

haywanlar hám quslar dúnyasın názerde tutadı. Egerde shınlıqqa tiykarlansaq, pútkil dúnyanıń ańları shayır súwretlep atırǵan kóllerde bolıwı múmkin emes, al bul jurttı, geografıyalıq orındı ulıǵlaw niyetinen kelip shıqqan.

2. Anıqlanbaǵan kópliktiń ornına anıq kóplik san qollanıladı.

Qıya baǵıp meniń janımdı alıp,

Yúz mń jılwa menen shıǵar gózzallar (Ájiniyaz)

Sinekdoxa oy-pikirdi kórkemlep beriw ushın qollanılatuǵın poetikalıq qurallardıń biri esaplanadı.

Bul maqalada kórkemlew qurallarınıń qaraqalpaq xalıq qosıq qatarlarında atqaratuǵın kórkemlew xızmetine sıpatlama berip ótildi. Kórkemlew qurallarınıń sóz manisiniń awısıwına tiykarlantuǵınlıǵı, sóz mánisiniń awısıw principleri, kórkemlew qurallarınıń tiykarǵı túrleri, olardıń kórkemlew xızmetindegi ayırmashılıqlarına túsinik berildi. Maqalada ádebiyatta kórkemlew quralları bolǵan metafora, metonimiya, sinekdoxalarǵa teoriyalıq sıpatlama berildi, olardıń kórkemlew xızmeti mısallar menen tallap kórsetildi.

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THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF ENGLISH ACCENT

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Annotation: English is a global language with an incredible diversity of accents that reflect the unique cultural, historical, and social influences of the regions where it is spoken. In this article, we discuss about the different varieties of English accent.

Key words: English-speaking area, Australian English, English accents, actual words, expressions, cultures and communities.

Each English-speaking area has developed distinct pronunciation patterns, rhythmic qualities, and even characteristic word choices, which together create unique **English accents**. Accents are often recognized by differences in vowel and consonant sounds, intonation, and stress patterns, and they can vary widely within countries, regions, and even cities.

From the polished tones of **Received Pronunciation (RP)** in the UK to the melodic lilt of **Irish English** and the broad drawl of **Australian English**, each accent represents a specific way

of speaking that helps define local identity and cultural heritage. Beyond national accents, there are also notable regional distinctions, such as the **New York** and **Southern** accents in the United States, which reflect the rich diversity within a single country. Internationally, varieties of English like **Indian English**, **Singaporean English (Singlish)**, and **South African English** showcase how local languages and cultural nuances shape the way English is spoken, adding vibrant layers to the language's global tapestry.[1]

Understanding these varieties not only enriches our appreciation of English but also provides valuable insights into how languages evolve and adapt. For English learners and teachers, recognizing the diversity of English accents can enhance communication and create a more inclusive and adaptable learning environment. This exploration into the varieties of English accents reveals the complexity and adaptability of English as it continues to bridge cultures and communities across the world.[2]

In English, and indeed in any language, the two main types of variation are accent and dialect. Accent refers specifically to pronunciation – the way certain sounds are made when speaking the language. It's a phonological aspect, where different sound patterns emerge in specific words. For example, the word "bath" is pronounced differently in Standard British English (/bɑːθ/, with an "a" as in "arm") compared to Standard American English (/bæːθ/, with a longer "a" as in "at"). Even within British English, accents vary: Northern British and Scots English might pronounce "bath" as /bæθ/, while Southwestern British English might use /bæ

This type of purely sound-based variation defines an accent.[3]

Dialect, by contrast, includes variations in the actual words and expressions used, beyond just their pronunciation. For instance, summer footwear has different names in different forms of English:

- British English: flip flops
- Australian English: thongs
- New Zealand English: jandals
- South African English: plakkies

These distinctions evolve from historical influences, words borrowed from other languages, and how well they stick in a particular culture.

Varieties of English

A variety of English combines accent, dialect, and word usage, specific to a region or culture. When the distinctive features of pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar of one form of English become notably different from another, they are recognized as separate varieties of English. These varieties are still mutually intelligible but may require some clarification on specific terms between speakers. For example, an Indian English speaker may understand a speaker from Singapore or America but might occasionally need help with terms unique to each variety.

Many English varieties arise from the influence of local languages or cultural contexts. The most commonly recognized varieties include:[4]

- American English
- British English
- Australian English
- Canadian English
- Caribbean English

- Irish (Hiberno) English
- Indian English
- Singaporean English (Singlish)
- South African English
- And others, including forms influenced by Arabic, Chinese (Chinglish), Korean (Konglish), and Spanish (Spanglish).

Teaching and Learning Implications

Understanding accents, dialects, and varieties of English affects how English is taught. Should regional differences be treated as errors, or should learners be exposed to various English forms? The answer depends on the learning context and purpose. For example, the English "th" sounds /θ/ (as in "throw") and /ð/ (as in "these") require a specific tongue and breath control unfamiliar in most languages. Speakers of languages like French, Russian, Arabic, and Chinese may substitute these sounds with /s/, /z/, /d/, or /t/, making "throw" sound like /srəʊ/ or "these" like /zi/.

Yet, despite this substitution, communication is usually unaffected, as context often makes the meaning clear.

Interestingly, this variation in "th" sounds is standard in some English dialects, such as Irish and Caribbean English, where /t/ and /d/ are often used instead. Correcting such pronunciation may be less critical than focusing on other sound distinctions, like short /ɪ/ and long /i:/, which do affect clarity more directly (e.g., "sheet" vs. "sheep").[5]

The variety of English accents around the world highlights the adaptability and cultural richness of the language. Each accent – whether **British, American, Australian, Indian**, or one of the many other regional and national varieties – carries with it the history, identity, and unique linguistic influences of its speakers. Far from diminishing comprehension, this diversity adds depth to English, allowing it to serve as a bridge that connects different cultures and experiences.

For learners, teachers, and speakers alike, embracing the different accents of English fosters greater inclusivity and encourages an appreciation for language as a dynamic, evolving entity. Recognizing these differences promotes mutual understanding and helps speakers communicate across cultural boundaries with respect and adaptability. Ultimately, English is a language that belongs to the world, and its varied accents are a testament to its global reach and enduring capacity to unite people from all walks of life.

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