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FEATURES OF SPEECH FORMS OF ADDRESS IN ENGLISH DISCOURSE IN COMPARISON

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Annotaion
Language is a complex social phenomenon; it exists in the human society, in the real everyday practice of people belonging to different social, professional and territorial strata of society, and is therefore characterized by certain variability in the scope of this community.

Keywords: pneumatic-mechanical, basis of speech sounds, words and sentences

Introduction

Variability in the phonetic system of language the location of the members of speech and the pneumatic-mechanical basis of speech sounds, the systematic relationship of sound units and their location in words and sentences, the differences between the styles of speech and, finally, the presence of dialectal and social differences in the phonetic system of the language is the main part of this science. A distinctive feature of phonetic variability is that the prevalence of options permitted by the norm, compared to other levels, is associated with the territorial and social characteristics of the speaker. Each person has specific features of pronunciation, which he gives different information about the past and present of this person: where he was born and how he grew up, sex and age, where he moved during his life, what information he received and what he did and even at the moment, that's how he feels. A person knows the presence of any accent when he meets a newcomer or when he himself changes his place of residence. Sooner or later, depending on the ability to adapt to new life circumstances, people begin to accept the accepted norm of pronunciation in a certain speech community. In other words, people talk like those who communicate with them or who want to introduce themselves to them. Modern sociolinguistic studies show that the phonetic side of speech is most strongly influenced by such social features as:
1) Territorial,
2) Age,
3) Social status,
4) Information, etc., in the following order. It should be added that the processes of territorial dialects and socialization of demographic groups, which are currently taking place in society, in "pure" form, give grounds not to talk about the regional or social types of pronunciation, but about the socio-territorial types of pronunciation. The

features of pronunciation of each person arise as a result of a complex interaction of factors of territorial, stratification and situation variability.

The problem of territorial and social interaction in the pronunciation features of Russian speech in English speech of each state has been at the center of research of American and foreign linguists for several decades. If at first the attention of specialists was focused on the study of local, mainly rural dialects, which were considered in the historical-geographical plane, more and more recent studies have focused on the social differentiation of American dialects, mainly urban, in which phonological changes are felt.

Historically, the American version of the English language is characterized by a relatively equal presence of several pronunciation norms - Northern, Midland, Southern and Western-in contrast to English. At the same time, as evidenced by a fairly large number of factual materials, the similarity of the phonetic features of these regions outweigh the distinguishing features, which makes it possible to talk about systems with similarities and partial differences in regional types of American pronunciation. According to many researchers, the greatest conflict between the types of pronunciation is formed by the dialects of the North and South, the Midlands, the northern and southern pronunciation features are characterized by a mixture of northern and southern features, which can serve as the basis for the assumption of slowness in the duration of speech along the North. South. However, it would be wrong to draw such conclusions only on the basis of the data at the segment level, since a comprehensive study of speech implies the consideration of the prosodic features of tone, dynamics, tempo and tembr, which can serve as indicators of the territorial affiliation of the speaker in the results of the study of the territorial variability of the American dialectology and sociolinguistics have covered a wide range of materials on the regional types of pronunciation in terms of segmentation composition, while the variability of English-language prose in the US remains virtually unexplored. There are several works that mention the presence of regional features of the prose design of speech, but they have a descriptive character.

Local researchers have made concerted efforts to characterize the prosodic features called "common American English," but until recently, regional standards prosodic has remained out of the research interests of phonetics. Those mentioned above determined the choice of the subject of this study - the prosodic features of the speech of the American version of the English language due to the territorial affiliation of the speakers. Prosody is regarded as a system that includes the following components: speech tones, phraseological stress, tempo, rhythm and timbre.

The purpose of this study is to investigate four regional pronunciation types of American English: Northern, Northern and Southern, Southern.

The relevance of this study is determined by the fact that this issue has not been studied practically in linguistics, as well as the importance of studying the territorial variability of the English speech prosody in the US, taking into account the socio-

demographic factors of the linguistic environment that leave a mark in the nature of linguistic perceptions.

The main purpose of the study is to investigate the variability of the duration prosody of speech due to the regional characteristics of the speaker, as well as to create a set of diagnostic prosodic properties for each region and primarily for the North and South. The study of the main trends in the formation and development of American dialects, as well as their regional and social boundaries; to identify the main prosodic features of the four regional types of pronunciation based on the analysis of melodic, dynamic and temporal characteristics of speech;

Prosodic features of the northern and southern regions consider the possibility of gradual (smooth) construction of American regional pronunciation types along the north-south axis, which have intermediate indicators between the dependent characteristics of the North and South; the study of the nature of the impact of social environmental factors (historical, geographic, stratification) on the prozodic implementation of speech; the establishment of interrelation between the

The theoretical basis of the study is the thesis that the speech of a person is the result of a complex interaction of the variability of territorial and stratification factors, as well as the territorial nature of social dialects. The main hypothesis of this experimental-phonetic study is that the prosodic properties of tone, dynamics and tempo, along with the characteristic pronunciation of vowels, can serve as a means of determining the population of speech in the North and south of the United States.

The protection includes the following rules: prosody is an indicator of the territorial affiliation of the speaker, as well as a number of social phenomena: demographic characteristics of age and gender, social status, level of knowledge, the essence of professional activity, etc.; melodic, dynamic and temporal characteristics of speech are phonetic parameters that belong to the territory and society, and can serve to diagnose the speech;

The article discusses the link between the segment and super-segment level data of regional speech analysis in the United States of America. The study used the results of recent studies in the field of American dialectology conducted on the materials of systematic variation of vowel sounds in the speech of the inhabitants of different regions of the United States in the formation of the phonological Atlas of North America. The theoretical significance of this dissertation study lies in the development of issues of the formation and development of regional types of pronunciation in the United States, taking into account the historical, geographical and socio-economic conditions that influenced the processes of phonological changes in vowels and consonants and the prosodic Organization of speech.

The practical significance of the work is that its results can be used in teaching such subjects as social linguistics, dialectology, theoretical and practical phonetics of the English language, as well as in the practice of teaching National variants of the English language in universities.

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