American Journal of Science and Learning for Development

ISSN 2835-2157 Volume 2 | No 5 | May -2023



"English as a Mother Tongue"

¹ Rahmatov Bekzod O'ktam o'g'li, ² Alisherova Dilshoda Azizxon qizi

¹ Teacher of Uzbekistan State World Languages university

² Uzbekistan State World Languages university student

Abstract: This article talks about the teaching of English as a mother tongue, which has become a world language in the era of globalization.

Keywords: "Local Standard", ESL, EFL, India, Singapore, South Africa, Nigeria, Jamaica, Grammatical, Nongrammatical.

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 this extent was caused by the movement, demand and need of people and society. 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" has been used in scientific literature to refer to English variants used in countries such as India, Singapore, South Africa, Nigeria, and Jamaica.

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. 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. No matter what nationality or region a language learner is from, it is a requirement of the time to know the Standard English language and use it, taking into account its features.

In recent years, the use of English in ESL and EFL areas has grown rapidly. Many countries like Australia, Belize, Canada, Jamaica, the United Kingdom, and the United States have English as their first language (ENL).In many ENL countries, English is spoken as a second language in other countries, such as Fiji, Ghana, India, Singapore, and Zimbabwe. English as (ESL) is used. In these countries, the language was imported during the colonial period, but there are no large numbers of English speakers. Types of ENL "English varies considerably from one ENL area to another, usually within heavily populated countries such as the US and UK, which can cause agreement problems, as travelers well know. For example, England visitors to London, and vice versa, such as most local



people (Cockney and near-Cockney speakers) and Scotland, there are significant differences between grammar and vocabulary, and most people speak Scottish and English in the US African-American (or black) English There are huge differences between what is spoken and what is sometimes called 'English.'... So it is dangerous to classify the so-called ENL area and leave it there, because there can be no guarantee that this area will not be uncomfortable to communicate in English.

Standards of English Standard English is generally regarded as 'correct' and 'grammatical', while non-standard dialects are regarded as 'incorrect' and 'ungrammatical' because the speaker or ancestors spoke English as a mother tongue. Whether or not it is spoken as a language. The fact that Singapore has a "Speak Good English" movement and that Singapore does not have a very informal type of communication commonly known as Singlish in Singapore that has no parallel in India are standard colonizing conditions, not in India. It's not.

Interdialectal communication tends to accelerate phonological change, and new social norms can easily change the acceptability of previously stigmatized utterances: therefore, innovations in ENL communities should be expected in general, whereas real societies are characterized by interference phenomena and experiences. Can lead to few cases and therefore present news (of various kinds) - unless these local characteristics are criticized as being suspicious of external standards, as educated speech in the south of England would say. The ranking of the level of knowledge of the English language in the countries of the world has been announced. The rating compiled by Education First is based on the results of a test conducted among 2.2 million people in 100 countries. In the rating, the level of English proficiency in the countries is divided into five levels: very high, high, medium, low and very low. In the rating, Uzbekistan was included among the countries with a very low level of knowledge of the English language and took 88th place. The Netherlands is on the first place. Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Austria, Portugal, Germany, Belgium, Singapore entered the first ten. The last 100th place was taken by Tajikistan. Above it are Kyrgyzstan, Saudi Arabia, Oman and Iraq.

References.

- 1. Durkin, Philip. Global English. Oxford English Dictionary, 2007.
- Yurchenko V. S. Philosophy of language and philosophy of language. Lingvophilosophical essay. Series: Istoriya lingvofilosofskoi mysli. Author's collection. - M.: Izdatelstvo: LKI, 2008. -368 p.
- Shodiev R. T., Kushakova N. FILOSOFSKIE KONTSEPTSII SOOTNOSHENYA YAZYKA I MISHLENIYa //FILOSOFISYA V SOVREMENNOM MIRE. - 2017. - S. 261-267. 4. Alikulov, X., Hakkulov, N. Q. Spiritual maturity and philosophical thinking dependence of development // ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science 04(84) 2020. Pages: 164-167.
- 4. Hakkulov, Nabijon Kahramonovich (2020) "INTERNATIONAL TOLERANCE IN THE EDUCATIONAL VIEWS OF SIDDIKI-AJZI," Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University: Vol. 2:Iss. 10, Article 46. Available at: https://uzjournals.edu.uz/namdu/vol2/iss10/46
- 5. Alikulov H., Hakkulov N. Q. DUKHOVNAYa ZRELOST I FILOSOFSKOE MYSHLENIE ZAVISIMOST RAZVITIYa //Theoretical & Applied Science. 2020. No. 4. S. 164-167.
- 6. Burkhanova M. B. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AND WOMEN IN SOCIETY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY: (BASED ON THE VIEWS OF ABDURAUF FITRAT) //Theoretical & Applied Science. 2021. no. 4. S. 352-354.
- 7. Burkhanova M. B. VZGLYaDY ABDURAUF FITRATA O SEMEINYH OTNOSHENIYAH I JENSHCHIN //Mirovaya nauka. 2021. No. 1. S. 62-65.

