



## DIALECTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

*History is packed with occasions, alter, cause and impact on the premise of dialect. Political developments and geological changes happened totally different corners of the world and times have marginally and enormously been connected with dialect. Numerous locales are right now confronting separatist movements mainly established in dialects or lingos. Many creators have composed approximately the criteria to characterize a specific etymological framework as a dialect in terms of the number of speakers, its glory, whether they have been acknowledged as national languages, whether they display composed shapes and scholarly conventions, whether comparative phonetic frameworks exist within the same nation or zone which present an hoisted level of lexical likeness, whether they have less number of speakers, etc. It appears straightforward to distinguish between a dialect and a lingo.*

The birth of the English language began around the 5th century AD. Now, English is the most widely spoken language in the world. For more than 500 million people, English is the first language and the second language of 600 million people, and in about 90 countries around the world, English is taught. With all this, the English language of each state has certain features and its own characteristics, which were formed as a result of the indigenous population, the population of neighboring countries in the process of historical development [1, p. 23].

At this stage of historical development, there are more than a dozen dialects of the English language, due to the fact that the English language is ubiquitous in the world.

So, Let's take a closer look at what a dialect is.

A dialect is a unique language that is used by a specific group of people to communicate. As a rule, these people live in the same territory or belong to the same social status and profession. There is a certain pattern that different dialects are usually observed in rural areas. As a rule, there are two types of dialects, one of which is territorial and the other is social.

A territorial dialect is a type of language that is used in a particular area as a means of communication between local residents . A social dialect is the language spoken by a specific social group.

The English language can surprise you with its many varieties of dialects. There are



two most common standardized dialects of the English language. One of which is "British (Royal) English" - based on the southern British dialect. The second dialect of English is American (General American) English, which, as you might guess, is based on the Midwestern American dialect. In addition to American and British dialects, there are many other regional variants of the English language, which include subdialects such as Cockney and Scouse.

So, let's look at the features of some dialects and subdialects of the English language.

### British (Royal) English.

Royal English is the language spoken in each of the four parts of Great Britain: Scotland, England, Wales and Ireland. English has its own differences in each of the four parts of Great Britain.

A Scotsman can be recognized by the basic features of his speech, one of which is the very strong, booming sound [r]. Which sometimes sounds where it should not be in the speech of the inhabitants of southern England. In addition to a certain peculiarity of pronunciation [r], the inhabitants of Wales, Scotland, Ireland use a lot of regional words and expressions in their speech.

To convey the speech of a Scotsman in the literature, words and a phrase are used such as: {{1}}

"wee" instead of "little";

"aye" instead of "yes";

"Idinna ken" instead of "I don't know";

"ye" instead of "you".

Based on this, the Scotsman's speech is not always clear to a resident of the southern part of England.

As for the speech of the inhabitants of Ireland and Wales, they are characterized by a melodic and uniform intonation. In turn, an affirmative sentence spoken by an Irishman

will be perceived by an Englishman as an interrogative one.

To convey the speech of the Welsh in literature, words and phrases are used such as:

"look you" instead of "do you see".

"boyo" instead of "man";

And in the speech of the Irish, such expressions are used as: {{1}}

"would you be after wanting for" instead of "do you want" and repeating the last phrases, for example, at all, at all;

"begorra" instead of "by god."

There are also a large number of regional dialects in the UK. Many large cities, as well as every county in Great Britain, have their own dialect. Some of the most recognizable and most pronounced urban dialects are London and Liverpool dialects and the lower classes.

According to legend, the true Cockney is a Londoner who was born within earshot of the ringing of the bells of St. Mary-le-Bow. A special feature of this dialect is its peculiar pronunciation, incorrect speech and rhymed slang. You may also notice that some English-speaking actors, while imitating Cockney speech, use a false accent called mockney.

Another of these dialects is the Scouse dialect. Scouse is characterized by a fast, highly accented manner of speech, with a range of rise and fall in tone not typical of many northern English dialects. But despite the fact that Scouse is an urban dialect, different parts of the city have their own characteristics. For example, in the southern part of the city the accent is softer and more lyrical, while in the north it is rough and hard. Basically, the data, distinguishing can be identified with the pronunciation of vowels. While the northern part of the city does not pronounce words like "book" and "cook" according to the normative pronunciation, in the southern part of the city they are



pronounced according to the rules. It was once considered the norm throughout the UK to use the long [u:] in such words, but nowadays this pronunciation is predominant only among the inhabitants of Northern England and Scotland.

American (Common American) English.

American English is the primary language in the United States, but although it is widely used, there is no law that it is the official language yet.

American English or American English is significantly different from British English. American English can be called simplified English. Unlike the British version, the American version is easy to perceive, and also more flexible, open to changes [3, p. 9].

Let's look at the main differences between the options.

Unlike the American version, intonation patterns prevail in British English. In American English, the -our suffix is often replaced by -or in unstressed syllables: color,

labor, flavor, humor, parlor. The ending -re is replaced by -er: center, meter, liter, theater. There is a loss of double consonants in American English, as in traveler, traveling. In American English, the spelling check is accepted, not check, tire, not tyre; the letter combination ct is replaced by x:

connexion (connection),

kerb is written as curb,

gray as grey.

But the biggest and most noticeable difference is pronunciation. This can easily be found in pronouncing [r] in the words: port, more, dinner. While this sound is not pronounced in British English, it is the dominant sound in Scotland. Also, some words in American English are pronounced with a different accent than in British English.

American English is a "common dialect of American English" or Midwestern American, as it is used not only by the majority of the country's population, but also on national television [2, from. 68].

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