## K1.2

Relevant tapescripts in Collins and Mees, Practical Phonetics and Phonology:

- 1 Traditional RP
- 2 Modern RP
- 41 Cockney (Greater London)
- 42 West Country (Bristol)
- 43 Midlans (Birmingham)
- 44 North (Lancashire)
- 45 Geordie (Newcastle)
- 45 Scottish (Edinburgh)
- 47 Irish Republic (Greater Dublin)
- 48 Northern Ireland (Belfast)
- 49 South Wales
- 50 Scouse (Liverpool)
- 51 Southern USA (Texas)
- 52 Kentucky
- 53 Canadian
- 54 Australian
- 55 New Zealand
- 56 South African
- 57 Indian English
- 58 Singapore
- 59 Caribbean (West Indian)

## 1 Cockney (Greater London) ⓒ Track 41

Steve: there was one of our blokes – one of his family – like cousins or uncles – or you know – in that range – had had an accident – and been taken to hospital – so he spent – I think most of his weekend without any sleep at all – at this hospital 'like – until he knew – that the person was going to be OK – anyway – come Monday morning – he decides to go straight to work – and – he comes to work – and say he has had no sleep at all and he's got a job to do in this house to provide – an extension phone – you know – and usually – it's – you run the cable upstairs into a bedroom – it's the usual place to have the phone – and – the bed – was fitted into slots in the floor – so he couldn't sort of – move it over. I mean – he could only get

two legs out of the hole in the floor and he couldn't – he needed two people to actually lift it and move it – so he laid across the bed – to – finish the cabling – and screw the – terminal box on the wall – and – not having had any sleep – he just sort of drifted off – and the thing is – the gentleman who let him in – but said he was going to work – and his wife would be in shortly – and *she's* come in – and not knowing the telephone man was there – I mean – to see a van outside – but she didn't – you know – sort of put two and two together – she's come in – she's gone upstairs – into the bathroom – and she's – taken her clothes off like – you know – and gone into the bedroom to get her housecoat – she was going to have a bath – and there's a strange man laying on the bed – snoring his head off – needless to say – our bloke spent about six hours in the nick – trying to explain what had happened – yes – spent six hours in the police station

## Me (colloquial) = man

Ting= lying. Many southern British varieties conflate the two verbs lie and lay.

## Description

votes ....

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the raditional word for the broad accent of London is 'Cockney'. The origins of the ord, which go back at least 700 years, are uncertain; one attractive theory is that it invome from an old tale of the fool who believed in a 'cocken ey', a cockerel's egg. ockney is allegedly someone born 'within the sound of Bow Bells' – that's to say here you can hear the bells of St Mary-le-Bow church in the East End of London. Interfinition would cut the number of Cockneys down to a few thousand, but okney' is generally used to refer to all London, and to the speech of the Greater ondon area, which has a population of nearly seven million. Outer London, where Stipeople speak with accents similar to London, covers a huge area and takes in million inhabitants. Our speaker, Steve, is a telephone engineer from Lewisham in otheest London.

Cockney is non-rhotic with variable h-dropping. Steve, for instance, pronounces in *hospital* on two occasions but drops /h/ in *hole*. Syllable-final stop consonants is trongly glottalised. In medial and final position, Steve often replaces medial /t/ gottal stop [?] (e.g. O without any, move it over). Post-vocalic /l/ is very dark, sound-traiher like [U] (e.g. O usual, terminal, wall). Many speakers replace /O d/ by /f v/, since feathers = ['frəi 'fevəz] (not heard in this sample). /j/-dropping can be heard to knew.

Hondoners use virtually the same vowel system as NRP, but the realisations of nervowels are very different. The STRUT vowel is front and open [a] (e.g.  $\odot$  come onday). FLEECE and GOOSE are extended glides [ $\ni i \ni u$ ] (e.g.  $\odot$  needed, move). The bithongs FACE, PRICE and GOAT (e.g.  $\odot$  straight, like and phone) sound like NRP sinthongs PRICE, CHOICE and MOUTH. The Cockney MOUTH vowel (e.g.  $\odot$  house) fonted and often raised ([a1] or [E]), sounding rather like NRP square. Front acced vowels DRESS and TRAP (e.g.  $\odot$  bed, van, family) tend to be closer. Like NRP, revolike most other British accents, Cockney has the PALM rather than the TRAP wellin the BATH words (e.g.  $\odot$  bathroom).