

СУЮНДИКОВА Ж.Т., ПУШАКОВА О
СТУДЕНТТЕРДІҢ МОРФОФУНКЦИОНАЛДЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІНІҢ САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ
СИПАТТАМАСЫ

Бұл мақала Қостанай мемлекеттік педагогикалық институтының (ҚМПИ) және Новосибирск мемлекеттік педагогикалық университетінің (НМПУ) базаларында өткізілген практикалық зерттеулердің нәтижелерін салыстырып, бірінші курс студенттерінің морфофункционалдық көрсеткіштері бойынша жынысына және оқу орнына байланысты айырмашылықтарды анықтауға арналған. НМПУ студенттерімен салыстырғанда ҚМПИ студенттеріне антропометриялық көрсеткіштердің төмендігі, жүрек миокардының оттегінің үнемді тұтынуы, өмірлік және қол күші индекстерінің көрсеткіштерінің жоғарлығы тән екендігі байқалады.

Түйінді сөздер: морфофункционалды көрсеткіштер, денсаулық, физикалық даму, жыныстық дифференциация, студенттер.

СУЮНДИКОВА Ж.Т., ПУШАКОВА О
СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА МОРФОФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ
СТУДЕНТОВ ВУЗА

Данная статья посвящена сравнению результатов практического исследования, проведенного на базе Костанайского государственного педагогического университета (КГПУ) и Новосибирского государственного педагогического университета (НГПУ), с целью выявления различий по морфофункциональным показателям между студентами первого курса в зависимости от пола и места обучения. Установлено, что для студентов КГПУ, по сравнению со студентами НГПУ, характерны низкие антропометрические параметры, экономное потребление миокардом кислорода, более высокие показатели жизненного и кистевого индексов.

Ключевые слова: морфофункциональные показатели, здоровье, физическое развитие, половая дифференциация, студенты.

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MAJOR AMERICAN ENGLISH DIALECTS

Abstract

This article is dedicated to the study of Major American English Dialects. The historical background, lexical, phonological, and grammatical differences of American Dialects are briefly given.

Keywords: *dialect, American dialects, history, lexis, phonetics, grammar.*

Introduction

In its most basic designation a dialect is a sub-categorization of a language, linguistically differentiated via grammar, lexis, and in terms of speech – phonology. The OED defines dialect as ‘Manner of speaking, language, speech; esp. a manner of speech peculiar to, or characteristic of, a particular person or class’. [1.1]

According to Richard Hogg, “American English and British English are the two major national varieties of English and it goes without saying that they take the leading positions today among other varieties of English Language”. In order to understand better the American language we must have some notion of the historical development of the nation. [2]

American English begins its history at the beginning of the 17th century when first English-speaking settlers began to settle on the Atlantic coast of the American continent. The language which they brought from England was the language spoken in England during the reign of Elizabeth I.

The first settlers faced the problem of finding names for places, animals, plants, customs which they came across on the American continent. They took some of the names from languages spoken by the local population-Indians, such as: chipmunk (an American squirrel), igloo (Eskimo dome-shaped hut), skunk (a black and white striped animal with a bushy tail), squaw (an Indian woman), wigwam (an American Indian tent made of skins and bark) etc.

The second period of American English history begins in the 19th century. Immigrants continued to come from Europe to America. When large groups of immigrants from the same country to America some of their words were borrowed into English. Italians brought with them a style of cooking which became widely spread and such words as pizza, spaghetti came into English. From the great number of German-speaking settlers the following word were borrowed into English: delicatessen, larger, hamburger, noodle, schnitzel and many others. [3.141]

The English language in the United States is characterized by relative uniformity throughout the country. Written American English is fairly standardized across the country. However, there is some variation in the spoken language. Three major belts of dialects, each with its own characteristic features, are identified: Northern, Midland and Southern.

The Northern division includes the New England settlement, New York, and The Hudson Valley, northern Pennsylvania and Ohio, and beyond. The Connecticut River is usually regarded as the southern/western extent of New England speech. Chief among the local variations existing on the border between the Northern and Midland dialects are those prevailing in and around New York City and northern New Jersey. The New York dialect is famous worldwide due to countless movies and television programs. It is spoken by a significant portion of native-born residents of New York and its immediate vicinity in southeastern New York State. The New Jersey dialect spoken in northern New Jersey is simply a softer version of the English language spoken by residents of New York and is very frequently mistaken for it. Most colloquial greeting and expressions used in New York are also said by New Jerseyans and with the same frequency.

Midland speech is divided into two discrete subdivisions, the North Midland and South Midland speech. The North Midland dialect extends from southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania, west into Ohio and beyond. The South Midland speech starts from northern Delaware along the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, follows the Ohio River in a generally southwesterly direction, moves across Arkansas and Oklahoma west of the Mississippi, and peters out in western Texas.

The Southern division comprises the southern two-thirds of Delaware, eastern parts of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Gulf States (Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the south-east parts of Texas).[4.159]

Lexical differences

Vocabulary and dialect boundaries The distinction between dialect areas can be reinforced by the use of specific vocabulary items (and not just pronunciation and grammar). For instance, there are significant differences between vocabulary in northern and southern dialects in the United States: northern pail, eaves(trough) versus southern bucket, gutter respectively. Much of this work refers back to that of Hans Kurath (1949) and initial studies such as Kurath (1939). The pronunciation of individual lexical items has been used to delimit dialect areas as is the case with the distinction between greasy largely with [-s-] in the northern and with [-z-] in the southern United States.[5]

Y'all is a second person plural pronoun and the usual Southern plural form of the word you. It is originally a contraction – you all – which is used less frequently. This term originated with the modern Southern dialect region and is not found in older Southern dialects.

- When addressing a group, y'all is general (I know y'all) and is used to address the group as a whole, whereas all y'all is used to emphasize specificity of each and every member of the group ("I know all y'all.") The possessive form of Y'all is created by adding the standard "-s".

"I've got y'all's assignments here." /jɔ:lz/

- Y'all is distinctly separate from the singular you. The statement "I gave y'all my truck payment last week," is more precise than "I gave you my truck payment last week." You (if interpreted as singular) could imply the payment was given directly to the person being spoken to – when that may not be the case.

- "All y'all" is used to specify that all members of the second person plural (i.e., all persons currently being addressed and/or all members of a group represented by an addressee) are included; that is, it operates in contradistinction to "some of y'all", thereby functioning similarly to "all of you" in standard English.

- In rural southern Appalachia an "n" is added to pronouns indicating "one" "his'n" "his one" "her'n" "her one" "Yor'n" "your one" i.e. "his, hers and yours". Another example is yernses. It may be substituted for the 2nd person plural possessive yours.

"That book is yernses." /'jɜ:rnzəz/ [6]

Phonological differences

Phonetics, the study of language sounds, and acoustic phonetics, the study of the sound waves of speech, are highly specialized and technically sophisticated sciences, allowing us to explore in microscopic phonetic detail the differences and similarities among varieties of English. [7.70]

Stage 1 (/aɪ/ → [a:] and /æ/ → [ɛ(j)ə]):

The starting point, or first stage, of the Southern Shift is the transition of the gliding vowel (diphthong) /aɪ/ towards a "glideless" long vowel [a:], so that, for example, the word ride commonly approaches a sound that most other American English speakers would hear as rod or rad. Stage 1 is now complete for a majority of Southern dialects.^[18] Southern speakers particularly exhibit the Stage 1 shift at the ends of words and before voiced consonants, but often not before voiceless consonants, where the diphthong instead retains its glide, so that ride is [ɹiːd], but right is [ɹaɪt]. Inland (i.e. non-coastal) Southern speakers, however, indeed delete the glide of /aɪ/ in all contexts, as in the stereotyped pronunciation "nahs whaht rahss" for nice white rice; these most shift-advanced speakers are largely found today in an Appalachian area that comprises eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina and northern Alabama, as well as in central Texas. Some traditional East Coast Southern accents do not exhibit this Stage 1 glide deletion, particularly in Charleston, SC and possibly Atlanta and Savannah, GA (cities that are, at best, considered marginal to the modern Southern dialect region).

This new glideless [a:~ä:] vowel encroaches on the territory of the "short a" vowel, /æ/ (as in rat or bad), thus pushing /æ/ generally higher and fronter in the mouth (and also possibly giving it a complex gliding quality, often starting higher and then gliding lower); thus /æ/ can range variously away from its original position: [æ(j)ə~ææ~ɛ(j)ə>ɛ]. An example is that, to other English speakers, the Southern pronunciation of yap sounds something like yeah-up.

Stage 2 (/eɪ/ → [ɛɪ] and /ɛ/ → [e(j)ə]):

By removing the existence of [aɪ], Stage 1 leaves open a lower space for /eɪ/ (as in name and day) to occupy, causing Stage 2: the pulling of the diphthong /eɪ/ into a lower starting position, towards [ɛɪ] or to an even lower and/or more retracted sound.

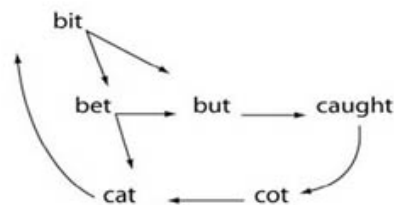
At the same time, the pushing of /æ/ into the vicinity of /ɛ/ (as in red or belt), forces /ɛ/ itself into a higher and fronter position, occupying the [e] area (previously the vicinity of /eɪ/). /ɛ/ also often acquires an in-glide: thus, [e(j)ə]. An example is that, to other English speakers, the Southern pronunciation of yep sounds something like yay-up. Stage 2 is most common in heavily stressed syllables. Southern accents originating from cities that formerly had the greatest influence and wealth in the South (Richmond, VA; Charleston, SC; Atlanta, Macon, and Savannah, GA; and all of Florida) do not traditionally participate in Stage 2.

Stage 3 (/i/ → [iɪ] and /ɪ/ → [iə]): By the same pushing and pulling domino effects described above, /ɪ/ (as in hit or lick) and /i/ (as in beam or meet) follow suit by both possibly becoming diphthongs whose nuclei switch positions. /ɪ/ may be pushed into a diphthong with a raised beginning, [iə], while /i/ may be pulled into a diphthong with a lowered beginning, [iɪ]. An example is that, to other English speakers, the Southern pronunciation of fin sounds something like fee-in, whi-

le meal sounds something like mih-eel. Like the other stages of the Southern shift, Stage 3 is most common in heavily stressed syllables and particularly among Inland Southern speakers. [6]

When a vowel sound moves into another vowel's territory, the result may be a merger – as when the sound of caught comes to be pronounced with the tongue in the same region of the mouth as for cot. In a different pattern, the movement of one vowel spurs a reactive movement in a neighboring vowel. As with strangers in an elevator, one vowel shifts to keep its distance when another enters the space.

These coordinated movements are heard in the Northern Cities Shift, which affects six different vowels, those appearing in caught, cot, cat, bit, bet and but. In this change, caught takes on a vowel similar to that originally used for cot. The cot vowel also shifts, becoming more like the vowel of cat. The vowel of cat takes a position closer to that ordinarily heard with bit and sometimes sounds like the “ea” in idea. Words like bit are pronounced with a vowel nearer to bet or even but whereas bet words have a vowel similar to that in cat or but, and the vowel but words comes to sound more like that of caught. When these changes are plotted according to the positioning of the tongue, the connections among them are clear and the shift resembles a clockwise rotation of the vowels in the mouth.



The Northern Cities Shift: These guide words are positioned to represent where in the mouth the tongue is placed for those vowel sounds. The arrows indicate the directions of change affecting the sounds.

The Northern Cities Shift gets its name from its association with the urban centers around the Great Lakes including Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Cleveland and Buffalo. But pronunciations related to the shift are by no means restricted to city dwellers. The shift can be heard across a broad swath of the North from Upstate New York throughout the Great Lakes region and westward into Minnesota and the Dakotas. It's not clear when the shift got its start.[8]

Grammatical differences

Negative marking of an indefinite before the verb phrase and of the auxiliary verb Nobody didn't like the mess. Nothing can't stop him from failing the course. (Northern and Southern) inversion of the negativized auxiliary verb and the pre-verbal indefinite Didn't nobody like the mess (meaning "Nobody liked the mess"). Can't nothing stop him from failing the course. (Southern)[7.384]

These grammatical features are characteristic of both older and newer Southern American English. Use of done as an auxiliary verb between the subject and verb in sentences conveying the past tense. I done told you before. Use of done (instead of did) as the past simple form of do, and similar uses of the past participle in place of the past simple, such as seen replacing saw as past simple form of see. I only done what you done told me. Use of other non-standard preterites, Such as drowned as the past tense of drown, knowed as past tense of know, choosed as the past tense of choose, degraded as the past tense of degrade. I knowed you for a fool soon as I seen you. [9]

CONCLUSION

During the given article writing we have investigated definition and background of the Major American English Dialects. Special attention has been drawn to the importance of distinction of the American English Dialects, including their lexical, phonological, and grammatical differences. Since the English language has spread all over the world, it possesses a great influence on other tongues and became perfect international language in our present life.

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ТОГУСПАЙ, А.М., КУДРИЦКАЯ, М.И. АМЕРИКАНДЫҚ НЕГІЗГІ ДИАЛЕКТІЛЕР

Бұл мақала американдық негізгі диалектілерді зерттеуге арналған. Американдық диалектілердің тарихи негіздері, лексикалық, фонологиялық және грамматикалық ерекшеліктері қысқаша баяндалған.

***Түйінді сөздер:** диалект, Американдық диалектілер, тарих, сөздік қор, фонетика, грамматика.*

ТОГУСПАЙ, А.М., КУДРИЦКАЯ, М.И. ОСНОВНЫЕ АМЕРИКАНСКИЕ ДИАЛЕКТЫ

Эта статья посвящена изучению основных американских диалектов. Кратко изложены исторический фон, лексические, фонологические и грамматические различия Американских диалектов.

***Ключевые слова:** диалекты, Американские диалекты, история, лексика, фонетика, грамматика.*