

Dialect Words in English Languages**Botirova Gulsanam**

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Abstract: We know that British and American English are very different. We are guessing that people from Australia, Canada, India and other English-speaking countries also speak English differently. But we don't think much about the fact that English in the UK is also different. But we don't think much about the fact that English in the UK is also different.

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Regional differences are more pronounced in the UK than in Russia. We easily understand the inhabitants of other cities. All Russians speak approximately the same way, maximum - they pronounce some vowels differently and sometimes use such specific words as St. Petersburg "curb". And Brits from different regions have different accents, choice of words and even grammar rules. For example, it is more difficult for a Londoner to understand a Glasgow resident than an American. Dialects in the language are formed for many reasons. In the UK, there has never been a single body for the control and development of the language, so there is no single norm. Scottish, Welsh, Irish and other languages strongly influenced English, which also contributed to the emergence of dialects. The most famous modern dialects in Great Britain are Standardized, Cockney, Scouse, Geordie, Estuarine English, Pitmatic, Machem and Brummie. There are others, but they are less common and less different from each other. Standardized British dialect Standardized British Dialect is the common English language of Great Britain, which differs from regional dialects. It is based on dialects of the southern parts of England, but is now spoken in many cities and regions, including London. Standard British should not be confused with the normative Received Pronunciation. RP is one of several Standard British accents that only affects pronunciation. The dialect itself includes a certain vocabulary, grammar, stylistics. It is the standard British dialect that is meant when British and American English are compared. Other dialects are also compared with him: Cockney, Scouse, Jordi. Standard British taught by foreigners. It is spoken by television and radio hosts, college and university professors, and politicians. Cockney, Cockney is a vernacular dialect of the inhabitants of certain areas of London: the East End and adjacent territories. According to legend, only those Londoners who live near the Church of St Mary-le-Bow in the City and hear the ringing of its bells can be called true Cockney. The word cockney is translated as "cock's egg". Most often, the so-called underdeveloped eggs, which are laid by young hens. The villagers of the suburbs of London called them urban workers who did not know village customs. The workers from London belonged to the lower strata of society. Therefore, the word "Cockney" immediately became associated with the poor classes: street vendors, artisans, shipbuilders. Cockney dialect contrasted with aristocratic and middle class English. Today, the Cockney dialect has already gone beyond the limits of the lower strata of society, but still remains vernacular. Despite this, it is very popular not only in London, but also in the UK and even beyond. Cockney is the same London landmark as Big Ben or double-decker buses. Cockney distorts many sounds: they pronounce the letter combination the as f or v, skip the h sound at the beginning of words and the t sound at the end, soften l. In grammar, the main differences from standard British are: me instead of my and the abbreviation ain't instead of am, is, are not. And the main feature of Cockney is rhymed slang. This is a unique phenomenon: some words in speech are replaced by abbreviations from fixed phrases that rhyme with these words. It turns out a kind of phonetic cipher, which people unfamiliar with the dialect cannot figure out. Here are some examples:

Talk - rabbit: talk rhymes with rabbit and pork

Head - loaf: head rhymes with loaf of bread

Phone - dog: phone rhymes with dog and bone

For example: Wait a sec, my dog's ringing! - Wait a second, my phone is ringing

The Thames estuary begins near the City of London, extends to the mouth of the Backwater in the east, Essex in the north and Kent in the south. Estonian English is spoken by many Londoners, as well as residents of the more southern and eastern regions.

Estonian English is called the language of youth or informal English. In modern Britain, the common pronunciation is considered too pretentious and arrogant, and is gradually being replaced by the estuarine dialect. Estuarine English has a lot in common with the Cockney dialect, often these variants of the language overlap, and linguists do not know where to draw the line between them. For example, in this dialect, letter combinations th are also pronounced as f or v. Also, native speakers of this variant of English swallow vowel sounds. And in some words, the sound l is replaced by w: tall they sound like tow. The most salient features of Estonian English vocabulary are cheers for "thank you" and mate for friend. These words have already permeated other dialects and are popular in many areas of the UK. Brummy, Brummy is a dialect of the people of Birmingham. Also called the Birmingham and the British themselves, living nearby. In general, this word brummie or brummy can be used for everything related to this city. For example:

I love traditional brommie food. - I love traditional Birmingham food.

The name of the dialect comes from the historical names of Birmingham: earlier the city was called Brummagem. In speech, it was shortened to brum, and from this word the diminutive brummie was already formed. Brummies pronounce the combination of letters ng at the ends of words in the same way as in the word singer: in their speech, the last consonant g is clearly audible. Vowels in words such as price and choice are pronounced very similarly, so the words rhyme with each other. Also, the residents of Birmingham voiced the sound s at the end of words: for example, bus is pronounced as buz. In grammar, brummey does not differ from standard British, which is why it is often referred to as an accent. But this is wrong: there are a lot of lexical peculiarities for brummies.

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