

ROMANCE, GERMANIC, AND OTHER LANGUAGESDOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-383-5-21>**THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF HIBERNO-ENGLISH:
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF IRISH AND SCOTTISH ENGLISH****ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ХІБЕРНО-АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ:
ПОРІВНЯЛЬНЕ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ІРЛАНДСЬКОЇ
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The division of the English-speaking population across different territories has led to the emergence of distinct regional characteristics in the English language used by individuals from various countries and areas. This process has given rise to local dialects and accents that, over time, evolve into accepted norms of communication, impacting the traditional rules of the language. Consequently, a phenomenon known as the language barrier arises, even among native speakers, due to variations in comprehension stemming from these regional linguistic differences. This topic remains pertinent because, firstly, with the growing significance of the English language in international communication, its territorial nuances are continually evolving, necessitating an enhanced understanding of the changes occurring across various language levels.

Owing to various influences, the English language spoken on the island of Ireland displays significant dialectal diversity, setting it apart from the standard British variant in phonetics, vocabulary, and grammar.

In this research, we focused on discerning the modern phonetic, grammatical, and lexical characteristics of the Irish form of English, drawing insights from speech samples provided by native speakers (237 videos). Our aim was to compare these features with those documented by linguists in prior research, identifying both commonalities and distinctions between the Irish and Scottish variations of English. We believe that recognizing these similarities and differences can facilitate the learning process for individuals aiming to master these language variants.

The research methods employed in the course of this work include the analysis of scholarly sources, studying the phonetic, grammatical, and lexical features of Irish English based on scientific publications; methods such as observation, summarization, and classification of linguistic material, investigating speech samples of native speakers to identify characteristic features of the studied language variant; the hypothetico-deductive method, assuming the presence of new characteristic features in the investigated language variant; and the comparative analysis method, which compares obtained data with information from scholarly sources and previous research, identifying common features between the compared variants.

Ireland is characterized by bilingualism, with English and Irish as its two official languages. Despite their distinct origins, the historical interaction between these languages is evident in their modern versions, contributing to the development of Irish English (Hiberno-English). Additionally, differences in dialects are observed between rural and urban populations.

Based on the 2016 population census data, approximately 96% of the population speaks Irish English, and nearly 40% of individuals possess varying levels of proficiency in the Irish language. Among this group, 11% use Irish in their day-to-day communication [4].

In order to gain a deeper comprehension of the language landscape in Ireland, we opted to delve into sources detailing the country's history. Our objective was to identify the historical, geographical, and political conditions and factors that played a role in shaping modern Irish English. It became evident that the language evolved under the sway of state politics, encompassing military conflicts, territorial annexation, trade expansion, and the migration of people from diverse regions. Additionally, the geographical context contributed, with Irish being spoken in isolated rural areas known as Gaeltachts, where the accent of Irish English tends to be more pronounced [5].

It has been revealed that the Irish version of English exhibits specific territorial features, differing from the standard across various language levels.

Phonetic characteristics include: 1) the rotational pronunciation of the consonant [r], sometimes with a Slavic sound (*"park"*, *"Irish"*,

“market”, “war”, “work”), evident across all regions; 2) the substitution of dental fricatives [θ], [ð] at word beginnings and middles with [t], [d], respectively, and the replacement of initial [θ] by [t] (“think” [tin’k], “nothing” [notin’], “three” [tri], “through” [tru]), except in certain instances in major cities; 3) lenition of the voiceless [t] in the final positions; 4) contemporary palatalization of [l] (“well” [wel’]), illustrated in all samples; 5) reduction of compound words due to the omission of vowels “i”, “u”, “e”, “o” (“family”, “obviously”, “immediately”), excluding televised language; 6) substitution of the sound [s] with the sounds [ʃ] and [tʃ] in various positions (“chance”, “stuff”, “we’ll do our best”), primarily observed in Northern Ireland and Mayo; 7) substitution of velar [ŋ] with alveolar [n] in middle and final positions, for example: “morning”, “cutting”, across the entire territory; 8) alteration or monophthongization of diphthongs, etc.

In terms of grammar, we observe the utilization of the definite article with names of months, seasons, and days of the week (“the Sunday”); the plural form of the pronoun “you” (yous); the use of reflexive pronouns instead of personal ones (“Are you from Cork yourself?”); an alternative method for forming ordinal numbers; the use of double modal constructions (“He’ll can choose”); the abbreviated form “amn’t”; abbreviated forms of personal pronouns such as ‘ye’ or ‘ya’ (“Deadly to ya”); and the incorporation of double negation in sentences. [6]

Lexical characteristics of the Irish version of English include: numerous words are shared between both versions, including terms such as *aye*, *wee*, *saorsa*, *Sassenach*, *baltic*, *fegs*, *ye*, *loch*, *lad*, *glen*, *banter*, *chancer*, *jammy*, *Banshee*, and others. [2]

Furthermore, it has been proved that the contemporary iteration of Irish English has incorporated new characteristics, diverging from the linguistic features documented by linguists in preceding decades. Palatalization of [l] persists across all samples, indicating that this phenomenon is not diminishing. Dental fricatives in the initial position are still utilized, albeit not universally. Overall, Irish English has remained phonetically consistent [1].

The grammar of contemporary Irish English has shown divergence from that of previous decades, exhibiting more similarities with the standard form. Structures like the “*after perfect*”, the use of “*le*” in place of “*with/by/of*”, “*ar*” instead of “*have*”, archaic pronouns, pronouns with auxiliaries instead of “*yes/no*” and other similar phenomena are no longer prevalent. Notably, the grammar of Irish television aligns closely with the standard, indicating minimal deviation [1].

In terms of vocabulary, certain words such as “*messages*” and “*press*” are no longer in contemporary usage, and according to locals, they are only

encountered in theatrical performances and Hollywood films depicting Ireland [3], [1].

Throughout the comparative analysis, shared and diverse characteristics with the Scottish variant of English were delineated. Phenomena such as rotational [r], an alternate pronunciation of dental fricatives in the middle and at the beginning of words, and others exhibit similarities in both variations. Common grammatical features include the use of the definite article with months, days of the week, and seasons; the plural form of "you"; double modal constructions; the contracted form "amn't I"; double negation in sentences, among others. In terms of vocabulary, numerous words that are not found in the standard are present in both variants, such as *Sassenach*, *saorsa*, *wee*, *fegs*, *Baltic*, *aye*, *glen*, etc.

Based on the study findings, it could be inferred that Irish English is recognized for its unique territorial attributes, setting it apart from the conventional form across various linguistic dimensions. The contemporary Irish variant of English displays noteworthy distinctions from the British standard in terms of phonetics, vocabulary, and grammar. Notably, not all of the linguistic phenomena described by scholars dating from the 19th century, late 20th century, and early 21st century persist in the modern version. The Irish form of English shares substantial similarities with the Scottish variant, a correlation affirmed by the outcomes of the comparative analysis.

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WAYS OF REALIZING THE ILLOKUTIONARY FUNCTION OF EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT SPEECH ACTS

СПОСОБИ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ІЛЛОКУТИВНОЇ ФУНКЦІЇ ЕКСПЛІЦИТНИХ ТА ІМПЛІЦИТНИХ МОВЛЕННЄВИХ АКТІВ

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