

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»).

2. *Lavatory* (U) – *toilet, loo* (non-U) ‘туалет’. Социальное различие в употреблении слов *lavatory* – *toilet* также отмечается в сочетании со словом *paper*: *lavatory-paper* (U) / *toilet-paper* (non-U). Слово *loo* отмечается у Ричарда Бакла как *non-U word* и имеет помету *informal* в словарях. *Примеры*: *Senator Ted Cruz has accused Donald Trump of pandering to political correctness after the tycoon said he believed transgender people should use the lavatory they wish to.* – *Public loo with a sea view in Cornwall is set to go under the hammer with a guide price of £15,000* (газета «The Independent»).

3. *Spectacles* (U) – *glasses* (non-U) ‘очки’. Социальная дифференциация слов *spectacles* – *glasses* была отмечена Ричардом Баклом и сохранилась по нынешний день. *Примеры*: *I bought two pairs of spectacles from an optician in Italy while on holiday at a cost of €1,200 (£840).* – *A study published in the journal Ophthalmology found that on current trends 50 per cent of people on the planet would need glasses or contact lenses with 10 per cent suffering from severe myopia, The Times newspaper reported* (газета «The Independent»).

4. *Expensive* (U) – *pricey* (non-U) ‘дорогой’. В книге *Noblesse Oblige* в паре со словом *expensive* стоит слово *costly*, которое не имеет никаких стилистических помет в современных словарях. Слово *expensive* имеет латинское происхождение, а *pricey* относится к разговорному стилю, что может быть причиной социальной дифференциации в употреблении. *Примеры*: *Jet2 boss Steve Heapy has warned that flights to Europe may become more expensive after Brexit, and that a no-deal scenario would prove “extremely damaging” for the UK and EU.* – *Masters degrees: Pricey, but is it worth it?* (газета «The Independent»).

Социальные классы продолжают существовать, поэтому изучение лексики высших классов в практической сфере улучшит коммуникацию на дипломатическом уровне, а в теоретической – поможет тщательнее исследовать связь между социальными и языковыми явлениями.

Я. Нестерович

NEW IN AUSTRALIAN ECOLOGY: NEGATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS

Australia is a huge island nation in the South Pacific. No wonder Australia is a country which faces some ecological problems. That is why I would like to share some brief summaries of the most important ecological issues in Australia at the present time.

Loss of biodiversity is one of the most important problems one should draw his attention to. The main cause of this loss of biodiversity on land is habitat destruction through various bioharvesting activities of humankind, including farming and logging. Other causes include the release of feral species into the environment and construction of buildings and roads. Serious and progressive loss of biodiversity in the oceans is the result of the increasing and unsustainable scale of the fishing industry.

Deforestation. When forests are cut, the salinity of the soil can greatly increase. As a result, saline water draining from such areas can affect downstream