



## THE FACTORS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH AS A POLYTECHNIC LANGUAGE

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**Qo'chqorova Muhabbatxon Yigitaliyevna**

**Assistant, Department of Language Teaching, Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Fergana, Uzbekistan**

### ABSTRACT

The polyethnic aspects of modern English include important aspects of modern English linguistics. While English has the status of a global language spoken all over the world, it has its characteristics and aspects that are formed between different nations and peoples. Although some aspects of them have been studied, some important aspects have not yet been fully revealed. Its most important aspects can be seen in the linguoculturological, lingvocognitive, lingvostylistic, communicative-pragmatic, and sociolinguistic aspects. From a sociolinguistic point of view, the polyethnic aspects of the English language and its inherent meta-concepts, meta-terms, as well as the solution to its meta-linguistic problems, have been left out of the researchers' view.

The research aims to identify and comparatively study the polyethnic properties of English based on empirical materials specific to the English language currently used in different regions, to develop appropriate methodological recommendations for the development of language teaching methods based on the results of research.

### KEYWORDS

Global language spoken worldwide, polyethnic language, the special importance of knowledge of foreign languages, modern English, ethnic groups.



## INTRODUCTION

Knowledge of foreign languages is of special importance for each language to gain a deeper understanding of the spiritual riches of nations, to gain a deeper understanding of the life, history, culture, and psychology of nations and peoples. We all know that knowledge of other foreign languages is of great importance in strengthening and developing friendships and cooperation between the nations of the world [1-3].

It is known that our ancestors, who lived and worked in the past, sought to know several foreign languages, including Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Latin, Greek and others, and wrote rare works in these languages. We know from history that our great ancestors, who were very talented, made an invaluable contribution to world civilization with their scientific works and examples of creativity. It is no secret that from ancient times the cities of our country have been known throughout the world as a centre of knowledge and enlightenment [4-9].

We know that English is one of the second most spoken languages in the world. The number of learners of this language is growing day by day. In almost every corner of the world, many speak and understand English. English is also the number one digital language of communication. Therefore, it is very important to teach English to the younger generation for our country to be among other countries in this period of rapid development [7-11].

The fact that English is widespread in many parts of the world and is spoken by different peoples and nations in different regions shows that it has several national variants, dialects and dialects. From a sociolinguistic point of view, English is one of the leading polyethnic languages in the world today. Accordingly, the national

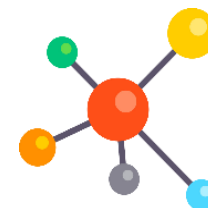
variants of English used by representatives of different nationalities speaking this language differ from each other on several levels of language.

## LITERATURE REVIVE

Many scholars have researched the subject of the interregional variant of literary English. Among them are A.A.Abduezizov, A.A.Garntseva, T.A.Rastorgueva, I.P. Ivanova, L.P.Chaxoyan, O.V.Aleksandrova, A.D.Shveitser, I.V.Arnold, T.M.Belyaeva, I.A.Potapova, M.M.Makovskiy, G.B.Antrushina; Of the English linguists Becks, Tony, Richard J. Watts, Blake, Burridge, Bernd Kortmann, Crowley, Crystal, Durkin, Laura, JS Wells, Hickey, Raymond, Peter Trudgill, Collins, etc. can be listed [12-17]. American scientists Harder, S. Jane, Thomas Sheridan, W. Edgar, Jeremy, Hudson, Binder, David, Tungsten, and Walt are also among the researchers who have worked on this topic [18-22].

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methods of comparative-typological, structural-semantic, lingvopragmatic, lingvostylistic, lingvocognitive, lingvoculturological, contextual, deductive, inductive and statistical analysis were used as methods of scientific analysis of the research. English, which belongs to the West Germanic language group of the Indo-European language family, originated from the English, Saxon, and Yut languages of the ancient Germanic tribes in the 5th-6th centuries BC. The English language originated in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England and the lands of present-day southeastern Scotland, the former Kingdom of Northumbria. The historical development of English can be divided into 3 stages: Old English, Medieval English, and Modern English. These three stages of language development are directly related to certain



historical events in the British past, including the Norman invasion that led to the rapid “Frenchization” of English and the political, religious, and economic development of Britain, among others [23-28].

According to historical sources, the ancient English language was called Anglo-Saxon in the VII-XI centuries and was divided into 4 dialects: Northumbrian, Mercian, Uessek and Kent. In the IX-XI centuries, the literary English language was formed based on the Welsh dialect. This series of dialects was brought to the east coast of Great Britain by the Anglo-Saxons, a Germanic tribe. The word "English" is derived from the word "Angles", and it is known that the ancestral homeland of this people was Angeln, now Schleswig-Holstein. Many words have been borrowed from Latin, the main language of the Christian Church and the European circle of thought, into Old English. After the conquest of the Vikings in the VIII and IX centuries, English adopted a part of the old Norse language. The conquest of England by the Normans in the 11th century led to a mixture of Norman French with English. That is why English is lexically and grammatically related to the Romance language group. In the twelfth and fifteenth centuries, as a result of the reduction of unstressed vowels in medieval English, verb phrases underwent many changes. By the 16th and 17th centuries, a new English language had emerged [27-31].

It is no exaggeration to say that the fourth stage in the history of English, that is, the era of modern English, has begun after the era of modern English. Although the fourth stage of language development has rhetorical disparities, it ensures that English acquires the status of a global lingua franca and that English is recognized as a new tool in the cultural, linguistic, political, and economic spheres of the modern world. English is one of the leading languages in the world in

terms of vocabulary, which has had a significant impact on its globalization. The English Oxford Dictionary, the world's largest 20-volume English dictionary published in 1989, contains 615,000 words. If this list also includes words and terms related to engineering, and science in English, the number could approach 1 million. The fact that new words and terms are entering the vocabulary of the English language from year to year expands it even more. According to the sources, the active vocabulary of English contains 200,000 words, compared to 184,000 in German and 100,000 in French. The abundance of synonyms in the language makes its lexical richness more diverse [31-37].

The fact that English is a very flexible language makes it uniquely easy to learn. For example, the order of words in a sentence, or the free adaptation of a definite ratio and a passive relation (I invited John, John was invited by me). The prevalence of English in the world can be divided into 3 important categories based on the purpose and extent of the study and use of the language [38-41]:

1. Countries whose mother tongue is the main part of the English-speaking population, including the United States (population - 323,730,000), the United Kingdom (population - 64,928,787), Canada (population - 36,000,000), Australia (population - 24 000 000) and New Zealand (population - 4 600 000). (total million). The United States has a population four times more English-speaking than the United Kingdom, and the two countries together account for 70 per cent of the world's total English-speaking users.
2. The external (broad) circle includes countries where English enters the country in the early stages of its spread for various reasons, becomes the main language used in its government institutions and educational institutions, and is



used as an important "second" language in the country's multilingual societies. More than 60 countries in the world, such as India, Singapore, and Malawi, are included in this circle (the number of users is around 300 million).

- The countries of the growing circle are those that have not historically been associated with the colonial activities of the countries of the inner circle, but at the same time recognize the international importance of the English language, creating opportunities for the spread of the language in the country.

At the top of the list are China, Japan, Israel, Greece, Poland, Russia and Ukraine. In countries within this framework, English is taught as a foreign language, and the number of such countries is growing rapidly. It should be noted that independent Uzbekistan is also a member of this circle, and the country pays special attention to the teaching of foreign languages, in particular, English, creating ample opportunities for its in-depth study among various segments of the population. Under the strong development of Great Britain between the seventeenth and twentieth

centuries and the secular influence of the United States in the twentieth century, the international prestige of the English language increased. Today, there are a total of 83 countries in the world that use English as a state language or a second official language. Of these, in 49 countries, English is the only official language, and in 34, along with English, one or more local languages are also used as official languages. The list includes major countries such as the United Kingdom, the United States, and Australia, where English is the main language of the population, India, Bangladesh, as well as small countries such as the Falkland Islands and Tuvalu. Although these countries are very small in terms of territory and small population, their historical, economic, political, and cultural development is directly related to English-speaking countries, which led to the spread and moderation of the language in these regions. rotated [43-47].

In a total of 49 countries listed below, only English is used as the state language, and the majority of the population speaks English (Table 1).

**Table 1. Countries that use only English as their official language**

#	Country	Continent	Official language	Population
1	United States	America	English	323 730
2	Nigeria	Africa	English	178 516
3	United Kingdom	Europe	English	64 308 261
4	Uganda	Africa	English	38 844
5	Ghana	Africa	English	26 442 178
6	Australia	Australia	English	24 551 000
7	Zimbabwe	Africa	English	14 600 000
8	Zambia	Africa	English	15 021 000
9	South Sudan	Africa	English	11 892 934
10	Papua, New Guinea	Australia	English	7 476 100
11	Sierra Leone	America	English	6 205 380



12	New Zealand	Australia	English	4 530 300
13	Liberia	Africa	English	3 786 764
14	Jamaica	America	English	2 705 800
15	Namibia	Africa	English	2 348 000
16	G ambition	Africa	English	1 908 954
17	Trinidad and Tobago	America	English	1 317 700
18	Mauritius	Africa	English	1 295 800
19	Fiji	Australia	English	887 027
20	Guyana	America	English	735 554
21	Solomon Islands	Australia and Oceania	English	572 865
22	The Bahamas	America	English	382 571
23	Belize	America	English	322 453
24	Barbados	America	English	286 066
25	St. Lucia	America	English	183 600
26	Guam	Europe	English	167 550
27	Kiribati	Australia and Oceania	English	103 950
28	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	America	English	109 370
29	Grenada	America	English	109 000
30	American Virgin Islands	Asia	English	106 792
31	Federated States of Micronesia	Australia and Oceania	English	112 100
32	Jersey Islands	Eurasia	English	97 857
33	Antigua and Barbuda	America	English	90 903
34	I Islands	Eurasia	English	87 780
35	Dominica	America	English	72 340
36	Bermuda Islands	America	English	65 416
37	The Cayman Islands	America	English	57 200
38	St. Kitts and Nevis	America	English	54 790
39	Northern Mariana Islands	Australia and Oceania	English	55 070
40	Marshall Islands	Australia and Oceania	English	52 722
41	Turks and Caicos		English	39 800
42	Gibraltar	Africa	English	30 000



43	The British Virgin Islands		English	28 562
44	Montserrat	Oceania	English	5135
45	Kunya Islands in St. Helena, Miraj and Tristan	Africa	English	4120
46	Falkland Islands	America	English	2800
47	Spitsbergen and Jan Maen	Europe	English	377
48	Christmas Island	Australia and Oceania	English	2072
49	Coconut Islands	Australia and Oceania	English	596

According to the table above, the countries using English as the only official language can be analyzed by continents as follows:

1. America (North and South) - 17
2. Africa - 12 ta
3. Australia (including Oceania) - 10
4. Europe - 6 ta
5. Asia - 1 ta

In the countries in the table below, along with English, one or more other local languages are also recognized as official languages, and the rate of language used by the population is very diverse. In India, for example, English is widely used in state and government affairs, and about 30% of the population can speak English. Considering that the total population of the country is 1,283,651,000 kitties, the number of English-speaking users in India alone exceeds 385,000,000. For several nations, the language used as a mother tongue is a polyethnic language. The list above shows us how widely English is used as a polyethnic language by people of different nationalities.

Spanish, one of the polyethnic languages, is spoken by more than 300 million people in more than 20 countries around the world. In addition to Spanish, Spain is the official language of several countries, including Mexico, Central America, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay. There are more than 30 million Hispanics in the United States, most of them Mexicans, as well as Cubans and Puerto Ricans. The most common variants of Spanish around the world are the Castilian and Latin American variants, with a significant phonetic difference between them. The fact that the grammatical difference between the variants is not high does not lead to significant misunderstandings in the conversation of different variant owners of the language [46-49].

In the Castilian variant the sounds [s] and [θ] are different, while in the Latin American variant only the [s] sound is pronounced [49]:

The Castilian variant is the Latin American variant

Casa - (home) - [Kasa] [Kasa]

Caza - (ov) - [ka θa] [Kasa]



In the Latin American variant, the sound [s] is not pronounced at the end of the syllable or is pronounced weakly.

As can be seen from the above examples, another characteristic of polyethnic languages is the presence of different pronunciation options in the language. Because languages used by more than one nation will have several national standard pronunciation options. The type of pronunciation of a polyethnic language that belongs to a particular nation is called the national variant. The national variant is a social-historical category that makes up a nation, along with a common territory, economy and spiritual wealth. The national language, which is the means of communication of the nation, has 2 forms: oral and written. The national variant differs from the languages of the tribe and the people. It usually serves as the only language that unites the nation. The concept of “national variant” refers to the living forms of a language, which is a separate type of language existence that contrasts with other types (s) of existence (tribal, tribal, or ethnic language) as well as other national variants (e.g., English in Canada and Australia) variant). Every nation has its language. Sometimes a nation can have more than one language: Belgians are one nation, but they speak French and Walloon. The Swiss are a single nation, but they speak German, French, Italian and Rhetoric. Conversely, several nations use the same language, especially in the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and other English-speaking countries. The formation of a national option is a long and complex process. The highest stage in the formation of the national variant is the national literary language. However, the national variant differs from the literary language in that it also includes spoken points and folk dialects.

National options are not developed, it is formed as a result of various changes due to a number of internal and external factors. The ethnic characteristics of the speakers also play an important role in the formation of national options. According to S.I. Bernstein, we only hear sounds that we can pronounce correctly. Insufficiently formed articulatory ability leads to hearing loss. As a result, the speaker does not notice errors in his pronunciation, and various forms of pronunciation emerge. The national language will have several regional and regional standards. In a certain area of the language, a form that reflects its features in oral use is called a dialect or dialect. Great dialects and dialects are called dialects. The difference between language and dialect is conditional as if it were similar to the difference between a national language and a literary language. This distinction seems to be a different view of the same language in different regions. The difference between languages and dialects is explained by the culture, psychology, customs and national characteristics of the speakers. Britain has the following regional accents of English: southern, northern, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish accents. There are 3 main accent groups in the United States: southern, western, and eastern. For certain economic, political, and cultural reasons, one of the dialects becomes the standard language of the nation. This can be seen in the transformation of the London dialect into an accepted standard pronunciation (received pronunciation). The dialects, which are territorially close to each other, are distinguished by similar features of that language. Dialects that are very distant from each other have similar symptoms to other languages. For example, the variants of English that are prevalent in several South Asian countries, particularly Singapore and Malaysia, are quite different from the British English variant and have adopted local language features.



Due to the colonial policy of Great Britain in the XVII-XIX centuries, English spread to different parts of the globe and became the official language of several countries. English is the mother tongue for several nations, so its following national variants are distinguished: British English variant, American English variant, Canadian English variant, Australian English variant, New Zealand English variant. All of these national variants also significantly reflect specific features based on the norms of the English literary language.

## CONCLUSION

Analyzing the regional variants of the English language, we came to the following conclusions:

1. The standard English language rules are based on British English.
2. The division of English into British and American variants is divided into two main variants due to the convenience of the users of the language, and not based on errors in the use or non-use of the language.
3. The standard view of English is basically in two variants: American and British English.
4. Semantic inconsistencies in the use of words in different regions and the lack of equivalent lexical units invariants lead to lexical differences;
5. Dialect-specific words are divided into three main parts:
  - a) Regional dialects
  - b) Classical dialects
  - c) The dialects used in the literature are divided.
6. Territorial variants of the English language also contain words that are unique to that region.

The teaching of English as a state language in the period when it was and is not the state language is closely connected with the development of science

and technology all over the world. It is no coincidence that every cadre who considers himself knowledgeable in any field is required to know a foreign language, especially English. The time requires that a language learner, regardless of nationality or region, knows standard English and takes into account its characteristics. Modern language changes are also changing faster than in the past due to the rapid development of science and technology. A language learner should be aware of the different aspects of English, especially British and American, to learn the local features of the language from the very beginning of language learning. In our opinion, textbooks and manuals should also include chapters that provide information about the local aspects of the English language. After all, no language consists only of grammatical rules of language, it contains various linguistic ornaments - jargons, dialects, dialectal words, phrases. As mentioned above, features in such a language have an impact on the development, enrichment, and popularity of the language and, of course, create standard language appearances later on. English, which has gained dominance around the world and is used as an official language in more than 60 countries, also has its place and importance in the future. As the demand for language consumption increases, its interregional differentiation leads to different territorial divisions.

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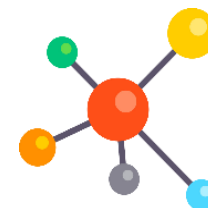




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