

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

number of geographical and social factors. Class, ethnicity or race, age, and gender are social factors that affect language variation. Physical geography influenced the nature of the language, too. Mountains, rivers, deserts and marshes often limited the spread of different words and expressions by physical movement of dialect users. This influence does not have such an effect now, but played an important role in the early development of the various dialects.

Every language is inextricably bound up with the whole life experience of native users of that language. The area of Massachusetts has preserved in its dialect some features of the speech of its first settlers – Puritans – those who migrated in the 17th century to the Northeast of the country for religious reasons. These colonists were educated people who spoke Elizabethan English. There is no doubt that their language conformed closely to the standard of that time. Due to the contribution of its first settlers to the development of cultural sphere, Boston and the towns near it, in the 19th century represented a center of intellectual activity of the country. The prestige of the “Boston dialect” formed by intelligent Puritans, was then higher than it is today and its influence extended further. Hence, New Englanders still have many of the characteristics of British pronunciation that are dying out elsewhere along the American East Coast. However, pronunciation has also been greatly affected by Irish and Italian immigrants who later settled in New England and in Boston particularly.

Summarizing the above mentioned, one can understand how various influences have helped to shape the present-day dialectal landscape of the United States. But many regional dialects are losing ground due to the influence of mass media, absence of isolation between dialects and the enhancement of education quality. However not all varieties in the US are similarly affected. There are strong dialectal centers within the country where language maintains its peculiarities since colonization.

В. Непевная

U AND NON-U ENGLISH

Термин «U and non-U English» появился в 1950-х годах. «U» происходит от upper class, т.е. высший класс, аристократия, и «non-U» происходит от non-upper class – средний класс. Такими авторами, как Алан Росс, Нэнси Митфорд, Ивлин Во в книге «Noblesse Oblige» и Ричард Бакл в книге «U and Non-U Revisited» были составлены пары слов, указывающие на использование разных лексических единиц для обозначения одного и того же предмета или явления в разных социальных группах.

1. *Napkin* (U) – *serviette* (non-U) ‘салфетка’. Использование *napkin* как U word, а *serviette* как non-U word часто используется для социальной характеристики людей. Примеры: *A man is suing McDonald's for \$1,5m in a dispute allegedly sparked off by the fact that he was given only one napkin with his meal.* – *The artist was, apparently, sitting in a Paris café when a customer recognised him and pleaded with him to execute a doodle on the back of a serviette* (газета «The Independent»).