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**THE VARIETIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
AND LEVELS OF ITS USAGE
SUMMARY**

By speaking English you can communicate with all other English-speaking people. Being able to communicate, however, does not mean that the English you speak is identical in every way with the English that others speak. Differences exist in pronunciation, idioms, vocabulary, grammar, and usage.

The varieties of a language are called dialects. All of us naturally speak a dialect that reflects the speech of those from whom we learned to speak—parents, family and friends. A dialect may be regional. We distinguish differences between the English spoken in New England and the English spoken in the Midwest or in the South or in the West. A dialect may be local. The English used by people who grew up in a big city is likely to be different from that spoken by people who grew up in a small town or in the suburbs. A dialect may be ethnic, carrying over into English the idioms and syntax of another language. A dialect may reflect one's education. The more schooling people have, the greater their exposure to bodies of knowledge and to uses of the language that may differ from their own. This increased knowledge is often reflected in their speech.

Dialects are not thought of as good or bad, correct or incorrect English. They are simply natural, healthy varieties of English reflecting differences in the environment in which the language was learned.

Students are encouraged to learn the so called “good English”. This is standard English or the standard dialect. Why are you encouraged to learn standard English? In the simplest terms it is the most generally accepted form of the language spoken and written in this country. It is, for example, the language of newspapers and magazines, of most books and journals. Standard English is usually spoken by newscasters and disk jockeys, movie and television personalities; it is often the language spoken in the programs, plays and films in which they perform. Standard English is the spoken and written language of the business world, the medical and technological fields, and it is the language of politics and politicians.

Key words: foe, undoing, elaborating, rigid, compelling, blight, by acclamation, substitute, peculiar, groovy

The language you use conveys to a listener more than just the ideas you are expressing. It often implies, sometimes unjustly, the extent of your general education

and your general sophistication. Authorities on the modern problems of urban renewal and the television reporter who interviews them may be very familiar with dialects that are quite different from standard English. Indeed they may themselves occasionally use nonstandard dialects in some circumstances, but they will probably not use them on a television program, where it would be inappropriate. If they did use them on such a television program, listeners might question the educational backgrounds and the competence of the speakers.

The main aim of all English teaching is to develop the ability to use standard English with ease. Standard English is not one set of words or expressions or pronunciation; it can be broken down into two main divisions: formal and informal. Formal usage is appropriate for special tasks and occasions that take on a definite form or format or that dictate the use of highly specialized language. Debate, for example, involves using terms and language strategies peculiar to debate. Parliamentary procedure uses formal statements: "I move that John be elected by acclamation"

Standard usage is the language most frequently understood and used by educated people. Standard usage and pronunciation are usually provided in a dictionary. Standard usage is appropriate for public situations. Standard usage is what most of us consider to be "correct" speech. For example, a job applicant would not respond "It's groovy!" when asked by a personnel manager what he or she thought of the job description. A far more appropriate response might be "The job sounds interesting and really exciting".

Formal standard English is also English that is appropriate to serious essays, formal reports, research papers, some literary criticisms, essay answers on some examinations, and addresses on serious or solemn occasions. It is almost always written. Many of the words used are not the ordinary words of everyday speech. Sentences are often long and elaborately constructed. Contractions are rarely used and slang almost never.

In the following example of formal English, note the length of sentences, the repetition of structures, and the use of certain expressions—go forth and ask for, for example—not usually found in ordinary conversation.

...Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of ancient heritage, and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which they are committed today at home and around the world....And so my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.

...Finally, whether you are citizens of America or citizens of the world, ask of us here the same high standards of strength and sacrifice which we ask of you. With

good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and his help, but knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own.

Informal language is used for casual conversations and in close relationships where a relaxed, personal style is appropriate. Often, social groups develop their own special forms of communication. "How 're ya doin?" may substitute for "How are you?" "Can you fix that gadget for me?" may replace the more standard "Can you repair this machine for me?"

Informal language is often creative and free. It can be considered "fun" language and is frequently experimental, following a very flexible form.

Informal English is the language knowledgeable people use most of the time. It is the language of newspapers, magazines, and most books, and of business letters and talks for general audience. It is also the language of most contemporary novels, short stories, and plays.

The conventions of informal English are not as rigid as those of formal English. Sentences may be long or short and often imitate the rhythms of everyday conversations rather than the stately and regular rhythms of formal prose. Contractions often appear and slang is sometimes used. In the following example of informal standard English, notice that the speech patterns are the familiar everyday ones, the words are simple and the sentences are varied in length.

If you enjoy shaking hands, take the initiative. Formerly the man was supposed to wait for the woman to offer her hand, but that rule went out with the one-horse shay.

But know when to stop. I have seen two people shaking hands on and on, neither knowing how to let go. Their problem was like that of the two pedestrians, approaching each other, who keep sidestepping in the same direction until they finally bump into each other.

Nonstandard English is the term used to describe variations in usage that are best avoided in all but the most casual writing and speaking. Speakers of nonstandard English can, and often do, rise to positions of importance in business, government, and elsewhere, but they generally master standard English along the way.

Nonstandard English can be found in literature in many novels, short stories, and stage and television plays. In John Steinbeck's compelling novel *Grapes of Wrath*, the author records in the speech, thoughts, and actions of the Joad family, the hopes and frustrations of the thousands of poor migrant farmers who were victims of the drought that blighted southwestern farmlands in the thirties.

Tom slowly made a cigarette, and inspected it and lighted it. He took off his ruined cap and wiped his forehead."I got an idea, he said. "Maybe nobody gonna like it, but here she is: The nearer to California our folks get, the quicker they's gonna be money rolling 'in. Now this here car'll go twicet as fast as that truck. Now here's my

idea. You take out some a that stuff in the truck, an'then all you folks but me an' the preacher get in an' move

Varieties of English are known to be different kinds of English used around the world. Often these are geographically based. The varieties are more or less similar and while most English speakers can understand each other, there are occasional problems.

English has been the native language of England for over 1,000 years. Due to various cultural, economic, migratory and other reasons the language spread across the world to what became the USA, Canada, Australia and many other countries. It was also used as the lingua franca in many other places. However, language is never static. In relative isolation from each other (this spread of language took place before the advent of modern communications) the language used in these different countries began to develop independently from the original language, often influenced by local languages as well. The result was that the varieties of English we hear today are linguistic cousins, all descended from the English spoken in England several years ago.

Dealing with main varieties of English, we can talk of:

American English (AmE)

Australian English (AuE)

British English (BrE)

However, there are many other varieties and virtually all countries where English is spoken have their own variety. Sometimes these are very closely related but other times they can be very different.

In addition, each main variety of English has sub-varieties or regional variations. For example, within the British English variety we have: Cockney, Essex English, Geordie and so on, not to mention Scottish English, Welsh English and Irish English.

There are also socio- economic varieties of English. The Queen spoke Received Pronunciation which is very different from the Black English spoken in America.

Although the core of each variety of English is roughly the same, there are often differences in vocabulary. American English talks about a *liquor store* while BrE talks about an *off licence* and AuE talks about a *bottle shop*. There can also be differences in spelling such as *color* and *colour*.

There may also be differences in grammar such as the AmE use of *gotten* against the BrE use of *got*

There is also the AmE preferred use of the past simple where BrE tends to use the present perfect simple. Generally speaking, different countries prefer their hers to teach different varieties of English. The reason for this is historical and political. As a rough guide:

British English is taught in: Europe, Russia, Africa and the Middle East.

American English is taught in South America, Japan and South Korea.

However, this is a very rough guide and you will find schools often have no preference for the variety of English taught.

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РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И УРОВНИ ЕГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ РЕЗЮМЕ

Владея английским языком, человек получает возможность общаться со всеми, для кого английский является родным или основным средством коммуникации. Однако способность к общению не предполагает, что английский язык, на котором говорит один человек, будет полностью идентичен английскому языку других носителей. Существуют различия в произношении, идиоматике, лексике, грамматике и употреблении языка.

Разновидности языка принято называть диалектами. Каждый человек с детства осваивает диалект, отражающий речь тех, от кого он учился говорить — родителей, членов семьи, друзей. Диалекты могут быть региональными: например, можно выделить особенности английского языка, распространённого в Новой Англии, на Среднем Западе, Юге или Западе США. Диалекты могут быть локальными, то есть отличаться в зависимости от типа населённого пункта — жители крупных городов, малых городков или пригородов, как правило, используют разные формы языка. Существуют также этнические диалекты, в которых сохраняются синтаксические конструкции и идиоматические выражения, характерные для других языков, на которых говорили или говорят представители данной этнической группы. Образовательный уровень также может оказывать влияние на диалект: чем выше уровень формального образования, тем шире лингвистический опыт

человека, включающий доступ к различным регистрам и стилям речи, что, в свою очередь, отражается на его языке.

Важно отметить, что диалекты не следует оценивать в терминах «правильности» или «неправильности». Они представляют собой естественные и функциональные формы языка, обусловленные социальными, культурными и региональными особенностями среды, в которой происходило языковое становление.

Тем не менее, в образовательной среде студентов поощряют овладевать так называемым «нормативным» или «стандартным английским» (Standard English). Причина этого заключается в том, что стандартный английский является наиболее общепринятой формой языка в официальной и публичной сферах. Он используется в печатных и электронных СМИ — газетах, журналах, книгах, научных публикациях, а также в телерадиовещании, в частности, в речи дикторов, ведущих и актёров. Стандартный английский также доминирует в профессиональной коммуникации — в деловом мире, медицине, технологиях, политике и государственной сфере. Владение этой формой языка позволяет человеку свободно функционировать в широком спектре общественно значимых контекстов.

Ключевые слова: противник, уничтожение, преднамеренно, устойчивый, захватывающий, испортить, без голосования, заменить, свойственный, отличный.

M.Fazilzadə

İNGİLİS DİLİNİN NÖVLƏRİ VƏ ONUN İSTİFADƏ SƏVİYYƏLƏRİ XÜLASƏ

İngilis dilində danışmaq sizə digər bütün ingilisdilli insanlarla ünsiyyət qurmağa imkan verir. Lakin ünsiyyət qurmaq bacarığı, sizin danışdığınız ingiliscənin başqalarının danışdığı ingiliscə ilə tamamilə eyni olduğu anlamına gəlmir. Tələffüz, idiomlar, lüğət, qrammatika və istifadə baxımından fərqliliklər mövcuddur.

Bir dilin müxtəlif formalarına dialektlər deyilir. Hər birimiz təbii olaraq valideynlərimizdən, ailə üzvlərimizdən və dostlarımızdan öyrəndiyimiz nitqi əks etdirən bir dialektə danışırıq. Dialektlər regional ola bilər. Məsələn, Yeni İngiltərədə (New England) danışılan ingiliscə ilə ABŞ-ın Orta Qərbi, Cənub və ya Qərbi bölgələrində danışılan ingiliscə arasında fərqlər var. Dialektlər yerli (lokal) də ola bilər. Böyük şəhərlərdə böyüən insanların istifadə etdiyi ingiliscə, kiçik şəhər və ya qəsəbələrdə böyüən insanların danışdığı dildən fərqli ola bilər. Dialekt etnik xüsusiyyət daşıya bilər, yəni başqa dillərin idiom və sintaksis qaydaları ingiliscəyə ötürülə bilər. Dialekt həmçinin insanın təhsil səviyyəsini də əks etdirə bilər. Təhsilli

insanlar daha geniş bilik sahələri və fərqli dil istifadə formaları ilə qarşılaşdıqları üçün onların nitqində bu təsir hiss oluna bilər.

Dialektlər "yaxşı" və ya "pis", "doğru" və ya "səhv" kimi qiymətləndirilmir. Onlar dilin öyrənilməsi mühitdəki fərqlilikləri əks etdirən təbii və sağlam dil formalarıdır.

Tələbələrə adətən "yaxşı ingiliscə" öyrənmək tövsiyə olunur. Bu da standart ingiliscə və ya standart dialekt adlanır. Niyə sizə standart ingiliscəni öyrənmək tövsiyə olunur? Çünki bu, ölkədə danışılan və yazılan dilin ən geniş qəbul edilən formasıdır. Məsələn, qəzet və jurnalların, kitabların və elmi məqalələrin dili standart ingiliscədir. Xəbər aparıcıları, radio DJ-ləri, kino və televiziya ulduzları adətən bu dildə danışirlər. Onların çıxış etdiyi proqramlar, tamaşalar və filmlərdə də bu dilə üstünlük verilir. Standart ingiliscə həmçinin iş dünyasının, tibb və texnologiya sahələrinin, eləcə də siyasətin və siyasətçilərin dilidir.

Açar sözlər: düşmən, məğlubiyyət, ətraflı əkildə, sərt, qüvvətli, korlamaq, səsvərmə olmadan qəbul edilərək, əvəz etmək, özünəməxsus, əla

**Rəyçi: Filologiya elmləri doktoru, dosent Möminat Ömətova
tərəfindən çapa tövsiyə olunmuşdu**