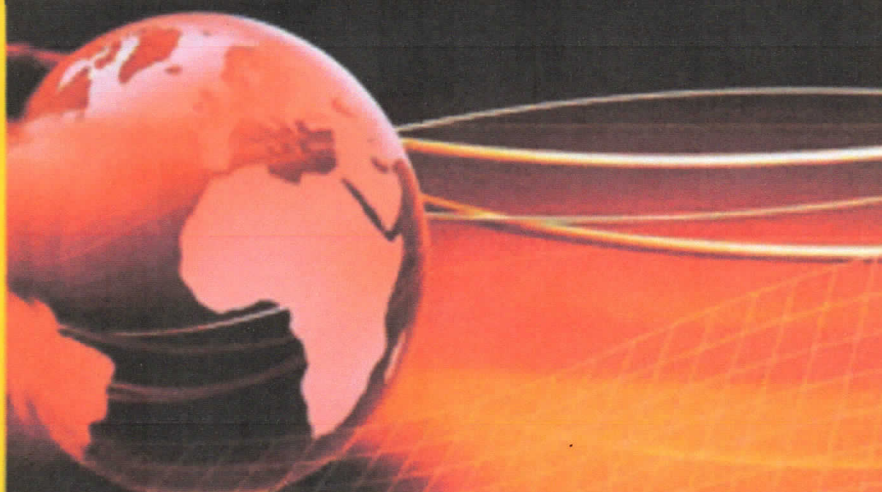


ACADEMICA

ISSN (online) : 2249-7137

ACADEMICA

An International
Multidisciplinary Research
Journal



Published by
South Asian Academic Research Journals
A Publication of CDL College of Education, Jagadhri
(Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India)

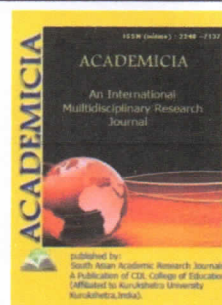
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ACADEMICIA

An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

(Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



DOI NUMBER: **10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00134.2**

SOME WORDS ABOUT ENGLISH DIALECTS AND ITS FEATURES

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ABSTRACT

This article is written to give information standard and nonstandard English dialects, as well up-to-date variants of English dialects. Among some non-English speaking EU countries, a large percentage of the adult population can converse in English - in particular: 85% in Sweden, 83% in Denmark, 79% in the Netherlands, 66% in Luxembourg and over 50% in Finland, Slovenia, Austria, Belgium, and Germany. A dialect that is associated with a particular social class can be termed a sociolect; a regional dialect may be termed a regiolect or topolect. The other usage refers to a language socially subordinate to a regional or national standard language, often historically cognate to the standard, but not a variety of it or in any other sense derived from it. Within England, variation is now largely confined to pronunciation rather than grammar or vocabulary. At the time of the Survey of English Dialects, grammar and vocabulary differed across the country, but a process of lexical attrition has led most of this variation to die out. Scots has its origins in early Northern Middle English and developed and changed during its history with influence from other sources, but following the Acts of Union 1707 a process of language attrition began, whereby successive generations adopted more and more features from Standard English, causing dialectalisation. Books, magazines, and newspapers written in English are available in many countries around the world, and English is the most commonly used language in the sciences with Science Citation Index reporting as early as 1997 that 95% of its articles were written in English, even though only half of them came from authors in English-speaking countries.

KEYWORDS: Official Language Of The UN, International Language, Aerial And Maritime Communication, Dialects, Socialist, Regiolect, Topolect

INTRODUCTION

Some linguists believe that it is no longer the exclusive cultural property of "native English speakers", but is rather a language that is absorbing aspects of cultures worldwide as it continues to grow. It is, by international treaty, the official language for aerial and maritime communications. English is an official language of the United Nations and many other international organizations, including the International Olympic Committee.

English is the language most often studied as a foreign language in the European Union, by 89% of schoolchildren, ahead of French at 32%, while the perception of the usefulness of foreign languages amongst Europeans is 68% in favor of English ahead of 25% for French. Among some non-English speaking EU countries, a large percentage of the adult population can converse in English - in particular: 85% in Sweden, 83% in Denmark, 79% in the Netherlands, 66% in Luxembourg and over 50% in Finland, Slovenia, Austria, Belgium, and Germany. Books, magazines, and newspapers written in English are available in many countries around the world, and English is the most commonly used language in the sciences with Science Citation Index reporting as early as 1997 that 95% of its articles were written in English, even though only half of them came from authors in English-speaking countries.

When English began to emerge as an international language and millions of people were learning it, educators began searching for unique word-groups teaching approaches.

The history of English Language teaching is usually described as a progression in which one word-group followed another. For example, in the 19th Century dialectology (especially the term "dialect" is used for English, too) was the main notion used in teaching; then in 20th Century, it was followed by the Direct method with Englishes. However, at present, all over the world, a Communicative approach to language teaching is popular.

Nevertheless, the situation in Uzbekistan is little bit different. The term "Dialect" is appropriate for Uzbek language because of its area and neighborhood provinces.

As Uzbekistan is in the Expanding Circle, Uzbek people start to learn English as a foreign language in elementary school; some children even start to learn it in kindergarten. As mentioned above, in Uzbekistan, the notion "dialect" rather than variant even for English language is still in use- our schools' teachers are still teaching the new generation with the said feature. Others suppose that it limits communicative competence, as a result, students may have some misunderstandings in differentiation of these two notions.

The term dialect (from the Greek Language word *dialektos*, Διάλεκτος) is used in two distinct ways, even by linguists. One usage refers to a variety of a language that is a characteristic of a particular group of the language's speakers. The term is applied most often to regional speech patterns, but a dialect may also be defined by other factors, such as social class. A dialect that is associated with a particular social class can be termed a sociolect; a regional dialect may be termed a regiolect or topolect. The other usage refers to a language socially subordinate to a regional or national standard language, often historically cognate to the standard, but not a variety of it or in any other sense derived from it. A dialect is distinguished by its vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation (phonology, including prosody). Where a distinction can be made only in terms of pronunciation, the term accent is appropriate, not dialect. Other speech varieties include: standard languages, which are standardized for public performance (for example, a

written standard); jargons, which are characterized by differences in lexicon (vocabulary); slang; patois; pidgins or argots. Dialects are now chiefly preserved in rural communities, in the speech of elderly people. Their boundaries have become less stable than they used to be; the distinctive features are tending to disappear with the shifting of population due to the migration of working-class families in search of employment and the growing influence of urban life over the countryside. Dialects are said to undergo rapid changes under the pressure of Standard English taught at schools and the speech habits cultivated by radio, television and cinema. British linguists distinguish dialect from accent, which refers only to pronunciation.

According to O. Jespersen, however, dialect study suffered from too much attention being concentrated on the “archaic” traits.

In Great Britain there are two variants, Scottish English and Irish English, and five main groups of dialects: Northern, Midland, Eastern, Western and Southern. Every group contains several (up to ten) dialects. One of the best known Southern dialects is *Cockney*, the regional dialect of London. According to E. Partridge and H.C. Wylde, this dialect exists on two levels. As spoken by the educated lower middle classes it is a regional dialect marked by some deviations in pronunciation but few in vocabulary and syntax. As spoken by the uneducated, Cockney differs from Standard English not only in pronunciation but also in vocabulary, morphology and syntax.

The following are portmanteaus devised to describe certain local creoles of English. Although similarly named, they are actually quite different in nature, with some being genuine mixed languages, some being instances of heavy code-switching between English and another language, some being genuine local dialects of English used by first-language English speakers, and some being non-native pronunciations of English. A few portmanteaus (such as *Greeklish* and *Finglish*) are transliteration methods rather than any kind of spoken variant of English.

Anglish (English stressing words of Germanic origin)

Arabish (Arabic English, mostly chat romanization)

Benglish (Bengali English)

Bislish (Bisaya English)

Chinglish (Chinese English)

Czenglish (Czech English)

Danglish (Danish English)

Dunglish (Dutch English)

Engrish/Japlish (Japanese English)/Engbrew (English Hebrew) - most popularly refers to broken English used by Japanese and in Hebrew in attempts at foreign branding.

Finglish (Finnish English)

Franglais (French English)

Denglish/Germlish/Genglish/Ginglish/Germish/Pseudo-Anglicism (German English)

Hebrish (Hebrew English, chat romanization) – also sometimes used to refer to English written with Hebrew characters

Hinglish (Hindi English)
Italgish (Italian English)
Konglish (South Korean English)
Manglish (Malaysian English)
Malglish (Maltese English)
Poglish/Ponglish (Polish English)
Porglish (Portuguese English)
Punglish (Punjabi English)
Rominglish/Romglish (Romanian English)
Runglish (Russian English)
Serblish (Serbian English) and Cronglish/Croglish/Croenglish
Sardish (Sardinian English)
Siculish (Sicilian English)
Singlish (Singapore English, multiple pidgins)
Spanglish (Spanish English)
Swanglish/Kiswanglish (Swahili English)
Swenglish (Swedish English)
Taglish (Tagalog English)
Tinglish/Thailish (Thai English)
Vinish (Vietnamese English)
Wenglish (Welsh English)
Yeshivish (Yeshiva English)

A standard dialect (also known as a standardized dialect or "standard language") is a dialect that is supported by institutions. Such institutional support may include government recognition or designation; presentation as being the "correct" form of a language in schools; published grammars, dictionaries, and textbooks that set forth a "correct" spoken and written form; and an extensive formal literature that employs that dialect (prose, poetry, non-fiction, etc.). There may be multiple standard dialects associated with a single language. For example, Standard American English, Standard Canadian English, Standard Indian English, Standard Australian English, and Standard Philippine English may all be said to be standard dialects of the English language.

A nonstandard dialect, like a standard dialect, has a complete vocabulary, grammar, and syntax, but is not the beneficiary of institutional support. An example of a nonstandard English dialect is Southern American English or Newfoundland English. There is no universally accepted criterion for distinguishing a language from a dialect. A number of rough measures exist, sometimes leading to contradictory results. Some linguists do not differentiate between languages and

dialects, i.e. languages are dialects and vice versa. The distinction is therefore subjective and depends on the user's frame of reference.

Language varieties are often called dialects rather than languages: because they have no standard or codified form, because the speakers of the given language do not have a state of their own, because they are rarely or never used in writing (outside reported speech) or because they lack prestige with respect to some other, often standardized, variety.

In groups where prestige standards play less important roles, "dialect" may simply be used to refer to subtle regional variations in linguistic practices that are considered mutually intelligible, playing an important role to place strangers, carrying the message of where a stranger originates (which quarter or district in a town, which village in a rural setting, or which province of a country); thus there are many apparent "dialects" of Slavey, for example, by which the linguist simply means that there are many subtle variations among speakers who largely understand each other and recognize that they are each speaking "the same way" in a general sense.

The classification of speech varieties as dialects or languages and their relationship to other varieties of speech can thus be controversial and inconsistent. English and Serbo-Croatian illustrate the point. English and Serbo-Croatian each have two major variants (British and American English, and Serbian and Croatian, respectively), along with numerous other varieties. For political reasons, analyzing these varieties as "languages" or "dialects" yields inconsistent results: British and American English, spoken by close political and military allies, are almost universally regarded as dialects of a single language, whereas the standard languages of Serbia and Croatia, which differ from each other to a similar extent as the dialects of English, are being treated by many linguists from the region as distinct languages, largely because the two countries oscillate from being brotherly to being bitter enemies.

The expansion of the British Empire and—since World War II—the influence of the United States has spread English throughout the globe. Because of that global spread, English has developed a host of English dialects and English-based Creole languages and pidgins.

Several educated native dialects of English have wide acceptance as standards in much of the world, with much emphasis placed on one dialect based on educated southern British and another based on educated Midwestern American. The former is sometimes called BBC (or the Queen's) English and it may be noticeable by its preference for "Received Pronunciation". The latter dialect, General American, which is spread over most of the United States and much of Canada, is more typically the model for the American continents and areas (such as the Philippines) that have had either close association with the United States, or a desire to be so identified. In Oceania, the major native dialect of Australian English is spoken as a first language by 92% of the inhabitants of the Australian continent, with General Australian serving as the standard accent. The English of neighboring New Zealand as well as that of South Africa have to a lesser degree been influential native varieties of the language.

Aside from these major dialects, there are numerous other varieties of English, which include, in most cases, several subvarieties, such as Cockney, Scouse and Geordie within British English; Newfoundland English within Canadian English; and African American Vernacular English ("Ebonics") and Southern American English within American English. English is a pluricentric language, without a central language authority like France's Académie française; and therefore no

one variety is considered "correct" or "incorrect" except in terms of the expectations of the particular audience to which the language is directed.

Scots has its origins in early Northern Middle English and developed and changed during its history with influence from other sources, but following the Acts of Union 1707 a process of language attrition began, whereby successive generations adopted more and more features from Standard English, causing dialectalisation. Whether it is now a separate language or a dialect of English better described as Scottish English is in dispute, although the UK government now accepts Scots as a regional language and has recognized it as such under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. There are a number of regional dialects of Scots, and pronunciation, grammar and lexis of the traditional forms differ, sometimes substantially, from other varieties of English.

English speakers have many different accents, which often signal the speaker's native dialect or language. For the most distinctive characteristics of regional accents, see Regional accents of English, and for a complete list of regional dialects. Within England, variation is now largely confined to pronunciation rather than grammar or vocabulary. At the time of the Survey of English Dialects, grammar and vocabulary differed across the country, but a process of lexical attrition has led most of this variation to die out.

Just as English it has borrowed words from many different languages over its history; English loanwords now appear in many languages around the world, indicative of the technological and cultural influence of its speakers. Several pidgins and Creole languages have been formed on an English base, such as Jamaican Patois, Nigerian Pidgin, and TokPisin. There are many words in English coined to describe forms of particular non-English languages that contain a very high proportion of English words.

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