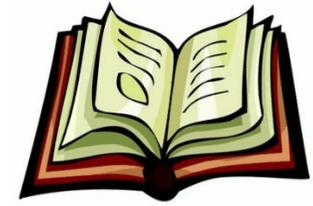


# A Level English Language. Component 1: Section B, Standard and Non-Standard English.



Week	AO1 linguistic terminology.
1	<p><b>Register:</b> A variety of a language or a level of usage, as determined by degree of formality and choice of vocabulary, pronunciation, and syntax.</p> <p><b>Accent:</b> The ways in which words are pronounced.</p> <p><b>Dialect:</b> The distinctive grammar and vocabulary that is associated with a regional or social use of a language. Think 'Geordie Shore' with "mortal" and "worldie".</p> <p><b>Regional accent:</b> An accent that is linked to a specific geographical area.</p> <p><b>Social accent:</b> An accent pertaining to a particular group of people who have a shared connection.</p>
2	<p><b>Elision:</b> The omission or slurring of one or more sounds or syllables: "going to" becomes "gonna."</p> <p><b>Ellipsis:</b> The omission of a part of grammar. "Are you going to the party?" may become "You going to the party?"</p> <p><b>Contraction:</b> A reduced form often marked by an apostrophe. "Cannot" becomes "Can't".</p> <p><b>Assimilation:</b> The way in which the sounds in a word can effect neighbouring sounds -- "handbag/hambag."</p>
3	<p><b>Slang:</b> Slang refers to informal words and phrases that are used among a small group of people or a specific subculture. In 'Mean Girls', the character Gretchen starts using the word "fetch" to mean "cool"; she's trying to invent new slang within her clique.</p> <p><b>Colloquialism:</b> An informal word or expression that is more suitable for use in speech than in writing. It is usually linked to a specific region. In Newcastle, they call food, "scran", for example.</p>
4	<p><b>Idiolect:</b> An individually distinctive style of speaking.</p> <p><b>Sociolect:</b> A distinctive style of speech used by a group of people – teenagers, footballers etc.</p> <p><b>Social group:</b> A social group is simply a collection of people with a shared connection.</p>
5	<p><b>Phoneme:</b> The smallest unit of sound.</p> <p><b>Phonetics:</b> The study of spoken sounds and the way in which they are produced.</p> <p><b>Long vowels:</b> Those in 'seat', 'suit', 'sort', 'shirt' and 'start'. Phonemic symbols for long vowel sounds have a /:/ to indicate length.</p> <p><b>Short vowels:</b> Those in 'pet', 'pot', 'put', 'putt', 'pat' and 'pit'.</p>
6	<p><b>Digraph:</b> Two letters that make one sound, as in 'th'.</p> <p><b>Velar nasal:</b> A nasal consonant voiced as the digraph 'ng', as in 'sing'.</p> <p><b>Alveolar nasal:</b> A nasal consonant voiced as the sound 'n', as in 'plan'.</p> <p><b>Post-vocalic 'r':</b> This refers to pronouncing an 'r' when it appears after a vowel: 'car' and 'park'.</p>
7	<p><b>Micro-level:</b> Operating on a small scale. This relates to studying individuals and how their language varies in small scale interactions.</p> <p><b>Marco-level:</b> This relates to the study of social language use on a wider scale, considering broad categories like social class, age or gender.</p> <p><b>Initialism:</b> This is an abbreviation where the individual letters are said separately: NSPCC, RSPCA, WWF etc.</p> <p><b>Acronym:</b> This is an abbreviation that is said as one word: NASA, SCUBA, YOLO etc.</p>

## 7 weeks of wider reading (these are in your wider reading booklet).

1. 'School Rules.'
2. 'Speaking it in the Family.'
3. 'I h8 text messaging.'
4. 'English in Europe.'
5. 'Social Network Theory.'
6. 'The Norwich Study.'
7. 'The Social Stratification of English in New York City.'