

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE MAIN VARIANTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The language of any country is part of its culture. The modern language of international communication is English. It is a language spoken and written by hundreds of millions of people of different nationalities. It is the language of business, science, office work, information technology and, of course, the language of communication. English is the most studied language in the world, its influence is so huge that it can affect not only the vocabulary, but also the linguistic structure of other languages, so now there are more than a billion people on earth speak and strive to speak English.

KEYWORDS: *Development Of The English Language, American And British Languages, Language Creolization, Native American.*

INTRODUCTION

For many years, English in most countries, including Russia, was focused on the British version of the language, while the American language had to be mastered in practice, only for those who, in connection with their professional activities, needed to be and communicate with native American English speakers.

At the present stage of development of the English language, it is necessary to mention the fact that students (not only about students, but also schoolchildren) almost daily encounter the American version: they watch American films, listen to American music, read labels on American-made products and goods. Therefore, we must be competent in the difference between American and British languages.

Like many other languages, English, which has spread over large areas, provides a wide variety of pronunciations. In this paper, we will analyze the language units belonging to the British (Received Pronunciation - RP) and American (General American - GA) variants of the English language. First, consider the phonetic features of these options. The issue of phonetic features of the variants of the English language was dealt with by Buraya, 2009, Leontieva, 2004, Bondarchuk, 2013.

Currently, English is the language of international communication. But it's becoming an international means of transmitting information is due not only to a large number of users, but also to a number of other factors, both linguistic and extralinguistic in nature: firstly, the simplicity of the structure, secondly, the powerful economic policy of England and the United

States of America, and secondly, thirdly, the formation of international organizations such as the UN, UNESCO, WHO and others, inof which English is an official language along with French, Spanish, Russian, and Chinese. In addition, one of the criteria for the transnational status of a language is considered to be its function as the state or official language in the country where it operates in such areas as administration, courts, the media, and the educational system.

A language that meets this criterion and is not native to the population is a second language. English as a second language plays a similar role in more than 70 countries (including Ghana, Nigeria, India, and Singapore). In the territories that were British colonies, English was used as a means of communication between different ethnic groups, then gradually changed and became native to the population. This happens in several stages: first, a simplified language is formed, consisting of elements of interacting languages, called a pidgin, then language creolization (or nativization) begins.

This term refers to the process as a result of which the pidgin begins to serve all the basic communicative needs of the society, including the sphere of intra-family everyday communication; gradually it becomes the native, and often the only language of the new generation.

As mentioned in the introduction, most often transformations in language variants occur at the phonetic and lexical levels. The processes of change in these areas occur as a result of the adaptation of the language to a particular people, culture and customs. American English begins its spread in North America from the beginning of the 17th century, when the first colonists arrive. In the 1610s and 1620s, the British formed large agricultural campaigns to grow and the processing of economic crops for which the American climate is best suited (for example, tobacco). But it is the mass immigration to the American continent that begins with the resettlement of Protestant "pilgrims" in 1620 due to religious differences with representatives of the Anglican diocese.

They settled in what is now Virginia. It is believed that it was from this year that the spread of the English language began in North America. At first, New Englanders speak literary English, but then the language begins to transform and transform. A century later, when the population ceases to consider itself British and begins to seek independence, English remains the official language, but has already undergone some changes. Dialects such as eastern and southern are developing, characterized by deviations from the normalized language in phonetics and lexical composition, but their changes are small, so they do not prevent people from different states from understanding each other in the process of communication.

The main changes are observed at the phonetic and lexical levels, the grammatical structure of the language is close to the classical Br E. Also, some transformations can be traced in spelling.

At the lexical level, the following deviations from the norm can be traced: in the American version there are a lot of words, like borrowings (for example, from Native American: chipmunk - chipmunk, papoose - Native American child; from Dutch: boss - owner, cookie, cruller - various types of cakes; from French: plaza - square, beaut - beauty, handsome), and formed using the material of the language (motion-picture - a movie, downtown - the business part of the city), which are not in the British language. 1.2Scottish English from the 7th to the beginning of the 17th century, there was a continuous struggle between the local population and the British. In

1603, the unification of Scotland and England took place in connection with the approval of the Scottish Stuart dynasty on the English throne, but in the period from 1603 to 1706. Scotland is trying to maintain its autonomous character, and the country's currently known state status as part of Great Britain begins its existence from 1707, when the independent The Scottish Parliament is abolished. There is no single official language in the country, so the population speaks Gaelic Scots, Scottish and English (dominant) languages, with most Scots bilingual. Two tendencies have been fighting in the literature of this country for many years: the preservation of the native, classical Scottish language and the imitation of English models.

The written language of the Scots differs little from British, especially in terms of grammar. Level; As for oral speech, in this area, in addition to changes in pronunciation, vocabulary differences are observed:

1) words that have transformed their spelling through transformation at the phonetic level, for example: ritch - right; nothing - night; maun-may; mair - more; auld - old; awa - away; syne - since; 2) Scots, that is, words that are characteristic only for Scottish English, for example: lassie - a girl; laddie - guy; wean - child; billy - friend; lug - ear; lufe- palm; gob - mouth; bonny - beautiful; wee - small; caller - fresh; kebbuch - cheese and others; 3) words that have changed their meaning, for example: short - rude; silly - physically weak; change - habit and others

Modern Canadianisms and their linguistic analysis Basically, a new, characteristic of Canada, vocabulary appears in the field of naming food products, national dishes and drinks, as well as slang and the designation of everyday realities. Canadisms can be either one- or two- or more-component. One-component canadisms: Alcool is the word for pure grain alcohol. It is equivalent to American Everclear. Some sources have found information about that this name comes from the French alcool, which means all alcohol, with a slight change in meaning. Most often this term is used in Ontario, but there are also cases of use in Quebec. Breakwich is the word for breakfast sandwich. Formed by merging the words: breakfast and sandwich.

It is a noun and, in a sentence, can perform a function characteristic of this part of speech, for example, "I made you a breakwich.". Bunny huga Saskatchewan term for a sweatshirt with a hood and a pocket in the front to keep your hands warm ("She pulled on her bunny hug because she was cold"). The origin of this word is unknown, but it is obvious that the common English morphemes bunny ("rabbit, bunny") and hug ("hug") are used with a shift in meaning. Deke is a word meaning "to move quickly", formed by shortening of the word decoy. For the first time this name appeared in hockey slang in 1960, then, from 1961, it expanded its scope and became a common term ("I'll deke out the defense man and get a shot on goal") OED [9]. Dep (dépanneur) is a word for a grocery store that sells when other stores are closed ("Can you go Dep?"). The term is derived from the French word dĕpanner, which means "to rescue, help." Donair - a dish made from spicy meat wrapped in pita bread, poured over with a sweet sauce made from condensed milk, sugar and vinegar, very similar to the famous "shawarma" in Russia.

The word is used as follows: "Everyone likes a hot Donair on a cold afternoon." Eavestrough is a rooftop gutter term used in Canada and the northern United States.) Formed using common English morphemes eave and e trough and dates back to 1870.

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