

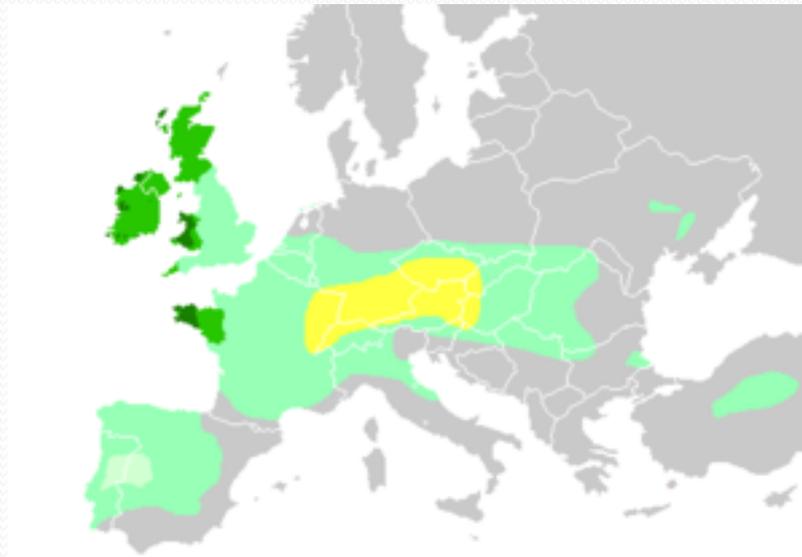
Geordie Dialect

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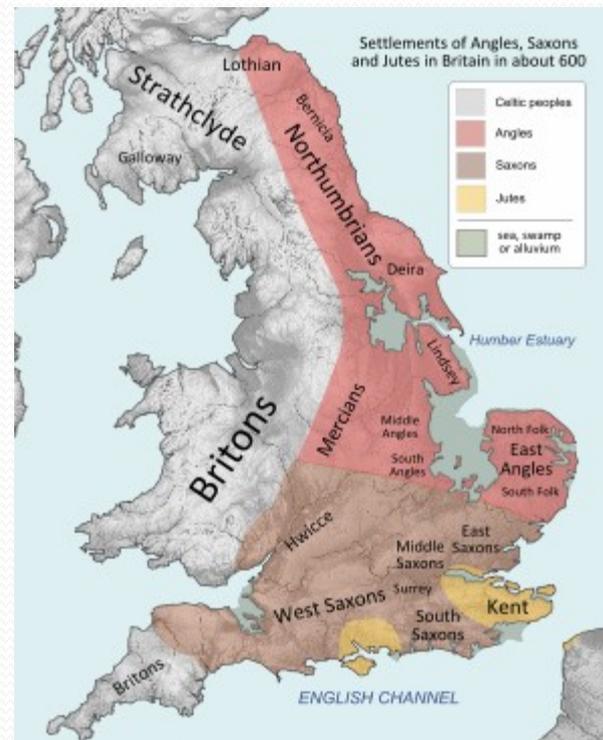
Historical Background

Expansion and Decline of the Celtic Culture



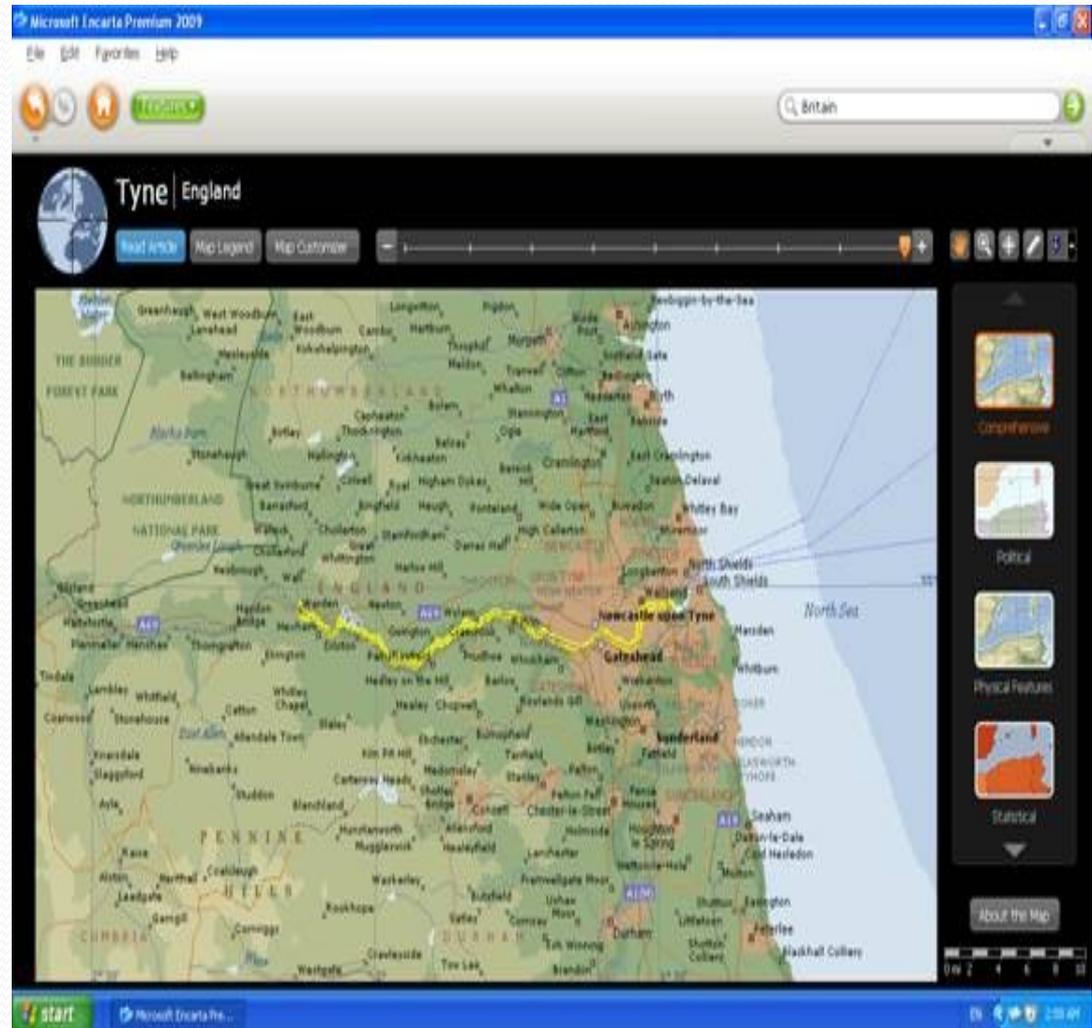
Anglo-Saxons and their language

The Geordie dialect started to develop after the Romans left Britain in the 5th century and the Anglo-Saxons started invading Britain. Anglo-Saxons introduced their language which is known today as Old English. Over the years the Anglo-Saxon language changed greatly due to the influence of Latin, Greek and Norman- French. As a result of its relative remoteness and isolation, the North- East was not influenced so heavily and Old English has not changed to such an extent as it was in other parts of England.



Old English: Remnants and Survival

The modern-day dialects which • bear the closest resemblance to Old English are the dialects of Northumberland, Durham and Tyneside. 80 % of distinctively Geordie words are of an Anglo-Saxon origin.



Term

- The term Geordie generally refers to a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, also called Tyneside. However, the term is used sometimes in connection with the whole of North East England.
- Several theories about how the term Geordie came into existence.



Standard English Versus Geordie

Grammatical Differences:

- Pronominal System: the most notable one is the use of different possessive pronouns.

- Possessive “me”

Geordie: **Me** mum and **me** dad are very proud.

ST: **My** mum and **my** dad are very proud.

- Singular and plural “Us”

Geordie: Tell **us** the truth.

We love **us** country.

ST: Tell **me** the truth.

We love **our** country.

- “Wor” Geordie transcription of “our” but it refers to the standard “my”.

Geordie: **Wor** lass

ST: **My** wife

- “we” instead of “us”

Geordie: They did not give **us** any hope.

They did not give **we** any hope.

ST: They did not give **us** any hope.

- 
- Second person plural “youse”

Geordie: “Youse”

ST: “You all” or “you guys”

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- Reflexive and emphatic pronouns:

Geordie: mysell,..., themsells.

ST: my self,....., themselves.

- Anticipatory pronoun:

Geordie: I read a book, **me**.

She has been always clever, **her**.

ST: No equivalent!

- “them”

Geordie: Are **them** chairs free?

ST: Are **these** chairs free?

- “what” instead of “that”:

Geordie: There is something on the table **what** your brother brought yesterday.

ST: There is something on the table **that** your brother brought yesterday.

Verbs

- One of the most obvious differences is the use of “is” for third person plural.

Geordie: There is /was four lasses in the house.

ST: There are/were four girls in the house.

Negation

- Double negation
- “divn’t” instead of “don’t”

Geordie: I divn’t like bairns.

ST: I don’t like children.

Sound System:

English	Geordie	Example
/æ/	/a-ɑ/	back , lad
/eɪ/	e:, iə	rain , make, bay
/ʌ/	ʊ	fun, lucky
/aɪt/	(ə)i:t	tonight , alright,
/oʊ/	ʊə	goat , boat
/aʊ/	/u:/	town, about
/ɜr/	ø:	first , work, perk
/o:/	/ɑ:/	all , talk, walk

Characteristics

- non-rhotic
- /ɪŋ/ appearing in an unstressed final syllable of a word is pronounced as [ən] (thus, *reading* is [ˌri:dən]).
- /ər/ appearing at the end of a word (such as in *sugar*) is pronounced as [ə] (thus, *sugar* is [ˈʃʊgə]).
- T glottalization
- /ɛ/ specifically in words with the spelling "ea" (such as *bread* and *deaf*) may be pronounced as [i:].



Vocabulary

Hadaway, let us larn youse
Geordie

Toon



Lad/Laddie



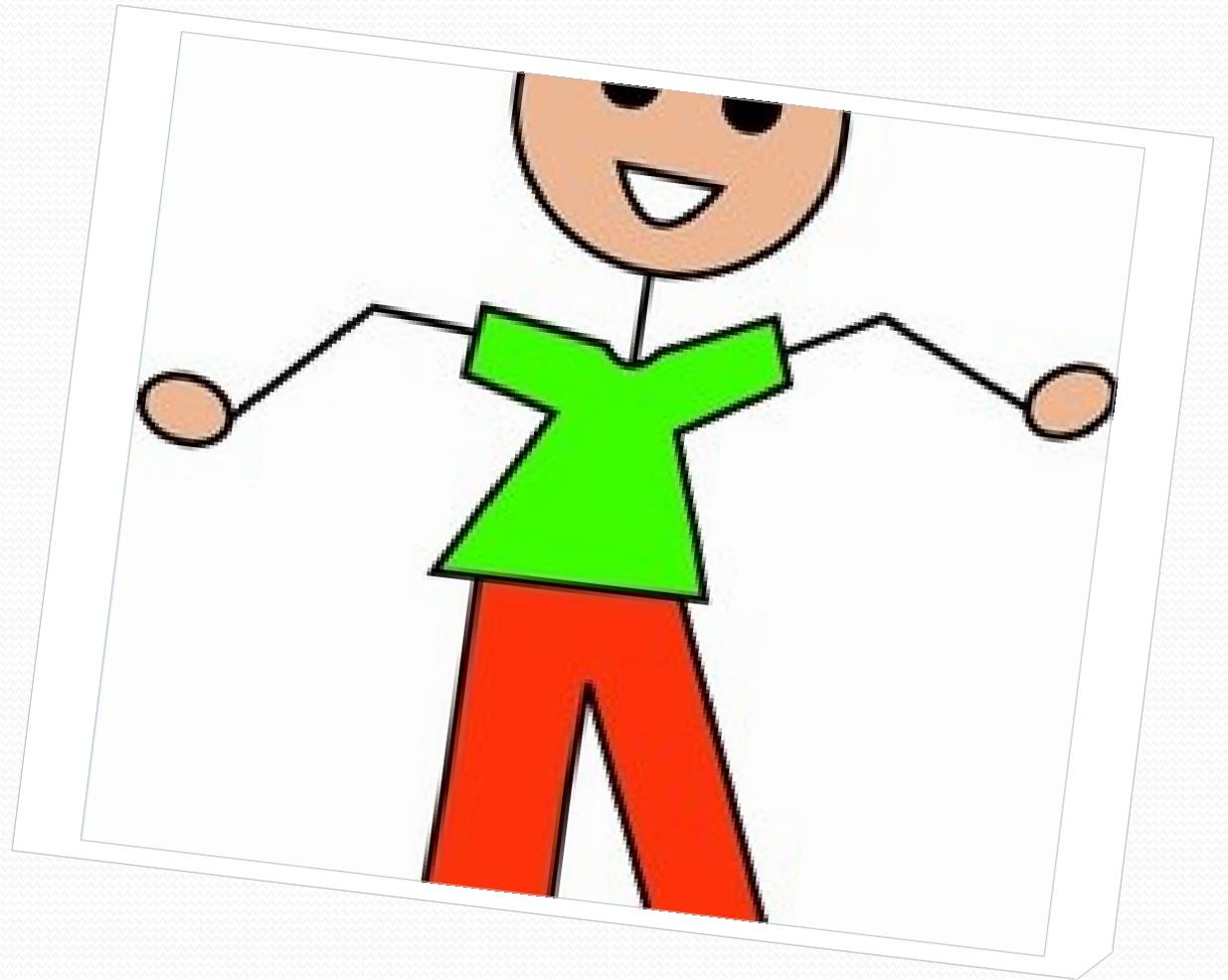
Lass/Lassie



Gadgie



Bairn



**Damn, they divn't leave us
no hope! I gan hyem, me.**

Let we gan yem!



Crack



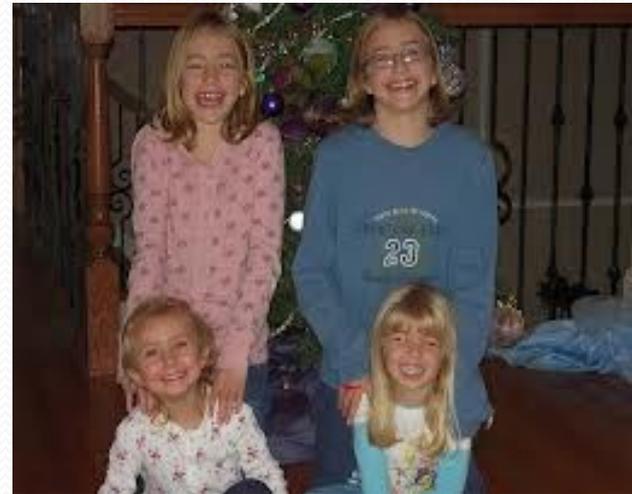
Crack



**Them lasses is canny
beautiful.**



Them lasses is canny.



Do you agree?

Why aye!
Why aye!



Geordie	ST
larn	Teach
Hadaway	Come on
Gan hyem	Go home
Whey aye	Of course
canny	Very, pleasant

Geordie	ST
toon	town
lass/lassie	girl
lad/laddie	boy
bairn	child
gadgie	Old man
crack	gossip



Thank “youse” for your attention!