view that I might urrr miss out words like go go gunna go shops rather than go to the shops and I probably would have never said that well I would have never noticed myself saying that before but I suddenly might say that every so often now because of the influence of living with meeting and interacting with people from the north or from the north of Nottingham I guess

R: would you say that you speak there's a difference in the way that people from your area speak when they are younger to when their older for example like your grandparents and yourself or elderly people compared to teenagers and children do you think there's any distinct differences that may have occurred over time

I: umm I think old people tend to speak ummm well I wrote it down in the questions like more poshly if that's actually the best way to describe it they speak more properly they speak properly they don't really use slang much they use the right words for everything

R: do you think that happens as you age or do you think that's specific to the area

I: no I think that's more specific to their education and upbringing when they were brought up to speak properly but then its probably come again with age their not so urrr up to date on different slang terms and everything they probably just loos, the use of the different slang terms as they get older

Transcription - NG 2

R: Do you think that men and women from your home town or area talk differently if so how?

I:

R: umm like accent loudness or type of words they use

I: I think type of words like like guys will be like that's my bitch do you know what I mean the girl wouldn't say that

R: do you think the way that the men and women speak in terms of being northern differs from the southerners

I: like the words or

R: like the words or accent

I: ye

R: like a northern guy from your area or say a guy from London

I: I'm not sure I dunno

R: ok ummm do you think that the way that your speak or the way that your mum and dad speak is different

I: ummm ye like some of the words that I use my mum uses but like she ummm uses Jamaican slang sooo

R: do you think that the way that you speak has been affected by being at Uni like accent or words that you use

I: umm ye to a certain extent

R: umm which way

I: just like certain words that I've picked up

R: can you think of any off hand

I: umm like moula I never say moula before I came to Uni but even like how I say some words like 'no'

R: how did you say no before?

I: like no and now sometimes I'm like no-w.

Transcription - NB1

R: do you think that you talk the same way as girls that you know from Yorkshire

I: no

R: if not what do you reckon the differences are

I: id say ma region in particular because it's like Harrogate, which is thought to be fairly posh, id say the girls go out of their way to make themselves sound posher, mmm perhaps, I've witnessed a little, I reckon that umm like the Yorkshire accent is a bit manly id say that, men try and be more broad with their Yorkshire accent and women id say cause it's the Harrogate region try and be well spoken

R: what do they do is it with the accent or the words that they say

I: words I mean like you wouldn't get ladies using swear words or so I think they particularly try and sound posh

R: what about age would you say you speak differently to your grandparents or elderly people or do you think that the way you speak has been affected by being at Uni in the midlands

I: possibly at work cause at work you've got a lot of people from Nottingham and obviously with my grandparents being from derby id probably find it easy to adapt the language used probably not my accent but the language used to be more like them lot at work from round here ummmm in general I say words like cob and that that will be like what I taken from my grandparents or my mum and dad from being from round here but I don't I won't say that my accent has been changed by living here whatever I don't think I mean nobody from back home would comment on my accent being changed from being round here or whatever

R: ok cool

Transcription - NB2

R: Do you think that from where you're from obviously up north do you speak that the way you speak and generally the way that men and women speak is different for example how loud they speak the accent the words they use

I: what from where I'm from

R: speed ye

I: depends on the area really from where you're from most people tend to speak with the same like words umm and then I dunno the accent is fairly similar it just gets a little stronger in areas id say everything is fairly similar ummm

R: when does it get stronger is it when you go further up

I: it just sounds ummm not necessarily further up 'cause there are parts where I live where some of them sound like I do and some of them are really broad but I think that literally because of either the schools in the area that they go to and wealth I think that's a massive influence on people from where I am ummm

R: so which way round is it

I: what do you mean?

R: like are they broad which is broad

I: broad if less wealthy umm I would say and then or like if you go to a worse school it always seems to be broader and then ye but it's like people have similar accents umm but when they get louder it just seems worse than it actually is I think

R: do you think that there is like negative associations made with the broader accents for the less wealthy people

I: ye in the area

R: so like if you hear like someone speak with a broader accent do you automatically think they are less wealthy... like in the back of your mind or not

I: not necessarily less wealthy but whatever the word common means I would say they are less common probably... doesn't mean that their family has less money but you feel that their less educated

R: do you think that the way that you speak compared to the people of a different age generation speak is different like for example do your grandparents noticeably speak in a different way to you

I: no they speak like me everyone I think that that's actually a common thing between generations I mean when you mean in terms of speak I mean in terms of accent and the words and vocabulary that you use but the way that you speak I think is consistent across generations so like I speak in a similar way to how my grandparents speak I think I speak fairly well and then I know p[people that speak more broad and their grandparents and parents are more broad as well so no I think it's a family thing I think it just follows

R: do you think that the words have changed like the vocabulary

I: well ye I just think that just changes with society rather than

R: in what way do you think it's changed?

I: well no like when we were discussing drunk my grandparents would just say drunk but I would say pissed or mashed

R: so we've just got loads more

I: loads more variety ye

R: do you think that the way that you speak has been affected by being at Uni in like a different area surrounded by people officially from all over the country

I: no not really

R: do you not think you have picked up any words or change in your accent

I: uummm no not really

Appendix – Table of Results**Key:**

D	Neutral/don't mind
P	Positive
N	Negative

Appendix 7.1**Language questionnaire results**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SG1	D		P	N		N			P	P
SG2	D/P		P	P		P			P	P
SB1	P		P	P		D			D	P
SB2	P		P	P		N			D	P
NG1	P		P	P		P			P	P
NG2	D/P		P	P		D			P	P
NB1	D		P	P		D			P	P
NB2	D/P		P	P		P			P	P

Appendix 7.2

	2	5	7	8
SG1	SOUTHERN	Older people have different phrases	NO	Swindon
SG2	SOUTHERN	Young have more slang	NO	Around Surrey
SB1	SOUTHERN – PRONUNCIATION	Old are posh Have less slang and more emphasis on words	NO	Around London
SB2	PRONUNCIATION	Old are posh Have less slang and more emphasis on words	NO	Outside of Surrey
NG1	NORTHERN	Older have stronger pronunciation	NO	Yorkshire in general not specific
NG2	NORTHERN	Same accent different words	YES	No answer
NB1	NORTHERN	No differences	Men more broad, sound masculine	Specific, broader depending on area
NB2	NORTHERN	Few differences	NO	Barnsley

Appendix 7.3**Area questionnaire results**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SG1	D	D/N	P	P	N		P		P	P
SG2	P	P	P	P	P		P		N	P
SB1	D	D	D/N	D/N	D/N		P		N	D
SB2	D	P	D/N	D/N	D/N		P		N	P
NG1	P	P	P	P	P		P		N/D	P
NG2	P	P	P	P	D/N		P/D		N	P/D
NB1	P	P	P	P	D/N		P		N	P
NB2	P/D	P	P/D	D/N	N		P		P	P

Appendix 7.4

	6	8
SG1	London	Local
SG2	London	Local
SB1	London	Local
SB2	London	Local
NG1	Leeds, Sheffield, Barnsley, Doncaster, York	Local
NG2	Huddersfield, Leeds, Wakefield, Yorkshire	Local
NB1	Look North, Yorkshire regions	Local
NB2	Nationwide but majority Yorkshire	Local