

NEW TRENDS IN THE 21ST CENTURY ENGLISH LEARNING

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Анотація

Історія викладання англійської мови показала, що ця область, яка швидко розвивається стикається з безпрецедентними викликами, викликаними недавніми змінами в статусі англійської мови як провідної мови в світі і подальшими змінами в мовному ландшафті. У статті описуються нові правила англійської мови.

Ключові слова: англійська мова, граматики, правила, мова, слова, тенденції.

Abstract

The history of English Language Teaching has shown that this fast growing field is facing unprecedented challenges posed by the recent developments in the status of the English language as a world's leading language and the eventual change in the linguistic landscape. The article describes the new rules of English.

Keywords: English, grammar, rules, language, words, trend.

Language is a living organism, and under the influence of external “extra linguistic” factors that do not depend on the language itself, the language gradually changes. Modern trends in the development of the English language are observed in the development of technologies, changes in the socio-political situation, etc.

The general trend is, of course, unification and simplification, dictated by the rhythm of modern life and its dynamism. This trend covers both grammatical and lexical forms. The attitude to the appropriateness of certain language means in certain conditions of communication is changing: what was “taboo” now boldly enters into circulation, and many phenomena that contradict the rules.

1. Further unification:

- reduction of lexical material and simplification of grammatical forms;
- unification of many forms of regional dialects;
- increasing phonetic variation;
- easier pronunciation.

2. The widespread use of abbreviations is a continuation of the first trend.

The process of language development “according to the principle of least effort” or “the law of saving speech resources”. The reason for the widespread use of abbreviations is the redundancy of information.

It is interesting that the language “takes root” as euphonious abbreviations, which are quite convenient to pronounce, such as, *Pa system* (*public address system*), *RAM* (*random-access memory*), *SWAT* (*special weapons and tactics*) used in law, *MEDLORS* (*Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System*) in medicine, and completely inconvenient for pronunciation, such as *IATEFL* (*International Association of Teachers of English as a Foreign language*).

In principle, English tends to be monosyllabic: we use *pop* instead of *popular*; *op* instead of *operation*, and *op* instead of *opportunity*; *up* instead of *promote*, *lab* instead of *laboratory*, *pic* instead of *picture*, *photo* instead of *photograph*.

Abbreviations are typical for both oral speech and written documents of various types.

3. The use of phrasal verbs in the function of nouns for example, *outcast* – ізгой(вигнанець); *underpass* – підземний перехід; *intake* – споживання, *onset* – початок; *closing-down* – закриття; *hand-me-downs* – поношений одяг; *pick-me-up* – енергетичний напій, тонік; і т.п.

These words are ahead of their established synonyms in popularity due to their content, brightness and persuasiveness.

4. The dizzying development of the Internet around the world and the emergence of a kind of written language (“new mode”).

5. A large number of dialects are preserved to a greater extent in Britain than in the United States.

6. The gradual disappearance of the London pronunciation.

Examples of changes in grammar, vocabulary, and style:

These changes do not leave the service elements of the language unattended.

• Article. The tendency to omit them, if this does not violate the meaning of the sentence. For example: I am in _ seventh grade; I like _ hamburger;

• “She started to dance” instead of “she started dancing”;

• Use of continuous forms, increasingly in the passive voice, with modal verbs such as should, would, might, with the verb “be” (“I’m being serious”);

• “Shall” and “ought” give way to “going to”, “have to”, “need to”, “want to”. Now these forms are fixed in writing;

• “To get” instead of a passive form. Not only for transmitting any unpleasant events, but also for describing them as a positive event;

There are some outdated words:

1. *Pupil* is fairly old version of the word “schoolboy”. Although the word is perfectly suitable for the meaning of “student” (for example, for some master or specialist), it is better to say schoolboy (girl) or even student for students of schools and universities.

2. *Refrigerator*. In everyday communication, native speakers tend to look for ways to shorten all long words. So there were hippo instead of hippopotamus, rhino instead of rhinoceros and fridge instead of refrigerator. But in the technical literature, the full version of this word is more common.

3. *Automobile / auto* - it is better to replace it with car. It's not that this directly makes other English-speaking people cross themselves and run away from you in fear, it's just that more often you can hear other options in the style of vehicle, car, ride, and so on.

4. *Disco* - this word in the meaning of “disco” is used quite rarely and more often denotes a direction in music. And people often go to the nightclub, where they dance.

5. *Telephone* - this word is associated with disk phones and old pay phones. Since everyone uses cell phones much more often, it's better to use phone, mobile or cell.

6. *Television* - here the situation, as with the word fridge-used to reduce everything, so the frequency sounds TV, and not its full analogue

7. *How do you do?* This is how we used to learn to greet each other. But now the greeting is “How are you?” which in Russian has come to mean just “Hello”, and not a question about how things really are, sounds like “How are you?”. For “How do you do?” no one will kill you, of course, neither in England nor in America, and everyone will understand. They do not just say that anymore.

8. *It is raining cats and dogs*. Small students especially liked this expression and giggled when imagining dogs and cats falling from the sky, although they were taught that it only meant “heavy rain”. If you say that to a native speaker today, they will probably also giggle in disbelief

Of course, if you decide to use more formal or outdated words and phrases, you will be understood. But the younger the generation with which you will communicate, the more likely it is that you will have to clarify something or ask again.

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