



THE ANALYSIS OF THE ARTICLE “MATERIALS FOR AN INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS”

Mirzayeva Ma'mura Ubaydulla qizi

Assistant at the department of Social Sciences and Languages
of Almalyk state technical institute

Abstract: *this article is devoted to the analysis of an article named “Materials for an introduction to language and linguistics”. The detailed examination of the article led the reader to choose one of the crucial subtopics and clarify it deeply with potential examples. “Language variety” is the most important aspect of communication, so it was the purpose of the reader to analyze it with details.*

Key vocabulary: *Linguistics, Language varieties, Language Identity, Dialect, Idiolect, Slang, Accent.*

When we are going to write summary concerning something (article, book, film) we try to restate the basic points of the source or a brief statement in our own words. This summary is also devoted to illustrate the most important topics of an article called “Materials for an introduction to Language and Linguistics” from Language files. It was edited by V. Mihalicek and Ch. Wilson and distributed for MA TESL students by an instructor of Language history, planning, and policy course. The article is divided into 5 subtopics according to “Language variation”. They are: “Language varieties file” 10.1, “Variation at different levels of Linguistic structure” 10.2, “Factors influencing variation: Regional and Geographic factors” 10.3, “Factors influencing variation: Social factors” 10.4 and “Language and Identity” 10.5. From my perspective and language knowledge base, I consider that “Language varieties” is the most crucial and fundamental topic which causes mostly occurring of the phenomenon- Language variation.

According to the article the term “Language variety” is considered as basic features of a language which belongs to exact language form used by a group of people. Generally speaking human’s dialect, idiolect, accents, jargon and slang in a

speech community lead language variation and there is a notion: Mutual intelligibility helps distinguish the dialect from languages (Mihalicek & Wilson, 2002). Idiolect is considered more special rather than dialect and it is defined with individuals' unique language usage while dialect is used by specific region's citizens or a social group:

For example: I talk with our friends by various speech styles (informal), habits however I talk with my teacher at university in formal way (Register).

We change our speech styles from informal to formal and the process is called "Style shift" and the formality levels are called "Register" and while using the speech features and changing habits a person's idiolect appears. In addition accent, slang and jargon helps differentiate the language varieties easily. As an example, I can write that we are learning English as students and whether we want or not we have accent (Phonological variation) during speaking and the notion "Accent" lead others differentiate us from native speakers. Furthermore, while working at any profession, we have to utilize Jargons "technical words" belongs to our job: Curriculum, Syllabus, Lesson Plan and others (in teaching field). Slangs also similar to jargons and they are common which has less formality level (for example: teenagers-teens, technological issues-tech issues) and group slangs are used among special group members.

The last crucial concepts of language varieties are "Standard dialect" and "Prestige notions". Standard dialect is sophisticated one among dialects and it is used by higher layer of society (political leaders, economists, higher class speakers and educated people) and others are known nonstandard dialects. For example; Fergana dialect's features mostly close to standard dialect in Uzbekistan. Moreover the standard dialect is considered prestigious one since it is used by prestigious group people who have position, power, wealth and education. If people adjust their home language to standard version at any place like work or school, they become bidialectal speakers.

Reference

1. Celce-Murcia. (2006). Teaching English in the context of world Englishes. Classroom applications. (Pp.67-68)
2. Kirkpatrick, A. (2007). World Englishes. (pp. 34-38)
3. Mihalicek, V & Wilson, Ch. (2002). Language Files. Materials for an introduction to language and linguistics. (pp. 409-415)
4. Wolfram, W, Adger, C.T & Christian, D. (1999). Dialects in school and communities (pp.132-141)