

TEACHING ENGLISH WITH INTERACTIVE TECHNIQUES AS A SECOND LANGUAGE TO YOUNG LEARNERS

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Abstract: This article provides essential information about the language, the literary language, the dialect and the distinction between them. Whether you speak dialect or literary, its benefits or drawbacks, which is more important, and answers to some questions that people have been asking themselves for a long time.

Key words: dialect, language, a literary language, linguists, issue, difference, importance, place, importance, scope of consumption, culture, history.

We've all heard phrases like 'Don't talk in your dialect,' 'Talk in literary language,' and 'I don't speak your dialect.' We've also heard the phrase 'understand me in literary language.' In our everyday lives, we may have a few queries about what dialect is and what literary language is, or what's the difference between the two? Let me break it down for you.

- a literary language is a true version of language;
- dialects that are almost the same with a literary language are more preferable;
- dialect must not be spoken everywhere.

In addition, the people who speak in their dialect are ignored by literary speakers. Before seeing the difference between dialect and language, it is better to find answers to these question that 'What is a language?' or 'What is a literary language?'

A language is a set of sounds and written symbols that are used by people in a certain area for writing or speaking. People express their opinions through grammar and vocabulary. Today, most linguists consider language to be a social phenomenon. In other words, a particular language is formed within specific boundaries, and the difference between it and the dialects surrounding it is not biological but political.

Dialects are sometimes referred to as a subset or a type of language. In general, dialects can be defined as a version of a particular language spoken by a particular

population in a particular place or by a particular group of people. If the general language is the 'parent' language, then dialects are the 'child' language. A dialect is a social or geographical variation of a language. It differs from the official language in terms of vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. Many dialects diverge from the official language form.

Because of this, some countries consider a set of dialects that differ from each other and become mutually unintelligible to be one language, while others consider identical languages to be different languages. This led to the development of the term 'language-dialect' in linguistics. In linguistics, there is no clear dividing line between language and dialect. There are no accepted scientific criteria. Here are some examples:

- China has dozens of related but mutually unintelligible languages, however most of them are dialects of Chinese;

- In the Ryukyu Islands of Japan, there are languages related to Japanese, however incomprehensible to Japanese. Japanese scientists call them a dialect of the Japanese language, but world scientists consider them a separate language.

- Romanian and Moldavian languages have no difference, but they are separate language.

Thus, language and dialect are not distinguished in linguistics. Considerations have been made to regulate the terminology in the scientific issue:

- The type of speech with a written literary standard is referred to as 'language';
- A language that lacks writing is referred to as dialectal continuum;
- An 'idiom' is a form of speech that uses a hazy dialect or language.

Consequently, a written norm is necessary for a language to exist. But the spoken language and the written standard can differ greatly. For this, first of all, we need to understand the functions of literary language and the decide which version of the language should be accepted as 'correct'.

What is the purpose of literary language? The primary purpose of literary language is written language. In some cases, a verbal version may be developed. However, this is not always the case. The primary purpose of written language is to serve the interests of the people. The development of literary language is based on dialects, depending on their function. The elements of the dialect and the literary form are combined to form a universal language. This is an artificial construct created for the purpose of serving society. It should not be regarded as 'right'. Language is contingent and has a role.

However, if we understand the conditional nature of literary language, we'll approach it with a little more leeway. Of course, the rules of spelling must be followed. But if the written language doesn't change, it hardens and dissolves into the spoken language. That's why sometimes it's necessary to adapt literary language to dialects. So, instead of dialects adapting literary language, it should be the other way around. Since

dialects are the living form of the language and the main source of the language, it only makes sense that it's the dialect. We pay so much attention to literary language that sometimes we forget about dialects. In reality, both literary and dialects should have their place in society. Dialects preserve historical memory, cultural identity and vocabulary.

Another issue is that both dialect and literary language have their own place, importance, and scope of consumption. None of them can be given up.

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