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## АНГЛИЙСКИЙ КАК МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Возникновение необходимости изучения английского языка как языка международного общения указывает на сложность его восприятия различными странами. Целью данной работы является стремление показать, насколько своеобразие культуры влияет на проявление лингвистических особенностей одного и того же языка.

How did the World English develop? How do the varieties of English differ? Is there any form of English that is 'better' than the others? The geographical spread of English is unique among the languages of the world, throughout history. Countries using English as either a first or a second language are located on all five continents. In a language as in life there are optimists and pessimists. The optimists revel in the new, the pessimists feel threatened by every addition that takes them further away from the secure ground of their own personal lexicon.

The influence of English as the dominant language has increased exponentially with better communications and transport. Access to radio, videos and television has been extended across the globe including the most remote areas. This has increased exposure to English language and worldwide English-speaking culture. Consequently, English has a wider daily use and, as an example, teenagers in those remote communities adopt rock music and fashions much the same as elsewhere in the world. Speaking about different varieties of the English language it is necessary to mention:

- African-American

This linguistic variety is commonly referred to as Black English (BE), African-American English arose from a pidgin slang that was created among slaves from various linguistic backgrounds, primarily from West Africa.

- American Indian English

The term American Indian English refers to a number of varieties of English that are spoken by indigenous communities throughout North America.

Officially English has a status of an assistant language, but in fact it is the most important language of India. After Hindi it is the most commonly spoken language in India and probably the most read and written language in India. Indians who know English will always try to show that they know English. English symbolizes in Indian's minds better education, better culture and higher intellect. E.g.: *hotel* (eating house), *cent percent* (100 percent)"

- British English

The size of the British Isles often leads people to assume that the language spoken in its countries of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland is somewhat homogeneous and at first time visitors are often surprised to find that they have difficulty in understanding the accents and dialects of certain regions. Accents are clues to where people were born and where they grew up.

It is common in Britain for people who display particularly thick accents to be labeled by terms such as "Geordie", "Cockney", "Jock" or "Scouse."

- Canadian English

One way of characterizing Canadian English is as a hybrid of British and American English. It would certainly seem that way to the initiate: Canadians drive *trucks*, not *lorries*, but a Canadian who is *pissed* is *intoxicated*, and *not* (necessarily) *angry*. Canadians use British spellings like

*labour, colour, and cheque*, but American spellings like *plow, draft, and program*. The most vivid examples of Canadian English are:

*Brown bread*: when you order a toast, you can get a white toast or a brown toast. A brown toast doesn't mean "really toasted." It means *whole-wheat bread*. And as for a click, it's Canadian slang for *kilometer*. "I drove 50 clicks last week." "Eh?" is a famous Canadian way of ending sentences. Save this for quotations and for instances when you are playing up the Canadian identity of something. (In case you were wondering, it usually means "don't you think?")

- American English

American and British English are dialects of English which have a recognized standard form. *Mean*: (American English – *angry, bad humored*, British English – *not generous, tight fisted*). *Rubber*: (American English – *condom*, British English – *tool used to erase pencil markings*).

It is often heard in the USA: "We (British and Americans) are two countries separated by a common language."

- Australian English

Australian English also incorporates several uniquely Australian terms, such as *outback* to refer to remote regional areas, *walkabout* to refer to a long journey of uncertain length and *bush* to refer to native forested areas, but also to regional areas as well. *Fair dinkum* can mean *are you telling me the truth?*, or *this is the truth!*, or even *this is ridiculous!* depending on context. Why is it then that English-speaking visitors to Australia have enormous trouble understanding Australians even after they have attuned their ears to the twang and the blending of words and consonants that form the Aussie accent? Australians speak fast, slurring. Thus beware of 'Wadincha?' meaning 'why didn't you?'

- Caribbean English

In Anguilla you quickly learn what *above* and *below* mean. If you don't, you will be totally confused. When you ask for someone and the answer in a one-story building is "She in the room above", look to the *East*, not Up. And below means toward the *West* End. Greeting like "How do you do?" » reply "*alright*" or "*okay*".

- Singapore English (Singlish)

*Friend* -- can be used as a verb. Eg. I won't *friend* you any more. Don't be shy." For emphasis, say "Don'ch *shy-shy*."

By using different dialects of English for both international communication and for the local use, geographically distant countries are getting closer, as international contacts are visibly strengthened and culture's interosculation is occurring faster than ever.