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**ON SOME BACKGROUNDS OF FORMATION OF THE NEW ZEALAND
NATIONAL VARIANT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**

Summary

The article is dedicated to the peculiarities of the New Zealand English making, in particular, the main historical background is researched. The early national and cultural peculiarities of the New Zealand English are considered. The sociolinguistic status of English in New Zealand can be defined as the national version of English language as it is the official language of the country. This language is spoken by absolute number of residents of the state, it has a literary norm, performs a full range of social functions, also has a national and cultural specificity. In New Zealand the official language is also Maori and New Zealand Sign Language. There are many versions and opinions of different linguists scientists on this issue. For many years, the Cockney dialect was considered to be the basis for the formation of the English language. L. Bauer, E. Gordon put forward different version. They turn to the origin of a new Zealand national variant of English from the South - East English dialects. They explain this by the following reasons: transplantation of South – Eastern dialects, through intensive immigration of early settlers; transplantation of the above - stated dialects through Australia to New Zealand; the process of new dialect formation; independent process of language development.

Important in the article is the opinions and different approaches of linguists and historians to this problem.

Key words: national variety, national and cultural peculiarity, proper national norm, dialect, pronunciation norm.

England's global foreign policy interests in the 18th and 19th centuries led to the formation of national variants of English in the USA, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. In her research, Shahbagova D.A. notes that all national variants of English have passed similar stages of development. They are the following: 1) the period of transplantation and adaptation of the English language in the new conditions of functioning; 2) the period of formation of national variants of the English language; 3) the period of independent functioning of national variants of English. [1, p. 51-57].

Today, the new Zealand national version of the English language is of particular interest. This national variant is little studied in comparison with other national variants of English.

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The need to study this topic was caused by a controversial approach to the national version of the English language in New Zealand. The existence of the new Zealand national option has been questioned for a long time. Many linguists were skeptical about this variant of

the English language. But with the growth of national consciousness, there is a need for a scientific approach to this problem. The fact is that there are many loanwords from the Maori language as New Zealand has a rich flora and fauna. In the life of Europeans appeared new plants and animals, the name of which was not in English and other European languages. Also in the last decades there have been significant changes in the socio-economic situation, which led to the revival of the Maori language and culture.

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Professor of the University of Canterbury, A. Wally, in his work "New Zealand English: how it should be spoken", wrote that... "about 80% of New Zealand's population speaks a London dialect or Cockney accent". [2, p. 32]. The main ideas of this scientist boiled down to the fact that the features of the speech of the first settlers were similar to the special pronunciation of the speakers of the London vernacular. A. Wally is a founder of the version of the origin of the New Zealand national variant from the Cockney dialect.

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In the works of new Zealand historians such as K. Pickens, R. Arnold, P. Trujillo, emphasizes the idea that the basis for the formation of the early new Zealand national version of English was the dialect base of the South - Eastern counties of England. Pickens K. points out that in the mid- 19th century 54% of New Zealand population were immigrants from England, 16% from Ireland and 15% from Scotland. [3, p. 23].

In the early 80's of the 20th century, new Zealand linguists L. Bauer, E. Gordon did not rule out the hypothesis that the Australian version formed the basis for the formation of the new Zealand national version of English. According to L. Bauer, English in New Zealand is an imported version of Australian English. [4, p.42].

During the analysis of linguistic literature, many scientists pay attention to the phonetic and lexical similarity of the Australian and new Zealand national version of English. The main prerequisites that determined this theory were the

Influx of early settlers from Australia to New Zealand and the development of their own local norms of the Australian national version of English in 1920s. According to the comments of historical and ethnographic nature in 1850-80s, in the speech of the first generation of new Zealanders not traced dialect characteristics, which spoke their parents.

The greatest activity of the processes of formation of the new Zealand national version of the English language falls at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. Actually linguistic processes are reflected in the deviation from the British language.

Long-term socio-economic contacts with Australia are reflected in the nationally marked vocabulary of the new Zealand version of the English language, primarily in the emergence of a number of dialect words of UK, which have become widespread in Australia. For example:

dincum- honest, good; paddock - enclosed grounds; cow cockey- farmer; old identity - the first settler; big bikkies - large amount of money; to swag - tie in a knot; tucker - diet, meal; wowser - hypocrite, bigot; skite - a boastful man; billy - pot; stoush - struggle. It should be noted that many of these words, which used in both Australian and new Zealand national versions of the English language, were borrowed from the vocabulary of British dialects.

The British colonizers launched a process of political, economic, cultural integration, inter – ethnic consolidation and the construction of new cities throughout the country. British linguist Crystal D. notes that New Zealand is linked to the UK by a strong sense of historical kinship and common British values. [5].

English language has surpassed the Maori language in scope and scope, thus displacing the Maori language into unequal position. English has become the language of public administration, documentation, education, science, and the media.

Relations with Great Britain have become an important part of the cultural self-determination of new Zealand society. It is the image of England has always been a source of effective economic achievements and literacy.

The specific features of the early new Zealand national version of the English language were formed within 20-30 years. The actual linguistic processes of divergence began in 1900. The main reason for divergent processes was the functioning of the new Zealand national version of English in the specific conditions of New Zealand.

British literary standard during the long period of colonization of New Zealand maintained a high social prestige, exerting a unifying influence on all levels of the language structure of the national variants of the English language. The main lexical and phonetic innovations in the national version of the early period of formation arose on the basis of the literary language of Great Britain, and the peculiarities of pronunciation of the new Zealanders were perceived as errors and vulgarisms.

As you know, in each element of the language

structure in the process of its formation reflects the social activities of the speech collective in the form of phonetic and lexical units. It is quite obvious that by this time in the new Zealand pronunciation norm there were certain features of differentiation from the British national version of

English.

Increased interest in the prospect of development of the new Zealand national version of English in the early of 20th century was due to the rise of national consciousness. Specific activities of the Ministry of education of New Zealand in 1925 were aimed at eliminating pronunciation problems and standardizing language tools.

In the same year, the government issued a speech practice Bulletin in which English - speaking new Zealand students were taught English as a foreign language, with clear guidelines to be followed for the correct pronunciation and use of English words. Various practical books and manuals have been published to teach new Zealand students the correct pronunciation of diphthongs and vowels.

Orientation to the standard of the British pronunciation norm was considered as the main way to quickly achieve the intended goals.

The British norm of pronunciation has realized as a standard against other local forms of speech. The introduction of this form of speech meant an increase in the communicative value of the English language. Cultural, socio – economic and political changes contributed to the rapid growth of national consciousness of the new Zealand language community.

The new Zealand national version of English acquired its own linguistic self - identification together with the state separation in 1907, when New Zealand was granted dominion status. In the conditions of independent functioning of the new national version of the English language has acquired national and cultural characteristics at all language levels.

In this political – territorial association there was a formation of the national literary norm supported was realized by native speakers. The basis of the historical formation of the new Zealand national variant was the literary English of Great Britain.

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Е.Ахмедова

К некоторым предпосылкам возникновения новозеландского варианта английского языка.

Резюме

Статья посвящена особенностям становления английского языка в Новой Зеландии. В ней раскрываются некоторые предпосылки зарождения новозеландского национального варианта английского языка. Рассматривается национально – культурная специфика функционирования языковых средств в новозеландском национальном варианте английского языка на начальном этапе становления.

Выявлено несколько этапов развития данного национального варианта. Основными предпосылками возникновения новозеландского национального варианта является в первую очередь исторический фактор. Происходит колонизация Новой Зеландии Великобританией.

Второй фактор географический, т.к. Новая Зеландия обладала богатой флорой и фауной. Появился новый растительный и животный мир, название которых не было ни на английском, ни в других европейских языках. Третий фактор лингвистический. На английский язык оказывает влияние язык племен маори. Было много заимствований из языка племен маори. Это также сыграло немаловажную роль в возникновении новозеландского национального варианта английского языка. Социолингвистический статус английского языка может быть определен как национальный вариант т.к. он является официальным языком данной страны. Данный вариант имеет литературную норму, а также выполняет полный спектр социальных функций.

Важным в статье является мнения и разные подходы ученых лингвистов, а также историков к данной проблематике.

Ключевые слова: национальный вариант, национально- культурная специфика, национальная литературная норма, диалект, произносительная норма.

Y. Əhmədova

İngilis dilinin Yeni Zelandiya milli variantının yaranmasının bəzi səbəbləri.
Xülasə

Məqalədə Yeni Zelandiyada ingilis dilinin yaranması xüsusiyyətlərinə həsr olunur. Məqalədə ingilis dilinin yeni Zelandiya milli variantının əsas yaranma səbəbləri təhlil olunur.

Eyni zamanda məqalədə ingilis dilinin yeni Zelandiya milli variantında dil vahidlərinin milli-mədəni xüsusiyyətləri araşdırılır.

Bu milli variantının inkişafının bir necə mərhələsi aşkar olunub. Birinci mərhələyə tarixi amil qoyulur. Yeni Zelandiyanın müstəmləkələşdirilməsi baş verir. İkinci mərhələdə coğrafi amil göstərilir. Yeni Zelandiya zəngin flora və faunaya malikdir. Yeni bitki və heyvan dünyası ortaya çıxır və onların adı nə ingilis nə də digər Avropa dillərində var idi. Bu səbəbdən Maori qəbilələrinin dilindən yeni sozlər transfer olunur ingilis dilinə. Üçüncü mərhələdə isə lingvistik amil göstərilir.

Beləki, Maori qəbilələrin dili ingilis dilinə öz təsirini göstərir. Qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, bu amil ingilis dilinin Yeni Zelandiya milli variantının yaranmasında mühüm rol oynayıb. İngilis dilinin sosiolingvistik statusu Yeni Zelandiyanın milli variantı kimi müəyyən edilə bilər, çünki bu, həmin ölkənin rəsmi dilidir.

Bu variant ədəbi normaya malikdir, həmçinin sosial funksiyaların tam spektrini yerinə yetirir. Məqalədə dilçi alimlərin bu problemə olan fikirləri və müxtəlif yanaşmaları mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb edir.

Acar sözlər: milli variant, milli - mədəni spesifikasiya, milli ədəbiyyət norması, dialekt, tələffüz norması.

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