

ANALYZING DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO REGIONAL VARIANTS OF LITERARY ENGLISH

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Abstract: *This article introduces the analysis of various aspects of literary English regional variants, highlighting the differences and similarities between regional variants, and discussing the classification of literary variants.*

Key words: *literary English, analytical approaches, different features, language intervention.*

In our research, we aim to explore the distinctive characteristics of the literary variants of the English language and their types. We consider it necessary to reflect on the following ideas expressed by our esteemed President Shavkat Mirziyoyev regarding youth: "We consider it necessary to convey the following thoughts to our youth, who possess independent thinking, high intellectual and spiritual potential, and for them to achieve excellence and happiness, we must fully utilize the resources and opportunities of our state and society."

Therefore, we live in a time where there are ample opportunities to engage with the field of science and art. Before discussing the history of the variants of literary English, it is essential to pay attention to the language itself in terms of its history. It is known that the English language belongs to the West Germanic group of the Indo-European language family, and its history is primarily divided into three periods. These are Old English (450-1100 AD), Middle English (between 1100-1500), and Modern English (from 1500 to the present). Throughout these periods, the development of the English language was significantly influenced by other languages.

Old English: In the 5th century, Germanic tribes (Anglo-Saxons) migrated from various parts of northern-western Germany to the British Isles. These tribes were warrior tribes and later a certain group moved to the Brittany coast of France, where their descendants continued to speak in Old Celtic. Over the years, Saxons and Anglo tribes used various dialects and specific words, and their existing language is now referred to as Old English. The word "English" actually comes from Englisc, which is derived from Anglo, meaning "English," and is explained by their place names.

Currently, the English language we know is a blend of Latin and Celtic languages, as the Romans brought many new words to Britain. The words mainly entered through military soldiers and servants.

For example: win (wine), candel (candle), belt (belt), weall (wall).

However, the basic names for places like Kent, York, Dover, Cumberland, Thames, Avon, Trent, Severn were taken from Old Celtic.

Through Christianity, many religious terms also began to be introduced.

For example: church, bishop, baptism, monk, eucharist, and presbyter.

These words were borrowed from ancient Greek into Latin.

Under the influence of the Normans (also known as Vikings), many Norwegian words entered, mainly in the northern part of England.

For example: sky, egg, cake, skin, leg, window (windeye), husband, fellow, skill, anger, flat, odd, ugly, get, give, take, raise, call, die, they, their, them.

The various written sources of Old English include the most famous "BEOWOLF". This is an ancient English epic heroic poem, the author of which is unknown. However, linguistic evidence suggests that this work was written around 1000 years ago.

Middle English: During this period, England experienced the influence of the French occupation, and the ruling class brought with them French-speaking officials, leading to the use of French as the main official language of the state. English, on the other hand, was used by the lower classes, the common people. Over a span of 300 years, English underwent significant changes because it was mainly used for oral communication by the common folk and written English was not widely used. Therefore, Old English began to be used again. Various French words were incorporated into it, which enriched the language.

An example of this linguistic shift is seen in terms like "Crown, castle, court, parliament, army, mansion, gown, beauty, banquet, Art, poet, romance, duke, servant, peasant, traitor and governor." Animal names in English (cow, sheep, swine, deer) were used for everyday life and farming activities, while meat names in French (beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, venison) were used due to their association with the culinary world. One of the most popular examples of Middle English literature is Chaucer's "The Canterbury Tales", which tells the story of a group of 30 pilgrims traveling to Canterbury in England. This work provides a wealth of information about life in the 14th century.

Modern English: The emergence and development of Modern English began in 1476 when William Caxton established the first printing press at Westminster Abbey. In fact, in 1450, Johannes Gutenberg created the first printing press in Germany. However, Caxton was the first to establish a printing press in England. The Bible and similar valuable works were printed here. The creation of the printing press led to the mass production of books, making them more affordable and thus increasing interest in reading and learning. The establishment of the printing press ensured standardization in the English language.

The famous English writer William Shakespeare (1592-1616) is considered the pioneering creator of early modern English literature. Modern English can be divided into three periods: Renaissance English, Revolutionary English, and British Colonial English. During the Renaissance period, many Greek and Latin words entered the English language, and some literary works from this era are referred to as the Shakespearean era or the Elizabethan era. In the 18th century, the Revolutionary English period began introducing new words directly related to newly discovered technological advancements. Examples include words like "trains, engine, pulleys, combustion, electricity, telephone, telegraph, camera" and others.

As the British Empire expanded from the 18th to the 20th century, it spread across the globe, including present-day USA, Australia, New Zealand, India, Asia, Africa, and beyond. The influence of the empire led to the writing of various new words in English due to the diverse regions it encompassed. However, while English grammar was shaped by Anglo-Saxon influences, the language itself was influenced by Germanic languages (he, she, it).

Currently, English is spoken in five continents and its vitality has increased over four centuries. The influence of colonies on the language has been discussed with historical examples and facts. The evolution of the language in terms of grammar, vocabulary, and phonetics has also been highlighted. Although these changes have simplified the grammar rules of the language and made it more accessible to new users, they have also led to significant changes in various aspects of English language usage.

Today, English is divided into four main categories for study. These groups are related to the geographical distribution and diversification of the language. The period between the 12th and 19th centuries is sometimes referred to as the expansion period of the English language, known as the Victorian era in linguistic terms. Even among the people, the glory of Britain's empire never fades away, indicating its enduring legacy.

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