

constructs. For this purpose, we analyzed the most common mistakes that students assume while performing practical, self-development work, modular, and credit tasks.

The results of the analysis have showed that the greatest difficulty arises upon the declension of the number of numeral adjectives from 1 to 4 in the masculine-person gender, as well as the combined and fractional numerals. It raises the problem of denoting the dates and complex numeral adjectives, also the syntactic norms of numerator sequence with a predicate are often violated.

Originality. For the correct declension of numeral adjectives it is not enough to have a developed linguistic intuition, since it is encoded in the language of everyday human communication. In the Polish language, in particular, when the numerals are omitted, one needs to know the grammatical nuances, for example, to take into account the separation of all nominal parts of a language in a plural into a masculine-person and a non-masculine-personal genders, to remember about numeral adjectives that are abbreviated as nouns or adjectives, or have a number of variant forms that are a literary norm.

Conclusion. Thus, the numeral adjective as a part of speech needs further attention and study, since the Polish language is characterized by not typical and heterogeneity. Apart from the described and analyzed grammatical features, we can say for sure that the evolution of the numerals in the Polish language continues and, in our opinion, it will be continued for a long time.

Keywords: replacement of numbers, numerals, quantitative, ordinal, prefabricated, fractional, compiled numerals

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ON THE STATUS OF CANADIAN ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION

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Abstract. This article is an overview of the problem of defining varieties of the English language on the territory of North America. Close inspection of the varieties in Great Britain and the USA reveals that they are essentially different in character. English is different not only between countries, but on the territory of the country, which doesn't have a unified territorial variant. It is not difficult to establish that the varieties spoken in small areas are local dialects. The status of the other varieties is more difficult to establish. Canadian English contains elements of British English and American English in its vocabulary, as well as many distinctive 'Canadianisms'. However, these distinctions are confined to the articulatory-acoustics characteristics of some phonemes, to some differences in the use of others and to the differences in the rhythm and intonation of speech. The few phonemes characteristic of American pronunciation and alien to British literary norms can as a rule be observed in British dialects. The comparative analysis of the national varieties of English pronunciation shows that they have identical as well as divergent features at all levels of the phonetic system of English: the system of vowel and consonant phonemes, the accentual structure of words and intonation.

The North American accent is that of an educated Central-Eastern variety. Elsewhere in the Eastern USA there are distinctive varieties to be found in New England, New York City and the South-East (with certain south-eastern features). The status of it still needs further investigation.

Keywords: the British variant of the English language, American variant of the English language, dialect, "canadianisms", the North American English pronunciation

Topicality of the article is the following: the English language is not used with uniformity in the British Isles and in Australia, in the USA and in New Zealand, in Canada and in India, etc. The English language also has some peculiarities in Wales, Scotland, in other parts of the British Isles and America.

Modern linguistics distinguishes territorial variants of a national language and local dialects. Variants of a language are regional varieties of a standard literary language characterized by some minor peculiarities in the sound system, vocabulary and by their own literary norm. Dialects are varieties of a language used as a means of oral communication in small localities; they are set off (more or less sharply) from other varieties by some distinctive features of pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary.

Close inspection of the varieties mentioned above reveals that they are essentially different in character. It is not difficult to establish that the varieties spoken in small areas are local dialects. The status of the other varieties is more difficult to establish. Therefore, our article is an overview of the status of Canadian English pronunciation, which is still not defined.

The differences between the English language as spoken in Britain, the USA, Australia and Canada are immediately noticeable in the field of phonetics. However, these distinctions are confined to the articulatory-acoustics characteristics of some phonemes, to some differences in the use of others and to the differences in the rhythm and intonation of speech. The few phonemes characteristic of American pronunciation and alien to British literary norms can as a rule be observed in British dialects.

Since BrE, AmE and AuE have essentially the same grammar system, phonetic system and vocabulary, they cannot be regarded as different languages. Nor can they be referred to local dialects; because they serve all spheres of verbal communication in society, within their territorial area they have dialectal differences of their own; besides they differ far less than local dialects (e.g. far less than the dialects of Dewsbury and Howden, two English towns in Yorkshire some forty miles apart). Another consideration is that AE has its own literary norm and AuE is developing one. Thus we must speak of three variants of the English national language having different accepted literary standards, one spoken in the British Isles, another spoken in the USA, the third in Australia. As to Canadian English(CnE), its peculiarities began to attract linguistic attention only some 20 years ago. The fragmentary nature of the observation available makes it impossible to determine its status.

There is an attempt to classify CnE as a North American language spoken in the North of the USA and Canada.

All this proves the topicality of the article.

The object of this research is to study the phonetics of the variants spoken on the territory of the USA and Canada.

The subject of this article is North American English Pronunciation (North of the USA and Canada).

The main methods of research are the studying and critical analysis of the literature on the problem, methods of deduction and synthesis, method of vocabulary definitions, quantitative and comparative analysis, method of contrastive pairs.

The purpose of the present research is to study the characteristic features of the present day phonetic varieties of the English language of the North America and beyond the boundaries of it and to make conclusions as to its status.

To achieve this purpose it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

1. to determine the history and geography of dialects and variants spread.
2. to show the difference in various types of the North American pronunciation.

Canadian English (CanE, CnE, CE, en-CA) is the variety of English spoken in Canada. English is the first language, or 'mother tongue', of approximately 24 million Canadians (77%), and more than 28 million (86%) are fluent in the language. 82% of Canadians outside Quebec speak English natively, but within Quebec the figure drops to just 11%. Canadian English contains elements of British English and American English in its vocabulary, as well as many distinctive 'Canadianisms'. In many areas, speech is influenced by French, and there are notable local variations. Canada has very little dialect diversity compared to the United States. The phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon for most of Canada are similar to that of the Western and Midland regions of the United States. The Canadian Great Lakes region has similarities to that of the Upper Midwest & Great Lakes region and/or Yooper dialect (in particular Michigan which has extensive business ties with Ontario), while the phonological system of western Canadian English is virtually identical to that of the Pacific Northwest of the United States, and the phonetics are similar. As such, Canadian English and American English are sometimes classified together as North American English. Canadian English spelling is largely a blend of British and American conventions. The term 'Canadian English' is first attested in a speech by the Reverend A. Constable Geikie in an address to the Canadian Institute in 1857. Geikie, a Scottish-born Canadian, reflected the Anglocentric attitude that would be prevalent in Canada for the next hundred years when he referred to the language as 'a corrupt dialect,' in comparison to what he considered the proper English spoken by immigrants from Britain. Canadian English is the product of four waves of immigration and settlement over a period of almost two centuries. The first large wave of permanent English-speaking settlement in Canada, and linguistically the most important, was the influx of Loyalists fleeing the American Revolution, chiefly from the Mid-Atlantic States – as such, Canadian English is believed by some scholars to have derived from northern American English. The historical development of CnE is underexplored, but recent studies suggest that CnE has been developing features of its own since the early 19th century, while recent studies have shown the emergence of CnE features. The second wave from Britain and Ireland was encouraged to settle in Canada after the War of 1812 by the governors of Canada, who were worried about anti-English sentiment among its citizens. Waves of immigration from around the globe peaking in 1910 and 1960 had a lesser influence, but they did make Canada a multicultural country, ready to accept linguistic change from around the world during the current period of globalization. The languages of Aboriginal peoples in Canada started to influence European languages used in Canada even before widespread settlement took place, and the French of Lower Canada provided vocabulary to the English of Upper Canada. The primary aspect of the Canadian English accent is a feature called 'Canadian raising', where diphthongs are raised before voiceless consonants. It forms a dialect continuum with the accent in the Western United States, and borders the dialect regions of North, Inland North, and North Central. While it is the most homogenous in that the regional differences inside the dialect area are very small, it has very few features that are unique. It is also fairly similar to General American English. While the West Central dialect is mutually intelligible with many dialects of English spoken in England, especially Received Pronunciation, in general it preserves more archaic features that existed before the dialects diverged.

The pronunciation of certain words has both American and British influence; some pronunciations are more distinctively Canadian.

- The name of the letter Z is normally the Anglo-European (and French) *zed*; the American *zee* is less common in Canada, and it is often stigmatized, though the latter

is common in younger speakers.^{[6][7]}

- In the words *adult* and *composite* – the emphasis is usually on the first syllable, as in Britain.
- Canadians side with the British on the pronunciation of *shone* /ʃɒn/, often *lever* /livər/, and several other words; *been* is pronounced by many speakers as /bin/ rather than /bi: n/; as in Southern England, *either* and *neither* are more commonly /a'ðər/ and /'na'ðgər/, respectively.
- *Schedule* can sometimes be /skedʒul/; *process*, *progress*, and *project* are sometimes pronounced /'prəʊsəs/, /'prəʊgrs/, and /'prɒdʒkt/; *leisure* is often /'l i: zər/, *harassment* is sometimes /'hærəsment/.
- *Again* and *against* are often pronounced /æg'eɪn(st)/ rather than /ə'gen(st)/.
- The stressed vowel of words such as *borrow*, *sorry* or *tomorrow* is /ɑr/ rather than /ɔr/.
- Words such as *fragile*, *fertile*, and *mobile* are pronounced /'frædʒaɪl/, /'fætəɪl/, and /'mo:baɪl/. The pronunciation of *fertile* as /'fætəɪl/ is also becoming somewhat common in Canada, even though /'fɜ:taɪl/ remains dominant.
- Words like *semi*, *anti*, and *multi* tend to be pronounced /'semi/, /'ænti/, and /'mʌlti/ rather than /'semaɪ/, /'æntaɪ/, and /'mɒltaɪ/.
- Loanwords that have a low central vowel in their language of origin, such as *llama*, *pasta*, and *pyjamas*, as well as place names like *Gaza*, tend to have /æ/ rather than /ɑ:/ (which is the same as /ɒ / due to the father–bother merger, see below); this also applies to older loans like *drama* or *Apache*. The word *khaki* is sometimes pronounced /'kharkɪ/, the preferred pronunciation of the Canadian Army during the Second World War.
- Pecan is usually /'pɪkæn/ or /pi'kæn/, as opposed to /'peɪkən/, more common in the US.
- The most common pronunciation of *vase* is /'veɪz/.
- Words of French origin, such as *clique* and *niche* are pronounced more like they would be in French, so /klik/ rather than /kli: k/, /niʃ/ rather than /nitʃ/.
- The word *syrup* is commonly pronounced /'s i:rəp/.
- The word *premier* 'leader of a provincial or territorial government' is commonly pronounced /'primjɪər/, with /'premjɪər/ and /'primjər/ being rare variants.
- Many Canadians pronounce *asphalt* as 'ash-falt' /'æʃ'fɒlt/. This pronunciation is also common in Australian English, but not in General American English or British English.
- Some Canadians pronounce *predecessor* as /'pri:də'sesər/, and *mom* /mɒm/.

Most Canadians have two principal allophones of /ɑ:/ (raised to lower-mid position before voiceless consonants and low-central or low-back elsewhere) and three of /aɪ/ (raised before voiceless consonants, fronted to [æ] or [æə] before nasals, and low-central elsewhere).

Unlike in many American English dialects, /æ/ remains a low-front vowel in most environments in Canadian English. Raising along the front periphery of the vowel space is restricted to two environments – before nasal and voiced velar consonants – and varies regionally even in these. Ontario and Maritime Canadian English commonly show some raising before nasals, though not as extreme as in many American varieties. Much less raising is heard on the Prairies, and some ethnic groups in Montreal show no pre-nasal raising at all. On the other hand, some Prairie speech

exhibits raising of /æ/ before voiced velars (/g/ and /ŋ/), with an up-glide rather than an in-glide, so that *bag* sounds close to *vague*.

The first element of /ar/ (as in *start*) tends to be raised. As with Canadian raising, the relative advancement of the raised nucleus is a regional indicator. A striking feature of Atlantic Canadian speech (the Maritimes and Newfoundland) is a nucleus that approaches the front region of the vowel space, accompanied by strong rhoticity, ranging from [ar] to [ur]. Western Canadian speech has a much more retracted articulation with a longer non-rhotic portion, approaching a mid-back quality, [ur] (though there is no tendency toward a merger with /ar/). Articulation of /ar/ in Ontario is in a position midway between the Atlantic and Western values.

Another change in progress in Canadian English, part of a continental trend affecting many North American varieties, is the fronting of /u:/, whereby the nucleus of /u:/ moves forward to high-central or even high-front position, directly behind /i:/. There is a wide range of allophonic dispersion in the set of words containing /u:/ (i.e., the GOOSE set), extending over most of the high region of the vowel space. Most advanced are tokens of /u:/ in free position after coronals (*do, too*); behind these are tokens in syllables closed with coronals (*boots, food, soon*), then tokens before non-coronals (*goof, soup*); remaining in back position are tokens of /u:/ before /l/ (*cool, pool, tool*). Unlike in some British speech, Canadian English does not show any fronting or unrounding of the glide of /uə/, and most Canadians show no parallel centralization of /o:/, which generally remains in back position, except in Cape Breton Island and Newfoundland.

Traditionally diphthongal vowels such as /ou/ (as in *boat*) and /ei/ (as in *bait*) have qualities much closer to monophthongs in some speakers especially in the Inland region.

Some older speakers still maintain a distinction between *whale* and *wail*, and *do* and *dew*.

Conclusions.

The comparative analysis of the national varieties of English pronunciation shows that they have identical as well as divergent features at all levels of the phonetic system of English: the system of vowel and consonant phonemes, the accentual structure of words and intonation.

Lexically, grammatically and phonetically the split between the English-based and American-based types is somewhat neater, with US English and Canadian English being opposed on most counts to the rest of the English speaking world.

The North American accent is that of an educated Central-Eastern variety. Elsewhere in the Eastern USA there are distinctive varieties to be found in New England, New York City and the South-East (with certain south-eastern features extending as far west as Texas). In the rest of the USA and Canada, stretching all the way from New York State to the West Coast, variation in educated speech is, at the phonological level, very slight.

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ПРО СТАТУС ВИМОВИ КАНАДСЬКОГО ВАРІАНТУ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

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Анотація. Ця стаття є оглядом проблеми визначення варіантів англійської мови на території Північної Америки. Ретельне вивчення варіантів на території Великобританії та США показує, що вони суттєво відрізняються по характеру. Англійська мова відрізняється не тільки між країнами, але й в середині самих країн, в яких немає єдиного територіального варіанту. Не важко визначити, що варіанти на яких розмовляють на невеликих територіях, є територіальними діалектами. Статус таких варіантів важко визначити. Канадський варіант англійської мови поєднує в собі як елементи британського так і американського варіантів мови у своєму словниковому складі а також багато «канадіанізмів». Проте ці особливості відносяться до артикуляційно-акустичним особливостям деяких фонем, до різниці у використанні інших, різниці ритму та інтонації. Невелика кількість фонем, характерних для американської вимови, і не характерних для британської можна спостерігати у британських діалектах. Порівняльний аналіз національного варіанту британської вимови показує, що вони мають як спільні так і розбіжні риси на усіх рівнях фонетичної системи англійської мови: системи голосних та приголосних фонем, акцентної структури слів та інтонації. Північно-американський акцент відноситься до варіанту вимови освічених людей центрально-східного варіанту. Усюди у східній частині США можна знайти відмінні варіанти вимови : у Новій Англії, Нью Йорку та на південно-східній частині (з певними південно-східними рисами вимови). Зроблено висновки про необхідність подальшого дослідження для визначення його статусу.

Ключові слова: британський варіант англійської мови, американський варіант англійської мови, діалект, «канадіанізм», північно-американська англійська вимова, вимова

ПРО СТАТУС ПРОИЗНОШЕНИЯ КАНАДСКОГО ВАРИАНТА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Б.И. Рубинская

Аннотация. Эта статья является обзором проблемы определения вариантов английского языка на территории Северной Америки. Тщательное изучение вариантов на территории Великобритании и США показывает, что они существенно отличаются по характеру. Английский язык отличается не только между странами, но и внутри самих стран, в которых нет единого территориального варианта. Не трудно определить, что варианты на которых говорят на небольших территориях являются территориальными диалектами. Статус таких вариантов трудно определить. Канадский вариант английского языка включает в себя как элементы британского так и американского вариантов языка в своем словаре а также много «канадианизмов». Однако эти особенности относятся к артикуляционно-акустическим особенностям некоторых фонем, к разнице в употреблении других, разнице ритма и интонации. Небольшое количество фонем, характерные для американского произношения и не характерные для британской нормы произношения, можно наблюдать в британских диалектах. Сравнительный анализ национального варианта британского произношения показывает, что они имеют как общие так и отличные черты на всех уровнях фонетической системы английского языка: системы гласных и согласных фонем, акцентной структуре слов и интонации. Северно-американский акцент относится к варианту произношения образованных людей центрально-восточного варианта. Повсюду в восточной части США можно найти отличающиеся варианты произношения : в Новой Англии, Нью Йорке и на юго-востоке (с определенными юго-восточными чертами произношения). Сделан вывод о необходимости дальнейшего исследования для определения его статуса.

Ключевые слова: британский вариант английского языка, американский вариант английского языка, «канадианизмы», северно –американский вариант английского языка, произношение определенных слов.

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АКСІОЛОГІЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ КУЛЬТУРНО ДЕТЕРМІНОВАНОЇ ЛЕКСИКИ

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Анотація. Стаття присвячена вивченню етнічних особливостей концептуалізації дійсності, об'єктивованих у культурно маркованих лексичних одиницях на позначення засобів пересування, що утворюють відповідні фрагменти української, російської, німецької та англійської національно-мовних картин світу. Здійснено комплексне дослідження етнокультурної специфіки національно-маркованих мовних одиниць. У статті здійснений аналіз поняття мовних стереотипів, їх місця та впливу на етнічну культуру. Розгляд системи номінацій