

What Dialects Underlie the Standard Pronunciation of Present British English ?

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SUMMARY

The purpose of the present article is to specify to what extent the regional dialects of England underlie the standard pronunciation of present British English. The standard pronunciation of present British English is defined here as the Received Pronunciation (RP) which has been actualized by the *English Pronouncing Dictionary* (EPD), a series by Daniel Jones, and later by A. C. Gimson and S. Ramsaran.

The important thing in this study is that I have general recourse to two great established works. One is a series of EPDs: 1 (1917), 4 (1937), 12 (1963), 13 (1972), and 14 (1988). The other is the phonological maps of the *Linguistic Atlas of England* (LAE).

English sounds as the object of the research are divided into vowels (208), and consonants (64). The vowels are constituted of short vowels (51), long vowels (59), diphthongs (84), triphthongs (4), and semivowel/j/+vowels (10). Thus the total number of sounds under examination amounts to 272.

My study concludes that Leicestershire (13 Lei) is the county furnishing the firmest basis for the RP, and that Packington, a small community in a western district of Leicestershire, is the locality most strongly supporting the RP.

0.1 PURPOSE

The aim of the present article is to discover to what extent various regional dialects of England underlie the standard pronunciation of present British English. It is my intention, to put it differently, to specify the regional dialects of England furnishing the basis for the standard pronunciation of present British English.

The standard pronunciation of present British English above is defined as the Received Pronunciation (RP for short) which has been actualized by the *English Pronouncing Dictionary* (EPD for short) by Daniel Jones, and later by A. C. Gimson and S. Ramsaran. Although the concept of the term RP has not always remained strictly the same since its beginning, I am sure that the RP fully deserves to be considered the standard pronunciation of present British English. For

this point, you are referred to H. SASAKI (1991), which traces the historical change of meaning that the RP underwent.

Although many studies have been made of the RP, neither dialectologists nor linguists including phoneticians have ever delineated the regional domain of the RP on the basis of systematic field surveys. They have gone at best so far as to say that the RP is dominant in London and around it. The present paper is the first step toward compensating for this deficiency. I now aim at delimiting the geographical foundations of the RP in this paper. My argument is hence not concerned with such other aspects as the social factors of the RP.

It is to be noted that I am going to have general recourse to the following two reliable works.

(1) Five editions of the *English Pronouncing Dictionary*: EPDs 1(1917), 4(1937), 12(1963), 13

(1972), and 14 (1988). The notation used in the EPD is "phonemic (i. e. one symbol is assigned to each significant sound)" [EPD (14:xii)]. For the significance of the EPD, read the following :

Received Pronunciation or Received Standard Pronunciation [,—H. S.] has been accurately described in Daniel Jone's universally recognized handbooks and pronouncing dictionaries. These works seem to have contributed more than anything else to making Standard English Pronunciation a tangible reality, as clearly distinct from the rather vague notions of earlier generations. [B. Holmberg (1946:82)]

- (2) Phonological maps of the *Linguistic Atlas of England* (LAE). On the subject of phonological maps of the LAE, it is quite regrettable that Prof. Wolfgang Viereck's computer-assisted LAE, that is, the CLAE lacks phonological maps for a technological reason. For an introduction to the LAE, you are referred to H. SASAKI (1992).

The materials my research is based on are derived from the LAE, not from the **Basic Materials** consisting of 12 books. The materials derived from the LAE are in principle strictly the same as the **Basic Materials**. A result of checking the LAE data in part against the **Basic Materials**, however, shows that the former does not always perfectly duplicate the latter. Nevertheless we can say that the LAE data is more or less a faithful duplicate of the **Basic Materials**. With respect to this aspect of the LAE data, you are referred to H. SASAKI (1992:92-108).

0.2 PROCEDURES

English sounds under examination here are divided into two categories: vowels (208) and consonants (64). The vowels are classified further into short vowels (51), long vowels (59), diphthongs (84), triphthongs (4), and semivowel/j/+ vowels (10). The total number is 272. Those

sounds are explained in this order in the following sections.

Each section begins with a list of the words treated as data for our argument. Next come the tables constituting the EPDs' description of each word and an explanation of the way of calculating each sound for statistical analysis.

In the list of the words, that part of each word which is put between round brackets means that the sound corresponding to the part is going to be examined. Each word is followed by its map number in the LAE, which is then followed by the item number in the SED questionnaire. For example, the first one in the list,

1. (1) c(i)nders/Ph 26/V. 4.3

is read like this.

The first part : The sound corresponding to the part (i) of the word 'cinders' is examined here.

The second part : The phonological map treating the designated sound of the word is Ph 26 of the LAE.

The third part : The responses contained in Ph 26 of the LAE derive from the question contained in V.4.3 of the SED questionnaire.

Tables 1 to 10 (pp. 92—100) show what notation the EPD's five editions 1(1917), 4(1937), 12(1963), 13(1972), and 14(1988) assign to each designated part of the word under investigation. It should be noted that the phonemic symbol put between square brackets "the less frequent form (or forms)" [EPD (1:xiii/4:xiii/12:xx/13:xxii)] or "although widely used,...somewhat less common" (14:xxiv). The last two rows in each table indicate what notations in the legend of each phonological map are regarded as the RP. This is decided by taking into consideration the notations of the five editions of the EPDs. The upper of the two rows contains notations given the value 1.0 in our statistical calculations, while the bottom row contains notations given the value 0.5. The slash mark used in the two rows means "or".

In calculating the percentage for statistics in

the final stage of my research I round off the first decimal place; when 6.5%, for example, is rounded off to the previous whole number, it becomes 7.0%. And 6.4% is rounded off to 6.0% in the same manner.

1 VOWELS

1.1 Short Vowels (Tables 1 & 2 on p. 92)

1. /i/, /I/

- (1) c(i)nders/Ph 26/V. 4. 3
- (2) th(i)mble/Ph 27/V. 10. 9
- (3) s(i)lver/Ph 28a/VII. 7. 7
- (4) br(i)stles/Ph 29/III. 9. 4
- (5) squ(i)rrel/Ph 32/IV. 5. 8
- (6) bush(e)s/Ph 196/IV. 10. 5
- (7) boot-lac(e)s/Ph 197/VI. 14. 25
- (8) pock(e)ts/Ph 198/VI. 14. 15
- (9) su(e)t/Ph 199/V. 7. 6
- (10) Tuesd(ay)/Ph 200/VII. 4. 2
- (11) Frid(ay)/Ph 201/VII. 4. 4
- (12) yesterd(ay)/Ph 202/VII. 3. 8
- (13) ever(y)/Ph 203/VII. 8. 19
- (14) read(y)/Ph 204/VIII. 1. 16

2. /Δ/

- (1) am(o)ng/Ph 7/IX. 2. 12
- (2) b(u)ttter/Ph 50/V. 5. 4
- (3) th(u)nder/Ph 51/VII. 6. 21
- (4) t(o)ngue/Ph 52/VI. 5. 4
- (5) f(u)rrow/Ph 57a/II. 3. 1
- (6) (o)ne [pron]/Ph 125a/VII. 1. 1
- (7) (o)ne [adj]/Ph 126a/IX. 8. 8
- (8) (o)nce/Ph 127a/VII. 2. 7
- (9) n(o)ne/Ph 128a/VII. 1. 18
- (10) s(uc)k [inf]/Ph 158/III. 7. 1
- (11) (o)nion/Ph 188/V. 7. 15

3. /ε/

- (1) W(e)dnesday/Ph 13/VII. 4. 2
- (2) k(e)ttle/Ph 14/V. 8. 7
- (3) f(e)llies/Ph 15a/I. 9. 9
- (4) (e)lm/Ph 16a/IV. 10. 4
- (5) sh(e)lf/Ph 17a/V. 9. 4
- (6) tw(e)lve/Ph 18a/VII. 1. 10

- (7) h(e)rrings/Ph 22/IV. 9. 11
- (8) b(u)ried/Ph 23/VIII. 5. 11
- (9) d(ea)d body/Ph 88/VIII.5. 7a
- (10) d(ea)f/Ph 89/VI. 4. 5

4. /æ/

- (1) (a)pples/Ph 1/IV. 11. 8
- (2) c(a)rrots/Ph 2/V. 7. 18
- (3) m(a)n/Ph 5/VIII. 1. 6

5. /ɔ/, /ɔ:/, /ɒ/

- (1) wr(o)ng/Ph 6/IX. 7. 1a
- (2) b(o)nnet/Ph 37/VI. 14. 1
- (3) h(o)lly-bush/Ph 38/IV. 10. 9
- (4) f(o)x/Ph 39/IV. 5. 11
- (5) d(o)g/Ph 40/III. 13. 1
- (6) (o)ff/Ph 44/IX. 2. 13
- (7) cr(o)ss/Ph 45/VIII. 5. 14
- (8) br(o)th/Ph 46/V. 7. 20

6. /u/

- (1) b(u)ll/Ph 53a/III. 1. 14
- (2) w(oo)l/Ph 54a/III. 7. 5
- (3) f(oo)t/Ph 143/VI. 10. 1

7. /ə/

- (1) butt(er)/Ph 244/V. 5. 4
- (2) farm(er)/Ph 245/VIII. 4. 7

The short vowels dealt with in this study are contained in 51 words in all.

Short Vowels 1

- 1) The EPD 14 (1988) has uniformly changed the symbol of a short vowel (and of a member of diphthongs)/i/to/I/on the ground that the real difference between/i:/and/i/does not rest in their length, but in their quality strictly from the view of phonetics. See the EPD (14:xv-xvi). This is schematically represented as below. Accordingly the symbol/i/of the

《EPDs 1, 4, 12, and 13》 《EPD 14》
 i : —————→ i :
 i —————→ I (=I)

EPDs 1, 4, 12, and 13 is theoretically sure to

	Short Vowels 1			S.V. 2	S.V. 3	S.V. 4			Short Vowels 5			S.V. 6	S.V. 7
	(1)-(9) (13/14)	(10/11)	(12)	(1)-(11)	(1)-(10)	(1/2)	(3)		(1)-(5)	(6)	(7/8)	(1)-(3)	(1/2)
EPD 1 (1917)	i	i		Λ	e	æ	æ	EPD 1 (1917)	ɔ		ɔ: [ɔ]	u	ə
EPD 4 (1937)							æ	EPD 4 (1937)		ɔ: [ɔ]			
EPD 12 (1963)		i	[ei]				[æ:]	EPD 12 (1963)			ɔ		
EPD 13 (1972)		[ei]						EPD 13 (1972)		ɔ [ɔ:]	[ɔ:]		
EPD 14 (1988)	I	I [ei]					æ	EPD 14 (1988)	ɒ	ɒ [ɔ:]		U	
1.0	i / ɪ			Λ	ε	æ		1.0	ɔ / ɔ: / ɒ			u	ə
0.5		ei				æ:		0.5					

Table 1

Table 2

be identical with/I/ofthe EPD 14.

- 2) The sounds (1)-(14) are appropriately divided into two groups according to their phonetic environments. One group (1)-(5) have their sounds stressed, while the other group (6)-(14) have them unstressed. For this reason it is to be especially noted that the phonetic symbol/*l*/on the top row (1.0) is exclusively applied to (6)-(14).

Short Vowels 2

No special commentary is necessary.

Short Vowels 3

Why do I designate /*e*/ as the RP here, regardless of the EPDs' notation /*e*/?

- (1) No symbol /*e*/ is found in any maps concerned.
- (2) The following EPDs' and an editor's descriptions lead us to believe that /*e*/ as the RP or at least as a regional variant of the RP can be sufficiently probable.

EPD (1: xxii/4: xxii):

((*e*)) varies between cardinal ((*e*)) and a point a little above half-way between cardinal ((*e*)) and cardinal ((*e*)). Some authors write the sound with the sign ((*e*)), and there is much to be said in favour of this mode of representing it.

EPD (12: xxxv/13: xxxvii):

... what may be termed an 'average' southern ((*e*)) ... i. e. a sound about half-way between Cardinal Vowels 2 and 3 in the system of eight Cardinal Vowels.

"An 'average' southern" in the quote can be interpreted as tantamount to the RP from its context.

Although we can find no particular description concerning ((*e*)) in the EPD 14, the position occupied by ((*e*)) in the chart of Cardinal Vowels (p. xv) is the same as that in the other four

editions of the EPD.

A. C. Gimson (1966:99) :

.../e/has a quality nearer to the half-open type, as in some kinds of RP ...

In spite of the above quote, Gimson also offers the following explanation on the same page.

A. C. Gimson (1966:99) :

The general RP variety of /e/ tends to be closer to C [e] rather than to C [ɛ].

Still it seems to be proper to consider the sound /ɛ/ the RP as long as /e/ is found nowhere in the relevant maps.

Short Vowels 4

No special commentary is necessary.

Short Vowels 5

/ɔ/ and /ɔ:/ are both lip-rounded, while /ʊ/ is lip-spread. Briefly, the difference between /ɔ/ and /ɔ:/ on one hand and /ʊ/ on the other is the degree of lip-rounding. See below.

EPD (1:xxii/4:xxii/12:xxxvi/13:xxxviii) :

((ɔ:)) is subject to slight variations, more especially in the matter of the amount of lip-rounding

But we do not find a description to this effect in the EPD 14.

Accordingly we can designate /ɔ/ and /ʊ/ in the case of (1)-(5), and /ɔ:/ and /ʊ:/ in the case of (6)-(8), as variants of the RP.

Short Vowels 6

The EPD 14 (1988) has uniformly changed the symbol of a short vowel (and of a member of diphthongs) /u/ to /ʊ/ on the ground that the distinguishing difference between /u:/ and /u/ does not lie in their length, but in their quality strictly from the standpoint of phonetics. See EPD (14: xv-xvi). Below is a schematic representation of the change. Thus we are led to conclude

《EPDs 1, 4, 12, and 13》 《EPD 14》

u: → u:

u → ʊ

that the symbol /u/ of the EPDs 1, 4, 12, and 13 is theoretically identical with /ʊ/ of the EPD 14.

Short Vowels 7

No special commentary is necessary.

1.2 Long Vowels (Table 3 on p. 94)

1. /i:/

- (1) b(ea)ns/Ph 72/V. 7. 18
- (2) (ea)st/Ph 73/VII. 6. 25
- (3) cart-gr(ea)se/Ph 74/I. 11. 4
- (4) t(ea)m/Ph 75/I. 6. 1
- (5) p(ea)s/Ph 76/V. 7. 13
- (6) p(ea)/Ph 77/V. 7. 13
- (7) t(ea)/Ph 78/VII. 8. 3
- (8) sp(ea)ks/Ph 79/VI. 5. 5
- (9) (ea)t/Ph 80/VI. 5. 11
- (10) m(ea)t/Ph 81/V. 8. 3
- (11) m(ea)l flour/Ph 82a/V. 6. 1
- (12) fl(ea)s/Ph 90a/IV. 8. 4
- (13) h(ea)t[n]/Ph 91/VI. 13. 6
- (14) sh(ea)f/Ph 92/II. 6. 3
- (15) g(ee)se/Ph 93/IV. 6. 15
- (16) gr(ee)n/Ph 94/V. 10. 7
- (17) ch(ee)se/Ph 95/V. 5. 4
- (18) w(ee)ds/Ph 96/II. 2. 1
- (19) cr(ee)p/Ph 97/IX. 1. 9
- (20) w(ee)k/Ph 98/VII. 3. 1
- (21) s(ee)/Ph 99/VI. 3. 2
- (22) wh(ee)l/Ph 100a/I. 9. 5
- (23) k(ey)/Ph 162/V. 1. 10
- (24) w(ea)k/Ph 168/VI. 13. 2

2. /ɔ:/

- (1) w(al)k/Ph 8/VIII. 7. 10
- (2) f(or)ks/Ph 47/I. 7. 9
- (3) c(or)n/Ph 48/II. 5. 1
- (4) f(or)d/Ph 49/IV. 1. 3
- (5) fl(oor)/Ph 145/V. 2. 7
- (6) d(oor)/Ph 146/V. 1. 8
- (7) s(aw)-dust/Ph 170/I. 7. 17
- (8) sl(augh)ter-house/Ph 171/III. 11. 4
- (9) str(aw)/Ph 172/II. 8. 2
- (10) th(aw)ing/Ph 173/VII. 6. 15
- (11) f(our)/Ph 193/VII. 1. 4
- (12) d(augh)ter/Ph 194/VIII. 1. 4
- (13) d(augh)ter-in-law/Ph 195/VIII. 1. 18

	L.V. 1	Long Vowels 2		Long Vowels 3		L.V. 4	L.V. 5
		(1)-(4) (7)-(10)	(5/6) (11)				
	(1)-(24)	(12/13)	(11)	(1)	(2)-(10)	(1)-(8)	(1)-(4)
EPD 1 (1917)	i:	ɔ:	ɔ: [əə]	ɑ:	ɑ:	u:	ə:
EPD 4 (1937)							
EPD 12 (1963)							
EPD 13 (1972)							
EPD 14 (1988)				ɑ: [æ]			
1.0	i:	ɔ:		ɑ:		u:	ə:/ɜ:
0.5			əə	æ			

Table 3

3. /ɑ:/

- (1) ch(a)ff/Ph 3/II. 8. 5
- (2) l(a)st/Ph 4/VII. 2. 2
- (3) c(al)f/Ph 9/III. 1. 2
- (4) h(al)f/Ph 10/VII. 5. 4
- (5) (ar)m/Ph 11/VI. 6. 8
- (6) (ar)se/Ph 12/VI. 9. 2
- (7) d(ar)ning/Ph 19/V. 10. 1
- (8) f(ar)mer/Ph 20/VIII. 4. 7
- (9) f(ar)things/Ph 21/VII. 7. 2
- (10) (au)nt/Ph 174/VIII. 1. 12

- (8) bl(ue)/Ph 175/V. 10. 7

5. /ə:/, /ɜ:/

- (1) th(ir)d/Ph 30/VII. 2. 4
- (2) b(ir)ds/Ph 31/IV. 6. 1
- (3) w(or)ms/Ph 58/IV. 9. 1
- (4) c(ur)sing/Ph 59/VIII. 8. 9

The long vowels dealt with in this study are contained in 59 words in all.

4. /u:/

- (1) t(wo)/Ph 131a/VII. 1. 2
- (2) b(oo)ts/Ph 138/VI. 14. 23
- (3) g(oo)se/Ph 139/IV. 6. 15
- (4) m(oo)n/Ph 140/VII. 6. 3
- (5) r(oo)f/Ph 141/V. 1. 2
- (6) h(oo)f/Ph 142/III. 4. 10
- (7) sch(oo)l/Ph 144a/VIII. 6. 1

Long Vowels 1, 2, 3, and 4

No special commentary is necessary.

Long Vowels 5

The EPD 14 (1988) has uniformly changed the symbol of /ə:/ to /ɜ:/ on the ground that the distinguishing feature between /ə:/ and /ɜ:/ is qualitative rather than lengthwise, though not to the extent of the difference between /i:/ and /i/. See the

	Diphthongs 1		Diphthongs 2			Di. 3	Di. 4
	(22)	(1) - (21) (23) - (26)	(1) - (13) (15) - (16) (18) - (23)	(14)	(17)	(1) - (19)	(1) - (8)
EPD 1 (1917)	{ ou [o] }	{ ou }	{ ei }	{ ei [e] }	{ no entry }	{ ai }	{ au }
EPD 4 (1937)							
EPD 12 (1963)							
EPD 13 (1972)	əu	əu					
EPD 14 (1988)	əʊ	əʊ	ei	ei [e]		ai	au
1.0	ou / əu		ei / ɛi			ai	au
0.5				ɛ		æi / ai	au

Table 4

	Di. 5	Di. 6	Di. 7
	(1)-(4)	(1)-(3)	(1)
EPD 1 (1917)	ɛə	ɔi	iə
EPD 4 (1937)			[jə:]
EPD 12 (1963)			[çə:]
EPD 13 (1972)	eə	ɔi	iə
EPD 14 (1988)			iə
1.0	ɛə	ɔi	iə
0.5	æə		

Table 5

EPD (14 : xv). Below is a schematic representation of the change.

《EPD 1, 4, 12, and 13》 《EPD 14》
 /ə:/ —————→ /ɜ:/
 /ə/ —————→ /ə/

Accordingly we can conclude that the symbol /ə:/ of the EPDs 1, 4, 12, and 13 and the symbol /ɜ:/ theoretically mean the same sound.

1.3 Diphthongs (Tables 4 & 5 on p. 95)

1. /ou/, /əu/

- (1) c(o)lt/Ph 41a/III. 4. 3
- (2) g(o)ld/Ph 42a/VII. 7. 10
- (3) y(ol)k/Ph 43a/IV. 6. 5
- (4) sh(ou)lder/Ph 55a/VI. 6. 6
- (5) c(ou)lter/Ph 56a/I. 8. 6
- (6) c(o)ld/Ph 132a/VI. 13. 17
- (7) c(oa)l/Ph 134a/IV. 4. 5
- (8) (o)ld/Ph 133a/VIII. 1. 20
- (9) f(oa)l/Ph 135a/III. 4. 1

- (10) (oa)k/Ph 124a/IV. 10. 2
- (11) sp(o)kes/Ph 122a/I. 9. 6
- (12) t(oa)d/Ph 123a/IV. 9. 7
- (13) c(o)mb/Ph 120a/VI. 2. 4
- (14) h(o)me/Ph 129a/VIII. 5. 2
- (15) b(o)th/Ph 119a/VII. 2. 11
- (16) d(o)se/Ph 137/VI. 4. 6
- (17) t(oe)s/Ph 130a/VI. 10. 3
- (18) l(oa)f/Ph 121a/V. 6. 9
- (19) to m(ow)/Ph 189a/II. 9. 3
- (20) gr(ow)/Ph 192/IX. 3. 9
- (21) sn(ow)/Ph 190a/VII. 6. 13
- (22) thr(ow)ing/Ph 191a/VIII. 7. 7
- (23) over-c(oa)t/Ph 136/VI. 14. 6
- (24) wind(ow)s/Ph 205/V. 1. 7
- (25) mead(ow)/Ph 206/II. 9. 2
- (26) yell(ow)/Ph 207/IV. 6. 6

2. /ei/, /ɛi/

- (1) t(ai)l/Ph 165a/III. 2. 2
- (2) (A)pril/Ph 65/VII. 3. 3

- (3) an (A)pril fool/Ph 66/VII. 4. 10
- (4) (a)pron/Ph 67/V. 11. 2
- (5) (eigh)t/Ph 24/VII. 1. 7
- (6) w(eigh)/Ph 167/I. 7. 1
- (7) wh(ey)/Ph 166/V. 5. 8
- (8) l(ay)/Ph 163/IV. 6. 4
- (9) b(a)con/Ph 64/III. 12. 4
- (10) d(ai)sy/Ph 159/II. 2. 10
- (11) t(a)ke/Ph 70a/IX. 3. 7
- (12) m(a)ke/Ph 69a/IX. 3. 6
- (13) n(a)ked/Ph 61/VI. 13. 20
- (14) w(ai)stcoat/Ph 71a/VI. 14. 11
- (15) f(ai)nt [v]/Ph 160/VI. 13. 7
- (16) r(ai)n [v]/Ph 161/VII. 6. 23
- (17) h(a)mes/Ph 62a/I. 5. 4
- (18) br(ea)k/Ph 85a/IX. 3. 5
- (19) dr(ai)n/Ph 86/IV. 1. 9
- (20) gr(ea)t/Ph 87a/IX. 1. 6
- (21) gr(a)ve/Ph 63/VIII. 5. 6
- (22) sp(a)de/Ph 60/I. 7. 6
- (23) str(aigh)t/Ph 25/IX. 1. 2

3. /ai/

- (1) (eye)/Ph 114/VI. 3. 1
- (2) (i)ce/Ph 103/VII. 6. 12
- (3) f(i)ve/Ph 106/VII. 5. 6
- (4) f(i)nd/Ph 110/IX. 3. 2
- (5) f(i)les/Ph 115/IV. 8. 5
- (6) n(igh)t/Ph 34/VII. 3. 11
- (7) kn(i)fe/Ph 104/I. 7. 18
- (8) m(i)ce/Ph 117/IV. 5. 1
- (9) l(igh)t/Ph 33/V. 2. 12
- (10) l(i)ce/Ph 118/IV. 8. 1
- (11) r(igh)t-handed/Ph 35/VI. 7. 13
- (12) s(igh)t/Ph 36/VIII. 2. 9
- (13) t(i)me/Ph 108/VII. 5. 1
- (14) d(ie)d/Ph 113/III. 7. 2
- (15) th(igh)/Ph 116/VI. 9. 3
- (16) wh(i)te/Ph 105/V. 10. 7
- (17) bl(i)nd/Ph 109/VI. 3. 4
- (18) Fr(i)day/Ph 107/VII. 4. 4
- (19) sk(y)/Ph 111/VII. 6. 1

4. /au/

- (1) c(ow)/Ph 154/III. 1. 1

- (2) b(ough)s/Ph 148/IV. 12. 2
- (3) l(ou)se/Ph 150/IV. 8. 1
- (4) h(ou)se/Ph 149/V. 1. 1
- (5) pl(ough)/Ph 147/I. 8. 1
- (6) dr(ough)t/Ph 153/VII. 6. 20
- (7) cl(ou)ds/Ph 152/VII. 6. 2
- (8) sn(ou)t/Ph 151/III. 9. 1

5. /ə/

- (1) p(ear)s/Ph 84/IV. 11. 8
- (2) ch(air)/Ph 169/V. 2. 9
- (3) m(are)/Ph 83/III. 4. 5
- (4) h(are)/Ph 68/IV. 5. 10

6. /ɔi/

- (1) (oi)l/Ph 186a/V. 2. 13
- (2) b(oi)ling/Ph 185a/V. 8. 6
- (3) v(oi)ce/Ph 187/VI. 5. 17

7. /iə/

- (1) h(ear)/Ph 101/VI. 4. 2

The diphthongs dealt with in this study are contained in 84 words in all.

Diphthongs 1

- 1) The sounds (1)-(26) are theoretically divided into two groups according to their phonetic environments. One group (1)-(22) (or possibly 23 too) is among the accented syllables, while the other one (24)-(26) or possibly 23-26 is among the unaccented syllables. But this classification does not actually have any effect on our calculation.
- 2) The relationship between /u/ and /ʊ/ is mentioned under **Short Vowels 6** above.
- 3) The change of notation from /o-/ to /ə-/ doesn't seem to result from a sound change itself, but from the effort to get nearer to the actual articulation. Look at the careful description concerning this diphthong of the EPDs below.

EPD (1:xxii):

((ou)) varies considerably, generally in the

direction of being advanced towards the mixed position [(4:xxii) the central position], also to some extent by partial unrounding of the first element;...

EPD (12:xxxix):

ou ...it is said with slight lip-rounding. There are many diaphonic variants, some advanced towards the central position, some with lips nearly unrounded at the beginning, some approaching a variety of ((ou)).

EPD (13:xxxviii):

ou 'average' value probably begins in a mid-central position, without lip-rounding...[Amended. A. C. G.]

It is open to question that I do not choose ((ou)) as a variant of the RP in spite of A. C. Gimson's observation (1966:129) "In other parts of Britain there occur for RP/əu/diphthongs of the types [ɔʊ] and [oʊ]..." I confess that I hesitated, but that I finally decided to reject/ɔu/ when I found a bit vague the description "some *approaching a variety of* ((ou)) [EPD (12:xxxvi) italics mine].

Diphthongs 2

Regarding the reason why I chose/ɜ/instead of/e/as a variant of the RP, see **Short Vowels 3** above.

Diphthongs 3

- 1) Regarding/i/and/I/, see 1. 1 **Short Vowels 1** above.
- 2) EPDs describe those variants of /ai/ which are found in the RP as below.

EPD (1:xxii/4:xxii):

((ai)) varies slightly both in the direction of ((æi)) and in the direction of ((ai)).

EPD (12:xxxvi/13:xxxviii):

ai 'average' value probably begins at about Cardinal 4; there are diaphonic variants, some of which are ((æi))-like and some ((ai))-like.

The allotment of 1.0 for/ai/and 0.5 for/æi/and /ai/reflects the above descriptions by EPDs.

Diphthongs 4

- 1) Regarding/u/and/ʊ/, see 1.1 **Short Vowels 6** above.
- 2) EPDs describe those variants of/ai/which are found in the RP as below.

EPD (1:xxii/4:xxii):

((au)) varies between ((au)) (with cardinal ((a))) and ((əu)) (almost with cardinal ((ə))).

EPD (12:xxxvi/13:xxxviii):

au 'average' value begins at a point slightly back from Cardinal 4. There are 'fronter' and 'backer' diaphonic variants; the latter might be denoted by ((əu)).

The allotment of 1.0 for/au/and 0.5 for/əu/ sufficiently agrees with the above descriptions by EPDs.

Diphthongs 5

EPDs describe that variant of/əə/which is found in the RP as below.

EPD (1:xxii/4:xxii):

((əə)) tends towards and is often replaced by ((æə)).

EPD (12:xxxvi/13:xxxviii):

əə has a diaphonic variant ((æə)).

According to Fig 3 in the EPD (14:xv), the first sound of /əə/ begins at a point between Cardinal 3 and Cardinal 4, more precisely, at a point a little below Cardinal 3. Thus the notation /əə/of the EPD 14 is closer to [æə] than to [eə].

Diphthongs 6, and 7

Regarding/i/and/I/, see 1.1 **Short Vowels 1** above.

1.4 Triphthong (Table 6 on p. 98)

1. /auə/

(1) h(our)/Ph 157/VII. 5. 7

(2) fl(our)/Ph 155/V. 6. 1

(3) fl(ower)s/Ph 156/VIII. 5. 13

2. /aiə/

- (1) f(ire)/Ph 112/V. 3. 1

The triphthongs dealt with in this study are contained in 4 words in all.

Triphthongs 1

Regarding/u/and/U/, see 1.1 Short Vowels 6 above.

Triphthongs 2

Regarding/i/and/I/, see 1.1 Short Vowels 1 above.

1.5 Semivowel/j/+Vowels (Table 7 ohn p. 99)

1. /juz/, /uz/, /ju/, /u/

- (1) (ewe)/Ph 177/III. 6. 6
- (2) t(une)/Ph 184/VI. 5. 19
- (3) T(ue)sday/Ph 183/VII. 4. 2
- (4) d(ew)/Ph 178/VII. 6. 7
- (5) a f(ew) [pron]/Ph 180/VII. 8. 21
- (6) a f(ew) [adj]/Ph 179/VII. 1. 19
- (7) n(ew)/Ph 181/VII. 4. 8
- (8) s(ui)t/Ph 182/VI. 14. 21
- (9) s(u)et/Ph 176/V. 7. 6

2. /jiə/, /jə:/

- (1) (year)/Ph 102/VII. 3. 18

The semivowel/j/+vowels dealt with in this study are contained in 10 words in all.

Semivowel/j/+Vowels 1

Regarding/u/and/ʊ/, see 1.1 Short Vowels 6 above.

Semivowel/j/+Vowels 2

Regarding/ə:/and/s:/, see 1.2 Long Vowels 5 above.

2 CONSONANTS (Tables 8—10 on p.100)

1. [H]

- (1) e(l)m/Ph 16b/IV. 10. 4
- (2) she(l)f/Ph 17b/V. 9. 4.

- (3) twe(l)ve/Ph 18b/VII. 1. 10
- (4) si(l)ver/Ph 28b/VII. 7. 7
- (5) co(l)t/Ph 41b/III. 4. 3
- (6) go(l)d/Ph 42b/VII. 7. 10
- (7) bu(l)l/Ph 53b/III. 1. 14
- (8) woo(l)/Ph 54b/III. 7. 5
- (9) shou(l)der/Ph 55b/VI. 6. 6
- (10) cou(l)ter/Ph 56b/I. 8. 6
- (11) mea(l) flour/Ph 82b/V. 6. 1
- (12) whee(l)/Ph 100b/I. 9. 5
- (13) co(l)d/Ph 132c/VI. 13. 17
- (14) o(l)d/Ph 133c/VIII. 1. 20
- (15) coa(l)/Ph 134b/IV. 4. 5
- (16) foa(l)/Ph 135b/III. 4. 1
- (17) schoo(l)/Ph 144b/VIII. 6. 1
- (18) tai(l)/Ph 165b/III. 2. 2
- (19) oi(l)/Ph 186b/V. 2. 13
- (20) unc(l)e/Ph 246/VIII. 1. 12
- (21) wease(l)/Ph 247/IV. 5. 6

2. [I]

- (1) fe(1l)ies/Ph 15b/I. 9. 9
- (2) boi(l)ing/Ph 185b/V. 8. 6

	Triphthongs 1	Tri. 2
	(1)-(3)	(1)
EPD 1 (1917)	auə	aiə
EPD 4 (1937)		
EPD 12 (1963)		
EPD 13 (1972)		
EPD 14 (1988)	auə	aiə
1.0	auə	aiə
0.5		

Table 6

	j + Vowels 1			j+V. 2
	(1)-(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)
EPD 1 (1917)	} ju:	} ju: [u:]	} ju [u]	} jə: [jiə]
EPD 4 (1937)				
EPD 12 (1963)			} ju [u] [ju:] [u:]	
EPD 13 (1972)				
EPD 14 (1988)		u: [ju:]	ʊ [ju] [u:][ju:]	
1.0	ju:	ju:/u:	ju / u	jiə/jə:
0.5			ju: u:	

Table 7

3. /u/

- (1) yo(l)k/Ph 43c/IV. 6. 5

4. /f/

- (1) (f)inger/Ph 214/VI. 7. 7
 (2) (f)urrow/Ph 215/II. 3. 1
 (3) (f)leas/Ph 216/IV. 8. 4
 (4) (f)loor/Ph 217/V. 2. 7
 (5) (f)rom/Ph 218/VIII. 2. 11
 (6) (F)riday/Ph 219/VII. 4. 4

5. /s/

- (1) (s)addle/Ph 226/I. 5. 6
 (2) (s)even/Ph 227/VII. 1. 6
 (3) (s)now/Ph 229/VII. 6. 13
 (4) (s)wearing/Ph 230/VIII. 8. 9
 (5) (s)weat/Ph 231/VI. 13. 5

6. /θ/

- (1) (th)igh/Ph 232/VI. 9. 3
 (2) (th)imble/Ph 233/V. 10. 9

- (3) (th)ree/Ph 234/VII. 1. 3

- (4) (th)read/Ph 235/V. 10. 2

7. /ð/

- (1) fa(th)er/Ph 237/VIII. 1. 1
 (2) mo(th)er/Ph 238/VIII. 1. 1

8. /d/

- (1) la(dd)er/Ph 236/I. 7. 14
 (2) (d)ead/Ph 88/VIII. 5. 7a
 (3) (d)eaf/Ph 89/VI. 4. 5

9. [ɹ]

- (1) (r)at/Ph 224/IV. 5. 3
 (2) (r)ed/Ph 225/V. 10. 7

10. /t/

- (1) bu(tt)er/Ph 239/V. 5. 4
 (2) drou(ght)/Ph 249/VII. 6. 20

11. /h/

- (1) (h)and/Ph 220/VI. 7. 1
 (2) (h)earse/Ph 221/VIII. 5. 9

12. /ʃ/

- (1) (s)ure/Ph 228/IX. 7. 12

13. /dʒ/

- (1) cabba(g)e/Ph 248/V. 7. 18

14. /kw/

- (1) to the (qu)ick/Ph 212/VI. 7. 9
 (2) (qu)ilt/Ph 213/V. 2. 11

15. /w/

- (1) (wh)eel/Ph 222/I. 9. 5
 (2) (wh)ite/Ph 223/V. 10. 7

16. /ŋ/

- (1) to(ngue)/Ph 242/VI. 5. 4
 (2) shilli(ng)/Ph 208/VII. 7. 5
 (3) morni(ng)/Ph 209/VII. 3. 11
 (4) farthi(ng)s/Ph 211/VII. 7. 2
 (5) herri(ng)s/Ph 210/IV. 9. 11
 (6) to(ng)s/Ph 243/V. 3. 7

	C. 1	Consonants 2		C. 3	C. 4	C. 5	C. 6
	(1) - (21)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1) - (6)	(1) - (5)	(1) - (4)
EPD 1 (1917)	l	l	l	u	f	s	θ
EPD 4 (1937)							
EPD 12 (1963)							
EPD 13 (1972)							
EPD 14 (1988)			no entry	U			
1.0	l	l		u	f	s	θ
0.5							

Table 8

	C. 7	C. 8	C. 9	C. 10	C. 11	C. 12	C. 13		C. 14	C. 15	Consonants 16		C. 17
	(1) - (2)	(1) - (3)	(1) - (2)	(1) - (2)	(1) - (2)	(1)	(1)		(1) - (2)	(1) - (3)	(1) / (3) - (6)	(2)	(1) - (2)
EPD 1 (1917)	ð	d	r	t	h	ʃ	dʒ	EPD 1 (1917)	kw	w [hw]	ŋ	no entry	ŋg
EPD 4 (1937)								EPD 4 (1937)					
EPD 12 (1963)								EPD 12 (1963)					
EPD 13 (1972)								EPD 13 (1972)					
EPD 14 (1988)								EPD 14 (1988)				ŋ	
1.0	ð	d	r	t	h	ʃ	dʒ	1.0	kw	w	ŋ		ŋg
0.5								0.5		hw			

Table 9

Table 10

17. /ŋg/

(1) fi(ng)er/Ph 240/VI. 7. 7

(2) hu(ng)ry/Ph 241/VI. 13. 9

The consonants dealt with in this study are contained in 64 words in all.

Consonants 1

The EPDs do not distinguish between dark 1 and clear 1. We mark all of 21 words as dark 1 by referring to the *Kenkyusha's New English-Japanese Dictionary* (5th ed. 1980) which distinguishes between the two by allophonic transcription.

Consonants 2

As in Consonants 1 above, the EPDs do not distinguish dark 1 from clear 1. We mark both of the two words as clear 1 by referring to the *Kenkyusha's New English-Japanese Dictionary* (5th ed. 1980) which distinguishes between the two by allophonic transcription.

Consonants 3

Regarding /u/ and /ʊ/, see 1.1 Short Vowels 6 above.

Consonants 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8

No special commentary is necessary.

Consonants 9

The EPDs do not distinguish among the variants of /r/. By referring to A. C. Gimson (1966: 201), "The most common allophone of RP /r/ is a voiced post-alveolar frictionless continuant [ɹ]", we regard /ɹ/ as the RP.

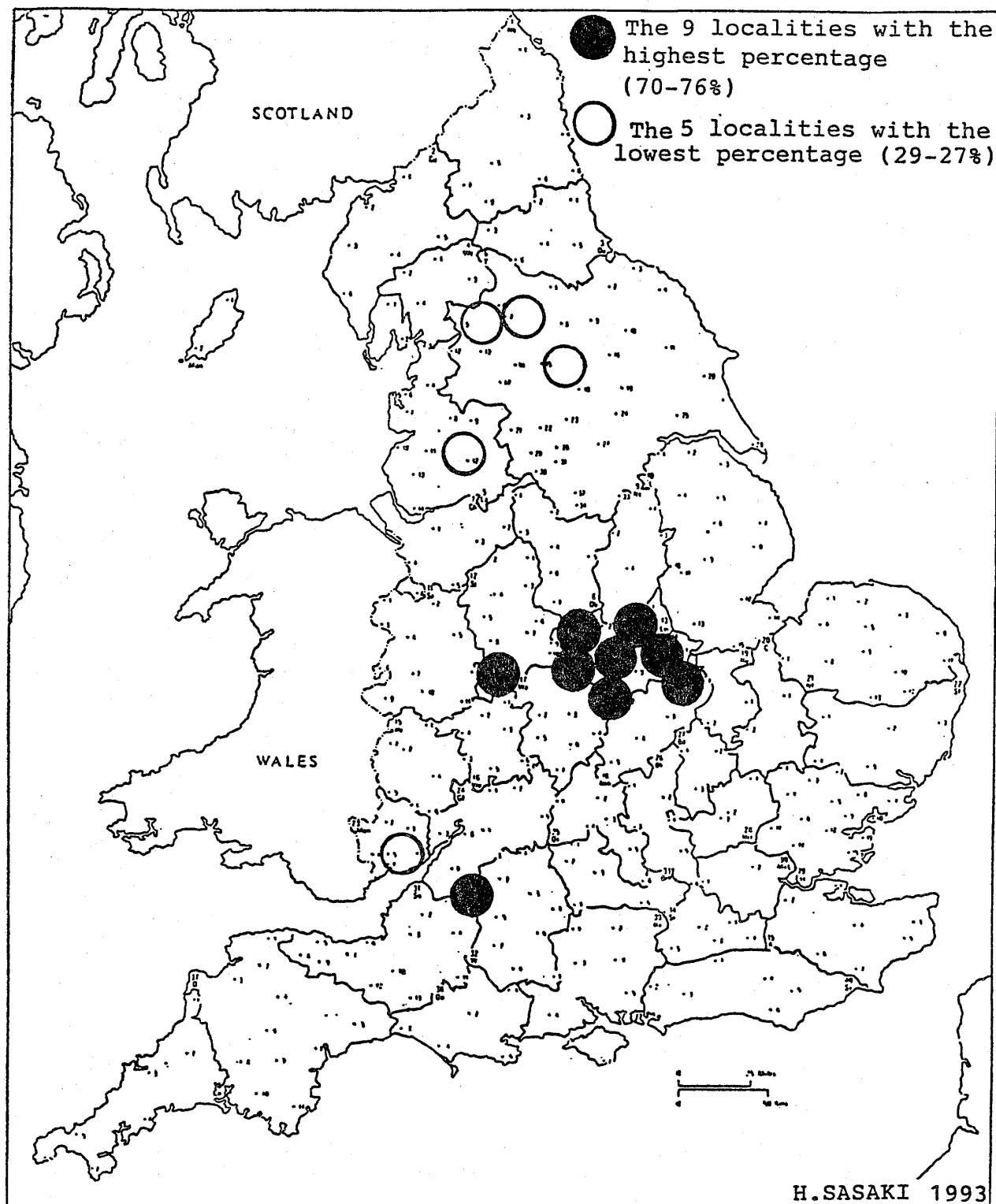
Consonants 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17

No special commentary is necessary.

3 RESULTS

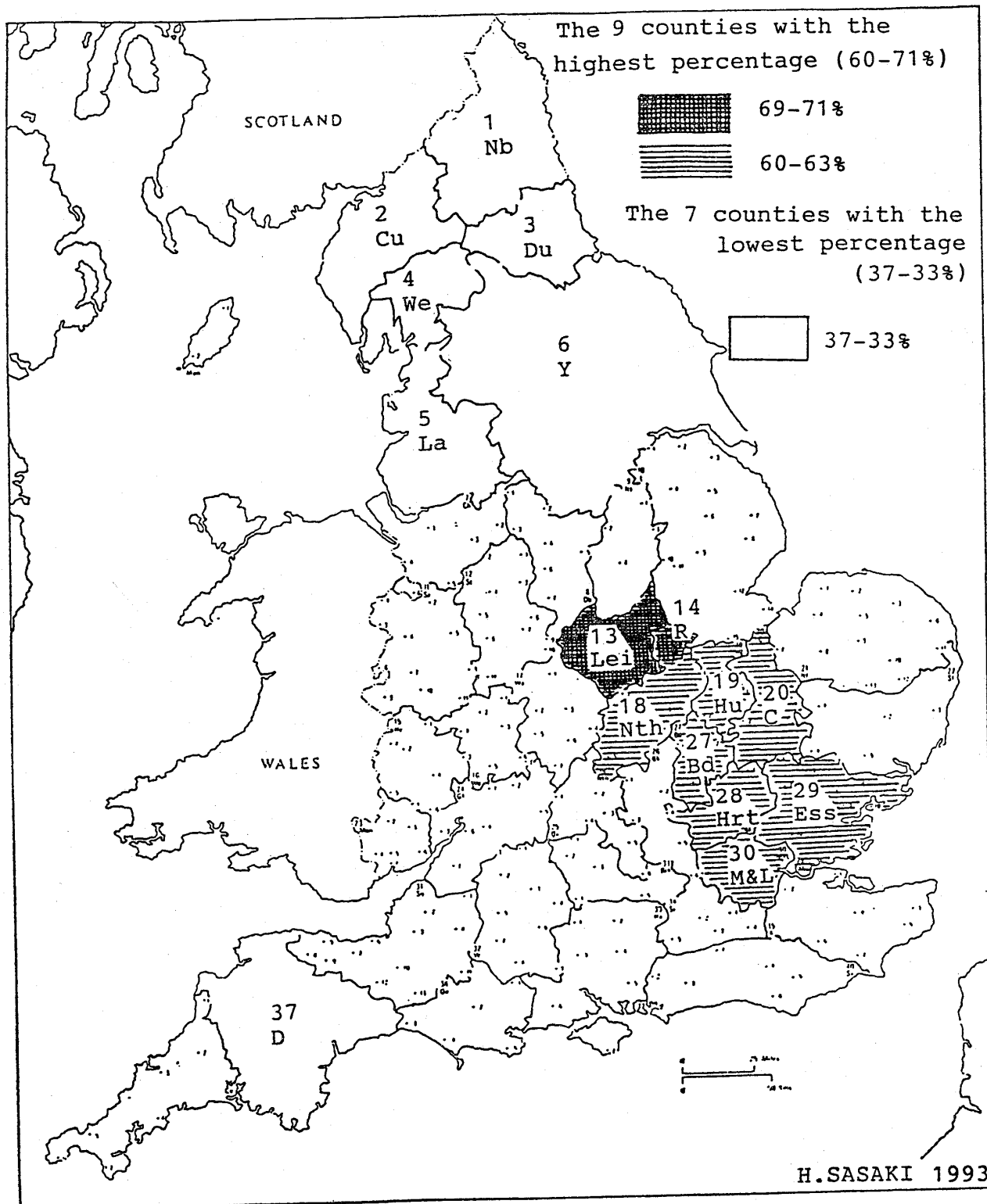
Map 1 specifies ① the nine localities with the highest percentages (70-76%) of coincidence between the SED data and the RP and ② the five localities with the lowest percentages (29-27%). Map 2 indicates ① the nine counties with the highest percentages (60-71%) and ② the seven counties with the lowest ones (37-33%).

COINCIDENCE BETWEEN THE SED DATA AND THE RP



Map 1

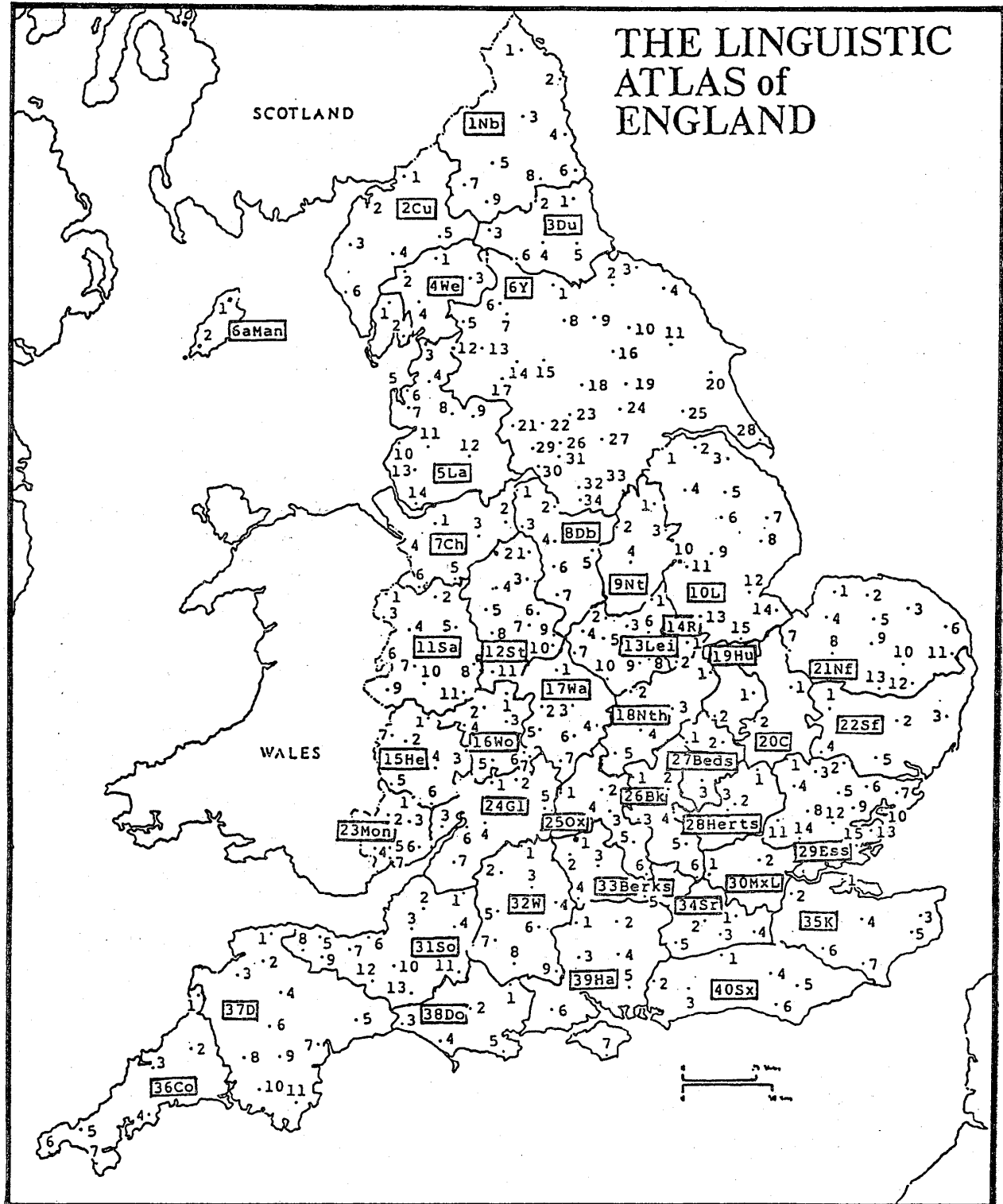
COINCIDENCE BETWEEN THE SED DATA AND THE RP



Map 2

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF LOCALITIES



Map 3

- [1] Northumberland
 - 1) Lowick
 - 2) Embleton
 - 3) Thropton
 - 4) Ellington
 - 5) Wark
 - 6) Earsdon
 - 7) Haltwhistle
 - 8) Heddou-on-the-Wall
 - 9) Allendale

- [2] Cumberland
 - 1) Longtown
 - 2) Abbey Town
 - 3) Brigham
 - 4) Threlkeld
 - 5) Hunsonby
 - 6) Gosforth

- [3] Durham
 - 1) Washington
 - 2) Ebchester
 - 3) Wearhead
 - 4) Witton-le-Wear
 - 5) Bishop Middleham
 - 6) Eggleston

- [4] Westmorland
 - 1) Great Strickland
 - 2) Patterdale
 - 3) Soulby
 - 4) Staveley-in-Kendal

- [5] Lancashire
 - 1) Coniston
 - 2) Cartmel
 - 3) Yealand
 - 4) Dolphinholme
 - 5) Fleetwood
 - 6) Pilling
 - 7) Thistleton
 - 8) Ribchester
 - 9) Read
 - 10) Marshside

- 11) Ecclestone
- 12) Harwood
- 13) Bickerstaffe
- 14) Halewood

- [6] Yorkshire
 - 1) Melsonby
 - 2) Stokesley
 - 3) Skelton
 - 4) Egton
 - 5) Dent
 - 6) Muker
 - 7) Askrigg
 - 8) Bedale
 - 9) Borrowby
 - 10) Helmsley
 - 11) Rillington
 - 12) Burton-in-Lonsdale
 - 13) Horton-in-Ribblesdale
 - 14) Grassington
 - 15) Pateley Bridge
 - 16) Easingwold
 - 17) Gargrave
 - 18) Spofforth
 - 19) York
 - 20) Nafferton
 - 21) Heptonstall
 - 22) Wibsey
 - 23) Leeds
 - 24) Cawood
 - 25) Newbald
 - 26) Thornhill
 - 27) Carleton
 - 28) Welwick
 - 29) Golcar
 - 30) Holmbridge
 - 31) Skelmanthorpe
 - 32) Ecclesfield
 - 33) Tickhill
 - 34) Sheffield

- [6a] Isle of Man
 - 1) Andreas
 - 2) Ronague

[7] Cheshire

- 1) Kingsley
- 2) Rainow
- 3) Swettenham
- 4) Farndon
- 5) Audlem
- 6) Hanmer (Flintshire)

[8] Derbyshire

- 1) Charlesworth
- 2) Bamford
- 3) Burbage
- 4) Youldgreave
- 5) Stonebroom
- 6) Kniveton
- 7) Sutton-on-the-Hill

[9] Nottinghamshire

- 1) North Wheatley
- 2) Cuckney
- 3) South Clifton
- 4) Oxtun

[10] Lincolnshire

- 1) Eastoft
- 2) Saxby
- 3) Keelby
- 4) Willoughton
- 5) Tealby
- 6) Wragby
- 7) Swaby
- 8) Old Bolingbroke
- 9) Scopwick
- 10) Beckingham
- 11) Fulbeck
- 12) Sutterton
- 13) Swinstead
- 14) Lutton
- 15) Crowland

[11] Shropshire/Salop

- 1) Weston Rhyn
- 2) Prees
- 3) Llanymynech
- 4) Montfort

5) Kinnersley

- 6) Chirbury
- 7) All Stretton
- 8) Hilton
- 9) Clun
- 10) Diddlebury
- 11) Kinlet

[12] Staffordshire

- 1) Warslow
- 2) Mow Cop
- 3) Alton
- 4) Barlaston
- 5) Ellenhall
- 6) Hoar Cross
- 7) Mavesyn Ridware
- 8) Lapley
- 9) Edingale
- 10) Wigginton
- 11) Himley

[13] Leicestershire

- 1) Harby
- 2) Hathern
- 3) Seagrave
- 4) Packington
- 5) Markfield
- 6) Great Dalby
- 7) Sheepy Magna
- 8) Goadby
- 9) Carlton Curlieu
- 10) Ullesthorpe

[14] Rutland

- 1) Empingham
- 2) Lyddington

[15] Herefordshire

- 1) Brimfield
- 2) Weobley
- 3) Cradley
- 4) Checkley
- 5) Longtown
- 6) Whitchurch
- 7) Lyonshall

[16] Worcestershire

- 1) Romsley
- 2) Hartlebury
- 3) Hanbury
- 4) Clifton on Teme
- 5) Earls Croome
- 6) Offenham
- 7) Bretforton

[17] Warwickshire

- 1) Nether Whitacre
- 2) Hockley Heath
- 3) Stoneleigh
- 4) Napton-on-the-Hill
- 5) Aston Cantlow
- 6) Lighthorne
- 7) Shipston-on-Stour

[18] Northamptonshire

- 1) Warmington
- 2) Welford
- 3) Little Harrowden
- 4) Kislingbury
- 5) Sulgrave

[19] Huntingdonshire

- 1) Warboys
- 2) Kimbolton

[20] Cambridgeshire

- 1) Little Downham
- 2) Elsworth

[21] Norfolk

- 1) Docking
- 2) Great Snoring
- 3) Blickling
- 4) Grimston
- 5) North Elmham
- 6) Ludham
- 7) Outwell
- 8) Gooderstone
- 9) Shipdham
- 10) Ashwellthorpe
- 11) Reedham
- 12) Pulham St. Mary

13) Garboldisham

[22] Suffolk

- 1) Tuddenham
- 2) Mendlesham
- 3) Yoxford
- 4) Kedington
- 5) Kersey

[23] Monmouthshire

- 1) Skenfrith
- 2) Llanellen
- 3) Raglan
- 4) Cross-Keys
- 5) Llanfrechfa
- 6) Shirenewton
- 7) Newport

[24] Gloucestershire

- 1) Deerhurst
- 2) Gretton
- 3) Bream
- 4) Whiteshill
- 5) Sherborne
- 6) Slimbridge
- 7) Latteridge

[25] Oxfordshire

- 1) Kingham
- 2) Steeple Aston
- 3) Islip
- 4) Eynsham
- 5) Cuxham
- 6) Binfield Heath

[26] Buckinghamshire

- 1) Tingewick
- 2) Stewkley
- 3) Long Crendon
- 4) Buckland
- 5) Coleshill
- 6) Horton

[27] Bedfordshire

- 1) Turvey

- 2) Great Barford
- 3) Harlington

[28] Hertfordshire

- 1) Therfield
- 2) Codicote
- 3) Wheathampstead

[29] Essex

- 1) Great Chesterford
- 2) Belchamp Walter
- 3) Cornish Hall End
- 4) Henham
- 5) Stisted
- 6) West Bergholt
- 7) Little Bentley
- 8) High Easter
- 9) Tiptree
- 10) East Mersea
- 11) Netteswell
- 12) Little Baddow
- 13) Tillingham
- 14) Doddinghurst
- 15) Canewdon

[30] Middlesex and London

- 1) Harmondsworth
- 2) Hackney

[31] Somerset

- 1) Weston
- 2) Blagdon
- 3) Wedmore
- 4) Coleford
- 5) Wootton Courtenay
- 6) Stogursey
- 7) Stogumber
- 8) Withypool
- 9) Brompton Regis
- 10) Stoke St. Gregory
- 11) Horsington
- 12) Pitminster
- 13) Merriott

[32] Wiltshire

- 1) Ashton Keynes
- 2) Sutton Benger
- 3) Avebury
- 4) Burbage
- 5) Steeple Ashton
- 6) Netheravon
- 7) Sutton Veny
- 8) Fovant
- 9) Whiteparish

[33] Berkshire

- 1) Buckland
- 2) Uffington
- 3) West Ilsley
- 4) Inkpen
- 5) Swallowfield

[34] Surrey

- 1) Walton-on-the-Hill
- 2) East Clandon
- 3) Coldharbour
- 4) Outwood
- 5) Thursley

[35] Kent

- 1) Stoke
- 2) Farningham
- 3) Staple
- 4) Warren Street
- 5) Denton
- 6) Goudhurst
- 7) Appledore

[36] Cornwall

- 1) Kilkhampston
- 2) Altarnun
- 3) Egloshayle
- 4) St Ewe
- 5) Gwinear
- 6) St Buryan
- 7) Mullion

[37] Devon

- 1) Parracombe

- 2) Swimbridge
- 3) Weare Giffard
- 4) Chawleigh
- 5) Gittisham
- 6) South Zeal
- 7) Kennford
- 8) Peter Tavy
- 9) Widecombe
- 10) Cornwood
- 11) Blackawton

[38] Dorset

- 1) Handley
- 2) Ansty
- 3) Whitchurch Canonicorum
- 4) Portesham
- 5) Kingston

[39] Hampshire

- 1) Hatherden
- 2) Oakley
- 3) King's Somborne
- 4) Alresford
- 5) Hambledon
- 6) Burley
- 7) Whitwell (Isle of Wight)

[40] Sussex

- 1) Warnham
- 2) East Harting
- 3) Sutton
- 4) Fletching
- 5) Horam
- 6) Firle

APPENDIX 2
DEGREE OF COINCIDENCE BETWEEN THE LAE DATA AND THE RP BY LOCALITY

	VOWELS ((208))	CONSONANTS ((64))	TOTAL ((272))		VOWELS ((208))	CONSONANTS ((64))	TOTAL ((272))
[1] Northumberland				10) 28%	53%	34%	
1) 28%	47%	33%		11) 26	47	31	
2) 34	47	37		12) 25	39	29	
3) 28	44	32		13) 26	52	32	
4) 28	45	32		14) 35	53	39	
5) 29	47	33		[6] Yorkshire			
6) 28	47	33		1) 26	52	32	
7) 27	48	32		2) 34	50	38	
8) 28	48	33		3) 36	50	39	
9) 32	48	36		4) 37	52	41	
[2] Cumberland				5) 25	42	29	
1) 28	51	33		6) 25	45	30	
2) 31	45	35		7) 24	47	29	
3) 38	44	39		8) 23	52	30	
4) 37	45	39		9) 32	52	37	
5) 37	47	39		10) 36	50	39	
6) 32	42	35		11) 31	45	34	
[3] Durham				12) 31	47	35	
1) 29	47	33		13) 31	45	35	
2) 31	48	35		14) 42	47	43	
3) 33	48	37		15) 24	44	28	
4) 35	50	38		16) 35	47	38	
5) 36	48	39		17) 41	52	43	
6) 37	50	40		18) 32	55	38	
[4] Westmorland				19) 37	48	40	
1) 34	45	36		20) 34	48	38	
2) 32	52	37		21) 34	47	37	
3) 34	48	37		22) 37	50	40	
4) 26	47	31		23) 31	39	32	
[5] Lancashire				24) 30	47	34	
1) 31	50	35		25) 37	47	39	
2) 30	48	34		26) 33	47	36	
3) 34	47	37		27) 46	47	46	
4) 35	48	38		28) 43	44	43	
5) 32	45	35		29) 26	45	30	
6) 32	47	36		30) 30	48	34	
7) 30	50	35		31) 30	45	33	
8) 31	45	34		32) 40	48	42	
9) 30	47	34		33) 45	50	46	

	VOWELS ((208))	CONSONANTS ((64))	TOTAL ((272))		VOWELS ((208))	CONSONANTS ((64))	TOTAL ((272))
34)	44%	45%	44%	3)	47%	58%	50%
[6a]	Isle of Man			4)	40	56	44
1)	62	62	57	5)	33	45	36
2)	55	52	54	6)	48	55	49
[7]	Cheshire			7)	50	55	51
1)	35	52	39	8)	40	52	42
2)	48	53	49	9)	46	55	48
3)	30	50	35	10)	51	53	52
4)	41	48	43	11)	47	55	49
5)	31	53	37	[12]	Staffordshire		
6)	47	59	50	1)	57	56	57
[8]	Derbyshire			2)	47	55	49
1)	28	55	34	3)	38	50	41
2)	48	53	49	4)	67	55	64
3)	41	50	43	5)	53	50	52
4)	32	50	36	6)	49	52	50
5)	52	56	53	7)	67	53	64
6)	43	53	45	8)	70	53	66
7)	50	52	50	9)	54	53	54
[9]	Nottinghamshire			10)	67	53	63
1)	41	55	44	11)	74	55	70
2)	50	55	51	[13]	Leicestershire		
3)	53	56	53	1)	66	78	69
4)	49	56	51	2)	64	81	68
[10]	Lincolnshire			3)	67	84	71
1)	36	52	40	4)	73	88	76
2)	39	50	42	5)	68	83	71
3)	39	53	42	6)	64	78	67
4)	40	55	44	7)	67	86	71
5)	41	53	44	8)	70	84	74
6)	42	56	45	9)	65	86	68
7)	38	56	42	10)	65	89	71
8)	41	58	45	[14]	Rutland		
9)	39	53	42	1)	63	88	69
10)	51	59	53	2)	65	84	70
11)	40	50	43	[15]	Herefordshire		
12)	39	56	43	1)	50	75	56
13)	54	58	55	2)	46	84	55
14)	42	52	44	3)	28	75	39
15)	52	59	54	4)	29	73	40
[11]	Shropshire/Salop			5)	33	77	43
1)	45	58	48	6)	21	67	32
2)	44	55	46	7)	65	59	64

	VOWELS ((208))	CONSONANTS ((64))	TOTAL ((272))		VOWELS ((208))	CONSONANTS ((64))	TOTAL ((272))
[16]	Worcestershire			1)	47%	89%	57%
1)	48%	58%	50%	2)	38	80	48
2)	42	69	48	3)	43	84	53
3)	44	78	52	4)	48	77	54
4)	30	81	42	5)	46	86	56
5)	25	81	38	[23]	Monmouthshire		
6)	45	75	52	1)	46	84	55
7)	54	69	57	2)	35	83	46
[17]	Warwickshire			3)	40	84	50
1)	65	61	64	4)	44	63	48
2)	55	55	55	5)	53	78	59
3)	64	88	69	6)	39	84	49
4)	53	86	61	7)	22	42	27
5)	44	83	53	[24]	Gloucestershire		
6)	45	89	56	1)	27	80	39
7)	45	89	56	2)	33	84	45
[18]	Northamptonshire			3)	35	67	43
1)	48	78	55	4)	26	66	35
2)	62	83	67	5)	29	75	40
3)	43	84	52	6)	28	63	36
4)	63	84	68	7)	38	66	44
5)	47	84	56	[25]	Oxfordshire		
[19]	Huntingdonshire			1)	31	84	44
1)	53	84	60	2)	34	81	45
2)	57	83	63	3)	36	75	45
[20]	Cambridgeshire			4)	46	72	52
1)	56	81	62	5)	38	81	48
2)	56	86	63	6)	49	78	56
[21]	Norfolk			[26]	Buckinghamshire		
1)	56	73	60	1)	30	83	42
2)	63	59	63	2)	36	86	48
3)	55	58	56	3)	47	83	56
4)	57	56	57	4)	51	86	59
5)	46	55	48	5)	48	81	56
6)	55	56	55	6)	26	44	30
7)	60	61	60	[27]	Bedfordshire		
8)	31	33	31	1)	63	86	68
9)	56	58	56	2)	57	84	64
10)	51	56	53	3)	49	84	57
11)	55	55	55	[28]	Hertfordshire		
12)	53	58	54	1)	50	88	58
13)	58	61	59	2)	56	83	62
[22]	Suffolk			3)	51	86	60

	VOWELS ((208))	CONSONANTS ((64))	TOTAL ((272))		VOWELS ((208))	CONSONANTS ((64))	TOTAL ((272))
[29] Essex				[33] Berkshire			
1) 55%	83%	62%		1) 41%	72%	49%	
2) 52	86	60		2) 47	70	52	
3) 50	84	58		3) 57	83	63	
4) 52	84	60		4) 51	84	59	
5) 47	84	56		5) 52	80	58	
6) 50	91	60		[34] Surrey			
7) 58	69	60		1) 60	80	65	
8) 49	88	58		2) 51	63	53	
9) 50	92	60		3) 50	63	53	
10) 46	94	57		4) 50	61	52	
11) 63	80	67		5) 50	72	55	
12) 58	66	60		[35] Kent			
13) 49	88	58		1) 66	72	67	
14) 49	86	58		2) 57	72	60	
15) 58	77	62		3) 53	80	59	
[30] Middlesex and London				4) 45	83	54	
1) 62	83	67		5) 47	84	56	
2) 56	70	59		6) 58	84	64	
[31] Somerset				7) 50	63	53	
1) 68	86	72		[36] Cornwall			
2) 62	73	64		1) 26	58	34	
3) 57	66	59		2) 34	56	39	
4) 37	53	41		3) 35	56	40	
5) 32	66	40		4) 44	73	51	
6) 57	66	59		5) 42	73	49	
7) 43	66	48		6) 44	73	51	
8) 31	58	37		7) 44	78	52	
9) 33	64	40		[37] Devon			
10) 64	69	65		1) 23	58	31	
11) 60	70	63		2) 25	56	32	
12) 61	67	62		3) 26	58	33	
13) 41	70	48		4) 27	58	34	
[32] Wiltshire				5) 28	58	35	
1) 45	77	52		6) 28	56	35	
2) 41	67	47		7) 28	56	35	
3) 32	59	39		8) 28	59	35	
4) 25	59	33		9) 31	59	38	
5) 33	58	39		10) 24	58	32	
6) 28	63	36		11) 28	53	34	
7) 36	70	44		[38] Dorset			
8) 28	61	36		1) 38	67	45	
9) 30	59	37		2) 29	66	38	

	VOWELS	CONSONANTS	TOTAL
	((208))	((64))	((272))
3)	37%	67%	44%
4)	34	61	40
5)	31	59	38
[39]	Hampshire		
1)	30	58	37
2)	43	78	51
3)	25	58	33
4)	61	81	66
5)	28	61	36

	VOWELS	CONSONANTS	TOTAL
	((208))	((64))	((272))
6)	35%	56%	40%
7)	51	77	57
[40]	Sussex		
1)	49	64	52
2)	46	59	49
3)	47	56	49
4)	48	73	54
5)	48	70	53
6)	44	59	48

APPENDIX 3
DEGREE OF COINCIDENCE BETWEEN THE LAE DATA AND THE RP BY LOCALITY
(in decreasing order)

76%=[13] 4. (1)	[33] 1; [36] 5; [40] 2, 3. (10)
74 =[13] 8. (1)	48 =[11] 1, 9; [16] 2; [21] 5; [22] 2; [23] 4;
72 =[31] 1. (1)	[25] 5; [26] 2; [31] 7, 13; [40] 6. (11)
71 =[13] 3. 5. 7. 10. (4)	47 =[32] 2. (1)
70 =[12] 11; [14] 2. (2)	46 =[6] 27, 33; [11] 2; [23] 2. (4)
69%=[13] 1; [14] 1; [17] 3. (3)	45 =[8] 6; [10] 6, 8; [24] 2; [25] 2, 3; [38] 1.
68 =[13] 2, 9; [18] 4; [27] 1. (4)	(7)
67 =[13] 6; [18] 2; [29] 11; [30] 1; [35] 1. (5)	44 =[6] 34; [9] 1; [10] 4, 5, 14; [11] 4; [24]
66 =[12] 8. (1)	7; [25] 1; [32] 7; [38] 3. (10)
65 =[31] 10; [34] 1. (2)	43 =[6] 14, 17, 28; [7] 4; [8] 3; [10] 11, 12;
64 =[12] 4, 7; [15] 7; [17] 1, 2; [31] 2; [35] 6.	[15] 5; [24] 3. (9)
(7)	42 =[6] 32; [10] 2, 3, 7, 9; [11] 8; [16] 4; [26]
63 =[12] 10; [19] 2; [20] 2; [21] 2; [31] 11;	1. (8)
[33] 3. (6)	41 =[6] 4; [12] 3; [31] 4. (3)
62 =[20] 1; [28] 2; [29] 15; [31] 12. (4)	40 =[3] 6; [6] 19, 22; [10] 1; [15] 4; [24] 5;
61 =[17] 4. (1)	[31] 5, 9; [36] 3; [38] 4; [39] 6. (11)
60 =[19] 1; [21] 1, 7; [28] 3; [29] 2, 4, 6, 7, 9,	39%=[2] 3, 4, 5; [3] 5; [5] 14; [6] 3, 10, 25;
12; [35] 2. (11)	[7] 1; [15] 3; [24] 1; [32] 3, 5; [36] 2. (14)
59%=[21] 13; [23] 5; [26] 4; [30] 2; [31] 3, 6;	38 =[3] 4; [5] 4; [6] 2, 16, 18, 20; [16] 5; [37]
[33] 4; [35] 3. (8)	9; [38] 2, 5. (10)
58 =[28] 1; [29] 3, 8, 13 14; [33] 5. (6)	37 =[1] 2; [3] 3; [4] 2, 3; [5] 3; [6] 9, 21;
57 =[6a] 1; [12] 1; [16] 7; [21] 4; [22] 1; [27]	[7] 5; [31] 8; [32] 9; [39] 1. (11)
3; [29] 10; [39] 7. (8)	36 =[1] 9; [4] 1; [5] 6, 26; [8] 4; [11] 5; [24]
56 =[15] 1; [17] 6, 7; [18] 5; [21] 3, 9; [22] 5;	6; [32] 6, 8; [39] 5. (10)
[25] 6; [26] 3, 5; [29] 5; [35] 5. (12)	35 =[2] 2, 6; [3] 2; [5] 1, 5, 7; [6] 12, 13; [7]
55 =[10] 13; [15] 2; [17] 2; [18] 1; [21] 6, 11;	3; [24] 4; [37] 5, 6, 7, 8. (14)
[23] 1; [34] 5. (8)	34 =[5] 2, 8, 9, 10; [6] 11, 24, 30; [8] 1; [36] 1;
54 =[6a] 2; [10] 15; [12] 9; [21] 12; [22] 4;	[37] 4, 11. (11)
[35] 4; [40] 4. (7)	33 =[1] 1, 5, 6, 8; [2] 1; [3] 1; [6] 31; [32] 4;
53 =[8] 5; [9] 3; [10] 10; [17] 5; [21] 10; [22]	[37] 3; [39] 3. (10)
3; [34] 2, 3; [35] 7; [40] 5. (10)	32 =[1] 3, 4, 7; [5] 13; [6] 1, 23; [15] 6; [37]
52 =[11] 10; [12] 5; [16] 3, 6; [18] 3; [25] 4;	2, 10 (9)
[32] 1; [33] 2; [34] 4; [36] 7; [40] 1. (11)	31 =[4] 4; [5] 11; [21] 8; [37] 1. (4)
51 =[9] 2, 4; [11] 7; [36] 4, 6; [39] 2. (6)	30 =[6] 6, 8, 29; [26] 6. (4)
50 =[7] 6; [8] 7; [11] 3; [12] 6; [16] 1; [23]	29%=[5] 12; [6] 5, 7. (3)
3. (6)	28 =[6] 15. (1)
49%=[7] 2; [8] 2; [11] 6, 11; [12] 2; [23] 6;	27 =[23] 7. (1)

APPENDIX 4
DEGREE OF COINCIDENCE BETWEEN THE LAE DATA AND THE RP BY COUNTY
(in decreasing order)

71%=[13]. (1)	47 =[11], [15]. (2)
69%=[14]. (1)	46 =[39]. (1)
63 =[20], [27], [30]. (3)	45 =[10], [36]. (2)
62 =[19]. (1)	44 =[8]. (1)
60 =[18], [28], [29]. (3)	42 =[7]. (1)
59%=[17], [35]. (2)	41 =[24], [38]. (2)
57 =[12]. (1)	40 =[32]. (1)
56 =[6a], [33], [34]. (3)	37%=[2], [3], [6]. (3)
54 =[21], [22], [31]. (3)	35 =[4], [5]. (2)
51 =[40]. (1)	34 =[37]. (1)
50 =[9]. (1)	33 =[1]. (1)
48%=[16], [23], [25], [26]. (4)	

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