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REGIONAL AND SOCIAL DIALECTS

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***Annotation.** The article discusses the social and linguistic aspects of teaching English through the achievements of the world scientific community in the era of globalization. There is also talk of the importance of teaching English today.*

***Keywords.** Science, language, foreign language, linguo-philosophical, social, aspect, integration.*

The attention paid to the issue of language in our country, in particular, the efforts to raise the prestige and prestige of the state language, and the efforts to preserve our mother tongue, are in essence aimed at realizing the unfulfilled dreams of our enlightened grandfathers. It is incomparable in terms of practical actions. It is known to everyone that in the process of integration into the world community, at the time of bold and active entry into the world market, the need for knowledge of foreign languages naturally increases. Therefore, today, the criteria of all-round maturity of a specialist in the field require that he should know not one, but several foreign languages in addition to his native language. The meeting of video selectors held on May 6, 2021 under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev was dedicated to this urgent issue. "It's time to establish a new system for teaching foreign languages in our country, which will be a solid foundation for the future. Since we have set ourselves the goal of building a competitive country, from now on, graduates of schools,

lyceums, colleges and universities must be fluent in at least 2 foreign languages. This strict requirement should become the main criterion for the activity of the head of every educational institution" [1], he insists.. A quarter of the world speaks English and uses it as a means of communication. English is a millennial language and is now the most spoken and used language in the world. The spread of this language to such a large extent was caused by human and social movements, demands and needs. Therefore, it is natural that this language has become popular. As the demand for language learning grows, so does the number of language users. The more a language spreads, the more it develops and diverges between regions and regions, and leads to its division into variants. This, in turn, causes the same language to have different rules of appearance and usage. Today, modern linguists distinguish the English language into 3 forms, which are the standard form of English, literary variants of English, and local dialects. Also, linguists are conducting a lot of research in this field, noting that various problems arise and may arise due to regional language differences in the process of learning and teaching literary English. In recent years, the term "local standards" (local standards) has been used in the scientific literature in relation to the variants of the English language used in countries such as India, Singapore, South Africa, Nigeria, and Jamaica [2]. The explanation of this term is very simple: the variants that have appeared in different countries correspond to the British English variant grammatically and orthographically, but differ in pronunciation and communication rules. Some scientists are in favor of separating regional and social variants, paying special attention to geographical and social indicators when grouping language variants. The spread of English in different parts of the world happened for different reasons and purposes. Ganisher Rakhimov, professor, doctor of philological sciences, said that he used the term "postcolonial variants" a few years ago[2]. E. Schneider considers the creation of options as a business event. It is true that the development of options is an evolutionary process, because this process goes hand in hand with socio-cultural events. However, it is doubtful that the economic stages will take place uniformly and in the same form in all

cases of variation. To justify our opinion, we would like to quote the stages of development listed by E. Schneider: "foundation", "exonormative stabilization", "localization" (nativation), "endonormative stabilization", "differentiation") etc[2]. Although the above-mentioned gradual stages are characteristic of the development of English language variants, they do not reflect all cases of the spread of this language around the world. If we observe them carefully, we will see that it is mainly about cases of recognition of English as a first or mother tongue, and only in some cases comments are made on its acceptance as a second (official) language. However, the spread of English throughout the world is not limited to the above cases. Today, millions of citizens in different countries of the world study this language as a foreign language, use it in official and scientific communication processes, publish newspapers and magazines, and make translations. Basic variants of the English language. 3 different types of English are studied: standard English, regional variants and local dialects. Standard English is the literary form of the language recognized and accepted by all English-speaking countries and the world. Standard English can be seen in examples of fiction, mass media, journalism, education, and other areas of society. Regional variants of the English language are regionally selected and widely used forms of the norms of this language. These can vary depending on the culture and distribution of the population of the place. For example, in the territory of the United Kingdom there are British, Scottish, and Irish forms of English, but in the regions outside the British Isles there are American English, Canadian English, New Zealand English, South African, Australian and Indian English [2]. These are multiple forms of the same language used for communication. Their structural features are the same, especially morphological, syntactic, word construction and phonetic composition. British English is the foundation of Standard English, and pronunciation rules are accepted as the basis for education and standards around the world. Local dialects are mainly characteristic of oral speech, they are not related to the standards of the literary language and are only a form of language that enriches the communication of the people of a certain region. Teaching

English is very important nowadays. It is better to start teaching the language from an early age. However, in order to learn a language, you must first have some understanding of the language in your native language. A 6-7-year-old child does not yet have a sufficient understanding of his native language, and during these periods, only the simplest words are taught, i.e., vocabulary is developed. A young child memorizes and tries to repeat a word by imitating the English pronunciation rules of the teacher[4]. Because language is not only a learning process, but it is acquired. Because no one is born knowing a language from the mother's womb, but under the influence of the environment, with the language he hears, his mind opens up and his language develops. That's why the first ways to learn a language are to listen, repeat, and communicate with dialogues of small speech units. The English language teaching methodology has a long history, in which a number of language teaching methods were created by linguists and Methodist scientists. Currently, 16 methods with scientific and practical basis are recognized in foreign language teaching methodology [4]. These methods are named in connection with the educational goals or by the name of the scientist who developed this method: grammar-translation, textual-translation, oral method, correct method, conscious-comparison, intensive method, communicative, etc. methods are named taking into account the educational goals. G. Lozanov, Ch. Methods such as Friz, R. Lado, H. Palmer, M. West, Francois Guen, G.A. Kitaygorodskaya are named after the people who developed these methods and provided scientific and practical reasons for them. The emergence of this or that method is connected with reasons of social, political, scientific, economic, cultural importance. Nowadays, the English language has reached the highest points in its development and is being renewed and enriched along with the innovations in society. According to the latest data, the English language is expanding by 8,500 words per year, and these changes are certainly taking place under the influence of various processes. However, this indicator was 1000 words per year at the beginning of the 20th century [3]. The teaching of the English language in times when the standard version is the state language and when it is not is closely related to the development of science and

technology throughout the world. It is not for nothing that every staff who considers himself knowledgeable in any field is required to know a foreign language, especially English. It is a requirement of the time for a language learner to know the standard English language, taking into account its features, regardless of the nationality and region. Compared to the past, language changes are changing rapidly due to the rapid development of science and technology. A language learner should be aware of the local characteristics of the language from the early stages of language learning, especially the differences between British and American English. As we mentioned above, language features have an impact on the development, enrichment and popularization of the language and, of course, later form standard language expressions. English, which is used as an official language in more than 60 countries worldwide, has its place and importance for the future.

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