

- согласные на конце таких слов, как *button* и *bottle*, в большинстве случаев не являются слогообразующими. Сравним: *button* – [bʌtən], *bottle* – [bɒtəl];

- оглушение звонких согласных на конце слова. Таким образом, происходит слияние звуков [b], [d], [g], [dʒ], [v], [ð], [z] со звуками [p], [t], [k], [tʃ], [f], [θ], [s], например: *knees* – *niece*, *leaf* – *leave*;

- появление гортанной смычки после взрывного согласного на конце слова. Например: *gore*, *robe* – [rɔ:pʔ]; *bat*, *bad* – [bætʔ];

- звуки [θ] и [ð] сливаются с [t] и [d] соответственно, например, *thus* [ðʌs] произносится как [dʌs];

- звук [ɪ] в положении после гласного звука вокализируется и становится [ʊ]. Например: *milk* – [mɪʊk], *well* – [weʊ];

данный вариант – изосиллабический.

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NEW REALITY FOR THE HOMELESS IN BRITAIN

There has been an alarming recent trend of rising homelessness in Britain. According to the data from Shelter charity, the number of the homeless has increased by 75 % since 2010. It means that last year one in every 200 people was without a home. However, getting an accurate picture of homelessness in the UK and in particular in England is extremely challenging because most census data struggle to count the “hidden homeless” – those who may be residing in inadequate settlements such as slums, squatting in structures not intended for housing and those who relocate frequently. Analyzing Britain’s experience in handling this issue may provide new perspectives on the ways of resolving the problem of the homeless.

Consequently, the objectives of the paper are:

1. To identify the methods used to calculate the number of the homeless in Britain.

2. To estimate the number of the homeless and separately the number of those rough-sleeping according to the data from different sources.

3. To address the actions that are taken by the British government.

4. To highlight some private initiatives, like the ones of the photographer James Furzer and of the architect Chris Hildrey.

The problem of homelessness is a disturbing question in many European countries which is even more acute in times of crises. As can be seen from the paper, in Britain both government and private sector respond to the issue. However, in order to have constructive changes, architects, charities and the government must evolve in coordination and join their initiatives together to collaborate.