



МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ ТА ЛІНГВОДИДАКТИКИ  
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ЦЕНТР

## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

### **XVIII ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ, АСПІРАНТІВ ТА ВИКЛАДАЧІВ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО ЦЕНТРУ КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ ТА ЛІНГВОДИДАКТИКИ**

**«TO MAKE THE WORLD SMARTER AND SAFER»**

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**"TO MAKE THE WORLD SMARTER AND SAFER"**

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**To Make the World Smarter and Safer:** Матеріали XVIII всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції студентів, аспірантів та викладачів Лінгвістичного навчально-методичного центру кафедри іноземних мов та лінгводидактики СумДУ (25-26 квітня 2024 р.) / за заг. ред. професора Таценко Н.В. – Суми : СумДУ, 2024. – 168 с.

У матеріалах подані тези XVIII Всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції студентів, аспірантів та викладачів Лінгвістичного навчально-методичного центру кафедри іноземних мов та лінгводидактики СумДУ. До збірника ввійшли наукові дослідження, присвячені актуальним проблемам сучасних інноваційних технологій та процесів у науці, техніці та різних сферах людської діяльності.

Для молодих науковців, викладачів і студентів усіх факультетів.

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***За зміст статей і правильність цитування  
відповідальність несе автор***

approach primarily changes the spelling while keeping the pronunciation the same or very close to the original.

Certain highly informal contractions, like «ain't», «wanna», «gonna» and «going to» are best reserved for casual exchanges. Their use is discouraged in academic or professional contexts, where they are deemed unsuitable.

Accelerated by the digital age, the reduction has become prevalent in online communication, with users employing shortened words, acronyms, and creative substitutions for efficiency. This linguistic economizing facilitates quicker communication with less effort, often leading to the trimming or substitution of the latter parts of words, as these are generally less informative than initial segments. Moreover, consonants, being crucial for conveying information, are typically preserved. Processes like clipping and substitutive reduction, adapting complex lexemes into more manageable forms, underscore the adaptive nature of language to digital communication's demands.

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## FEATURES OF ENGLISH DIALECTS IN THE UK

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The United Kingdom is known for its linguistic diversity, which is reflected in the variety of English dialects spoken across different regions.

Standard English serves as a formal mode of communication and represents the grammatical and pronunciation standards that are taught in educational institutions and used in official contexts across the country. Cockney English, which originated in the working-class communities of London's East End, is characterized by a distinct pronunciation that involves dropping the "h" sound and the use of rhyming slang. Estuary English, on the other hand, evolved from the areas surrounding the River Thames and is considered more mainstream. It features a softened accent and vocabulary that share similarities with Cockney English. Welsh English includes phonological, grammatical, and lexical peculiarities that are unique to Wales and blend with the conventions of Standard English. Scottish English encompasses an array of dialects that have distinct features in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar, shaped by regional nuances. Irish English reflects the historical and linguistic heritage of Ireland and features variations across the country. It integrates elements from the Irish Gaelic language alongside its distinctive grammatical structures and vocabulary [4].

The UK hosts a multitude of regional variations beyond these notable dialects, each with its unique flavor shaped by historical, cultural, and geographical influences. These 9 dialects are widespread in the UK, and in our research, we will analyze them in detail.

First, it is necessary to emphasise what a dialect is. A dialect refers to a particular variation of a language that deviates from the standard form of the language and is characterized by differences in grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation [2].

Standard English is known as the "neutral" or "prestige" form of the language and is typically used by educated speakers in formal contexts. It is the standard form of written English and is used in official documents, education, and media throughout the UK. Although it doesn't have any distinct regional features, it may vary in vocabulary and pronunciation depending on regional influences.

In England, the accent commonly known as Received Pronunciation (RP) is considered to be the accepted form of English. This accent, along with Standard English (SP), is closely associated

with the language used by the middle and upper classes of English society and is also referred to as Queen's English or BBC English due to its historical associations [3]. Speakers of Standard English in the south of England tend to use contracted negatives of the type:

*I haven't got it* or *She won't go*. In most grammatical descriptions of Standard English, it is stated that the indirect object precedes the direct object. For example, *She gave the man a book* or *She gave him it*. [3] In the south of England, the forms with *to* seem to be the most common, particularly where the direct object is a pronoun like *him, her, it, or them*. However, in the educated speech of people from the north of England, other structures are also possible, as demonstrated in the following: *She gave it him* – is very common indeed, and is also quite acceptable to many southern speakers [1]. Standard English typically uses the third-person singular pronouns "he," "she," and "it" with the corresponding verb form ending in "-s". *He sings* and *She dances*.

Cockney English is a well-known British dialect originating from East London. It is a distinct way of speaking that is associated with working-class Londoners. Unfortunately, Cockney English has been stigmatized in Britain and is often viewed as inferior by many. What is special about this dialect? Cockney speakers may drop the initial /h/ sound in words, especially in words like "house" and "hat." "Ow's your 'ealth?" instead of "How's your health?" Cockney speakers often replace the /th/ sound with an /f/ or /v/ sound, particularly in words like "think" and "that." Cockney English frequently uses a glottal stop (replacing the /t/ sound with a closing of the glottis) in place of the /t/ sound in the middle or end of words. Cockney speakers often use rhyming slang, where a word or phrase is replaced with a rhyming word or phrase, though the rhyme itself is often omitted in usage, making it cryptic to outsiders. They use "Adam and Eve to" for the word "believe". Then we have the sentence "Would you Adam 'n' Eve it?" Additionally, Cockney English may feature unique vocabulary not commonly used in Standard English. "Mate" is used to refer to a friend, "blinding" to express approval, or "gobsmacked" to convey being astonished [3].

Estuary English is commonly described as a blend of Received Pronunciation (RP) and working-class London speech, commonly known as "Cockney". It serves as a middle ground or "neutral" dialect, allowing individuals from lower-class backgrounds to sound more socially elevated and those from higher-class backgrounds to sound more down-to-earth. This linguistic fusion reflects the societal trend of leveling social distinctions in the UK. However, when individuals from privileged backgrounds adopt Estuary English, they can face criticism, as seen in the negative reactions from the British media towards politicians like Ed Miliband and former Prime Minister Tony Blair, as well as certain members of the royal family, who have been observed using such forms [3].

Estuary English speakers often replace the dental fricatives /θ/ (/θ/ and /ð/) with the dental fricative /f/ or /v/, similar to some varieties of Cockney. L-vocalization refers to the phenomenon where the pronunciation of the /l/ sound in certain positions resembles more of a /w/ sound. For instance, words like "*milk bottle*" may sound closer to "*miwk bottoo*". H-dropping which is to omit [h], so that hand or heart becomes [ænd] or [a:t]. If we talk about T-glottalization: the replacement of the /t/ sound with a glottal stop, particularly in intervocalic or syllable-final positions, is a feature shared with Cockney. It comes to use a glottal stop [ʔ] (a catch in the throat) instead of a /t/ sound in certain positions, as in take it off [teik iʔ əf], quite nice [kwaiʔ nais][3].

Overall, Estuary English occupies a linguistic middle ground between RP and Cockney, blending elements of both while also exhibiting its own unique features. It is characterized by its adaptability and ability to reflect social and cultural shifts in contemporary British society.

Welsh English is spoken by people in Wales and is influenced by the Welsh language, Celtic languages, and English dialects from neighboring regions. It may exhibit features such as a sing-song intonation, lenition of consonants, and Welsh loanwords. Welsh English varies across different regions of Wales and may coexist with Welsh-speaking communities [3].

Certain consonant sounds in Welsh English may differ from those in other varieties of English. Some germination between vowels is often encountered, e.g. *money* is pronounced ['mɜ.n.i:]. In northern varieties influenced by Welsh, *pens*, and *pence* merge into /pens/ and *chin* and *gin* into /dʒɪn/. Intonation in Welsh English is very much influenced by the Welsh language. Welsh English incorporates words directly borrowed from the Welsh language, particularly for place names, geographical features, and cultural concepts. For example, *carreg* = stone; *clennig* = a gift of money; *eisteddfod* (plural *eisteddfodau*) = a cultural festival; *glistar* = a drink of milk and water [3].

Scottish English encompasses various dialects spoken in Scotland, influenced by Scots Gaelic, Old English, and Norse languages.

It includes features such as rolled /r/ sounds, distinctive vocabulary, and differences in pronunciation compared to other varieties of English. Scottish English dialects can vary significantly depending on geographic location and social factors.

As far as grammar is concerned, different types of Scottish English show different degrees of grammatical deviation from southern British English. The modal *will* tends to stand for both *shall* and *may*. Passive is often formed with *get*, e.g. *I got told off*. It is often used for compulsion, e.g. *you've got to speak to her*. The abbreviation form *am+not* is *amn't* as in *Amn't I right* [3].

One of the phonologic features of the dialects is the pronunciation of the sound /r/ in the syllable coda (the end of the syllable), which makes the accent rhotic. The dialect lacks vowel length contrast that is why *full* [ful] and *fool* [fu:l] are homophones. The retention of the /wh/ sound in words like *which* or *whale*.

Irish English is spoken in Ireland and is influenced by the Irish language as well as English dialects from neighboring regions. It features distinct pronunciation patterns, vocabulary choices, and grammatical structures. Irish English dialects can vary between different regions of Ireland and may also be influenced by socio-economic factors.



Irish English incorporates vocabulary from Irish Gaelic, as well as unique slang and colloquial expressions. Some words and phrases are specific to Irish culture and may not be widely understood outside of Ireland. For example, [æ] is usually realized as [a] (like Hungarian á) or words like face and goat contain monophthongs. Also, there is a single reduced vowel, the schwa, therefore *abbot–rabbit–grab it* rhyme, *starlet = starlit* ['sta:rlət], addition=edition, -ing is pronounced [ən], so *lying = lion* [1].

The United Kingdom is home to a rich tapestry of dialects, each with its own unique phonological, lexical, and grammatical features. The diversity of UK dialects reflects the country's rich linguistic history and cultural heritage. They continue to play a vital role in shaping local identity and cultural expression throughout the UK.

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## PROTECTION AGAINST LINGUISTIC DISCRIMINATION IN THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Linguistic discrimination, or unequal treatment based on language, violates human rights principles upheld by the Council of Europe and protected under the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR). This type of discrimination infringes human dignity,