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**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ  
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**НАМАНГАН ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ  
ИЛМИЙ АХБОРОТНОМАСИ**

**НАУЧНЫЙ ВЕСТНИК НАМАНГАНСКОГО  
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speech, as well as the standard of spoken language, which is ready to answer the questions above on its own.

This article is mainly part of the process of studying the structure of English oral speech, in which it focuses mainly on dialects and some of their forms, as well as on features and pronunciations that is far from the norm of speech, gives examples and compares them with the English languages in the norm that we are learning.

## INGLIZ TILI SO'ZLASHUV NUTQIDAGI SHEVAGA XOS SO'ZLAR VA ULARNING MEYORDAGI INGLIZ TILI BILAN QIYOSIY TAHLILI

Nilufar Mirzaholova Komildjanovna

Namangan Davlat Universiteti, Jahon tillari fakul'teti fakultetlararo chet tillar kafedrası

o'qituvchisi

Tel: +998976222185

e-mail: nmirzaholova@bk.ru

*Аннотация* So'zlashuv nutqi g'oyat erkatoiy uslubki u ba'zan o'ziga maqul kelgan tomonga qarab og'ishi, qisqarishi, o'zgarishi, so'zlari boshqa bir ma'no kasb etib ketishigacha harakat qilaveradi. Demak uning aniq bir shakli yo'q ekanda?! Demak u har qanday qoidani o'zidan mustasno etib ketaverarkanda? Demak bu o'rinda endi aniq bir og'zaki nutqning sintaktik konstruksiyasini o'rganishga na hojat va bu mumkin bo'lmagan jarayon ekanda? - degan savol tug'iladi o'z-o'zidan. Yoq bunday emas. Chunki har qanday narsaga mutloq asos bo'ladigan o'zgartirib bo'lmas asos yotadi, qolaversa nutqning to'griligi, mazmundorligi va og'zaki nutq normasi hamda badiiy so'zlashuv tili standarti degan tushunchalar borki, bu esa yuqoridagi savollarimizga o'z-o'zidan javob aytib o'tishga tayyor. Ushbu maqola asosan Ingliz tili og'zaki nutqi tarkibini o'rganish jarayonining bir qismi hisoblanib, unda asosan dialektlar va ularning ayrim shakllariga to'htalib o'tish bilan bir qatorda, nutqiy normadan uzoqlashgan hususiyatlari va talaffuzlari haqida fikr yuritadi, misollar keltiradi hamda normadagi ingliz tili bilan solishtiradi.

## ДИАЛЕКТЫ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В РАЗГОВОРНОЙ РЕЧИ И ИХ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ С НОРМАЛЬНЫМ АНГЛИЙСКИМ ЯЗЫКОМ

Нилуфар Мирзахолова Комилджановна,

Преподаватель Наманганского государственного университета, факультет мировых языков, кафедра межфакультетских иностранных языков.

Телефон: +998976222185

e-mail: nmirzaholova@bk.ru

*Аннотация* : Разговорная речь - это очень избалованный стиль, в котором она иногда движется в подходящем для нее направлении, сокращаясь, меняясь, пока слова не приобретут другое значение. Значит, у него нет определенной формы?! Значит ли это, что он может нарушать любые нормативные правила речи и грамматики? Так в чем же смысл изучения синтаксической структуры той или иной речи, а это невозможный процесс? возникает вопрос. Нет. Потому что существует неизменная основа, которая является абсолютной основой всего,



а также понятие правильности, содержания и нормы речи и стандарта разговорной речи, которая является основой наших вопросов которая является готов сказать ответ всегда. Данная статья в основном является частью процесса изучения структуры английской устной речи, в которой основное внимание уделяется диалектам и некоторым их формам, а также особенностям и произношению, которые отклоняются от нормы речи, приводятся примеры и сравниваются их с английским языком в норме, которую мы изучаем.

**Keywords :** *Spoken language, Colloquial speech, language norm, enlightenment, subdialects, dialects, slangs, Brummie, Purity of speech*

Spoken language is a social and linguistic phenomenon. This means that Spoken language is not only a resource of communication, but also compilation of events: the influence of language on society, and the influence of society on language. They play a significant role in its formation. And this is of course speech (colloquial/ spoken language) formation.

As society grows, so does the need for language. The need to meet these needs, in turn, requires the study of the nature, essence and function of language as a social phenomenon.

At the same time, a nation that is a consumer of a certain language will need to be kept in mind the historical conditions in which it lived and continues to live, its domestic, spiritual and enlightenment life, socio-philosophical and aesthetic worldview, customs and traditions. Because only the study of language, which is an important part of human activity, and its specific features and capabilities in such an environment can help to draw comprehensive conclusions. At the same time, it is impossible not to take into account national characteristics in the study of language phenomena, its normative aspects. It is also a nation because its mother tongue is a language formed with all its peculiarities. Therefore, the history of a language, the process of its formation from a normative point of view, cannot be studied in isolation from the history of a nation.

Dialects and their usage are also important in colloquial speech formation, because we all know that dialect is the basis of colloquial speech in the literary norm. The information I want to give in this article is about the use of English dialectal words in communication, their pronunciation and changes in parts of speech.

Every living national language has its own dialectal words, dialects, subdialects, various usages and communication jargons, which retain their structure even if they do not serve an entire people, nation and it develops.

Admittedly, there are specific difficulties in defining lexical norms in the context of pluralism in English. Each dialect naturally tends to use its own dialect variant of the word that represents a particular concept. This can be seen even in the works of some dialect poets and writers. There are both pros and cons to this, of course. On the plus side, it's possible for a word to enter the literary language and become standardized, thanks to the writer, the dialect. If this unit is not accepted by the majority, it will now be considered a violation of the lexical norm of the language.

The proper use of dialectal words in fiction can not only serve the purpose, but also serve to enrich the literary language, to preserve certain elements of the vernacular. That is why the establishment of norms within dialects and literary language norms is one of the responsible issues in language.



Since then, dialects, subdialects, miscellaneous uses and communication jargons have been the main source of the development of literary language, or, conversely, the basis of dialects of a given language, given the standardization of a national language in various ways. "Is also called.

So what is a dialect? Let's give a clearer and more vivid understanding!

The term "dialect" is derived from a Greek word: "dialectos" in Greek means a local pronunciation in general, and subdialect, in other words, a territorial dialect, that is, a set of communities.

Thus, "dialect" means a local pronunciation, that is, a local pronunciation that differs from other dialects of a given language in phonetic-phonological, lexico-grammatical, stylistic and pragmatic features, and in terms of territorial features.

For example, in Scotland, Ulster, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Bedfordshire and Sestershire, the letter "a" is pronounced as a long [a:]:

**apple [a:p]**

**cat [ca :t]**

**man [ma :n]**

Some grammemes also have a dialectal character, and some dialects have different appearances and events. The dialectal features of some of these grammemes can be illustrated by the following nouns, which make up the grammatical number category. For example, in Suffolk, Aberdeen, Sussex, Scotland and Glosstershire, and many other British dialects, the following phenomenon occurs:

**Foot** is singular, but in plural they use **foots** (instead of saying "feet") **louse** - singular, but in plural- **louses** (instead of "lice") **mouse**- singular, but in plural -**mouses** (instead of " mice ") **goose** - singular, but in the plural -**geeses** (instead of " geese ") **foot** - singular, but in the plural- **feets** (instead of " feet "). We can also see the following facts about the syntactic verbs in Scottish dialect:

That is, they often say, "**I rises ilka day at six**" (instead of "**1 rise every day at six**"). Another example is the misuse of the verb "**The other chaps works hard**" by the Scottish instead of "**The other chaps work hard**".

in Scottish dialect: "**The other chaps work+s hard**"

in Grammar: "**The other chaps work hard**"

As we can see in this process, third-person singular form suffixes in present simple -es, -s are used in the plural in Scottish dialect, and the third-person plural form is grammatically incorrect, but in their everyday conversation the process is very common and often and understandable to all of them. Examples like this can be found in the dialects of every nation.

As for subdialects, this (the English word "subdialect" means a small dialectal form, appearance) is different in the use of language, that is, on the one hand, phonetic-phonological and lexico-linguistic. is a small language layer that differs in terms of grammatical features and differs in terms of stylistic-pragmatic features in other respects.

For example, the vowel "e", which is used one or more times in the structure of a word and is a closed syllable, is pronounced as [a] in the south of England, for example: **edge [ad3]** **step [stap]** **egg [ag]** **wretch [ratʃ]** **fetch [fatʃ]** **stretch [stratʃ]**.



Such phonological phenomena we can find in northern Devonshire, Dorset shire, South Cheshire. We can see it in South Staffordshire, West Somersetshire, Middle Derbyshire and South East Kent.

In some other areas of Middle Derbyshire, the vowel "e" may even be pronounced as a diphthong like the [ei] sound:

bed [beid]

egg [eig]

stretch [streit/]

fetch [feitj]

red [reid]

net [neit]

**West Midlands dialect.** From the conversations of the native speakers of the West Midland speaking this dialect, we can understand the phonetic-phonological difference from standard English, as well as the use of one or two sounds of the present continuous auxiliary verbs when they are used in speech, or in other words, we can witness the use of 'to be' in very unusual way in this dialect, for example:

- **are > am**
- **am, are (davomli mazmunga ega gaplarda) > bin**
- **is not > ay**
- **are not > bay**

Such situations are likely to make it more difficult for another English-learning person listening to their conversation to understand. **Brummie** is another form of conversation that takes place in a place called Birmingham in the western Midlands.

**North side dialect.** The northern dialect is reminiscent of the dialects spoken in the upper south of Scotland. This dialect retains the old Scandinavian words, such as using the word '**bairn**' instead of '**child**'. These words also fit the dialect of Newcastle in the popular version of *Geordie/Geordinian*. In the language of this people, there are cases when the possessive and personal pronouns are not used in the right place, or when they use a completely different word:

- **my > me**
  - **me > us**
  - **our > wor**
- 'you' in plural > youse**

The **Geordie dialect** is the local variety of English spoken in and around the Tyneside conurbation in north-east England. How far it extends beyond that is difficult to determine, but it has close similarities with the dialects of both Northumberland and Durham. A very similar dialect is spoken in Sunderland, but don't tell the lovely people of Wearside that they speak Geordie!

Many Geordies say *divn't knaa* for 'don't know', for example, and talk about their *bairns* ('children'), or about *gannin oot the-neet* ('going out tonight'), or *stoppin at yem* ('staying at home'). Not everyone does though; like all dialects of English these days, you



get the full range (between speakers, or even within the speech of individuals) from broadest dialect to Standard English with a bit of a Geordie accent.

*Newcastle English has a peculiar sing-songy intonation. There are several examples of Geordie vocabulary in our recording:*

*gan = go  
divven = don't  
wor = our  
dunsh = crash  
fettle = mood  
canny = careful.*

To sum up, dialectal words are those, which in the process of integration of the English national language remained beyond its literary boundaries, and their use is generally confined to a definite locality. We exclude here what are called social dialects or even the still looser application of the term as in expressions like poetical dialect or styles as dialects. Dialectal words are only to be found in the style of emotive prose, very rarely in other styles. And even here their use is confined to the function of characterizing personalities through their speech. Perhaps it would not be a false supposition to suggest that if it were not for the use of the dialectal words in emotive prose they would have already separated entirely from the English language, the unifying tendency, of the literary language is so strong that language elements used only in dialect are doomed to vanish, except, perhaps, those which, because "Of their vigour and beauty, have withstood the integrating power of " the written language. Writers, who use dialectal words for the purpose of characterizing the speech of a person in a piece of emotive prose or drama, introduce them into the word texture in different ways.

### **FRENCH BORROWING WORDS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Isakova Shoxidaxon Ikramovna, Kokand state pedagogical institute  
Lecturer at the Department of English Language and Literature

***Annotation:** In the article, the word acquisition, the main causes of word acquisition, English language acquisition from other languages, types of word acquisition, changes in the pronunciation of acquired words, English the word order of the language is highlighted by the fact that a certain amount of English vocabulary content is words that come from French.*

***Keywords:** assimilation word, pronunciation changes, word order, vocabulary structure*

### **INGLIZ TILIGA FRANSUZ TILIDAN O'ZLASHTIRILGAN SO'ZLAR**

Isakova Shoxidaxon Ikramovna Qo'qon davlat pedagogika institute ingliz tili va adabiyoti kafedrasida o'qituvchisi

***Annotatsiya:** Maqolada o'zlashtirma so'z, so'z o'zlashtirishning asosiy sabablari, ingliz tilining boshqa tillardan so'z o'zlashtirishi, so'z o'zlashtirishning turlari, o'zlashtirilgan so'zlarning talaffuzidagi o'zgarishlar, ingliz tilining so'z tartibi, ingliz tili lug'at tarkibining ma'lum miqdori fransuz tilidan kirib kelgan so'zlar ekanligi yoritib berilgan.*