

Summarizing all mentioned above, we can conclude that the special vocabulary creates a style that is characteristic of contracts, contributes to an unambiguous understanding and interpretation of certain concepts and provisions. It is a sign of both lexical and syntactic standardization of the language of business documents. Special standards, words and phrases create the effect of rigor, without emotionality, officiality, stereotype, conciseness, contribute to saving the process of speech and linguistic means of expression. Phrasal standards also perform an architectonic function at the text level, contribute to the cohesion and coherence of the text of business style.

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## SOME PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH DIALECTS

In modern world there are approximately 6,000 languages. Some languages are used on several continents. As the language spreads, different versions of it appear. Often they are similar to each other, but differ in a set of words and accent. The study of dialects, as well as their accents, allows not only to penetrate the origins of the language, but also to understand the features of the formation and development of various social and professional dialects. We'll consider some dialects of England.

One of the main dialects of England is the language of the population of southeast London, the language of "correct English", the language of the best schools and universities, and as a result it has acquired the status of the standard one. This is literary classic English, which became a base for learning English for foreigners in language schools. This is primarily due to the phonetic side of this dialect – *normative pronunciation*, or *Received Pronunciation (RP)*. It is often used by BBC announcers. RP speak mainly representatives of higher courts, the military elite, members of the British Parliament. British normative pronunciation (*Received Pronunciation*) is the standard accent of standard English in England, which differs from the regional accents of England. However, not all of England's population speaks this dialect. There are a number of other dialects on the territory of the country. Let's consider the features of the phonetic side of the most popular dialects of England.

*Cockney* is one of the most common types of London vernacular. It is named after the scornful mocking nickname of the natives of London from the middle and lower population strata. The Cockney dialect is characterized by a particular pronunciation, irregularity of speech and rhymed slang, for example, "*not 'alf*" instead of "*not half*", "*bover*" instead of "*bother*", "*head*" – "*loaf of bread*", "*weally*" instead of "*really*". Some English-speaking actors for comic effect use in their speech a false accent, similar to the cockney, which is often called "*mockney*".

*Mockney* is an artificial accent and manner of speech, aimed at imitating the English dialect of Cockney. For example, *Allo me old china plate – wot say we pop round the Jack tar* (Kate Nash). More often the accent is used by actors when playing in the theater or cinema. Mockney is also called a person speaking with this accent. A typical mockney is a representative of the upper middle class. People who speak Mockney usually follow the rules of standard English grammar, while Cockney carriers often neglect them and use unaccepted forms, for example, double negation.

*London's multicultural English* is a dialect of English that arose at the end of the 20th century. The semantics of the word "multicultural" allows us to talk about the diversity of influence on the language of representatives of other cultures, in particular, the dialect includes elements of Caribbean English. For example, 'like' is said as 'lahke', 'think' – 'fink', 'Where is that boy' ([Hw□ə r □ z pə t b □ □]) – 'Wherr iz dat boi?' ([Hwer □ z dxt b □ □]).

The dialect of English spoken in Southeast England, on the territory along the river Thames is *Estuary English*. Estuary English has much in common with the Cockney dialect. Estuary English is accentuated by a grazing accent, a bad taste symbol spread from television screens, for example, *drawing* is pronounced as [dr□ŋr□ŋ], [□l] 'well' can merge with [ɜ : l] as in 'whirl'. Many consider it an accent of the working class, despite the fact that it is not limited to one working class.

*The Kent dialect* of English includes the linguistic features of the speech of the English language of eastern England, the southern counties and London, for example, *father* in this dialect is pronounced with [d]. The peculiarity of the Kent dialect is vocabulary, but not pronunciation. The modern Kent dialect has much in common with "Estuary English."

The above mentioned features of accents show how great the difference between standard pronunciation and dialect speech is, and this explains why two people from different parts of the same English-speaking country speaking different dialects can absolutely not understand each other, despite the fact that the native language of both is English. But dialects continue their existence and development, so their study is extremely necessary for those who speak English.

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## TO THE ISSUE OF PHRASAL VERBS: USING THEM IN FORMAL AND INFORMAL ENGLISH

A phrasal verb in Present-Day English is a verb that takes a complementary in particle. In the phrasal verb "pull over", "pull" is the verb and "over" is the particle. According to Cambridge dictionary "a phrasal verb"