

WHAT IS AN IMPORTANCE OF ACCENT? DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AMERICAN AND BRITISH ACCENT.

Author: Ashurova Gulbeka Alisher qizi

Annotation

This article investigates the general concept of accent. In addition, it shows how important the accent is in the process of speaking and how much attention should be paid for using it correctly. Moreover, it also acquires knowledge of the general information about American and British accents and the differences between them.

Key words: accent, importance, history, syndrome, dialect, distinction, evolution.

Аннотация

В этой статье исследуется общая концепция акцента. Кроме того, показано, насколько важен акцент в речевом процессе и сколько внимания следует уделять правильному его использованию. Он также предоставит общую информацию об американском и британском акцентах и различиях между ними.

Ключевые слова: акцент, значение, история, синдром, диалект, различие, эволюция.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola aksentning umumiy tushunchasini o'rganadi. Bundan tashqari, nutq jarayonida urg'u qanchalik muhim ekanligi va uni to'g'ri qo'llashga qanchalik e'tibor berish kerakligini ko'rsatib beradi. Shuningdek, u Amerika va Britaniya aksentlari va ular orasidagi farqlar haqida umumiy ma'lumot beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: urg'u, ma'no, tarix, sindrom, sheva, farq, evolyutsiya.

Accent is a way of speaking characteristic of a certain group of people, especially inhabitants of a local or regional area. According to the sociolinguist's definition an accent is "a manner of pronunciation peculiar to a particular individual, location, or nation. While we are talking, accent play a vital role. Because, accents can break the ice. Sometimes the conversation may get stuffed without a little change of pace. An accent can be just that. It can break the ice and make the conversation more interesting. No matter the accent, if you are understandable enough you can make it work. So scientists say that "having an accent can act as your identity and of the place you come from. It helps you stand out among the crowd. If used correctly, it can help you gain your place. Not only that, an accent helps stress on what you speak.

People from different places are associated with distinct characteristics and as a result, the accents they use are also associated with those characteristics. Speakers of SSBE are thought of highly as they are seen as being professional, successful, and

wealthy. People who speak with strong urban dialects are often considered to have lower status because of a historical reputation of those areas for higher crime rates, unemployment, and industrialization. However, people from other countries have not grown up around these specific cultural stereotypes and have not developed these perceptions. As a result, they do not associate those characteristics with the accent and so they rate speakers differently. In addition, our own experiences impact our attitudes. If we have a negative or positive experience of someone from a particular town or city, we subconsciously connect those good or bad feelings with certain features, such as their accent. When we later hear that accent, this can trigger those feelings and make us attribute them to anyone who talks in that way. So next time you find yourself having a strong reaction to the way that someone speaks, try to remember that what you think is ugly and nasal may be someone else's lilting and beautiful.

It's best to think of an accent as a distinct, systematic, rule-governed way of speaking, including sound features such as intonation, stress and pronunciation. Accent is not a synonym for dialect, but it's related. Dialect is an umbrella term for the way a community pronounces words (phonology), creates words (morphology), and orders words (syntax). Accent is the phonological part of a dialect. For example, when it comes to the Boston dialect, a key feature of its accent is r-deletion, or r-dropping. This occurs most frequently after certain vowels, so that a phrase like "far apart" could be pronounced like "fah apaht," with the "r" sound vocalizing, or turning into a vowel. This results in a longer vowel pronunciation in each word.

Many people believe that there is a single standard way of speaking in each country, and that this perceived standard is inherently the best form of speech. However, linguists often point out that the concept of a standard accent is better understood as an idealization rather than a reality. In other words, no one speaks "standard English"; rather, it is an imagined way of using language that exists only in grammar and style books. One reason linguists agree there is no one true standard is that, through the years, there have been multiple supposed standards, such as Received Pronunciation in the U.K. and Network Standard in the U.S. – think of a newsreader's cadence in a 1950s BBC newsreel, or Kent Brockman's on "The Simpsons." The idea of a standard changes over time and place. There has never been a single standard that's been fully agreed upon – and broadcast outlets across the spectrum have never consistently held to those standards anyway.

Many people are afraid of losing their accent, because language is closely related to identity. But when considering the relationship between language and identity, genuine concerns about dialect loss must be distinguished from more irrational fears about language change.

More broadly, the global spread of American English and its economic and social consequences can lead to the loss of local identities, traditions, and languages.

There are similar concerns about the loss of regional accents in the US. Linguists argue that dialect death should be taken seriously. This leads to the loss of different cultures and intellectual traditions. Because language is so important to identity, some communities around the world have made deliberate efforts to revive dying dialects, such as the Valdres rural dialect of Norwegian. The variety has been revived thanks to a dialect popularity contest held by a radio network in Norway. Similarly, efforts have been made in the US to revive distinct dialects of indigenous languages, such as Skiri and Southern Band dialects of Pawnee in Oklahoma, and to adopt varieties such as African, American English. While successes in language revitalization and preservation can be applauded, all forms of language change must be resisted. There is a difference between strong social and economic forces that force a person's accent to change, and natural language change as a result of the regular interaction of people from different nations and regions. Changing demographics of the region raises the question of whether the accent has truly disappeared, whether it has changed, or whether it has persisted along with many other accents that are new to the region. Harmonizing each other's accent, making slight changes in our speech and sometimes adopting each other's accent features. Over time, these shifts will normalize and new accent features may appear. Linguistic accommodation enables better communication between individuals and groups from different geographical locations and different spaces and cultures – something to be celebrated and not automatically feared.

Whether consciously or not, people at least control their speech when they move home. But a brain injury or stroke can rarely cause FOREIGN ACCENT SYNDROME (FAS). This syndrome results from physical changes beyond the speaker's control. Certain areas of the brain are involved in the production and perception of language, and we also have brain areas that control the motor aspects of speech. If they are damaged, speakers may lose the ability to speak altogether or have changes in the expression of sounds, because the motor zone sends different instructions to the vocal organs. In an extreme example recently published in The Metro, a woman named Abby France from Texas, USA, described how she woke up after surgery with foreign accent syndrome. French claims that he heard Russian, Ukrainian or Australian voices at the same time. Listeners guess the accent that the altered speech most closely resembles. In some cases, listeners may discriminate against a person with FAS as a foreigner, which shows how our speech can affect how others treat us. It is not surprising that many people unconsciously protect themselves by adapting their speech to those around them.

But such accent evolution is nothing to worry about. For example, hearing a stereotypical "foreign accent" can make people immediately think that person is uneducated, unintelligible, or untrustworthy. Such prejudices appear early in life. In a

2009 study, five-year-old children preferred to be friends with native speakers rather than children who spoke a foreign language or had an accent.

Unless you are a natural master of impressions, there is no easy way to properly do an accent that is not native to you. Research shows that migrant parents who have to speak to their children in languages other than their mother tongue feel less secure in their role as parents. But if they feel supported in using their first language, they feel more confident as parents, which in turn has a positive impact on the children's well-being. We found that migrant parents who are raising their children in several languages are happy to pass on their culture to their children and feel that they have given them an advantage in life. They also feel that their children are more connected to their extended family.

Here are some ways to help your children retain their native language and accent:

- Check your local library or Borrow Box for books or audiobooks in different languages;
- Connect with other multilingual families on social media for virtual or in-person play dates;
- Schedule video chats with grandparents and extended family members. Encourage them to talk to your child in their own language;
- Find out if your child's preschool has a new language program or check out Little Multilingual Minds. If your child is older, encourage him to learn a language in elementary or middle school. It's never too late.

American and British accent... This is one of the common topics for linguists. Let's go back in past to explore the origins of both languages. British English, as the name suggests, originated in Great Britain and was brought to America by English colonists. However, as the language developed separately in both regions, differences in vocabulary and grammar began to appear.

The American accent was thus a dialect leveling of a number of different British dialects. In addition to that, though, was the influence of people from all over the world. The Dutch, for example, had already settled in New York — or, before that, New Amsterdam — and so they too contributed to the new American sound.

The UK has the highest accent diversity in the English-speaking world. From 'traditional' accents such as Brummie, Cockney, Geordie or Scouse to newer accents such as Estuary English, British Asian English and General Northern English, accents in the UK vary greatly depending on where people come from, their age and current occupations. reflecting differences in their family's social class background.

Over time, these different settlements gave rise to distinct dialects of Old English (Northumbrian, Mercian, Kentish and West Saxon), which in turn gave rise to the various accents of British English. Over the past 1,500 years, British accents have

continued to evolve under the influence of large-scale migration and social change, not to mention the promotion of "standard" accents since the 17th century.

All English accents are British accents, but not all British accents are English accents. English accents are a subset of British accents. In fact, any collection of things that might be British and/or English would follow that. England is a part of Britain.

The true, original English accent would be the British accent, as English was first spoken in England before it spread to other parts of the world, including America. However, both American and British accents have evolved over time, leading to various regional accents within each country.

American and British English have many similarities because they both come from the same language and share a common linguistic heritage. However, there are important differences that can affect communication, especially in terms of vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation and spelling.

The first is isolation; early colonists had only sporadic contact with the mother country. The second is exposure to other languages, and the colonists came into contact with Native American languages, mariners' Indian English pidgin and other settlers, who spoke Dutch, Swedish, French and Spanish.

The main difference between British English and American English is in pronunciation. Some words are also different in each variety of English.

Americans tend to pronounce words with more emphasis on the vowels, while the British accent is characterized by the way they emphasize consonants. British English is often characterized by the way speakers emphasize consonants and the way they pronounce vowels. British English tends to use more intonation in speech.

British English words ending in 'our' usually end in 'or' in American English:

BRITISH	US
Colour	color
Flavour	flavor
Humour	humor
Labour	labor
Neighbour	neighbor

Verbs in British English that can be spelled with either 'ize' or 'ise' at the end are always spelled with 'ize' at the end in American English:

BRITISH	US
Apologize or apologise	Apologize
Organize or organise	Organize
Recognize or recognise	Recognize

Verbs in British English that end in 'yse' are always spelled 'yze' in American English:

BRITISH	US
---------	----

Analyse

Analyze

Breathalyse

Breathalyze

Paralyse

Paralyze

And there are also a few differences in the way they use grammar. In contrast, collective nouns can be either singular or plural in British English, although the plural form is most often used (e.g. The band are playing). The British are also more likely to use formal speech, such as 'shall', whereas Americans favour the

The British accent has long been considered one of the most attractive accents in the world. According to a recent survey of 37,000 people from 30 countries, the British brogue is the most attractive language in the world, with a total vote of 25%.

Having an accent can act as your personality and where you come from. This will help you stand out from the crowd. Used correctly, it can help you get your place. Not only that, accent helps you emphasize what you are saying. Therefore, it is necessary to always try to use accents correctly. Also, it should not be confused with other language accents. Then it will be a respect for the language that you speak. And also your speech will attract everyone with its beauty.

References:

1. Coonin, A.V. (1972). The phraseology of modern English. Moscow: Moscow Publishing House. [6]
2. Edda Sh. Jan H.R. (2021). How to do accents. London: Bloomsbury Publishing. [1]
3. Barron.(2018). American accent training. Spain: Barrons Educational Services. [4]
4. babble.com
5. accentbiasbritain.org
6. learnenglish.britishcouncil.org
7. Paul M. (2020). Accents & Dialects for stage and screen. Great Britain: Paul Meier Dialect Services.