

## **“How I understand English Language Variations and how I will put it in my teaching of English in the future.”**

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, varieties of English include British English (including Irish English), American English and Canadian English, Australian/New Zealand English (listed together by EB), India-Pakistan English (also listed together), and African English (especially as spoken in Republic of South Africa).

Present-day linguistic situation in Russia is to a large extent influenced by the intensifying contact of Russian with global English. The Englishization of Russian is one of the leading trends in a range of drastic linguistic changes. Before our lessons I don't know about such influences of English on Russian as contact-induced, lexical innovations (borrowings, semantic calques, translation loans, hybrid words), grammatical and pragmatic changes, innovations in non-verbal communication. Several types of lexis involved in Roman-Cyrillic graphic variation can be distinguished. And a number of recent borrowings from English are increasingly used both in their original English graphic forms alongside their transliterated or transcribed Russian/Cyrillic equivalents. Ex: VIP-ви́п, off-shore-оффшор, PR-пиар, know-how-ноу-хау, second-hand-секонд-хэнд, спра-спа . Some of these lexical units are used in their Russian translations, ex: VIP-ви́п-очень важная персона (a very important person) or PR-пиар-пуб́лик рилейшнз (public relations)- связи с общественностью. Next example, it's the phrase “show must go on” is regularly used in modern Russian discourse either as an English insertion (a code-switched variant), or transliterated into Russian as шоу маст гоу он, or translated as шоу должно продолжаться.

And I would like to speak about another group of English-Russian graphic variation which includes some long established borrowings from English, international words, and cognates, which have recently started to be used in different Russian texts in their original Roman graphic forms, such as бар-bar, банк-bank, шоу-show, джаз-jazz. Other graphic variation is illustrated in such things as international company names, brands, label and product names. Most of them are also regularly used in Russia in their Cyrillic transliterations, making pairs of graphic variants, for example, Соса-cola- Ко́ка-ко́ла , Samsung-Самсунг, Snickers- сникерс. In World Englishes research, lexical variability is highlighted primarily in connection with the investigation of regional variation in English as a result of its localization and indigenization. Bilingual lexical variation is most evident in written speech. And one more theoretical shift pushing the study of bilingual lexical variation to the forefront of English in the Expanding Circle research is the growing interest and drastic increase in written discourse analysis in the investigation of the relationships between language variation and society.

After our lessons I knew about the existence of Russian English(es) and attitudes to what is defined as Russian English, Russia English, Russianizes English, Rus(s)lish, and Ru(n)glish are controversial and negative for the most part. We have known about the sociolinguistic history and basic structural

properties of Russian English(es) in the acrolectal, mesolectal and basilectal varieties. Numerous examples of English-Russian graphic instability and lexical variation indicate that the status of English in Russia has changed, like in other Expanding Circle countries. Bilingual lexical variation as a relatively new tendency in Russian discourse helps expose a number of important new sociolinguistic realities in Russia pertaining to the status of English.