

**VARIANTS AND DIALECTS OF MODERN ENGLISH: CANADIAN, AUSTRALIAN AND
INDIAN VARIANTS**

*Jizzakh branch of National University of Uzbekistan
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

*The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign Languages
Philology and teaching languages*

Scientific advisor:

Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi

nafisateshaboyeva@jbnuu.uz

Student of group 401-22:

Bebitboyeva Madina Elmurod qizi

madinabebitboyeva5@gmail.com

Annotation: *The official language of Great Britain thought at schools, and universities, being used by the social media is the standard English language. In other English spoken countries people use Variants and dialects of English and these differ slightly from the standard English. We might learn Canadian, Australian and Indian variants and dialects in this article through the helpful information and examples*

Key Words: *Variants, dialects, Canadianisms, non-rhotic t-glottalization, diphthongization, syllabic rhythm, non-Indians, Australian English, Canadian English.*

Variations of a language are regional versions of a standard literary language characterized by slight differences in the sound system, vocabulary, and grammar, as well as their own literary norms. Dialects are defined as variations of a language that are generally understood by speakers of the same language. English speakers from different regions use different accents, as well as localized words and grammar. These variations can be used to identify different dialects, which can be classified at broader or more specific levels within national or regional dialects. However, there are a number of countries in which the population usually uses English to communicate. Whether the English language is not utilized with uniformity in the British Isles and in Australia, in the USA and in New Zealand, in Canada and in India, etc. is a natural situation. The English language also has some distinct features in Wales, Scotland, in other parts of the British Isles and America. Are these varieties the same in nature? Territorial variants of a national language and local dialects are categorized by modern linguistics. Upon closer examination, it is evident that these variations are different in nature. Meanwhile, the dialects spoken in small areas are local, determining the status of other variants is more challenging. The nature of the main variations of the English language, British and American (Br and AE), has been a topic of discussion for over half a century. American linguist H. L. Mencken said about two separate languages with linguistic influence initially flowing from Britain to America, and

since then from America, and then shifting to America's influence on the British Isles. Other scientists consider the language of the USA as a dialect of English. The status of Australian English (AuE) and Canadian English (CnE) is even more debatable. Other linguists regard the language of the USA as a dialect of English. Differences in phonetics are immediately noticeable between the English language as spoken in Britain, the USA, Australia and Canada. Nevertheless these distinctions are limited to the articulatory-acoustic characteristics of some sounds, differences in the use of others and variations in speech rhythm and intonation. The distinction in vocabulary and grammar are also limited, with most discrepancies relating to semantics, word usage, and grammatical preferences. Despite these differences, the grammar, phonetic system, and vocabulary of BE, AE, and AuE are the same.

This is the reason that each of these variants has its own literature and distinct characteristics in terms of phonetics, spelling, grammar, and vocabulary.

The English language has incorporated words from different countries, such as "bungalow," "jute," "khaki," "mango," "nabob," "pyjamas," "pasha," and "sari" from India, and "boomerang," "dingo," and "kangaroo" from Australia. These words reflect the new experiences encountered by English immigrants in these regions. Many linguists have observed that the British have a unique attitude towards how their language is used by non-English speakers. Additionally, words from India and Australia have also made their way into the English language, representing new phenomena found in those regions. Despite the British attitude of feeling a special right to criticize the usage of English by non-English speakers, there is no single correct English, and American, Canadian, and Australian English have developed their own standards.

- Canadian English

Canadian English is influenced by both British and American English, but it also has unique features of its own. Words specific to Canadian English are known as "Canadianisms" and are not commonly used outside of Canada, except for a few such as "shack" and "fathom out." The vocabulary of these variants includes a high percentage of words borrowed from the languages of the indigenous people, often denoting specific aspects of the new country. Canadians have the freedom to choose between American or British spelling for words such as Analyze-analyse, practice -practise, Center-centre, color -colour. But they must be consistent in their usage. The Canadian Oxford English Dictionary suggests that if a Canadian opts for British spelling in a formal paper, they should use all British suffixes. In Canadian English, proper names often place "Canada" after the name, such as Air Canada, Parks Canada, and Statistics Canada, a practice that has extended to other organizations and businesses.

- Australian English

When compared to British English, Australian English is relatively homogeneous, although there are some regional differences between the states, especially in South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia. The first publication on Australian English was in

1892 with the title *The Slang-English of Australia and Some Mixed Languages*. The first dictionary on historical principles was E.E. Morris' *Austral English: A Dictionary of Australian Words, Phrases and Usages*, published in 1898. The authoritative *Macquarie Dictionary of Australian English*, widely respected, was published in 1981 after ten years of research and planning. Australian English is non-rhotic, meaning the sound [r] does not appear at the end of a syllable or before a consonant. However, a linking [r] can occur when a word that has a final "r" in spelling comes before another word that starts with a vowel. An intrusive [r] can be inserted before a vowel in words that do not have "r" in their spelling. Australian English incorporates many English-based words that are considered unique to this country..e.g.: outback – "a remote. . . , brumby – "wild horse", Sparsely-populated area", Jackaroo – "a type of agriculture worker Dinkum – "true, the truth, authentic", Drover – "cattle or sheep herder", Sheila – "woman", Gin – "older aboriginal lady", Perjor., bludger – "lazy person", Bluey – "person with red hair", Singlet – "sleeveless T-shirt", Sunnies – "sunglasses", Thongs – "kind of footwear", Bikkies – "biscuits", Capsicum – "red or green bell peppers", Goon – "cheap cask wine", Also goon bag, goon sack or goony – "plastic cask", Sultanas – "small raisins", Flat white – "espresso with milk", Short black – "espresso", Long black – "Americano", Gibbo for Gibson, Macka's or Maccas – for McDonald's (Macka being a nickname for any person with a "Mac" or "Mc" surname), esky – "portable cooler" (from the trademark Esky), g'day – a stereotypical Australian greeting. Some words which were transported by British and Irish convicts to Australia in 1788-1868 have certain variations in their meaning, e.g.: creek – "a stream or small river" (in BrE – "small watercourse flowing into the sea"), paddock – "field" (in BrE – "small enclosure for live).

Indian English.

Eventhough English is the second most widely spoken language in India, fewer than 0.05% of Indians have it as their first language. The English spoken by South Indians differs from that of North Indians due to significant cultural diversity in these regions. Indian English has evolved over time to incorporate many local slang words and puns, which may be unfamiliar to non-Indians. The phonetic characteristics of British English include the use of the glottal stop in place of the phoneme /t/, a process known as t-glottalization. Additionally, most British speakers exhibit non-rhoticity (R-dropping) and intrusive R. The diphthongization of long vowels allows for the distinction between Southern and Northern varieties of British English. Generalizing about the English spoken in India is challenging due to the significant regional variation. However, many telephone customer service agents, teachers, and English students of the current generation speak with a non-rhotic accent. Yet, there is a growing presence of r-colored vowels and rhoticity in Indian English, influenced by exposure to American culture and economic ties with the United States. Those in India who have English as their first language and consume a lot of American TV or movies often adopt an American accent. On the other hand, most other Indian English speakers maintain a syllabic rhythm similar to their native

language. Additionally, Indian English includes a range of administrative, sociological, and political terms unique to Indian culture, such as swadeshi, dharna, eve-teasing, and vote bank. Some entertaining slang terms used in India The Indian English language includes numerous slang words that may not be readily understood by native English speakers unless provided with some background information. Here are a few of these terms:

1. Yaar – This word serves as the Indian equivalent to ‘bro’, ‘mate’, or ‘dude’.
2. Mention not – It is uncertain how this word came into use, but it is commonly employed by as a response to ‘Thank you’ instead of saying ‘you’re welcome’, ‘No problem’, ‘It’s my pleasure’, and so on.
3. Revert back – This term can be a bit confusing! It is often used in email communication to emphasize the need for a response to the sender’s email.
4. Rubber – In India, this word is used to refer to an ‘eraser’.

In conclusion, British English, American English, and Australian English are all different forms of the same language, as they are used in various modes of verbal communication. Despite differences in structure, such as in grammar and word formation, and vocabulary and pronunciation, they are fundamentally similar. American and Australian English have only minor variations from the standards set in the British Isles, while the status of Canadian English is not yet determined. Apart from that, Indian English has developed to incorporate numerous Indian slang terms and wordplay that might be difficult for non-Indians to understand for centuries.

THE LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Arnold. 1. The English Word. Moscow. 1986.
2. Gaybullayeva, N. D. K., & Kizi, T. N. Z. (2022). THE ROLE OF INNOVATIVE METHODS FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION IN TEACHING LANGUAGE LEARNERS FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND MAINLY ENGLISH. Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS), 2(10), 8-10.
3. Lipka, L. English Lexicology. Tübingen: Narr. 2002.
4. Punga L. Words about words. An introduction to English Lexicology. 2007.
5. R. S. Ginzburg , S. S. Khidekel, G. Y. Knyazeva, A. A. Sankin A COURSE IN MODERN ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY SECOND EDITION Revised and Enlarged
6. Teshaboyeva, N., & Mamayoqubova, S. (2020). COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH TO LANGUAGE TEACHING. In МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ (pp. 409-414).
7. Teshaboyeva, N. (2020). LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY, ITS STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE NEW PERSPECTIVE DIRECTIONS. In МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ (pp. 415-420).

8. Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2019). TEACHING ENGLISH THROUGH LITERATURE INTESL AND TEFL CLASSROOMS. In СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ: АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ, ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИИ (pp. 82-84).
9. Teshaboyeva, N. (2023). THE IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM IN PRESENT DAY. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).
10. Teshaboyeva, N. (2023). THE MODERN INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).
11. Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2023, November). Adjective word group and its types. In " Conference on Universal Science Research 2023" (Vol. 1, No. 11, pp. 59-61).
12. Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2023, November). Modifications of Consonants in Connected speech. In " Conference on Universal Science Research 2023" (Vol. 1, No. 11, pp. 7-9).
13. Teshaboyeva, N., & Rayimberdiyev, S. (2023, May). THE IMPORTANCE OF USING MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING ENGLISH CLASSES. In Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education (Vol. 1, No. 8, pp. 149-153).
14. Nafisa, T., & Marina, S. (2023). TEACHING AND LEARNING OF ENGLISH VOCABULARY IN TESL AND TEFL CLASSROOMS. International Journal of Contemporary Scientific and Technical Research, 465-469.