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The development of modern English dialects

Annotation. The article analyzes the development of dialects, their features in research. The meanings of dialects in modern times, as well as trends in the English language, are considered.

A dialect is a type of language that is used as a means of communication between people connected by a single territory. A dialect is a full-fledged system of speech communication (oral or sign, but not necessarily written) with its own dictionary and grammar.

Modern dialects are the result of centuries of development. The highest form of existence of a language is a literary language, which is opposed to dialects, folk language, argot, etc. All forms of existence of a particular language form a common language.

Each country has its own unique linguistic diversity. In multinational countries, people speak the languages of their own nationalities, while in other countries, the dialects and accents of the inhabitants of different parts of the country differ. In the UK, there are about 30 different dialects, each of which has its own lexical and grammatical features. Moreover, if any resident of Russia who speaks Russian will understand his compatriot, then it is easier for an Englishman to understand a resident of the United States than, for example, a Scot.

The vocabulary of modern English dialects is quite conservative. The dialects retain many words that became completely obsolete in the late Old English and early Middle English periods. Moreover, these words are often used in the original sense as living elements of everyday speech. For example: to atter 'yad '(da ættrian), boose 'feeder in the stall' (da bosih), bysen 'blind' (da bisen), camp 'fight' (da campian), to dree 'endure' (yes. drogogan), to hot 'order' (yes. hātan), repeated 'fall' (yes. hrēosan), turning 'call'

(yes. lapian), hards 'drag' (yes. heordan), to rine 'touch' (yes. hrīnan), to irm "abuse" (yes. ierman), to heal 'hide' (yes. helian), stevnon 'voice' (Yes. stefn), seal 'time, season' (yes. sæl), etc. The language (homonyms) is returned. Literary language in many words and dialects common to dialects has a meaning different from literary language.

The study of dialects was also of great help in Shakespearean studies, where the use of dialect material allowed the correct interpretation of the meaning of a number of words. So, in "Troilus and Cressida" we find the expression sleeveless errand with the meaning "useless business". This usage is also written in dialects of Northern English. The verb make in Shakespeare is also used in dialects in the sense of "close" (The doors are made against you - "as You Like It"). The word "base" is used to mean "dark (about color)": Is black a shade of a? ("Titus Andronicus"), etc. basu swiss buslig.

Most of the special studies devoted to the description of the features of some English dialects were published outside of England and were presented in non-English-Swedish (J. Chederkvist, H. Briliot, H. Kekeritz), written by Germans (V. Kline, N. Muschman, K. Schilling), Dutch (E. Kreising), Swiss (P. Fettstein, E. Diet).

It should be noted that now almost all districts of Great Britain have their own dialectological society, and special dialectological journals are regularly published: "journal of the Lakeland Dialect Society", "Transaction of the Yorkshire Dialect Society, etc. 1882" Society for public publication "Scottish texts" ("Scottish text society"), which published most of the new works written in the etude and Scottish dialect of English (for example, poetry Henrison, D. Lindsay, etc.). In the 50s and 60s. In this century, a number of dissertations were written in the UK that redefined various aspects of English dialects.

Let's consider some lexical isoglosses established with the help of questionnaire X. Orton and E. Deet. The following synonyms meaning "pig" were found in the southern counties: pig's house, (pig's) lewze, pig pound, pig-stall, sty, pig's-crow; in the northern districts the same concept is creeve, muchlagh, hull, cree - sty. The term "sharp stone" in the southern districts is given synonyms: balker, bat, burr, rifle, ribber, suggs, and in the north - bull, free -, lea -, sand-stone, straik. The term "chimney" in the southern districts is synonymous with: chimney (flue), flue, tun, and in the northern-chimblet, lum. The concept of "forks" in the southern regions is conveyed by the words: evil, prongs, forks,

and in the northern regions - forks, grip. The term "potato" in the southern districts is synonymous with: murphies, spuds, chitties, potatoes, and in the northern - only potatoes. You can note the following specific markers of the northern districts: get high, get off "spoilage (about meat)"; juice "scissors (for shearing sheep)"; petch 'seagull'; picture 'Ham'; pig pit; reeding 'butter'; slape 'bald'; expressed as 'married'; stee 'side ladder'; sug-gan 'rope'; sukey 'kettle'. For example, in southern dialects, the following characters are used: getpindy, get sticky 'bad (about meat)'; barton 'cow'; bilboes 'animal chain'; bever 'light breakfast'; blewits 'mushrooms'; dodman 'snails'; dodment 'wheel grease'; helve 'jug' (as the verb 'gossip'); irritating 'milk'; lords 'stove wood (fire)'; meet up with'; k-L.; piers 'red worm'; risk 'barley in the eye'; tacker 'shoemaker'; crowd 'not busy' (=busy); west 'barley in the eye'; yusen 'feed' and so on.

Mapping of Old English dialect features is mainly based on the study of linguistic documents that can prove their belonging to a certain narrow area: in this case, it is important to compare the largest number of different linguistic monuments (genre, place of origin, etc.). The study of ancient and modern toponymy is of great importance in determining the distribution area of certain phenomena and the incomprehensible meanings of rare words in ancient dialects. In addition, toponymy analysis allows in some cases to identify words (for a specific area) that are not certified as independent markers in language monuments.

The reconstruction of such markers is especially proven if it is confirmed by the material of closely related languages. Thus, the following words can be reconstructed on the basis of Old English toponymy, certified in Old English "Letters" ("Charters"): kett 'grave' [of kette in the hlawas; adtumulumvocatemkett (Worcestershire)]. Chitt "go deeper". The word "grave" is found in Otfrid: ketti. The word is represented by the Low German toponym Kettenkamp (\approx "grave field") in the Osnabrück district. "Charters" also means "forest" (in harađumcenturnunido; haredum centum plaustraonuste per totitApit.) Toponyms with this element are found in the south (village) UK: Hardres, Hartridge. In German, this element is found only in the Alemannic region (DWN. Hart, Swab. Hart). Place names such as harz, Herthen (Switzerland, near Basel), Hart (near Munich), hardhof (Switzerland).

Modern dialects are mainly studied by studying different informants from different regions of the study area, as well as by gender, age, and social composition. The most well - known method of observing and directly studying the use of living dialectics in harmonious speech is the well-known American linguist C. Labov. It is important for sociolinguistics, but not for linguogeography, because it is impossible to imagine social phenomena without territorial research, and territorial phenomena acquire linguistic weight only when studied in a social environment. This principle states that " in order to obtain important data for linguistic theory, it is necessary to observe how people speak when they do not notice them."

Recently, there have been two main trends in the English language to distort the language norm. First of all, this is Estuary English-an emphatically grasping accent, a symbol of bad taste, spread from TV screens. On the other hand, it is a form of English spoken in and around London and, more broadly, in the south-east of England - along the Thames and its estuary (estuary). It is used not only by famous politicians, athletes and program hosts, but also by the youngest son of the English Queen - Prince Edward. Estuary English is distinguished by the vocalized L, similar in sound to W, when milk bottle is pronounced as miwkbottoo, or football as foo'baw, or the almost complete abolition of the T sound, when instead of quite nice we hear [kwai ' nais].

The second trend is Australian English, which appeared about 20-25 years ago along with the appearance of Australian soap operas. This option has taken root and is now used in television programs for all ages. One of its characteristic features is the presence of an interrogative intonation in affirmative sentences.

The study of dialects provides invaluable and truly inexhaustible material not only for penetrating into the deepest origins of the language, its historical past, but also allows you to sensibly assess and understand the peculiarities of the formation and development of literary norms, various social and professional dialects, as well as language variants. Only taking into account dialect data makes it possible 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.