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Summary

The article analyses illocutionary aims of the approving speech acts. It also reveals the strategies and ways of expressing approval, praise, compliment and flattery and classifies their most common objects in English artistic discourse.

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LINGUISTIC PECULIARITIES OF AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH

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The Australian English language (AusE, AuE, AusEng, en-AU) is a relatively new version of English and it is just over 200 years old. Australian English can be described as a new dialect that has developed as a result of contact between people who spoke different, mutually intelligible, varieties of English.

Despite being given no official status in the Constitution, English is Australia's de facto national language and is the first language of, and is used exclusively by, a large majority of the population.

The aim of the article is to elicit linguistic peculiarities of Australian English analyzing commonly used vocabulary by contemporary Australians in everyday life such as colloquial words and expressions, exclamations, slangisms and realisms.

According to the 2011 census, Australia has over 432 languages including 216 Australian Indigenous languages, and 216 languages which cover the rest of the world. This is an increase of 73 languages since 2005 [2].

Nowadays English is the only language spoken in the home for around 80% of the population. After English, the most popular are Chinese (*Cantonese* or *Yue Chinese* – a primary branch of Chinese spoken in southern China and *Mandarin*) that makes up 2.1% of the population, Italian (1.9%), Vietnamese (1.7%), Greek (1.4%) and Arabic (1.2%). A considerable proportion of first- and second-generation migrants are bilingual. An indigenous language remains the main language for about 50,000 (0.25%) people. Australia has a sign language known as Auslan, which is the main language of about 6,500 deaf people [2; 3; 6].

Australian English has a distinctive accent and vocabulary. It contains hundreds of words and expressions unfamiliar to Americans, Brits, Canadians, South Africans and New Zealanders. That is because they are adopted from Aboriginal languages, now-vanished English, Scottish or Irish dialects, and other languages which were brought to the continent by the settlers in the course of history.

Australian English was distinctly recognizable as different from British English shortly after the founding of the colony of New South Wales in 1788. It arose from the intermingling of children of early settlers from a great variety of mutually intelligible dialectal regions of the British Isles and quickly developed into a major variety of English. This very first peer group would have spoken in similar ways to each other to help bind the peer group and express their group membership. This very first generation of children created a new dialect that was to become the language of the nation [3].

It is known that Australian words emerged in the historical dictionary of the English language in Australia in 1898. There are certain distinctive features of Australian vocabulary in this version. Some evidence suggest that the linguistic situation at the end of the nineteenth century was much simpler than it is now. This is due to new influences on the vocabulary, and later, the vocabulary and pronunciation of Australian English had become distinctively different from any model that British English could supply.

The issue of linguistic peculiarities of AusE is studied by such notable linguists as J. Bernard, J. Dixon, J. Harrington, P. Kerswill, G. Leitner, A. Mitchell, P. Trudgill, C. Yallop and others [1; 7; 8; 9]. The authors state that Australian English began in the early colony as *koine*, that is, a new dialect that developed as a result of contact between speakers of different but mutually intelligible forms of language. Koineisation is often complete by the second generation in the form of a unique dialect specific to a settlement and there are evidences from primary written sources that AusE was indeed firmly established by the second native-born generation of white settlers. J. Bernard refers to this dialect as ‘proto-broad’ which developed and diverged between the 1850s and 1880s, as a result of large scale immigration from Britain, into a continuum containing three identifiable accent types: Broad, General and Cultivated (the ‘Broadness Continuum’) [1]. Although evolutionary changes have occurred, these

varieties can still be found in Australia and all three display properties which make them uniquely Australian.

Like most cultures, Australia has its own share of slang words and expressions, metaphors, idioms, phrases and realisms that distinguish its identity from other English speaking countries. Australians have their own styles and characters in using the language, vocabulary, pronunciation and accent. In comparison with the British English accent, it is much more nasal and less clipped. Though many American words and phrases have made their way to Australia, there are still many common expressions typical of the Australian talk. In addition, they have their own slang words when they speak in their social groups, as well as gender-marked talk between women and men [5; 9].

Australians also have their own colorful vernacular called *strine*. Strine (or Ozspeak) is Australia's greatest creative product and is full of abbreviations, hyperbole, profanities, vulgar expressions and word-tweaking. Strine is the language of a rebellious subculture and has its origins in the Cockney (London) and Irish slang of the early convicts. The use of strine and slang words varies with the state or region. Australian strine consists of words and phrases which have different meanings from other English (like American or British English). It also consists of words that the Australians have either made up themselves, or they have borrowed from Aborigine words or from slang used by early settlers [4; 8].

It should be mentioned that the people's interaction reflects in full the character of Australians who are generally informal in both their behavior and conversation. So the liberal use of slang is a feature of this informality. Slang is a casual spoken language of the country which uses humor and metaphor. It is colorful and descriptive, and generally reflects the personality and history of a country. Australian slang can be ironic and self-deprecating, but it can also be rude, crude, racist and cruel [5].

In the table below there are some examples of the popular words and expressions used in everyday speech by Australians and their equivalents in English English:

<i>Australian English</i>	<i>English English</i>
<i>Bang on</i>	<i>That's right</i>
<i>Bail out; blow through; choof off; pull the pin; shoot through; spear off</i>	<i>Leave a place, get out</i>
<i>g'day , gidday</i>	<i>good day</i>
<i>ta-ta , ooroo</i>	<i>goodbye</i>
<i>catch you later; check you later; cop you later; seeya</i>	<i>see you later</i>
<i>ta</i>	<i>thank you</i>
<i>Bob's your uncle; right as rain; righto mate , righto son</i>	<i>everything's okay, problem solved, job done</i>
<i>come again</i>	<i>Could you repeat that, please?</i>
<i>come off it mate</i>	<i>be reasonable</i>
<i>Don't give a rat's</i>	<i>Don't care</i>
<i>Dry up</i>	<i>Be quiet</i>
<i>Fair enough</i>	<i>Okay, no problem</i>
<i>Give me a bell; give me a buzz</i>	<i>Ring me on the phone</i>

<i>Give me the drum</i>	<i>Tell me what's going on</i>
<i>Good on the fang</i>	<i>Have a good appetite</i>
<i>Have a squiz; have a gander</i>	<i>Have a look at something</i>
<i>Knock on the head</i>	<i>Put an end to something</i>
<i>Not much chop</i>	<i>not very good</i>
<i>On the knocker</i>	<i>That's precisely right</i>
<i>Onya , Onya mate</i>	<i>Well done. From 'Good on you, mate '</i>
<i>Pack it in</i>	<i>Give up on something</i>
<i>Pull your head in</i>	<i>Mind your own business</i>
<i>Pop over</i>	<i>Come for a visit</i>
<i>Rack off; rack off hairy legs; shove off</i>	<i>Go away</i>
<i>Rattle your dags</i>	<i>Hurry up</i>
<i>Sydney or the bush</i>	<i>All or nothing</i>
<i>Take a pew</i>	<i>Sit down</i>
<i>That's tops; top of the wozza</i>	<i>That's excellent, first class</i>
<i>Veg out</i>	<i>To do nothing</i>
<i>What a ripper!</i>	<i>That's fabulous</i>
<i>What's the go?</i>	<i>What's happening?</i>
<i>What's your game?</i>	<i>What are you up to?</i>
<i>You little ripper!</i>	<i>That's fantastic!</i>

Examples of exclamations may draw a certain interest as they illustrate an open and emotional side of the Australian character:

- **exclamations of:** - **approval:** beaut / beauty; bonza (good / excellent); whacko; - **deep shock or disappointment:** bugger me dead; - **surprise:** crikey / crikey Moses ('Good heavens!'); Flamin' heck; gee / gee whiz / geez; stone the crows; strewth / struth; whoops-a-daisy; - **encouragement to enjoy an activity to the max:** go for your life; - **enthusiasm:** like billy-oh ; - **calling for attention:** oi / oy; - **disbelief:** pigs bum, pig's arse (*EE* rubbish!); - **delight:** strike a light / strike me lucky; - **disgust:** yuck / yucko / yucky.

One of the main objects of the academic course of Area Studies are national realms, as they reflect the peculiarities of the mode of life, culture, history, traditions and customs of the certain country. The following is the selection of particular Australian realms that reflect:

- **the name of the people:** *Aussie* – Australian people; *Bronzed Aussie* – a description, frequently sarcastic, of the archetypal Australian male; *Dinky Di* – genuine Aussie; *Joe Bloggs*, *Joe Blow* – a person used as an example of an ordinary Aussie; *norm* – an average bloke, probably a coach potato; *ocker (ockerdom)* – a person, displaying the qualities of the archetypal Australian working bloke; *Pitt Street farmer* (also *Collins Street farmer*, *Queen Street farmer*) – a wealthy city person with minor farming interests; *Pongo* – an Englishman, possibly derived from 'As dry as a Pommy's towel'; *Prickle farmer* – a city slicker who moves to a small farm but knows so little that he tends the prickles; *squattocracy* – the early landed gentry in the white settlement of Australia; *true blue*, *true blue Aussie* – genuine, loyal, authentically Australian; *Westie* – a person from the western suburbs of Sydney often viewed, unfairly, as

uncultured; *Whingeing Pom* - an English person thought to be always criticizing and complaining about life in Australia. Now used with a degree of affection; *whitefella* - a non-Aboriginal person of European descent; *Wog* - a person of Mediterranean or Middle Eastern descent. Less derogatory than it once was but still potentially offensive; *Zorba* - affectionate nickname for a person of Greek ancestry.

- **toponyms and geographical names:** *The Lucky Country* - a term synonymous with Australia; *Land of the long weekend* - Australia; *Big smoke* - the city, particularly used by country people; *Bush capital* - the nation's capital, Canberra; *Coathanger* - Sydney Harbour Bridge; *Double Pay* - an alternative name for the posh Sydney suburb of Double Bay, based on the supposed prices charged there; *Old Dart* - Britain, especially England; *RARA* - rural and regional Australia. A term bandied about by politicians, marketers, and other bullshit artists; *Tassie* - the island state of Tasmania; *Yankeeland* - the United States of America.

- **monetary system:** *Aussie* - the Australian dollar; *bickies* or *bikkies* - money, usually refers to someone who earns a lot of money; *blow your dough* - spend all your money; *cached-up* - have money in your pocket; *Grey nurse* - a \$100 note. Also, incidentally, a species of shark; *moolah's in the cooler* - the money is in the bank; *motza, motser* - a large amount of money; *redback* - a \$20 note; *stony-broke* - totally without money; *take someone to the cleaners* - take money from someone, clean them out of money.

- **sports and games:** *Aussie Rules* - Australian Rules football; *barmy army* - English supporters of their sporting team; *bench warmer* - a reserve in a sporting team who spends most of the games on the bench; *boomer* - the name for the Australian national basketball team; *Collywobbles* - the nervous condition that adversely affects the Collingwood football team, and almost invariably at finals time. More generally, to be sick in the stomach; *footie (footer, footy)* - football, either rugby league or Aussie Rules; *G* - Melbourne Cricket Ground or MCG; *Great White Shark* - nickname for golfer Greg Norman. Also, incidentally, a species of shark; *Grudge match* - a sporting match between traditional rivals; *hit and giggle* - tennis or cricket played for fun rather than competition; *howzat* - an appeal in cricket when the bowler asks the umpire if the batsman is out; *Iceberg (Bondi Iceberg)* - a regular winter swimmer; *kick-to-kick* - people kicking a football to each other; *pyjama game* - one-day cricket in which the payers wear baggy, brightly colored uniforms resembling pyjamas; *rah rah* - rugby union supporter; *rugger-bugger* - a rugby union player or supporter; *scalper* - someone who buys tickets for an event, often sporting, then sells them outside the venue for a profit; *sin-bin* - time-out place for footballers who have broken a rule of the game; *skid-lid* - a helmet worn by a cyclist; *sky a ball* - hit the ball into the air; *stink* - a flight during a football match; *Thungby* - rugby league football; *white maggot* - an Aussie Rules football umpire. Recently adapted to 'yellow maggot' because of a change of uniform colour; *wogball* - soccer.

- **political and social life:** *battler (also Aussie battler, little Aussie battler and more recently, Howard's battlers)* - a working-class person, struggling for a livelihood. During election campaigns, battlers are wooed for their votes; *Bear pit* - the Lower House in the NSW Parliament, where fierce political debate takes place; *Chardonnay*

socialist – a new type of Labor Party supporter named after their predilection for chardonnay and their middle-class lifestyle. Viewed disparagingly by traditional working class members of the party (and by conservatives, who, of course, only drink very expensive chardonnay); *Comrade* – occasionally ironic term of affection between members of the Labor Party; *Coward's castle* – Parliamentary chambers where things are said, without fear of legal action, which can't be said outside; *demo* – abbreviation of political demonstration; *Dorothy dixer* – a question asked in parliament specifically to allow a propagandist reply by a minister (after the agony aunt, Dorothy Dix.); *femocrat* – a feminist bureaucrat; *hip-pocket nerve* – the sensitivity of voters to money matters during an election; *lib* – a member or supporter of the Liberal Party, which is conservative rather than liberal; *mob* – politician-speak for the electorate; *nats* – Members of the National Party; *Pollie* – a politician: a job usually held in low esteem in Australia; *Reps* – in Parliament, the House of Representatives; *razor gang* – a government budget committee which reviews all expenditure with the aim of cutting back whenever possible; *roll-up* – the number of people who attend an event; *silvertail* – a member of the upper classes; *Stat dec* – a statutory declaration; *ticker* – heart. Recently used in politics to describe whether leaders have courage, determination and commitment (Has he got ticker?).

- **military sphere:** *Anzac* – a member of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) who fought at Gallipoli in World War I. Anzac Day is celebrated on 25 April each year; *Cut-lunch commando* – a member of the Army Reserve; *Digger* – an Australian soldier. Originally a goldminer, then soldiers from World War I, but now only refers to any soldier; *Fuzzy-wuzzy angels* – Papua New Guineans who helped Australian soldiers on the Kokoda Track during World War II; *Sallies, Salvo* – Salvation Army.

Selected linguistic material of the article, illustrate the peculiarities of modern Australian nation's culture through language and may be helpful in developing socio-linguistic competence of both educators and students. This material can also be used by University lecturers and secondary school teachers in teaching the course of Area Studies (Britain, America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand). Using comparative approach it may be beneficial to show the specific features in different Englishes.

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Резюме

У статті подано лінгвістичний матеріал, який розкриває особливості загально уживаної лексики австралійської англійської мови (розмовні слова та вирази, вигуки, сленг та реаліми). Запропонований матеріал може використовуватися лекторами і викладачами університетів, а також учителями загальноосвітніх шкіл, гімназій, ліцеїв та коледжів, де викладається навчальний курс «Лінгвокраїнознавство».

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ГРАФОН ЯК ЗАСІБ ВИРАЖЕННЯ ІРОНІЇ У ПОСТМОДЕРНІСТСЬКОМУ ХУДОЖНЬОМУ ТЕКСТІ: СЕМАНТИКА, СТРУКТУРА, ФУНКЦІЇ

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Постановка проблеми у загальному вигляді, її актуальність та зв'язок з науковими завданнями. Останні десятиліття ознаменували перехід від традиційної форми тексту до його глобальної візуалізації завдяки комп'ютеризації та широким поліграфічним можливостям [30]. Постмодерністський художній текст не є усталеним явищем, а таким, що постійно видозмінюється, причому форма превалює над змістом висловлювання. Завдяки інтенсивному розвитку поліграфічних пристроїв застосування графічних засобів уможлиблює втілення форми у постмодерністському художньому тексті. Розширення можливості доступу до автентичних англійських постмодерністських художніх текстів підвищує зростання інтересу лінгвістів до вивчення специфіки застосування та функціонування графічних засобів у постмодерністському художньому тексті й зумовлює **актуальність** нашого дослідження.