

VARIETIES OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Etymologists now understand that it is possible and useful to try to address this complexity, since language is undoubtedly not a simple, single code that is used in the same way by all people in all contexts. Throughout many discourse networks, at least two assortments of a similar language are utilized by certain speakers under various circumstances concerning English language, maybe the most natural models are the standard language and local vernacular. In sociolinguistics, An assortment is a specific kind of language or group of languages. Along with a typical selection, this may include dialects, lingos, registers, styles, or other linguistic varieties. When referring to the different structures, the word "assortment" is used instead of the term language, which many associate with non-standard assortments that are viewed as less respectable or "right" than the norm. Etymologists tackle this large number of assortments. This examination comprise of four segments and ends. Segment one presents the presentation, area tow manages assortments of language, segment three arrangements with language and provincial variety, and area four arrangements with language and social variety.

Keywords: Regional Variation, Social Variation, Sociolinguistics, Standard Language and Variations.

Section One: Introduction

1.1 The Problem of the Study

English language learners and non-native speakers are unable of differentiating between the variants. for example regional variation, regional dialects, accent and dialects, sociolinguistics and social dialects. Moreover, they do not know how to use the varieties in their contexts or situations in their social life i.e. In their communication with others in the same country because of the different varieties that are used . For example, in New York, the high class group

pronounce the R in word such as cart, port and so on while the working class do pronounce it .

1.2 Aims

The study aims at:

1. Showing varieties of English language including social variation, regional variation, accent and dialect, sociolinguistics and regional dialect.
2. Explaining differences and similarities among the varieties mentioned previously.
3. Enabling students of English language to use the suitable variety in each situation or context.

1.3 Hypotheses

It is hypothesized that:

1. There are different varieties in English language.
2. Varieties of English language are different from each other which means that social variation differs from regional variation and so on.

1.4 Procedures

The following processes are implemented:

1. Providing a theoretical description of different language variants.
2. Describing linguistic variations in terms of area and society, sometimes known as regional and social varieties, respectively.

1.5 Limits

The study is restricted to present a theoretical survey of varieties of English language that will discuss in this research.

1.6 Value of the study

Its hopped that the present study will be a meaningful solution to the problems that learners of English language may face including how to differentiate the varieties of English language that are used.

Section two: Varieties of Language

2.1 Language Background

With a 100,000-year age range, East Africa is probably where language emerged. There has to be three requirements met. First, people have to observe the world in common ways, such as noticing things and activities. Second, they could make a variety of noises. Third, they must have gained "naming insight". Sound patterns can be represented as symbols that "stand for" individuals and objects. The use of words to persuade and influence others has most likely always been significant. Language may be used to transmit sentiments and emotions, yet this part of language is underdeveloped. People may also utilize language for simply aesthetic purposes (Aitchison, 2003: 22-3).

Various sources provide various meanings of language. Language is a method for communicating between two people. Language is a system that allows individuals to share their thoughts and ideas. It is a method of communicating one's demands, ideas, and information. Language is regarded the center of people's lives. People use language to compose books, novels, and plays. Lacking language, there would be no instruction or sciences.

Levels of language represented by

1. The phonemic level: the phoneme (is defined as) the smallest linguistic units. Such as /s/, /b/, / t/, / k/.
2. Morphological level: when phonemes get together, they make morphemes.
3. Lexical level: when morphemes are combined together, they make words.
4. At the syntactic level, words combine to produce sentences (Alkhuli, 2006: 1,4-5).

Language is fundamentally a social phenomenon. Language is used to communicate, and conversational participants work together to produce meaning. An individual acquires language in order to generate and build meanings, many of which are influenced by the culture from which they originate. Sociological approaches to discourse analysis, such as ethnography of speaking, which is concerned with understanding language use in social contexts, have demonstrated that "communities vary considerably in ways of speaking, in roles and meanings of speech, in repertoire and switching patterns." They suggest differences in opinions, standards, norms, reference groups, and other things that contribute to the ongoing system of language use. (Hymes,

1972: 42). As Goffman (1955:226) says, "In any general public , At whatever point the actual chance of spoken cooperation emerges, it appears to be that an arrangement of practices, shows ,and procedural principles becomes an integral factor what capabilities for the purpose of directing and sorting out the progression of messages"(Cheng,2003:15)." Even though few people take the time to learn a language, it may have a very strong symbolic value for a certain ethnic group, therefore they may not be able to use this particular resource." (Battled, 2006: 23)."The investigation of language variety in social setting, and the investigation of explicit language networks exhaustively, is key to the etymological venture." (Marshall, 1963: 3).

2.2 Types of Variation

Having shown how people may communicate with a variety of language structures, including grammar, phonology, and lexicology. It is necessary to assess the five main types of variation first. Although there are variations within each of the five categories of language use, we can isolate particular varieties (a connected set of variations within a single category for study purposes). These types are:

1. Regional variation
2. Social group variation
3. Field of Discourse variation
4. Medium variation
5. Attitude variation

Language users are largely linked to the first two types of variance. People who live in or have lived in a certain region use the regional variation. In a similar vein, they use a social variant according to their affiliations and then could switch to a new social or regional variation. People select the variants depending on the situation and communication purpose, even if the last three types of diversity are related to language usage. The activity they are engaged in determines the field of discourse; spoken or written communication can be used, generally based on the participant's proximity; and the attitude expressed through language is influenced by the relationships between the participants in the particular situation. (Quirk etal, 1985: 15-16) .

2.3 Variety Classes' Relationship

There were references to each layer of variation being equally related to all others when discussing varieties in a schematic fashion. There are significant differences in attitudes toward different types of things. For example, one can be formal or informal about politics or biology in America or Britain. The most often utilized kinds on these occasions will be AmE and BrE, speech and writing, official and informal. (Quirk et al, 1973: 8). Varieties within each sort of variation can be considered independent of one another. When using national standards, English speakers may retain discernible aspects of any regional difference. Varieties associated with specific industries are geographically specific; in other words, the vernacular of daily conversation about these industries is fully formed in the dialects of these areas. There is a specific dependency between the form and function of the language at the extremes of Creole and Pidgin. (Quirk et al, 1985: 30).

2.4 Varieties within a Variety

The last points must be made. Firstly, many conditioning elements There is no absolute impact associated with (region, medium, attitude, for example); hence, do not expect a constant all-or-nothing response to requests for informality. Secondly, When someone has completed all necessary steps, they may explain why they chose one linguistic form over another.

2.5 Varieties according to Attitude

Attitude-based variations are frequently called stylistic variations, however style is a multifaceted term, much like register. Somebody can recognize a neutral or unmarked variant of English, displaying no noticeable coloration caused by attitude (ibid.7). Language attitudes reflect underlying distinctions between and within language varieties themselves. That is the purpose for variation. One major part of attitude research has been its relationship with second-language learning. Positive attitudes are often assumed to assist second language learning, while it is recognized that variances in the context and perceived roles of the new medium (Mey, 1998:418-21).

Often, a speaker is more driven to share their own opinion on a topic than to get this opinion understood by an addressee or another hearer/reader. Speakers are often unable to avoid expressing strong or negative sentiments, even if they are

attempting to suppress them. Certainly, comprehenders can record these sentiments as well, although not always due to shared ground. In certain circumstances, comprehenders are more sensitive to recognizing unfavorable sentiments. In other circumstances, the manner by which a bit of language captures a bad attitude for a speaker likewise discloses it to a comprehender, without common ground playing a part in the meaning exchange. (Kecske, Mey, 2008:168).

2.6 Varieties Based on Subject Matter

Variations determined by the speech's subject matter; they are called "registers." However, it is not completely ruled out that a particular speaker can decide to speak in a regional dialect one minute and a national standard the next. While the kind of language needed for a given topic would be mostly consistent with the already defined variables (dialect, national standard), using a particular variant of one class typically means using a particular variation of another. (Quirk et al, 1973:6).

2.7 Varieties according to Medium and Interference

The kinds that are conditioned by speaking and writing are the only ones that are medium-specific. Since speech is the principal natural channel for language communication, it makes sense to focus on the modifications made to a language when it is transmitted through graphic (and usually visual) media. English language learners who speak it as a second or foreign language encounter a completely other kind of variation. Language influences from different languages cause variation. (Quirk et al, 1985:24-25, 27).

2.8 Varieties based on the discourse field

Discourse is the space in which language is used to carry out actions. An English speaker has a repertoire of field-specific variants and switches to the appropriate one when the circumstance calls for it. Speakers can command a different number of kinds according on their training, profession, and interests. Jargon may contain intrusive terms from several discourse domains, such as Reporting on radio and television might differ from reporting in newspapers, especially in bureaucratic writing. Varieties according to the discourse field are occasionally referred to as "registers," but there are other applications for this term.

2.9 Slang, Taboo, Register and Jargon

People outside of reputable, higher-status organizations use slang more frequently. Slang, also referred to as "colloquial speech," describes terms or expressions that younger speakers and other groups with particular interests use in place of more formal language. For more than a century, "bucks" has been a colloquial word for dollars or money. Like clothing and music, slang is a social aspect that is heavily influenced by fashion, especially among teenagers. Members of a group with similar beliefs and perspectives might utilize it to set themselves apart from other members of the group. When employed as a marker of group identity within a limited period of life, such as early adolescence, slang idioms can "grow old" quickly. The way that younger and older speaker groups use slang differently suggests that age plays a significant role in social variation. However, as seen by the use of derogatory language and taboo expressions, slang usage varies throughout younger social groups. Words and phrases that people avoid because of their religion, manners, or prohibited activity are known as taboo terms.(Yule, 2010: 259-60). Language Taboos, every community imposes on its members certain verbal restrictions similar to its restrictions on non-verbal behavior. As some acts are disliked, so are some words, which are called language taboos. Therefore, speakers go around such taboos by using metaphors and euphemisms (Alkhuli, 2006:148).

Register and Jargon. A register refers to employing language that is suited for a given context, such as situational, vocational, or topical. Jargon, or technical terminology related to a certain field of activity or interest, is a distinguishing element of a register. Jargon serves as a social tool that helps those who identify as "insiders" in one way or another create and keep relationships with one other while shutting out "outsiders." Specialized language employed by members of established social groups is known as jargon, frequently based on professional rank.(e.g. legal jargon) (Yule,2010:259).

Section Three: Language and Regional Variation

3.1 Introduction

There is a great deal of variance in every language, particularly in speech patterns. For instance, there are several regional variations of English spoken in

many nations, including Australia, Britain, and the United States, in addition to wider variances in these countries. This chapter will discuss variance in language usage according to geographic location as a method of linguistic geography. (ibid.239).

People utilize a regional variant because they reside or have lived in that region. DIALECT is a well-known name for region-specific varieties in settings that are both technical and popular. Linguistic diversity is fundamentally based on geographic dispersion, and over time, with inadequate communication and relative isolation, such dispersion causes dialects to become so divergent that they are considered different languages. It appears that phonology plays a major role in expressing regional variation; that is, a speaker's pronunciation or accent can reveal a distinct dialect before the vocabulary mentioned (or LEXICON) can be distinguished.(Quirk et al. 1985:16-17).

3.2 Standard Language

Since standard language is not regionally distinctive, it is an idealized variation. It is the range connected to commercial, educational, and administrative hubs throughout all regions. Standard English is the form of the language that is taught in the majority of schools, is often used in the mainstream media, and may be found printed in books and newspapers. It is the kind that students wishing to acquire English as a second or foreign language are often taught. It is more readily explained in terms of written language (vocabulary, spelling, and grammar) than spoken language, and it is undoubtedly related to teaching and broadcasting in public situations. (Yule, 2010: 240).

A single standard of English enjoys a degree of acceptability in a multitude of governmental and social systems across the world, which is quite extraordinary. Uniformity is highest in spelling, yet it is often regarded as the least essential sort of language order. In many English-speaking countries, printing companies retain some degree of individual choice (e.g., realize/realise, judgment/judgement) throughout, there is only one spelling and punctuation system, with two smaller subsystems. The first is the British-oriented subsystem, which is utilized in the majority of English-speaking nations outside of the US; it is a small set of terms with distinct forms such as hue, center, leveled, and so on. The second subsystem is the American one, which uses forms like hue,

center, leveled, and so on. While popular media, like newspapers, favors American spelling, certain formal publications, including scholarly journals and school textbooks, favor British spelling. Although Standard English is less homogeneous, there is an astounding worldwide agreement that seems to be growing as a result of increased global connectivity and the dissemination of similar material and nonmaterial cultures. (Quirk et al, 1985: 18-19).

Concerns expressed by native speakers about the state of English or its corruption are a reflection of a broader conservative resistance to change. Linguistic changes led to the loss of distinctions, however if a differentiation is necessary, the loss will be made up for. In certain places, for instance, the difference between the singular and plural meanings of *you* has been maintained by use phrases like *you-all* or *you guys* for the plural form. Variants relate to some of the concerns that speakers of the standard version use differently, such as the terms "different from and different to" in British English or "graduated from and was graduated from" in American English. In other cases, some forms are considered unsuitable in the standard variety, but they may be acceptable in some nonstandard variants.

A few native speakers attest that the language's use is dwindling. One accusation is moral: people are expected to misuse language, much more than in the past, with the intention of disguising, tricking, or misguiding others—mostly by using doublespeak or other dark jargon. Usually, the accusations are directed mostly at lawmakers, politicians, and advocates; nonetheless, the abuse is believed to have a negative effect on the language in this way. Undoubtedly, these days' extensive communications work with the quick, far-reaching, and widespread dispersal of these linguistic errors. The second accusation is more fashionable or pragmatic: people are expected to use the language less skillfully or efficiently than in the recent past. This charge is frequently directed towards children. It's possible that the fee has some defense, one way or the other, is difficult to prove. Numerous factors repress the possibility of making legitimate and solid examinations with prior periods: for instance, amazing development of the educated populace and of the utilization of the composed language (*ibid* 10). The "standard form" is commonly used to distinguish between languages and dialects. A language's standard form is frequently used to identify its identity. The standard form is regarded to exemplify the main qualities of the language. When individuals strive to define languages and conceive about standard

dialects, they need to be conscious that they are living in a highly literate culture and that most of the world's languages will not be defined in a comparable way. (Lucas , 2001 :19).

3.3 Regional Dialects

One of the simplest methods to observe linguistic diversity is to listen to how a language is spoken in a particular place. If one travels over a vast geographical region where a language is spoken, particularly if that language has been spoken for many years, differences in pronunciation, word selections and forms, and syntax will be obvious. As one travels from one place to another, they may notice many different local colorings in the language; regional dialects are usually recognized as unique variations. However, Many linguists use dialect to represent both circumstances, although patois is a scientific word. There are several significant contrasts between the words dialect and patios; patois is typically used to characterize solely rural types of speech. Patois has a smaller geographical range than dialect, and Although village patois and regional dialect don't seem problematic, the same cannot be stated for regional patois and regional dialect.

Regional variants of a particular language are referred to as dialects, and they are more relevant to the current state of affairs in Europe and other industrialized nations .Because it is possible to travel long distances, small changes in speech must be made from one location to another in order to continue communicating with the inhabitants. The language can be identified as being spoken in numerous variants; the question then becomes how many varieties exist and how each variety should be classified. The phrase geographical dialect refers to attempts to map the distribution of specific linguistic traits in order to demonstrate their geographical ancestry. Dialect geography, for example, seeks to identify and distribute features of the English dialect in order to answer specific issues. Which past tense beverages are preferred by speakers? What terms do people use for different objects in the environment, such fuel or gas, elevator or lift? (Wardhaugh, 2006:43-6).

The existence of many regional dialects is well acknowledged, and it provides some amusement to individuals who reside in different places. People from Brooklyn, New York, may make jokes about how Southerners define sex, saying that it's "fo'less than tin," while Southerners may inquire as to what a "tree

person" in Brooklyn is, having heard Brooklynites mention a dozen such individuals. Certain regional dialects are associated with stereotyped pronunciations. Stereotypes that are serious about studying regional dialect have carried out a lot of survey research to find characteristics of speech that are consistently seen in one place compared to another. After all, if the person whose speech is not being recorded (Yule, 2010:241-42).

A variety of reasons caused and enhanced by regional dialects. First, different regions have different foreign communities. The border contacts of the English people, for example different from the border contacts of Americans, or Australians. Second, if a group of people is geographically isolated behind a natural barrier such as mountains, desert, or oceans or by a political barrier. In every language, there are main geographical dialects and every main dialect, develops on to minor sub-dialects. For example, English has various variants, including British English, American English, Arab English, Indian English, and others (Alkhuli, 2006:142-43). Geographical dialects are variations that differ from Metropolis and Colony owing to geographic location. Social dialects are various variances within a community depending on class and ethnicity. (Mesthrie and Bhatt 2008:4).

3.4 Accent and Dialects

Language has diverse accents. They are spoken differently by persons from various geographical regions, social classes, ages, and educational backgrounds. Dialect and accent are sometimes used interchangeably. A language variety that varies from others not just in sound but also in vocabulary, grammar, and word order is referred to as dialect. (Roach, 2009 :3). A dialect is a variation of a language that has different vocabulary and syntax from other languages. Thus, Standard (British) English is an English variation. Similar to other Standard English dialects (Standard Scottish English, Standard American English,etc.). Conversely, accent simply describes differences in pronunciation. (Hughes et al., 2012:3). Whether someone speaks Standard English or not, they have an accent. Every language user speaks with an accent; some speakers have extremely noticeable or easily recognizable accents, while others may have more subtle or less noticeable accents." The term "accent" technically refers to phonological characteristics that reveal a speaker's origins, social or local. It is not the same as dialect, which is used to describe aspects of pronunciation,

vocabulary, and grammar. If this statement you have no idea what you're talking about—is spoken by an American or Scottish accent, it will appear the same. Both speakers will use distinct pronunciations, but in forms connected with Standard English. (Yule, 2010: 240-241).

There is significant linguistic variety within a speech community. These variations vary depending on a variety of characteristics, including geographical area, age, employment, socioeconomic status, ethnic group, and gender. The employment of many dialects is seen as the most visible sort of variation in a speech group. The term 'dialect' refers to a wide range of changes, not just pronunciation; for example, The vocabulary, syntax, and sound system of the Lancashire dialect are different from those of standard British. Dialect and accent are concepts that are frequently used synonymously in common conversation. When the only difference is in how it is spoken, it is called an accent. If the vocabulary and underlying structure of English spoken by a Scot and a Londoner are the same, then they are speaking the same dialect, even though their accents may differ. (Aitchison,2003:114-115).

Everyone speaks with an accent as everyone pronounces their words differently and uses different phonological and phonetic rules. An individual's accent might indicate their geographical origins, such as an American or London accent. Their socioeconomic background might be the reason (for example, an upper-class accent or, in English, an RP accent). Alternatively, it can have to do with whether or not they speak with a native accent (such as a French or foreign one). Although British sociolinguistics separates the two since the RP accent and standard English dialect are not combined, accent and dialect are generally linked . The academic study of dialects is known as dialectology, and it is frequently related with the phonological, morphological, and lexical study of rural traditional dialect. In recent years, dialectology has also focused on syntactic aspects, particularly urban dialectology. Dialects are language variants associated with a certain location, socioeconomic class, or status group. They differ from other varieties grammatically, phonologically, and lexically. (Trudgill , 1992:7,23-25).

Accent refers to a distinctive method of speaking a language. The way individuals pronounce the language varies significantly by area, socioeconomic class, and individual characteristics. Accents vary based on where a person is from and their level of experience. In English, this might include a French

accent, an American accent, a Deep South accent, a Scottish accent, an upper-class London accent, and so on.

It seems that the 'public schools' of nineteenth-century Britain are where the accent known as Received Pronunciation (RP) first appeared. RP is the accent that is taught to international students of English in Britain. (Trask, 1999:1).

Section Four: Variations in Language and Society

4.1 Introduction

Certain individuals reside in the same location yet differ in certain respects, such as education and economic standing; nonetheless, they talk in distinct ways, which are influenced by their participation in different social groups or both in various speech groupings and socioeconomic groups. "A speech community is a collection of people who share a set of rules and expectations about the use of language." speech communities. "A speech community is a collection of people who share a set of rules and expectations about the use of language." (Yule ,2010: 253).

Speech varies greatly depending on education level, socioeconomic status, and ethnic group. Other distinctions are based on age and gender. The uneducated and educated speech vary in that the uneducated are associated with nonstandard regional dialects, whilst the educated move away from regional use and toward a form of English that transcends regional boundaries. There are other versions that are commonly substituted by saw with training, For example, a Pennsylvanian might say seen, a Virginian would say seed, and a New Englander would use saw for saw. The press, law courts, political groups, government agencies, and professions that strive to reach out to a public that is larger than their own dialectical community are accorded additional respect. It is divided into use guides, dictionaries, and grammatical guides, and it is taught in school system at all levels (Quirk etal, 1985:17-8).

4.2 Sociolinguistics

The field of study known as sociolinguistics examines the relationship between language and society. This inquiry arose from the interplay of linguistics with a variety of other academic areas. Sociolinguistics has extensive ties to several disciplines, including anthropology and sociology, all of which attempt to understand language from a social viewpoint. Anthropology examines language

and culture, whereas sociology analyzes the function of language in the structure of social groups and institutions (Yule, 2010: 254).

In sociolinguistics, the term "dialect" refers broadly to speech patterns that are indexed to social groupings, eras, and places. Since dialects are social styles in the making, they can be interpreted for their historical and present connections to specific locations (geographical dialects) and social groupings (social dialects). Studying "in society" by observation of language in daily usage as opposed to relying on inferred or invented instances of language is known as sociolinguistics. The concept was that examining varied language forms, such as "non-standard" and standard forms, undermines what someone may consider the high priesthood of theoretical linguistics. (Coupland ,2007:2-4).

Sociologists treat society as if it could exist without language, while linguists view language as an entity that exists because of the social agents who use it. (Singh, 1996:126).

According to sociolinguistics, a speaker's use of language determines its existence in context. Certain academics contend that since speech is inherently social, examining it in isolation from society would be analogous to examining courting behavior in isolation from relationships between partners. The conventional definitions of sociolinguistics are as follows:

- 1) " The social circumstances in which language is studied and the social life that linguistics studies " (Coupland and Jaworsk, 1997:1).
- 2) " A link Language and society: (Trudgill, 2000:21).
- 3) "The relationship between independent social variables and dependent language variables" (Chambers, 200: ix).
- 4) According to Tagliamonte (2006), sociolinguistics is sometimes perceived as either overly restrictive of linguistic categories like systems, restrictions, and rate of development (i.e., structural variables) or overly restrictive of social categories like class, sex, style, and location (i.e., external factors).

Anthologists are typically interested in this specific feature of language since the social context may be represented in language and frequently has an impact on the vocabulary's structure. For instance, a society's kinship system can be mirrored in its kinship vocabulary. In addition to the environment and social structure, a society's ideals may influence its language; this is exemplified by the Taboo phenomena. Behavior that is viewed as immoral or wrong, or that is

thought to be supernaturally banned, is classified as taboo. It addresses conduct that is either outlawed or suppressed in an obviously illogical way. In language, taboo refers specifically to words and expressions that should not be spoken or used.

The realization that language is a very changeable phenomena and that this variability may have more to do with society than with language itself has been one of the primary drivers of the rise of sociolinguistic study. Linguists now realize that it is both feasible and advantageous to attempt to address this complexity since a language is not a simple, single code that is utilized in the same way by all individuals in all circumstances. The branch of linguistics that studies language as a social and cultural phenomena is called sociolinguistics. It studies language and society and is closely related to social sciences, particularly sociology, anthropology, social psychology, and human geography. In terms of social barriers and distance, the evolution of social variants might be similarly characterized.

A population's ability to transmit certain linguistic features can be hampered by a variety of factors, including age, gender, race, and religion. Men and women converse easily with one another in the majority of civilizations, and social barriers that affect how often the sexes interact seem to be minimal. Men and women did not speak distinct languages, therefore they are unable to account for the development of gender disparities in language in the same way that class, ethnic group, or regional dialects may. Instead, they only spoke lexical variations of the same language in different kinds. Then, because language is a social phenomena and social attitudes are intimately tied to language, gender difference in language arises. Men and women are socially distinct from one another because society assigns them distinct social roles and anticipates distinct behavioral patterns from them. Language only expresses this social reality.. (Trudgill, 2000:16, 18, 21-24, 64-65, 79).

4.3 Dialects in Social Life

While speakers in towns and cities are the subject of social dialect research, the traditional study of regional dialects concentrates on the speech of people living in rural areas. When it comes to the study of social dialect, two primary categories may be distinguished: the "middle class," which is made up of people with higher education who work in non-manual jobs, and the "working class,"

which is made up of those with less education who work in manual labor of some type. Thus, the topic of "working class speech" is related to that of a social dialect. Speaking from a middle-class background, working-class speakers use distinct word choices, pronunciations, and grammatical structures. For instance, the working-class word "ain't," as in "I ain't finished yet," is more common than in middle-class speech (Yule, 2010:254-55).

People's social, economic, and educational backgrounds differ, and these elements impact their dialect. If someone listens carefully, they may readily distinguish between an educated man's dialect and an uneducated man's dialect, as well as a professor's dialect and a miner's dialect. A key component here is the speakers' educational level, which determines the amount and nature of social companionship.

Social dialect, every social group speaks the language in a different way. Language reflects the socio-economic level of the speaker. For example, educated people speak the language differently from illiterate people (Alkhuli,2006:9,143-44).

Many aspects appear to be closely connected to how individuals talk, including employment, location, education, the difference between "new" and "old" money, income, caste, religion, racial or ethnic origin, and so on. Additionally, there are a number of social dialects spoken in cities like Buffalo, Detroit, and New York, such as the African American Vernacular English dialect and the British public-school dialect. Labov and Trudgill analyzed evidence from their study indicating social dialects may be characterized systematically, but regional dialects are spatially based. (Wardhaugh,2006:49-50)

4.4 Education and Occupation

A personal dialect or idiolect is the product of each person's unique circumstances, with each having their own manner of speaking; while several of them share similar educational backgrounds or jobs, they tend to sound like others. People who leave school early generally have a tendency to use certain forms that are relatively uncommon in the speech of people who finish college, and people who stay in school longer typically have more characteristics in their spoken language that come from prolonged use of written language.

As adults, the outcomes of our educational experiences are often reflected in our career and socioeconomic standing. In the 1960s, sociolinguist William Labov

examined pronunciation disparities Integrating occupational and socioeconomic positional factors among salespeople in three department stores in New York City. The department stores' replies also showed a similar pattern. The employees' propensity to make /r/ noises increased with the store's socioeconomic status and decreased with a decline in status. In a study conducted in Reading, approximately 40 miles west of London, Trudgill (1974) found that the social value corresponding to the same variable (r) differed significantly. In Reading, people from the middle class made less /r/ sounds than people from the working class. Upper-middle class residents of this city didn't seem to pronounce postvocalic /r/ at all. (Yule,2010:255-56). An individual's social background influences their value system for employment and education, which varies depending on their personal set of experiences. People from working-class backgrounds, as well as those from particular ethnic groups, are unlikely to have had experiences that would lead them to consider engaging in meaningful employment. They may not identify with the notion of education as a source of empowerment and are encouraged to seek happiness and fulfillment through non-work activities.

(Radford, 1998:147).

Conclusions

Language is an important medium of communication for human beings and necessary for their interaction. However, not all users can use it easily and efficiently. Any language can come in different forms depending on various factors. English has many varieties including According to sociolinguistics, language occurs in circumstances that are determined by the speakers who use it. Also, sociolinguists continue to study society as if it could be built without languages, viewing language as an entity with an existence independent of the social agents that use it. Languages have diverse accents; they are pronounced differently by persons from various geographical locations, social classes, ages, and education levels. A language variety that varies from others not just in terms of sound but also in terms of lexicon, grammar, and word order is referred to as a dialect. Language and regional diversity comes to the conclusion that there is significant variety in every language, particularly in the way it is spoken. Phonology, the capacity to identify a different dialect from a speaker's

pronunciation or accent without also detecting that the vocabulary is different, seems to be the realization of regional variability.

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