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**«Диалекты в литературе и публичном дискурсе:  
отстаивание аутентичности в глобализирующемся мире»**

**«Dialects in literature and public discourse: defending  
authenticity in a global world»**



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## Thesis plan

- 1.Introduction
- 2.Analysis of the phonetical features of the Vologda dialect
- 3.Analysis of the phonetical feature of the scouse
- 4.Analysis of the folklore of each dialect
- 5.Analysis of the lexical features of the both dialects
- 6.Conclusion

Nowadays a language is not only a way of communication between people but also a century-old structure that embodies the history and the culture of the country. When we learn a new language, we often encounter its authentic part — dialects or, in other words, words that are used by a certain part of a country. Firstly, it is important to understand why dialects have appeared in languages. After analyzing the literature on this topic, it can be concluded that the creation of new branches in a language is associated with the geographical influence of neighbouring cultures and countries. For example, in Russia scientists distinguish 3 main groups of dialects: Northern, Central Russian and Southern. Northern people came from Finno-Ugric tribes, that were later annexed to Russia. However, their own language along with the influence of Scandinavian countries was mixed with the Russian language and became one of the dialects. Regarding dialects in English, it is obvious that the main reason of their appearance is the result of enlarging the territory of the British Empire. For example, there are a lot of phonetical and lexical differences between Scottish and normal English. However, the faster a languages develops, fewer speakers of the original dialect remain. The representatives of small language groups of countries teach their children to speak official languages rather than dialects. That is why most of the dialects disappear. My project is aimed at proving that dialects and

some words, that are being used in a certain part of a country, are the basis of a language and the source of an authenticity of a country.

The first step of my research is to identify differences between the pronunciation of words in central cities and the regions of Russia and England under study. I have visited the Vologda region and have listened to the speeches of local residents, I noticed that the dialect in Vologda differs from the Moscow one by replacing the letters "a" with "o" in some words. For example, the word «head» in Russian can be heard as 'galava' but in the Vologda region people pronounce it as 'golova'. Talking about English dialects I would like to concentrate on Liverpool dialect. It is called 'Scouse'. I have watched an interview, in which a football fan from Liverpool describes his emotions. I have noticed that the scouse accent differs from the London accent for an unlike pronunciation of the letter 't' in a word. This letter is the fricative so if a person from London says 'right', the scouser says 'right(ssss)'. It depends on a position of the 't'. When a 't' is at the end of a word and sometimes in the middle of a word, scousers might make it fricative, which means it vibrates. Also, it should be said that both the Vologda dialect and the scouse have one in common — the reduction or modification of words. For example, in Vologda people use the long consonant sound 'm' instead of the usual combination 'bm'. For example, 'deception' in Russian is pronounced as 'obman'. However people in Vologda's region say it as 'oman'. This linguistic phenomena can also be seen in scouse. Instead of saying 'give us' scousers say as 'giz'. Moreover, after watching some Paul McCartneys interviews, an interesting fact can be noticed. Scousers may seem sick due to the predominance of the nasal tone of a hard pronunciation.

My second step of my research is to identify some lexical features in literature. One of the most important parts of a language is folklore and writers. The scous can be found in poetry. Chris McCabe is one of the representatives of this dialect. Being a native speaker of the dialect, a person is somewhat more attentive to colloquial speech and his/her language in general, as one feels a clear difference from the

majority. This close relationships with the language is typical of McCabe's poetry. His poems are often a reflection on the language, its ontological roots, etymology, structure of a phrase. Any simple line that is heard in a conversation or the edge of the ear in the street, a story that is read or an anecdote - everything can be the subject of reflection on the language. In a special dialect, McCabe sees the special fate of the Liverpool population. As the language once absorbed the Irish and Welsh influences, transforming into something unique and at the same time bizarrely disgusting, so people who lived and lives here, from generation to generation, pass on to each other the knowledge of history through oral speech.

Speculating on the Vologda dialect, it is impossible not to mention an interesting fact. The world-famous artist Vasily Vereshchagin had a younger brother - Alexander Vereshchagin, who was a talented writer. Despite the fact that Sergei was an officer, he wrote well about various battles, about his native house and about his childhood. He managed to describe their life, their relationships and, also, the language. In his books we can find dialects such as 'Basko' which means beautiful in Vologda dialect. Also, in addition to the dialects, we can notice an interesting fact: the Vereshchagin family is prosperous and in families of this type it was customary to speak French, but the children liked to speak dialects of their native language.

Moreover, it is worth mentioning that lexical features have unique differences not only in literature but also in oral speech. The dialect shows the character of speakers. A person can understand the territorial characteristics and what people enjoy in these places. For example, 'bevvy' is used for short for beverage, often of the alcoholic kind. Due to the fact that Liverpool is most known for its football, the locals use the phrase 'Me head's chocka' when they are stressed out during the football match. Moreover, they use 'That's boss' when they describe something that they like. 'New webs' is commonly used for describing new pants. As it can be seen these phrases are slightly connected with their hobbies. The same phenomenon is spotted in the Vologda dialect. For example, people use the verb 'Kolgotitsa' that means to be in a fuss. One more word that related to a part of a wardrobe 'kolgotki'

(tights in English) and due to the fact, that the Vologda region is situated in the Northern part, tights are really important in winter. The locals use 'Valozhniy' when they need to say that the pie is full of topping. There is not a secret, that the Vologda region is famous for its butter, that is why there are plenty of words that are connected with milk. For example, the word 'Molocha' is also very popular, because it means milk. 'Tarka' is a place, where milk or sour cream are kept.

So why is it necessary to preserve these linguistic features?

All people, even in one and the same country, are different. The formation of a power is not a single-day process. Both Great Britain and Russia have gone through stages of formation, including overcoming language barriers to unite peoples from different regions. After analyzing the peculiarities of the dialects of both Russia and Great Britain, I am convinced that each word carries a deep meaning and has appeared through the development of the language. The preservation of dialects is a manifestation of people's memory, history and culture. Dialects are an indicator of unity and peace between peoples within a particular country.

Dialect is not just a set of words that is understood by the inhabitants of one region, it is also a memory of ancestors. Of course, many people have the opposite opinion, for instance a writer Bernard Shaw, the author of the book 'Pygmalion'. In the book, one can see that the expression "Speak royalty" is far from discussing the use of dialects. However, I believe that any language and its dialects are something elitist. By preserving the language, we keep the memory of our roots in our hearts. Authenticity is what is dying in the era of globalisation. In an effort to unite and become one nation, people lose their history and what is stored throughout. Dialects are not only words but also the connection of people.

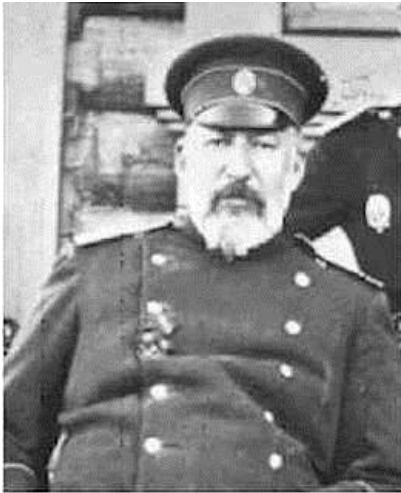
Illustrations:



Liverpool



Vologda



Alexander Vereshchagin



Chris McCabe

### Information resources:

1. «At home and at war» Alexander Vereshchagin
2. «Belozerye» Y. S. Vasiliev
3. «Vologda folklore» I.V. Efremova
4. «Vologda» M. A. Beznin
5. «Scouse» Chris McCabe
6. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R\\_C4PDSfQJA&t=1s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R_C4PDSfQJA&t=1s)
7. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QjvzCTqkBDQ&t=174s>