

**Ministry of Higher Education
And Scientific Research
University of Missan
College of Education
Department of English**



Language Variation Division of Dialects

A research submitted to the council of the College of Education, Department of English Language as a partial of requirement for the Bachelor Degree

**Presented by:
Huda Haidar Abdali**

**Supervised by:
Asst. lect. Athraa Ali**

1442 - 2021

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿وَقُلِ اعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللَّهُ عَمَلَكُمْ﴾

﴿وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ﴾

و

[سورة التوبة: 105]

Dedication

Words are the simplest way to express the one's feelings and emotions towards others. Actually, I don't know how to reward those who supported me to complete this research paper. I dedicate my research to my parents, my instructors and professors, my colleagues and all those who supported me.

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my deep and sincere gratitude to my English staff members especially my research supervisor (Asst. lect. Athraa Ali) for her valuable guidance, precious suggestions, encouragement and feedback throughout this research.

Table of Contents

| N | Contents | Page |
|--------------|---|------------|
| | Dedication | I |
| | Acknowledgement | II |
| | Table of Contents | III |
| | Introduction | IV |
| 1. | Chapter one: The Origin and Nature of language | 1 |
| 1.1 | Definition of language | 1 |
| 1.2 | The origin of language | 2 |
| 1.3 | Key Concepts of Modern Linguistic | 6 |
| 1.3.1 | Synchronic and Diachronic | 6 |
| 1.3.2 | Language versus parole | 7 |
| 1.3.3 | Structuralism | 7 |
| 2. | Chapter two: Division of Dialects | 9 |
| 2.1 | Language, dialect and idiolects | 9 |
| 2.2 | language and style | 10 |
| 3. | Chapter Three: Language variation and dialects | 12 |
| 3.1 | The Study of Variety | 12 |
| 3.1.1 | Geographical-Variation | 13 |
| 3.1.2 | Social Variety | 13 |
| 3.1.3 | Other Sources of Variation | 14 |
| | Conclusion | 15 |
| | References | 16 |

Introduction

All languages change over time and vary according to place and social setting. The way we speak is influenced by many factors – the roots of our elders, our social and educational background, our working environment, our friends and our own sense of identity. As we move across the country, we experience the changing landscape and architecture. At the same time, we notice a gradual change in the sounds we hear the accents and dialects that immediately conjure up a sense of the place to which they belong. The terms accent and dialect are often used interchangeably, although in strict linguistic terms they refer to different aspects of language variation.

A dialect is a specific variety of English that differs from other varieties in three specific ways: lexis (vocabulary), grammar (structure) and phonology (pronunciation or accent). English dialects may be different from each other, but all speakers within the English-speaking world can still generally understand them. For many years, certain English dialects have been viewed more positively than others. Many of us make assumptions based on the way people speak – judging certain dialects or accents as too posh, harsh, aggressive, unfriendly, ‘unintelligent’ or ‘common’. Unfortunately, many individuals have suffered as a result of this irrational prejudice. No one dialect is better at communicating meaning than another. The fact some dialects and accents are seen to be more prestigious than others is more a reflection of judgements based on social, rather than linguistic, criteria. We live in an increasingly homogeneous society and so the vocabulary, structure and sounds that define the speech of a particular region, should be and indeed are for many speakers, a source of great pride and an important expression of cultural identity.