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SOCIETY AND LANGUAGE

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SUMMARY

This article Socio-cultural sources of American English. It reveals the fact that the variation in American pronunciation depends on social and regional features in pronunciation. The standard of American English is the General American pronunciation of radio and TV announcers. The normal communication in English language requires the sophisticated information about cultural peculiarities, mythological religious belief, traditions and customs, social and political system of the nation bearing this language and by this way, it is possible to make intercourse and discussion about legal, cultural, social, historical problems of the relevant country. Ethnographic realias widely represented in the form of connotative and denotative linguistic units of English in research work and it closely relates with the instruction of linguoculturologic and stylistic disciplines. Discover of connotative and denotative meanings of the lexical layer possessing national cultural shade has the significant practical essence for the translators and the persons learning this language.

Keywords: Socio-cultural sources of American English, socio-cultural levels

CƏMIYYƏT VƏ DİL**XÜLASƏ**

Bu məqalə Amerika ingilis dilinin sosial-mədəni mənbələrinə həsr olunub. Bu, Amerikan tələffüzündəki variasiyanın tələffüzdə sosial və regional xüsusiyyətlərdən asılı olması faktını əks etdirir. Amerikan ingilis dili standartı radio və televiziya diktorlarının ümumi amerikan tələffüzüdür. İngilis dilində normal ünsiyyət bu dili danışan xalqın mədəni xüsusiyyətləri, mifoloji-dini baxışları, adət və ənənələri, sosial və siyasi sistemi və s. haqqında hərtərəfli

məlumata malik olmağı tələb edir ki, müvafiq ölkənin hüquqi, mədəni, sosial, tarixi problemləri haqqında müzakirə aparmaq, dialoqa girmək mümkün olsun. Tədqiqat işində etnoqrafik realilər ingilis dilində konnotativ və denotativ dil vahidləri şəklində geniş təmsil olunub, linqvokulturologiya və üslubiyyat fənlərinin tədrisi ilə sıx bağlıdır. Milli-mədəni çalarlığa malik olan leksik təbəqənin konnotativ və denotativ mənalарının açılması ingilis dili ilə məşğul olanlar, xüsusilə də bu dildən tərcümə edənlər üçün böyük praktik əhəmiyyət daşıyır.

Açar sözlər: Amerika ingilis dilinin sosial-mədəni mənbələri, sosial-mədəni səviyyələr

ОБЩЕСТВО И ЯЗЫК

РЕЗЮМЕ

Данная статья посвящена социально-культурным источникам американского и английского языков. Она выявляет тот факт, что разновидность американского произношения зависит от социальных и региональных особенностей произношения. Стандарт американского английского - это общее американское произношение дикторов радио и телевидения. Нормальное общение на английском языке требует всесторонние знания о культурных особенностях, мифологически-религиозных взглядах, обычаях и традициях, социальных и политических системах и т.п., чтобы обсудить правовые, культурные, социальные, исторические проблемы соответствующей страны и для вступления в диалог. Этнографические реалии в исследовательской работе широко представлены на английском языке в виде коннотативных и денотативных языковых единиц, тесно связаны с преподаванием лингвокультурологии и стилистики. Раскрытие коннотативных и денотативных значений лексического слоя с национально-культурным оттенком имеет большое практическое значение для тех, кто занимается английским языком, особенно для тех, кто переводит с этого языка.

Ключевые слова: Социально-культурные источники американского английского языка, социально-культурные уровни.

Today, American English is more widespread than the British one. This is primarily due to the strong influence of the United States on the economic, political and cultural situation in the world. The media, pop culture of America greatly contribute to making the American version of the English language more popular than the classic English one. An important role is also played by the fact that the territory of the United States is several dozen times larger than the area of Great Britain, hence the number of speakers of the American language is much larger than that of the British. In addition, the number of

higher education institutions in America is significantly different from their number in England, which explains why students who are not English speakers are more likely to learn the American language [4, p.11]. Today, people who inhabit the above countries have their own pronunciation, which is considered their national language. Almost any language has different, officially fixed variants of pronunciation, so the existence of American, Australian and Canadian English does not surprise anyone. However, the language variant should not be confused with the dialect (a kind of language used by a more or less limited group of people connected by a territorial, professional or social community). Having decided to start learning English, many are faced with the question of which option to give preference - British or American? One can not answer unequivocally which of these languages is correct, which one should be taught first. Everything depends on the goal that the person sets himself. If knowledge of the language is required in order to communicate with business partners living in the US, then, of course, you need to make efforts to learn basic American English. If a person plans to leave for a permanent residence in the UK, then the choice should fall on the classic British language. The task before us is to find a connection between American and British English, to consider the peculiarities of each variant of the language. Our work includes examples of words used in different versions of the English language, we can trace the connection between their use. Many believe that starting to learn a foreign language is necessary from the classical British. It is more complex and multifaceted, however, if a person master it, then it will not be difficult for him to quickly "re-learn" the American version of the English language. The main goal of our work is to present in more detail and in detail the characteristics of the British and American English language, to establish the relationship between them. It is quite difficult to draw a line between the concept of the linguistic variant and the concept of dialect speech; by definition, both can be described as a variant of the pronunciation of a given language, specific to a certain group of people. But we should not forget that the main difference is that some variants of the language, in this case English, have already begun to prove themselves as independent languages (others will inevitably follow their example), which will never happen with dialect speech. The study of dialects provides an invaluable and truly inexhaustible material not only for penetrating the deepest sources of the language, its historical past, but it allows us to evaluate and understand the peculiarities of the formation and development of the literary norm, various social and professional dialects, and also language variants without bias and one-sidedness. Modern English belongs to the western group of the German branch of the Indo-European family of languages. In English, about 200 million people are spoken and used in public records management, literature and science - in Great Britain and Ireland (along with Irish), in the United States, Canada (along with French), Australia, New

Zealand, partly in South Africa and India. One of the five official and working languages adopted by the UN. The English language originates from the language of the ancient German tribes (Angles, Saxons and Utes) who moved in the V-VI centuries from the continent to Britain. The complex interaction of the ancient German tribal dialects brought to Britain, inhabited by Celtic tribes (Britons and gales), and developed under the conditions of the formation of the English nationality, led to the formation of territorial dialects on the old tribal basis. The synchronous state of the phonetic system of modern English dialects is directly conditioned by the specifics of its historical development in a particular area, by the mutual contacts of dialects, by the influence of linguistic samples of the winner's language on the losers' language or by the absence of such influence [5, p.18]. If in some areas (especially in the south) the pronunciation of a number of sounds and sound combinations coincides with the literary standard (the latter has penetrated to some extent all dialects), then in other areas one can note significant differences in comparison with the national language - the pronunciation of individual sounds in English dialects in some cases not only differs from the literary, but also differentiates in separate territories. The main phonetic differences between dialects and the literary standard consist both in quantitative characteristics and in the quality of individual sounds. Dialects are very characteristic of the pronunciation of those sounds, which in the literary version are not pronounced at all. The study of dialects provides an invaluable and truly inexhaustible material not only for penetrating into the deepest sources of the language, its historical past, it allows us to understand the features of the formation and development of the literary norm, various social and professional dialects, and language variants. Only taking into account dialectal data opens the possibility to understand not only the so-called "deviations" from the rules of pronunciation and grammar, but also these rules themselves, and can serve as a solid basis for studying the formation and development of word meanings. Throughout a person's life as socialization and cognitive development of his personality develop, his linguistic abilities develop. However, by the age of 9-12, pronunciation has acquired such a stable form that its further modification presents a significant difficulty that increases with each subsequent year. The goal is to solve the following tasks: determining the main criteria for differentiating vocabulary; consideration of the concept of functional style as an instrument for differentiating the vocabulary of the English language at the present stage; characteristic of the basic styles of the English language and their features. Thus, the object of research is English vocabulary, and the subject of research is the stylistic features of English vocabulary[4, p.44]. The intensive growth of its economic and state structure necessitated the creation of special terminology, which also imperceptibly penetrated all spheres of life of British society. In other words, we are talking about bilateral assimilation. In the process of

studying the language situation in the United States, special attention was paid to the socio- and psycholinguistic aspects of the functioning of the regional standards of the north and south that are unequal in their status. Based on the experimental data of American sociolinguists, the negative attitude of the inhabitants of the North to the South American pronunciation and the state of "linguistic uncertainty" among the inhabitants of the south have been revealed. Different dialects sound differently: sarcastically or penetratingly, ironically or arrogantly, condescendingly or obsequiously. Lexical units of language other than semantic meaning may also have a certain emotional coloring and stylistic attribution. Everything depends on the purpose for which a person studies one or another variant of the language. Many recommend starting a study of a foreign language yet with a classic. It is more complex and multifaceted, but if a person master it, then it will be easy for him to master the American version of the English language. A criminal who uses thieves' jargon in a certain environment, is unlikely to use it when talking to his wife or children. It is difficult to imagine a student who would have decided to pass state examinations using student slang. That is why the English language in them has not changed much - the influence of the languages and cultures of other countries on it has been limited. The main differences between the dialects of these countries is not so much in phonetics itself, as in the melodic language. An engineer or scientist who uses technical terminology in his work or in conversation with people of his specialty, in all other cases will use the usual spoken language. Even the bourgeoisie, which some sociologists attribute to the use of the literary language as a distinctive "class" attribute also in domestic life, is really not averse in the circle of their loved ones to switch to a language colored with speech and dialect elements [4, p.31]. On the other hand, many of the sounds pronounced in the literary variant are omitted in dialects. Very characteristic is also the use of parasitic sounds in the word, epenthesis, barter of consonants, dissimilation, mobile formats. Below, we will consider specific features of dialectal use as vowels and their combinations in different positions in the word, as well as consonants. By their nature, they exert greater resistance to the fouling process by additional values. The special vocabulary and phraseology of poetic works, which supposedly is designed to maintain a special aura of poetry, tends to be detached from the generally used vocabulary of the national language. Poetry from the time of classicism in England was considered by representatives of bourgeois-aristocratic circles as an art for the few, for the elect. The American speech community over the territory has a continuous speech continuum, which is reflected in the gradual reduction or growth of certain characteristics of prosodic speech in the US population. These trends relate to the increase in the medium-term duration, increase the pause time, increase the volume and expand the range to the south. The second important conclusion relates to the fact that the social factors of the vertical,

that is, the stratification plan, can decisively overshadow, reduce the degree of expression, or even neutralize any tendency of the historical-geographical plan. Dialect - is a territorial or social variety of language (language variants that are used by this or that social community or group of people) [3, p.60]. This word comes from the ancient Greek *dialectos* "conversation, language, dialect", which is obtained from *dialegesthai* "talking to each other". Dialect can differ from other dialects of the same language by the features of any part of the linguistic structure - morphology, or syntax.

Conclusion

In this study, the differences between the English and British versions of the English language were examined by the example of various publications from newspapers and magazines. Then an analysis of the studied literature was made, which makes it possible to trace the development of the American version of the English language.

Thus, in this paper we prove the following:

1. The American version of English is only a local variation, not an independent language. As it was shown in the work, the American version of the English language does not have either its own special vocabulary or its own special grammatical structure.
2. In general, the American version of the English language is characterized by a simplified writing (for example, eliminating redundant characters, an example of eliminating exceptions from the rules, using less common graphical variants of words more common). But at the same time, all these processes are carried out on the basis of the English language.
3. It has been proven that mutual penetration and assimilation of the American and British versions of the English language is possible, as well as the fact that in general terms, the role of meaning differences is small, since the English version in which the US is spoken in the United States is understandable to the holders of the British version and vice versa.

In this paper, the goal of the study was achieved, namely: differences in the vocabulary of the British and American versions of the English language were revealed.

The research tasks were solved:

- 1) The state of the problem in scientific and methodological literature has been studied.
- 2) Differences of two variants of English are given on the example of publications from newspapers and magazines.

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