
The article starts out stating that dialects are disappearing. It then goes on to say that they are not disappearing and it seems as if they are disappearing because of educated people moving into the mobile urban cultures. It provides El Paso, Texas as an example of where this is happening. El Paso is often stereotyped for the way its people speak. They expect to hear the Texan dialect and are surprised when not everyone speaks like they were expecting. This is because many individuals have moved into El Paso and are not native to the area. Various reasons as to why this happened are given in the article. From this article, one can learn that the dialect of an area will not be as strong when people move in that are not from the area. New dialects may come to exist or the existing one may fade out slowly. The article illustrates the fact that dialect is always changing. It closes with the statement, “as mobile urban culture continues to expand, we will need continually to reexamine what ‘Standard English’ consists of” (387). What was once considered the Standard English (the correct way of speaking) of the area will no longer be considered standard because the speech patterns will change as the area expands.

This article relates to Thomas’ and Tchudi’s book, The English Language: An Owner’s Manual in that it provides an example of the geographic regions where dialects exist. This article also addresses the continual changes that have occurred in Standard English that Jeanette Gilsdorf’s article “Standard Englishes and World Englishes: Living with a Polymorph Business Language” focuses on. Delia’s article can be related to this one because they both deal with the issue of stereotyping someone because of their dialect.