

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"

is a phrase that consists of a verb with a preposition or adverb or both, the meaning of which is different from the meaning of its separate parts: for example, "Pay for", "work out", and "make up for" are all phrasal verbs[1]. For example, "the stands" – stand up, stand up for, stand down, stand by, stand for, stand in, stand out; "the turns" – turn up, turn down, turn in, turn out, turn on, turn off, turn away, turn over.

A phrasal verb has a meaning which is different from the original verb. You may need to try to guess the meaning from the context, or, failing that, look it up in a dictionary. But when and why do English speakers use them?

One source pointed that Old English generally did not possess phrasal verbs as they are found in Present-Day English.

But the other one said it begins back when other languages – French and Old Norse – began to influence Middle English. That period started with the invasion of the British Isles in 1066 by William the Conqueror, the Duke of Normandy.

There were small particles, or prefixes, placed before verbs in Middle English to change their meaning.

One that we still use is *for* as in *forlorn*. The word "lorn in" Old English meant "lost". Adding the prefix "for" created "forlorn", meaning to be "lonely" or "sad". As time went by, these prefixes started to disappear. Some reappeared as adverbs, separate words that came after the verb.

William Shakespeare, who wrote many plays between 1589 and 1613, is a well-known writer of the time. His works, written in Early Middle English, include over 5,744 phrasal verbs.

In Modern English, we use phrasal verbs more often in informal language. The reason for that practice goes back to the time when French influenced English. English speakers thought that French words, or words of Latin origin, were polite or cultured. When you want to speak more formally, you can use a single word of Latin or French origin instead of most phrasal verbs. For example, the phrasal verb "look over" can be replaced by "review". Another general fact about phrasal verbs is that British English uses different ones from American English. At one time, British English speakers used phrasal verbs much less often than American English speakers. Formal language is more common when we write; informal language is more common when we speak. We use formal language in situations that are serious or that involve people we don't know well. Informal language is more commonly used in situations that are more relaxed and involve people we know well.

There is no convenient rule to distinguish acceptable from unacceptable phrasal verbs in formal English; it is simply a question of how firmly established in the language they have become. For example, to *turn down* 'reject' is more acceptable than to *turn up* 'appear'; to *bring about* 'cause' is more acceptable than to *bring off* 'succeed'. Even when two phrasal verbs mean much the same thing, one can still be more formal than the other. For example,

Albert Einstein came up with the theory of relativity (informal)

Albert Einstein put forward the theory of relativity (formal)

I told him to chill out (slang)

I told him to calm down (acceptable)

The same phrasal verb can even be formally acceptable with one meaning and not with another. *Carry on* is acceptable to mean 'proceed' or 'continue', but not to mean 'bicker', and there are similar differences in the uses of *fill in*, *put down*, *take off* and *turn out*.

English is a developing language where today's colloquial often becomes tomorrow's standard, but academic essays and other formal scripts are not the places to push the boundaries. Phrasal verbs should consequently be used with care, and it is particularly advisable to avoid the latest imports from the United States where they are both more common and more acceptable.

References

1. <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/phrasal-verb>
2. <http://www.macmillandictionaries.com/MED-Magazine/October2005/34-Feature-PV-Spoken-Written.htm>

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ІНТЕРПРОФЕСІЙНІ КОМУНІКАТИВНІ ОБШИРИ ЛІКАРЯ-СТОМАТОЛОГА В. І. ДЗЮБИ

Сучасний успішний фахівець розуміє, що без точної мовної реакції, дотримання комунікативної стратегії, врахування психологічних особливостей співрозмовника, вміння долати мовні «фільтри», без орієнтації на досвід попередників у своїй галузі, їх набутків у інтеріоризації, мовній майстерності неможливий кар'єрний успіх, реалізація власних амбіцій. Тому початківці у професії повинні опановувати інтерпрофесійні горизонти кращих лікарів України.

Отже, об'єктом нашого наукового зацікавлення стали комунікативні напрямки полковника медичної служби, лікаря-стоматолога «з душою поета», медика з практичним досвідом у 42 роки, людини, за власним висловом, з «вразливістю людською» – Віктора Іларіоновича Дзюби. Актуальність обраної теми підсилює той факт, що він є уродженцем Сумського краю, с. Веселі Гори Кролевецького району. 2016 року земляки цієї талановитої людини вшанували її 80-річний ювілей від його народження, хоча земне життя медика завершилося у грудні 2004 р.