

DIFFERENCES OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION

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The American version goes back to the English language of the settlers who founded it in the 17th century. The first English colonies in Virginia and New England. The distinctive features of the American version are partly due to the fact that the American speech retains relict features in the field of phonetics, grammar and vocabulary, as well as its own innovations. In the XIX-XX centuries, these distinctive elements became the norm, and the English language in America received the status of an equivalent version of the English language.

It is known that the presence in England of a single dialect base of the literary language provides a fairly high level of unification of the norms of its pronunciation. The so-called "Southern English" or "common pronunciation" (common pronunciation or RP) is very common among the educated population throughout the country and, unlike territorial dialects, has no local coloring.

The literary pronunciation of BE is described in detail in scientific and educational literature. At the same time, the issue of the American pronunciation standard is less studied. It is well known that in America, as in England, there is no single standard of pronunciation based on any local type of pronunciation.

A noticeable phonetic difference in the English version of the English V.V. Oshchepkova names a variety of intonation patterns. Thus, the American version has almost one flat scale and a descending tone. This intonation pattern defines the entire sound structure of the American version. On the other hand, there are many descending and ascending step and sliding scales in British English. It's the same with tones. Sometimes the accent gives out temporal characteristics of the sound, such as lengthening or compression, rather than the pronunciation of the sound, which gives away the foreigner in the speaker.

An inexperienced foreigner, listening to American speech, tries to understand it in the same way as he is used to reading printed English text - literally: first, then the second, then the third... If only the Americans were saying the same thing. When a Russian student reads aloud a text in English, there are no problems. But the Americans don't say that. Some words are pronounced clearly, others merge

with each other, and others turn into something completely incomprehensible. In addition, if you say a monologue "with meaning and order", it will be incomprehensible for Americans to mumble. At best, they think something is wrong. The fact is that the Russian intonation sounds very sad to the American ear. That's why Americans think we're sad guys, just like we think Estonians are a little late because of the way they draw vowels.

Intonation is an integral part of the language, carrying a significant semantic load. His role is especially great in American English. the expression [AI hæv tu] can mean completely different phrases in intonation.

1. I have two of them. (I have two of them).
2. I have one too. (I have one too)
3. I have to. (I have to)

Here is a simple rule that is true to some extent for all languages and is very important for American English: the most important words in a sentence are highlighted. They can be distinguished by their raised voice tone, more pronounced and elongated pronunciation, and facial expressions. Therefore, the phrase should not be understood from the first to the last word, but from the highlighted words to the rest. Break the sentence in your mind into groups of sounds built around the selected words, not into words.

If you learn how to listen to American speech correctly, then it will not be difficult for you to understand the very difficult words that you will be talking to, which will immediately give you an idea of the meaning of the phrase. The rest of the words, although not very different, can be understood partly by ear, partly from the context.

Cut out the voices.

The movements of the tongue, jaws and throat in places of falling intonation are insufficient. Usually a similar phenomenon occurs in articles, prepositions, auxiliary verbs, prepositions, relative pronouns. The vowels in them usually turn into a sound called "schwa" or "neutral vowel".

For example:

from frm may sound like fr'M.

and a barely audible neutral vowel plus n may sound like "stuck" in the next word.

It may sound like k'N

it may sound like are R or ilishi.

At the end of a sentence, such words usually sound normal.

double vowels

Another important point that is crucial for a proper understanding of the English language, especially American speech, are words containing long vowels and diphthongs. You must remember an important rule:

If a double vowel is followed by a vowel sound, then the double vowel must differ in intonation. Example: the word seed should sound like Seed.

If there is a hollow sound after a double vowel, then the binary cannot be separated. Example: the word seat sounds like SIIT.

Let's look at the typical pronunciation differences between American English and British English.

in words like ask [æsk], Dance [dæns], Path [pæθ] instead of [A:] the sound [æ] is pronounced.

sounds [h] and [h:] are pronounced with less rounded lips and a more pronounced shade of [a:], while the words "crib" and "eclipse" sound like [Ka: T].

In American English, t is often pronounced as a weakly pronounced sound [D], for example, in the words: later [leida], Writer [raida]. Thus, the words writer and horseman can be exactly the same.

[ju] is often found in American English as [u:]: new [nu:], know [nu:], due [du:], duty [' du : ti], student [stu:dnt], tune [tu: n].

In American English, t and D preceding [Ju] and [Ju:], can be pronounced as [TZ] and [DZ].

An important phonetic difference is the pronunciation of the sound [P] even in those words where it does not exist.

For example, Danish ['of ma:RK], noun [H S : RS], damage [yes:RM]

[H] is often omitted when it is in an unstressed syllable, but pronounced in stressed syllables.

For example :

historical novel [an istorical N Z UVL],

I saw him [ai s : im], but the story is ['histri], I saw him [her].

For example, fragile is the English version: [frædail] , the American version: [- dzil]

in words such as optional, there is a tendency to pronounce individual words clearly, while the English "swallow" syllables in such words.

The American intonation determines the combination and pronunciation of words, as well as indicates the mood and brief meaning.

American speech is characterized by a smooth direction of movement of the melody, a more rhythmic tone, which leads to an acceleration of the tempo of pronunciation (in the Russian speech tradition, this is perceived as the recklessness

of the speaker). Due to the descending tone, the emphasis is on stressed syllables more clearly.

One of the main features of the American intonation is its phasing. Americans lengthen vowels and put them not on one, but on two different steps.

The most noticeable differences in unstressed utterances and questions are found not in the final, final outline, which carries the main semantic load, but in the melodic course preceding it. At the same time, the differences are not semantic, but expressive and stylistic in nature.

At the level of the sound system, English in America has a much greater variability of literary norms than English in England. If there is a single pronunciation standard (RP) in England, then in America it is opposed by not one, but several regional standards.

It is divided into microsystems of the East Anglian, East Central, Southeastern and Midwestern regions.

According to Metcalf, there are 270 million dialects in American English.

The North and South are the most common. The Western dialect is less common.

Despite the prevailing opinion about the gradual elimination of dialectal differences in modern American English, Southern dialects are acquiring more and more remarkable features that distinguish them from other American dialects and are their real calling card. Southern dialects have a great influence on the entire American culture, not only because of their connection with English, which is the most popular and discussed variety of American English, but also because of their connection with the African American population of America. States. In addition, American English originated in the south, in Virginia, where the first colonies of English-speaking settlers were located. Traditionally, the speech of Southerners is softer, friendlier, but at the same time less civilized and complex.

Researchers identify the following features of the southern dialect: in California, the ending *ing* [*in*] is replaced by *een* [*I: N*]. For example, *think* [*th inki:n*], *go* [*G z UI:n*], *camping* [*kæmpi:n*].

In Philadelphia, locals pronounce *very* [*V Z ri*] instead of *vary* [*veri*] and resemble *merry* [*Mary*] *Mirrey* [*Muz REI*].

Let's consider other phonological features of the southern dialect of American English.

The diphthong [*AI*] is pronounced as long [*a:*].

For example, *I* [*A:M*] subtle sounds such as *FA: N*]

good white rice is like [na:s wa:t RA:S], respectively " try , time , tire , hide , size " - [tra :, ta:M , ta:R , ha:D , SA:Z] and so on. It is interesting to note that the southern pronunciation [a:] differs from the American "father" sound, which is more of a back sound.

Many Americans tend to pronounce the long vowel [U:] as [I:]. It happens everywhere, but in the south it is most obvious. For example, a vowel in the word " who " sounds the same as in the word "tree". Accordingly, it sounds "right". blue "looks like a tree "blood". One American dialect researcher, Eric Thomas, believes that in the region that includes Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and West Virginia, a similar sound is pronounced at the end. vowel ("bleey " blood " instead of "tree" tree"). The rest of the country pronounces it as "the tree blew away."

At the end of the word "y" sounds like a short vowel [I] for southerners and as a long sound [i:] for northerners. For example , in words such as attentive, happy, elementary .

One of the most striking distinguishing features of American dialects is the presence or absence of the "r" sound after vowels. Most residents of the south, such as New Englanders and New Yorkers, do not pronounce this sound, unlike the rest of the United States. For example, " far " is pronounced as [FA:], damage [yes:m], bird [V3:d] and so on.

the use of palatalized allophones [K] and [G] in words such as car, garden, as well as the use of gwine instead of GO is noted.

The variability of American English is often compared to the diversity of the climate on the continent. Thus, we find the pronunciation of the New York dialect interesting. Few people know that he does not have a very good reputation. To speak like a New Yorker is to be an illiterate, uneducated, stupid person. According to someone's conversation, the interviewer may know his social position, for example, enough for the actor to say the cup. Nin coffee [a kfrp KF KK:fi], and every American who has already watched this film associates it with the lower strata of society.

The city is home to cultural contrasts, from Latinos in Manhattan to Irish settlements in the city center. The label "Brooklynite" [Brooklyn:z] was removed from New York pronunciation in the 20th century, which is the discourse of poorly educated New Yorkers, especially in the Brooklyn area. It has its own phonetic features. Linguists consider the pronunciation of each letter in a word to be a feature of New York pronunciation. In the mouths of speakers of this dialect, the name of their hometown sounds like [nyoo you].

The consonant [R] is not pronounced here, as in Eastern New England. Residents of New England, which is a territory of the United States of America, including Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, took the loss [R] literally.

How. the author of the book "we speak" Allan Metcalf gives an example with a word card. In New York dialect, it sounds like [ka:HD].

In words ending in "R", this consonant is "UH", pronounced as four [fowh]. The exception to the above phonetic rule is words starting with a vowel sound. In this case, the letter "R" is saved: ear of corn [iar F KK:HN].

In general, the following trend is observed in New York: the more educated and successful a person is, the more he tries to get rid of pronunciation in his native language. In addition, people try to bring their native language closer to the speech of the rest of the continent's population, especially to the California standard. This is the American pronunciation standard on television and radio, in various music programs and entertainment events. Let's focus on the main phonetic features of the named dialect. Thus, it is not unusual to pronounce "t" in words. For example, the preposition about in California sounds like [ö'au]. In most American states, the "H" in the pronunciation of a person [hju:men] is not confused. This phonetic feature is not observed in New York and Long Island. Usually the named sound is not pronounced.

American English is spoken by about 2 times more people than any other English, and 4 times more people than British English. This is partly due to the leading position of the United States in the world.

The American accent is becoming more and more popular. The country's economic ties and international relations contribute to the widespread spread of American English. Studying the pronunciation aspect of this language helps to avoid ambiguities in the process of intercultural communication and helps to fully understand what is being discussed.

There are several grammatical differences between British and American English.

In American English, Past Simple is often used instead of Present. Ideal for providing additional information or reporting on recent events:

I lost the key. Could you help me find him?

Past Simple is only used, already, since :

I'm not hungry. I just had lunch.

Don't forget to write a letter.

I've already announced it.

I haven't told them about the accident yet.

In American English forms (do I have/do I not/do you have?) Do I have more /don't I have/ do you have?

We have a new house

Do you have a sister?

Some verbs in American and British English have different verb forms below the simple and past perfect:

verbs such as to burn, to learn, to learn thrifty are usually true in American English: burned, Learned and leaned, while in British English they are both correct and incorrect.

to the verbs _ spill , spill spelling , to sniff , to jump , to jump to dream , to spoil is wrong in English, but correct in American.

The past tense pronoun is received, proved _ _

Your English has improved significantly since the last time I saw you.

He proved his innocence.

to _ quit has the same 3 forms as in English.

the infinitive (to) is often used in insist/Outlook constructions

They insisted that we have dinner.

Jim offered to buy me a car.

A similar structure is used in British English.

Americans are also correct after the verb help.

She helped me carry the bag.

6) Americans tell the hospital.

The wounded man was taken to the hospital.

7) Americans use the command.

He's the best player on the team.

8) Let's say Americans are on weekends/holidays, not weekends.

9) in American English, otherwise than is also possible, as in the other of .
Grade K is not used.

10) Americans say summer is someone (you).

Please write _ I will soon.

Initially, American and British English did not differ from each other, since the first English colonists brought with them to America the language spoken in England.

In the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, the language of their homeland underwent many changes. From these different types of English, American English

has evolved, which differs from British English in many ways. In addition, the lexical differences of the American version are very wide due to the many borrowings from Spanish and Indian, which was not the case in British English.

There are also differences between American and English phraseological units. phraseological units.

But, as a rule, most of the phraseological units common in the United States are actually variants of the English language. These units reveal only partial differences in lexical composition.

Many lexical differences are insignificant-for example, one word in a phrase changes:

The American version: save shortcuts to ;

British version: Keep check on - In the sense of "following someone"

It should be noted that Americans often designate a class of objects or phenomena with one of the words of this class. M.A. Goldenkov gives an example with the word "falcons". Americans, in particular, call all birds "falcons", that is, "falcons". He also noted that the word bug - "bug" - is used as a designation for all bugs in general (the last meaning of this word is "electronic eavesdropping device", which was the reason to call such devices "bugs" in Russian).

If in the early period the most characteristic feature of the American version was its difference from the British literary model, then over time the situation has changed significantly. The modern period is characterized by a significant convergence of AE and Be in the field of vocabulary. This was facilitated by the growth of cultural and economic ties between Britain and the United States, close cooperation between the two countries during the First and especially the Second World Wars, as well as the development of modern mass media.

The process of British borrowing is significantly lower than the penetration of Americans into the British version. Nevertheless, the British have a certain influence on the American vocabulary. Thus, the word smog, which is very common in the USA, comes from BE, formed by the abbreviation of smoke and fog. Britishism is often becoming more widespread in America and begins to compete with its American counterpart. For example, a store - store , Luggage - luggage , a chest from a drawer-bureau.

American English turned out to be a more successful rival to English, and there were several reasons for this. First, American English was especially pure and linguistically correct, as settlers from different parts of Britain were forced to stay together in new and dangerous conditions, abandoning dialect differences and speaking only what was common to all. of them. Interestingly, the American

language, which is a modernized version of English, simultaneously retains the obvious features of the English "Elizabethan" language of the 17th and even 16th centuries, which was too archaic and extinct for modern Britons. In the 18th century.

"In a number of spheres of human life and activity - in material culture, economics and finance, education and healthcare, and many others - the American version is increasingly spreading around the world and tends to displace the British one..."[Bulavin, 1953: 7]. Currently, the largest number of English speakers in the United States (in 1995, the U.S. population was 263,057 thousand people). It was America that made the greatest contribution to the spread of the English language in the twentieth century. The differences between the English language in the USA and England have long attracted the attention of researchers. As a rule, in the works devoted to this topic, specific elements of the American and British variants are considered not in the context of the language system, but with other elements of the language structure.

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