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**THE NATIONAL-REGIONAL ASPECT OF SCHOOLCHILDREN’S UPBRINGING**

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**Keywords:** multiculturalism, ethnocultural education, regionalization of education, national-regional component.

**Annotation:** This article is devoted to one of the most important problems of modern today's system of school education. It shows the content of the problem, peculiarities of national component in modern education, particularly, in educational-upbringing work at school. This article gives a brief characteristic of the national-regional aspect in the program «National-regional component on the lessons and out-of-class work (activities) at school» for schoolchildren.

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**ОСНОВНЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ЛОНДОНСКОГО ДИАЛЕКАТА**

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**Ключевые слова:** английский язык, история языка, среднеанглийский период, диалект, территориальные различия, лондонский диалект.

**Аннотация:** Роль английского языка возросла в настоящее время, в будущем ему пророчат стать глобальным языком. Перед человеком, владеющим языком, открывается целое будущее. Беззнания истории языка невозможно знать историю народа, невозможно знать и культуру. Как говорил Вольфганг Гете, «Кто не знает ничего про иностранный язык, тот ничего не знает о своем родном».

"A language is a dialect that has an army and a navy”
Max Weinreich

The English language, as it is known, has developed as a result of integration of tribal dialects of Angles, Saxons and Jutes which moved to British Isles in V-VI centuries. The First written records are dated to VIII century. English language has passed a difficult way, being mixed with other languages and passed a difficult way, being mixed with other languages. Language's rights of ethnic minorities in the sphere of education, multicultural education, regionalization of education, national-regional component should be very important for the future generations.

**Список литературы**

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English dialects, a person will receive rather skimpy representation about a system of the modern language, its colloquial variations and peculiarity of the English language. Somebody who is not familiar with vocabulary, phonetic and grammatical features of the English dialects has no possibility to read in the original the English literature, both classical, and modern [2, p.4].

According to Arakin Vladimir Dmitrievich in order to understand a language in its current state, it is necessary to consider each phenomenon of the modern language as a result of long historical development and changes occurring during long time intervals [3, p. 5].

The aim of the article is to study features of the English language dialects during the Middle English period, to point out peculiarities and a considerable role of the London dialect. 

*Dialect* is a regional or social variety of a language, identified by a particular set of words and grammatical structures. Spoken dialects are usually associated with a distinctive pronunciation or an accent. Any language with a reasonably large number of speakers will develop dialects, especially if there are geographical barriers separating groups of people from each other or if there is a social class division of social class. One dialect may predominate as an official or standard form of a language, and this is the variety which may come to be written down. [4, p. 136-137]

The history of the English language begins with the invasion of the British Isles by Germanic tribes in the 5th century, which spoke closely related tribal dialects belonging to the West Germanic subgroup. The following four main Old English dialects are commonly distinguished:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Northern</th>
<th>Midlands</th>
<th>Southern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plural pronouns</td>
<td>they, their, them</td>
<td>they, hir, hem</td>
<td>hi, hir, hem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb 3 pers. sing.</td>
<td>-s (e.g. hits)</td>
<td>-dh (i.e., hitteth)</td>
<td>-th (i.e., hitteth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb pl.</td>
<td>-s (i.e., hits)</td>
<td>-en (i.e., hitten)</td>
<td>-eth (i.e., hitten)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old English long /o:/</td>
<td>a (e.g., stan)</td>
<td>o (stone)</td>
<td>o (stone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old English /u/</td>
<td>ɪ (fox)</td>
<td>ɪ (fox)</td>
<td>v (vox)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 – Middle English pronouns of the dialects

The most important event in the changing linguistic situation was the rise of the London dialect as the prevalent written form of language.

The Early ME written record made in London was the PROCLAMATION of 1258.

So, by the 16th century the special position of the London dialect as bases of developing national language was clearly designated [15].

The literary text preserved in numerous manuscripts, belong to a variety of genres. This period is known as the “age of Chaucer”, the greatest name in English literature before Shakespeare.

Geoffrey Chaucer was born in 1340 in London. He was called “the founder of the English literary language.”

The culmination of Chaucer’s work as a poet is his unfinished collection of stories “The Canterbury Tales”.

The main difference between Chaucer’s language and modern one is in the pronunciation of the “long vowels”. The consonants remain generally the same, though there are some differences (such as “kn-” in knight or “wr-” in write). The Middle English “long vowels” are regularly and strikingly different from the modern forms.

Table 2 - Pronunciation of Chaucer’s «long vowels»

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle English</th>
<th>Sounds like Modern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y, y</td>
<td>«meet» —/ɪ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e, ee (e.g. meet, meeto)</td>
<td>«mate» —/ei/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e «bege, rede»</td>
<td>«bago» —/æ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a, aa (e.g. maat)</td>
<td>«father» —/a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o, oo «bote, boots»</td>
<td>«booto» —/u/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o «lof, ok»</td>
<td>«oughto» —/ɔ:/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Kentish
b) West Saxlon
c) Mercian
d) Northumbrian

One of the most striking features of the Middle English period is the lack of language uniformity and a plenty of dialects. All the varieties have been classified into five large groups of dialects [5, p. 189]:

- a) Kentish
- b) South-Western
- c) East-Midland
- d) West-Midland
- e) Northern.

Northern dialect is the continuation of the Northumbrian variant of Old English.

Kentish dialect is the most direct continuation of an Old English dialect and has more or less the same geographical distribution.

Characteristics:

a) Shall, should appeared without an h, h silent in many words;
b) “D” was used for “th” (e.g. ‘By dis, dat, den, vew can tell de Kentish men’);

c) V was sometimes converted into w (wery for very).

Southern dialect was spoken in the area west of Sussex and south and southwest of the Thames;

East Midland is

a) one branch that developed from the OE Mercian dialect;
b) located south of the Humber and north of the Thames;
Wol /wʊl/, will, wolde /waʊd/ usually mean “will” or “would” but they may also carry the meaning “desire, want to”: He wolde /waʊd/ the see /siː/ were /wɛr/ kept /kipt/ (He wanted the sea to be guarded).

Middle English nouns have the same inflections as modern English- Nomina-tive: freend /fiːnd/ (“friend”), Possessive: freendes (“friend’s”), Plural: freendes (“friends”).

The pronouns are about the same in Modern English as in Middle English. The only exception is the third person plural (hir = “their,” hem = “them”).

Two sets of shortened forms are common in Chaucer but completely lacking in Modern English. The first combines the negative ne with a verb:

nam = ne + am (“am not”)
nis = ne + is (“is not”) nas = ne + was (“was not”) nere = ne + were (“were not”)

A language is changing every day, it is not invariable and constant, even modern London English dialect has its own variants such as Cockney and Estuary English.

The term Cockney has both geographical and linguistic associations. Geographically and culturally, it often refers to working-class Londoners, particularly those in the East End.

“Cockney” literally means cock’s egg, a misshapen egg such as sometimes laid by young hens.

This accent has some distinguished features in phonetic and grammar. Some of the more characteristic features of the Cockney accent include the following:

In phonetics:

a) initial /h/ is dropped, so “house” becomes /aus/ (or even /as/);

b) /ð/ and /θ/ become /f/, /v/ or /d/: thin - /thin/, father - /feːt/, this - /dɪs/;

c) /æ/ is realized as /æi/: blood /blɒd/ - /blʌid/, puff /pʌf/ - /pɹəf/, duck /dʌk/ - /dɹək/;

d) RP /əʊ/ may be /拗/: now [nɔːu] - /nəʊ/;

e) /p,t,k/ between vowels become a glottal stop: water > /ˈwɔː/, I hope so - /ai əʊs ər/;

f) [t] is affricate, [s] is heard before the vowel: top /tɒp/ table /ˈteɪbəl/;

g) diphthongs change, sometimes dramatically: time > /taɪm/, brave > /braɪv/;

In grammar:

a) Use of me instead of my, for example, “It’s me book you got ‘ere”;

b) Use of ain’t instead of am not, is not;

Estuary [ˈɛstjuər] English is a dialect of English widely spoken in South East England, especially along the River Thames and its estuaries.

This accent is characterized by the following features:

In phonetics:

a) A broad /a:/ in words such as bath, grass, laugh, etc.;

b) /ʊ/ as a glottal stop, e.g. can’t (pronounced /kʌnːt/);

c) L-vocalization, it means the use of /oa/ where RP uses /əʊ/ in the final positions or in a final consonant, for example whole (pronounced /həʊ/).

In grammar:

a) Use of confrontational [ˈkɒfrəntɛʃən] question tags. For example, “It is absurd [əbˈɜːd]. Isn’t it?” “I said that, didn’t I?” [8].

In vocabulary:

“Cheers” is often used in place of “thank you”, but it’s also possible for it to mean “good-bye”. There are a lot of Americanisms in Estuary English: “There you go” being used in place of the more standard “Here you are”, “Sorry” is often replaced with “excuse me” and “engaged” in the context of the telephone, has been replaced by the word “busy”.

So, languages and dialects live and develop in continuous and close interaction which influences all parts and levels of interacting languages.

The English language passed through the difficult way to reach its present state.

Without learning the language history people can not understand the history of the whole nation and country.

The London dialect played a great role in the English language development and influenced on its standards and modern state. It marked the beginning of nation language. This dialect absorbed features of other dialect, because the London population was heterogeneous.

The London dialect as a dialect of the largest economic and a political administrative center of England had a large influence on the language of other parts of the country.

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CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF LONDON DIALECT

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Keywords: English language, history of language, Middle English period, dialect, territory distinguishes, London dialect.

Annotation: The role of English increased nowadays; scientists suppose it will become global language in the future. The one who has mastered this language, has new possibilities, before him new doors open. To study English in perfection it is necessary to know its history, its stages of development. Without knowing language history, it is impossible to learn history of the country, the people, it is impossible to understand their culture. According to Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, “those who know nothing of foreign languages know nothing of their own.” So, without studying the language history it is impossible to understand the language and its distinguished features.

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