Следующим событием, которое способствовало притоку неологизмов, стало движение желтых жилетов во Франции. В англоязычном медиадискурсе участники данного движения называются *The gilets jaunes*, и они же *yellow vests*. При переводе данного словосочетания использовался метод калькирования – таким образом, *yellow vest* будет переводиться как 'желтые жилеты'. Кроме политических событий, огромное количество неологизмов появилось благодаря научно-техническому прогрессу. Стоит упомянуть, что такие вещи, как компьютер и Интернет, уже не являются неологизмами, однако благодаря им появляются все новые и новые слова и словосочетания. Так, например, выражение *Borderline content* можно перевести методом калькирования, что в итоге будет звучать как 'пограничный контент', однако также в некоторых случаях при переводе стоит добавить пояснение, что это те материалы, которые «близки к нарушению правил социальных сетей, сайтов и т.д.». Дополнительно в этой сфере можно назвать неологизмы, связанные с некоторыми видами пользователей Интернета, например *flooder* и *troll*, при переводе которых обычно используется метод транскрипции (с элементами транслитерации), что звучит в переводе как 'флудер' и 'тролль' соответственно, однако иногда используется и описательный перевод: например, *flooder* будет передаваться как 'пользователь, намеренно отправляющий сообщения не по теме', а *troll* 'человек, который размещает грубые или провокационные сообщения в Интернете'.

Таким образом, при переводе на русский язык неологизмов, встречающихся в англоязычном печатном медиадискурсе, основными способами перевода являются транскрипция, транслитерация, калькирование и описательный перевод.

Е. Микуцевич

THE MAORI FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT
OF NEW ZEALAND ENGLISH

New Zealand is a unique country in many ways. It is familiar to people all over the world for its nature and a number of endemic species. From the point of view of linguistics, the country is also unique: it is one of the newest native-speaker varieties of the English language in existence. According to David Crystal, there are four factors of influence on New Zealand English: British, Australian, American and Maori. The development of every language is determined by the historical background and the social and ethnic structure of the population. The history of the settlement of New Zealand is essential for understanding how New Zealand English emerged. New Zealand was first discovered by Polynesian explorers – the Maori – in the 10th century. The first Europeans to reach these islands were the Dutch, and the first contact with the English language is associated with Captain James Cook, who arrived in 1769 and claimed New Zealand for the British Crown. The bulk of the early settlers were English speakers, many of them arrived via Australia. The Treaty of Waitangi, signed in 1840, established British colonial rule and opened the way for more organized migration directly from Britain. These years were most unfortunate for the Maori

due to confiscation of lands, extermination in Musket wars, deaths from European diseases, and constant conflicts between the Maori and the colonists. However, in the second half of the 20th century the government of the country admitted its failures, set a course towards revival of Maori culture and language.

This controversial history of settlement and the intermingling of the arrivals from Europe and Australia with the indigenous Maori brought about what would eventually evolve into New Zealand English. The new environment of New Zealand stimulated the processes of word-formation and word-borrowing. Hence Maori loanwords can be classified into several categories: indigenous flora and fauna (*kiwi, kea, kakapo* – birds; *pohutukawa, kowhai, rimu* – trees), proper geographical names (*Rotorua, Waikato, Tauranga*), words associated with Maori culture and life (*mana* 'authority, prestige', *haka* 'posture dance', *hongi* 'greeting by pressing noses'). Phonological evidence of Maori influence on New Zealand English is devoicing of voiced fricatives in final positions, syllable-timed rhythm with nearly equal intervals between the beginnings of adjacent syllables, and high rising terminal tone, found not only in questions, but also in declaratives. Besides, words of Maori origin are now treated in compliance with their original pronunciation. The grammar of New Zealand English also experienced Maori contribution: the use of *yous* as a vernacular plural form of the pronoun *you*, and the use of countable nouns of Maori origin without a plural ending, as in Maori itself: *A Maori nation exists comprising various iwi* (not iwis).

Thus, New Zealand English is the product of the region's particular colonial experience and history as an independent Commonwealth nation. The major contact language to New Zealand English is Maori, which enriched its lexicon and added up to the distinction of the phonology and grammar.

Д. Минюк

THE ROLE OF SOCIO-HISTORIC FACTORS
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIALECTS IN THE USA
(Boston English)

It takes little linguistic sophistication to recognize that there exist a number of varieties of American English. During the earliest periods, the difference between the English developing in the colonies and that spoken in England was the main focus of attention. In later periods, the distinct varieties of English spoken in different regions of the USA became the center of interest.

There are noticeable dialect regions in the USA, but their boundaries are vague. Apart from the traditional division of the country into three main dialectal areas (South, Midwest and Northeast) there exist a number of others which have been researched and revised in the light of more detailed studies. There are also of variations even within each dialect. American dialects have no counterparts anywhere in the world.

Present-day dialect distribution in the USA is closely connected with the early colonization history of the country. The foundation of the contemporary regional variations of speech in the United States are determined by the forms of English spoken by the 17th and 18th century colonists. They were also influenced by a