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Linguistic Features and Geographical Distribution of English Dialects

seminar paper

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Many authors have given their contribution to the investigation of all linguistic features of English dialects primarily focusing on phonological features (see Trudgill, for example). However, a thorough sociolinguistic investigation would require a detailed analysis of the relationship between the geographical factor (closeness of speakers of different dialects) and the frequency of linguistic similarities between different dialects. The aim of this paper is to analyze the association between the highest number of linguistic similarities between different dialects and geographical closeness of their speakers. For this goal to be achieved, the paper is organized into three main sections. What will be presented in the first section is a list of English dialects and their basic...
linguistic features, and in the second the analysis of the geographical location of the
speakers of these dialects. The paper ends with the third section which represents an
attempt to identify the strength of the link between geographically closest dialects and
higher occurrence of linguistic similarities\(^7\). The conclusion points to the basic findings
on the above mentioned relationship.

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH DIALECTS\(^8\)

Although most sociolinguists and dialectologists focus on the phonological
characteristics of English dialects, the aim of this paper requires the investigation of
grammatical (morphological and syntactic) features as well\(^9\).

*Phonological features of English dialects*\(^10\). The basic phonological characteristics of
major English dialects include...

CONCLUSION\(^11\)

In conclusion, the association between geographical closeness of speakers of specific
dialects and frequency of linguistic similarities of various dialects is...

\(^{7}\) Explain how your paper is organized (especially if it is long).

\(^{8}\) Headers, though not required by MLA style, help the overall structure of the paper. When using headings in MLA, title the main sections (B-level headers) in a different style font than the paper's title (e.g. small caps).

\(^{9}\) The paragraph after the B-level headers starts flush left after the headings.

\(^{10}\) Use another style (e.g. italics) to differentiate the C-level headers from the B-level headers. The paragraph continues directly after the header.

\(^{11}\) The final section should summarize your conclusions. The conclusion should restate the following: your topic, your topic's importance, your thesis, and your supporting points. You may end your conclusion with a call for action or future research possibilities. You might also include what this would add to your topic's field.
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12 The Works Cited page is a list of all the sources cited in your paper. It begins on a new page. Center the title «Works Cited» without underlining, bolding or italicizing it. If there is only one entry, title this page «Work Cited».

13 Capitalize each word in the titles of articles, books, etc, but do not capitalize articles, short prepositions, or conjunctions unless one is the first word of the title or subtitle: *Gone with the Wind*, *The Art of War*, *There Is Nothing Left to Lose*.

14 For every entry, you must determine the Medium of Publication. Most entries will be listed as Print or Web sources, but other possibilities may include Film, CD-ROM, or DVD.

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