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The consequences of the interaction of variants of national languages include the appearance of inter-variant borrowings, that is, borrowings from one national variant of the language to another. In this study, a comprehensive linguistic analysis of borrowings from the American version of English to the British is carried out. These units demonstrate the specifics of inter-variant contacts within a single multinational language.

KEYWORDS: borrowings, language, text, intervariant, unit, linguistics.

Intervariant borrowing as a special kind of borrowing is a multidimensional phenomenon, and this determines the presence of different approaches to its study. One of the new and promising areas of research is the study of inter-variant borrowings in a literary text. The analysis of the text modeling various communicative situations helps to a certain extent to detect the conditions and nature of the borrowing processes, to trace their activity, as well as to identify the pragmatic circumstances of the functioning of borrowing. Units of another language variant, immersed in a communicative situation, acquire textual functions, as well as contextual meanings that may not be reflected in dictionaries. In addition, the study of cross-variant borrowings in the text makes it possible to find out the possibility and degree of their participation in the creation of certain stylistic effects.

Since this study examines the functioning of intra-linguistic borrowings, which are less noticeable in the text compared to interlanguage borrowings, it is also important to study their perception and comprehension by the recipient. That is why a separate paragraph of the work is devoted to the analysis of the British metalanguage reflection on Americanisms in diachrony and synchrony. Such an analysis is intended to clarify the specifics of inter-variant borrowings in the aspect of the connection between language and national identity.

Developing the theory of the language of fiction, academician V. V. Vinogradov emphasized that "the language of a literary work must be considered in two aspects: on the one hand, as a material characterizing the literary and linguistic system of the corresponding epoch, and on the other hand, as the language of verbal art, a system of means of verbal and artistic expression, in which the features are and stand out individual-creative manner, individual style and skill" [5,51].

In order to systematically present information about the functioning of American borrowings in N. Hornby's novels, it was decided to compile a dictionary of Americanisms consisting of explanatory and ideographic parts. This dictionary can be defined as a "new type" dictionary combining two lexicographic traditions. On the one hand, it is an aspect dictionary of the writer's language, since it focuses on the description of a separate
layer of N. Hornby's idiostyle — the Americanisms used by the author. On the other hand, he continues traditions of compiling dictionaries of borrowings, reflecting the processes of active replenishment of the vocabulary of the British version of the English language with American borrowings.

The combination of diverse linguistic information determines the complex nature of the dictionary. This makes it possible to clarify the methodology for extracting inter-variant borrowings from a literary text and developing the principles of dictionary interpretation of the material. In addition, it makes it possible to describe the studied material in terms of the frequency of borrowings; belonging of lexemes to certain thematic groups; sociolinguistic parameterization of vocabulary; textual functions of americanisms; their linguistic and cultural distinctiveness; adequacy of the translation of borrowings into English. It becomes possible to clarify the stylistic and emotionally expressive litters that accompany the analyzed units in dictionaries, and to identify cases when system-linguistic and contextual semantics the tokens do not match.

English in the UK performs the full scope of social functions, is used in written and oral forms by all segments of the population in all spheres of communication, and its features are fixed in fiction, mass media, lexicographic manuals.

As for the USA, despite the fact that there is no law on the state language in this country, English actually plays the role of the state, being the main language of communication and having an official status in 28 states. It is used for office work, it is taught in educational institutions, its study is included in school curricula [3,45].

Other major differences between the national variant and the dialect are its normalization and polyfunctionality (the presence of a developed system of functional styles), as well as its use both orally and in writing. If a dialect is understood as "a geographically closed variety of language, limited by the sphere of folk colloquial speech and opposed to a normalized literary language", then a variant of a literary language is "a regional variety of a single normalized literary language" [4,18]. Unlike the variant, the dialect is an uncodified form of language existence, where there are traditions of speech communication, in which there are no conscious attitudes to compliance with the rules of choice of speech means [2,4]. A. I. Domashnev emphasizes that the identification of the variant and dialect is unacceptable primarily because in any national variant of the language (in addition to a literary language with its own national characteristics) identifies its own local dialects, which correlate with the literary language of this national area in the same way as they relate to the literary language in the original, "historical" territory of this language [1,11].

On the basis of comparison with dialects and sociolects, national variants can be defined as forms of functioning of a single language, having a common historical basis, but existing in different areas and inscribed in the cultural context of the environment in which they are used in written and oral forms by all segments of the population in all spheres of communication; national variants have specific features at all levels of linguistic systems are characterized by the presence of their own norm, codified (fixed in scientific literature, dictionaries, reference books, grammars, textbooks) and reflected in the best examples of literature (as well as in texts of other functional styles), act as the most important factor in the self-identification of their carriers.

It should be recognized that a number of problems related to the study of borrowings still remain unresolved. In the context of dynamic processes in the field of multinational languages, the question of inter-variant borrowings, i.e. borrowings from one variant of a multinational language to another, is little studied. At the
same time, as it was noted earlier, in recent years, works devoted to the interaction and correlation of language variants have become relevant.

Thus, it should be recognized that the terms inter-variant borrowing, variant borrowing and internal borrowing, of course, demonstrate closeness, naming active processes within the same language, replenishment and updating of vocabulary at the expense of internal resources of the language macro system. However, the term intervariant borrowing used in our study, in comparison with other designations, seems to be the most definite and correct.

The most ambitious of them is the expansion of the range of sources of material used. It seems appropriate to study the functioning of American borrowings in the texts of other British writers who belong to different generations. This, firstly, will make it possible to identify the features of the use of Americanisms in connection with the specifics of the idiostyle of a particular author. Secondly, it will allow comparing the activity of using Americanisms by different authors and tracing the dynamics of the penetration of inter-variant borrowings into the British version of the English language depending on the time of creation of texts.

Apparently, with respect to cross-variant borrowings, it is necessary to talk not so much about the degree of their development, as about the psychology of borrowing, about the assessment of borrowings by the recipient party. Fundamental in this case is the attitude according to which "pragmatic categories of evaluation, emotionality, expressiveness interact with the phenomenon of borrowing. It seems interesting to analyze the functioning of American borrowings in the texts of the Internet space (in blogs, discussion groups). Such research will help to compile a more complete dictionary of americanisms, reflecting their use not only in the literary text, but also in the "live" speech of the British. In addition, Internet contexts can serve as illustrations for dictionary entries in already existing dictionaries of Americanisms.

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