

**TERRITORIAL VARIETIES OF ENGLISH: LOOK AT THE CHANGED
VERNACULARS, ACCENTS, PRONUNCIATION AND VARIETIES OF ENGLISH
ACROSS AREAS, NAMELY BRITISH ENGLISH, AMERICAN ENGLISH,
AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH, AND OTHERS**

*J. Barotov*¹

Abstract:

The English language has witnessed significant linguistic changes across different regions, leading to the emergence of territorial varieties such as vernaculars, accents, and dialects. This article provides an overview of prominent territorial varieties of English, including British English, American English, Australian English, and others. These territorial variations have been shaped by historical events, migration patterns, indigenous languages, and cultural influences, resulting in unique linguistic characteristics. The study of these variations contributes to an enriched global understanding of language and culture.

Key words: glottal stop; double negation; reduction; syllables merger, linguistic differences, territorial variety.

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Introduction

English, as a global language, has spread far and wide across the globe, taking on various forms and adaptations in different regions. The territorial varieties of English encompass a fascinating array of changed vernaculars, accents, pronunciations, and linguistic varieties that have emerged across different areas. From the birthplace of English in England to the vast landscapes of North America, the diverse continent of Australia, and countless other regions, English has evolved in distinctive ways, reflecting the cultural, historical, and geographical contexts in which it developed.

One of the most prominent territorial varieties of English is, of course, the English spoken in its homeland, England. With a rich linguistic heritage dating back centuries, English in England exhibits a wide range of regional accents and dialects. From the rolling "R's" of a West Country accent to the clipped tones of Received Pronunciation (RP) associated with the upper class and formal settings, the variations in pronunciation and vocabulary reflect the intricate tapestry of England's linguistic landscape.

Across the Atlantic, American English has emerged as a distinct territorial variety, shaped by a history of colonization, immigration, and regional influences. From the distinctive drawl of the Southern United States to the sharp, nasal tones of the New York accent, American English encompasses a vast array of regional dialects and sub-varieties. The influence of African

¹ *Barotov Javoxir Ravshan o'g'li, Student of Samarkand Institute of Foreign Languages*

American Vernacular English (AAVE), with its unique grammar and vocabulary, further contributes to the rich tapestry of American English.

In the southern hemisphere, Australian English stands out as another intriguing territorial variety. Shaped by the country's colonial history, indigenous languages, and a blend of immigration patterns from various parts of the world, Australian English showcases its own distinct accent, vocabulary, and cultural references. The infamous "Aussie accent" with its characteristic vowel shifts and unique slang has become an iconic symbol of Australian linguistic identity.

Beyond these focal points, territorial varieties of English can be found in numerous other regions across the globe. From the Caribbean islands to the diverse countries of Africa, Asia, and the Pacific, local languages and cultural influences have intertwined with English, giving rise to unique blends, pidgins, and creoles that reflect the complex histories and identities of these regions.

Exploring the territorial varieties of English provides a captivating lens through which to understand the dynamic nature of language and its connection to culture and identity. By examining the changed vernaculars, accents, pronunciation, and varieties of English across different areas, we gain insights into the diverse ways in which language evolves and adapts, constantly shaped by its surroundings and the people who speak it.

English: Originating in England, the English language has gone through significant transformations over centuries. Historical events like the Norman Conquest, Viking invasions, and the spread of the British Empire have influenced the development of multiple dialects within English. Today, regions within the United Kingdom, such as London, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, exhibit distinct accents and dialectal variations, showcasing the diversity of the English language. The British are well-known for being extremely sensitive about how they and others speak the English language. Accent differences seem to receive more attention here than is general anywhere in the world, including other English-speaking view the matter with considerable interest. Additionally, their own pronunciation is important because it is the model for their students to imitate. Britain geographically expands for many kilometers and consists of plenty of regions. Each part of Britain is unique, especially taking into consideration people 's speech. People speak differently not just because they live in various areas, but it also depends on their age, surrounding and family background. It can be proved by the fact that the speech of pupils from secondary schools and locals living in one and the same country and even in one and the same region speak different languages, pronouncing one and the same word completely differently and use various expressions for defining one and the same object or phenomenon. countries. It may be for this reason that native and non-native teachers of English

In this article we will reflect speech characteristics of people speaking the following dialects: Cockney, Dorset, Liverpool, Belfast, Yorkshire, Newcastle, Cambridge, Norfolk, Birmingham. We shall dwell on the most distinctive peculiarities of the dialects mentioned above. Thus, for example, in Cockney dialect we have to outline some variations in the pronunciations of words. The speakers are mostly young people who constitute the working class. In Cockney dialect sound [r] is replaced by sound [w]. For example, thwee instead of three, fwasty instead of frosty. The phenomenon that is also occurred in American English is glottal stop: I'llsee ya la[ʔ]er. They widely exercise h-dropping and the omission of consonants in final position: Now anybody can „ave, anythin“ they like. Ay, tha knows! „Appen Sunday! People, speaking Cockney, often use me

instead of my. For example, At's me book you got „ere. Ain't instead of am not, has not and have not, isna instead of isn't. It isna horrid. Double negation is used, for example, I didn't see nuffink. To reject something quickly negative particles are applied: nay, nay!

Dorset 's dialect possesses features of the south-western dialects. Only people who are settled in this area speak it. People whose speech was analyzed come from different classes, but mostly they are representatives of the middle class. The following features are common for the Dorset 's dialect. For example, sound [r] is pronounced everywhere, park, car, garden, part. But with one exception, it is usually omitted before s. For example, burst – bu'st, corse – coo'se, force – fwo'se, horse – ho's. Initial his dropped: Arable from horrible. This road is arable. There are 4 vowel sounds which in Dorset 's dialect are replaced by the letter i. For example, spell – spil, lord – lird, house – his, coat – cit. My his is nearby. Consonant cluster _sk' in British Standard English is replaced by _x', ask – ax. By the way the most useful tendency which people spoken this dialect possess is that some pairs of like-sounded English words are distinguished in Dorset: sea – rests sea, but see is changed into zee. He hasn't zeen me for ages [1, p. 25].

Nowadays Belfast, Yorkshire and Newcastle dialects are mainly represented by teenagers. As we may notice, their speech abounds in set expressions which they daily use in the conversation with their peers. They are more mobile and easily adopted to new technologies in which some slang words and expressions are widely used and frequently mentioned. In Belfast set expression A'ha's'bout you? means _How are you doing? '. Catch your cell phone!means _Stop doing something!'. Waving your hair. – has a meaning _What are you talking about? '. In Yorkshire vowels are sometimes reduced or even omitted, and consonant sound th is reduced to [t]. For example, Going down to t shop.

The speech of people who use Yorkshire dialect is really fast. The major reason for it is frequent reduction and sometimes even omission of vowels and substitution of some consonant clusters by one consonant. Only one letter remains in articles and moreover in some cases of fluent speech they are fully omitted. The following set expressions are widespread among the speakers of the Yorkshire dialect: Allus at t' last push up, means _until the last moment '. It's nut jannock. _It's not fair'. A reight gooid so art. _A really good person '.

In Liverpool the word mangle means _silly '. Yerjokin' me is used instead of you're kidding. The term made upis often used to express happiness or joy toward someone. For example, I'm made up I didn't go there. The word sound has a different meaning. For example, It was sound. _It was good '. How are you? – I'm sound. Some words in Liverpool English possess additional cognitive meanings and as the result their speech looks highly emotional. New Castle dialect has its own peculiar features too. Here they say:Hoo ye gannin? – How are you? Tara now, pet. – Goodbye. Bonny day the day. – It's nice weather. Cowld the day. – It's cold today.

Birmingham dialect has a unique vocabulary that we could not understand without knowing the meanings of some words and expressions. The awareness of these phrases will help to comprehend, what they are talking about [2, c. 105]. For example, It's boasting. – _It's gray '. Cake hole means _mouth '. Bosti fettle means _good food '. Booza has a meaning of pub. Oi quoit loik it, oil giv it five. – _I quite like it, I 'll give it five '.

American English: Following colonization, English arrived in North America, leading to the emergence of American English. Influenced by settlers from different regions, including Britain, Ireland, Germany, and Africa, American English developed its unique characteristics. Variations in vocabulary, pronunciation, and syntax can be observed across the United States, with notable distinctions between East Coast, West Coast, Southern, and Midwestern dialects.

a) Historical Americanisms:

fall- “autumn”; to guess- “to think”; sick- “ill, unwell”

In American usage these words still retain their old meanings whereas in British their meanings have changed or fell out of use.

b) Proper Americanisms were not discovered in British vocabulary: redbud – “an American tree having small bud like pink flowers” blue-grass- “a sort of grass peculiar to North America”.

c) American shortenings:

• dorm. – dormitory

• mo. -moment

• cert.- certainly

American English which is a variant of the English language, has developed its own peculiarities in vocabulary, grammatical structure and pronunciation. There are three main types of AE pronunciation, the Eastern, the Southern, and the General American type. The G.A. type of pronunciation is considered to be the standard pronunciation of American English. It is used by the majority of Americans, and is, therefore, less regional, whereas the other two types of pronunciation are easily detected as either Eastern or Southern. G. A. is used by radio and TV in the USA. Peculiarities of the pronunciation of GA sounds as compared to RP sounds are as follows:

• /r/ in GA is retroflexed; the tip of the tongue is curled back;

• /t/ between a vowel and a sonorant, or between two vowels the second of which is unstressed, is vocalized: it is a short voiced /t/. But the distinction between /t/ and /d/ is not neutralized. American easily distinguish the words in such minimal pairs as “writer-rider”. E.g., “better, pity, battle, twenty” (Exception: “return”).

• (c) /l/ is always dark, even before vowels (e.g., “film, look, like”);

• (d) /ʃ/ is vocalized in words like “excursion” /ʒn/, “version” /ʒn/, “Persia” /ʒ/;

• (e) /d/ is omitted after /l/ and /n/ (e. g. “cold, old, sold, individual”);

• (f) /k/ is omitted before /t/ (e. g. “asked” /æst /);

• (g) /j/ is omitted before /u/ (e.g. “duty” /du:ti/, “student” /`studnt/ , “tutor” /tu:tə/, “new”/nu:/);

• (h) /hw/ is used in words spelt with “wh” (e. g. “which, why, while, whine, wheel”);

• (i) the use of the glottal stop /ʔ/ instead of /t/ before /m, n, l, r, j, w/; (e.g. “certainly” / `sɜ:ˈnll/, “that one” /ðætˈwən/

• (j) GA vowels are not differentiated by their length. D. Jones notes that all American vowels are long.

• (k) /æ/ is used instead of /ɑ: (“path, grass, staff, laugh, can’t, last, pass, ask, half”) EXCEPTIONS: father, palm, balm, alms, March, part”);

Australian English: Australia, as a former British colony, developed its own variety of English. Australian English has evolved through interactions with indigenous languages, British settlers, and diverse immigrant communities.

Australians exhibit distinct pronunciation patterns, including the famous vowel shift, as well as unique slang and vocabulary. Furthermore, regional variations exist across Australia, with differences between metropolitan areas and rural regions.

Australian English is similar to British English, but also borrows from American English, e.g., truck is used instead of lorry.

Uniquely Australian terms:

- Outback- remote regional areas;
- Walk about- a long journey of certain length;
- Bush- native forested areas;

Australian English is one of the literary national types used since the end of the eighteenth century. There are three types of pronunciation in Australia:

1. Educated or Cultivated Australian English;
2. Broad Australian English;

Conclusion

The territorial varieties of English exhibit the dynamic nature of language, reflecting the cultural, historical, and social factors within different regions. From the roots of English in Britain to its spread across the globe, vernaculars, accents, and dialects have evolved in fascinating ways. Exploring these variations enriches our understanding of cultural diversity and strengthens our ability to connect and communicate across linguistic boundaries. So, next time you encounter a different territorial variety of English, embrace the opportunity to delve into the unique tapestry of language and culture it represents.

The world of English is a tapestry woven with diverse threads of vernaculars, accents, and dialects across various regions. From the distinct accents of London, the unique expressions of Australian English, to the diverse dialects of American English, territorial variations showcase the richness and adaptability of the English language. The importance of understanding and appreciating these linguistic diversities cannot be overstated, as they reflect the cultural nuances and historical influences within each English-speaking region.

By exploring the territorial varieties of English, we gain a deeper understanding of the intimate connection between language, culture, and identity. These variations have evolved through historical events, colonization, migration, and interactions with indigenous languages, leaving a profound impact on the way English is spoken and understood. The diversity of accents, vocabulary, and idiomatic expressions reflects the mosaic of cultures, traditions, and histories that have shaped these linguistic landscapes.

Appreciating and embracing territorial varieties of English encourage inclusive communication and foster intercultural understanding. Language acts as a bridge, connecting people from different backgrounds and facilitating meaningful exchanges. By recognizing and valuing the linguistic differences across regions, we create an environment where individuals feel heard, respected, and seen for their unique heritage.

In conclusion, the exploration of territorial varieties of English offers a fascinating glimpse into the dynamic nature of language and culture. Such variations reflect the historical, social, and cultural influences that shape different English-speaking regions. By celebrating and understanding these diversities, we can foster inclusive communication, strengthen cultural bonds, and promote a sense of global unity. So let us listen with open ears, speak with

appreciation, and embrace the beautiful complexities of territorial varieties of English.

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