

However it should be noted that a bright picture on the screen is just a way of presenting material. This is ‘a one-way traffic’. The most important thing in the lesson is the lively interaction between a teacher and a student, the constant exchange of information between them. Therefore, an integral attribute of any classroom is a whiteboard. A whiteboard is not just a piece of surface on which both an adult and a child can write. It is a field of information exchange between a teacher and a student. They combine projection technologies with a sensor device, so this board does not just display what is happening on the computer, but allows you to control the presentation process, make corrections and adjustments, make notes and comments in color, save lesson materials for future use and editing.

Of course, another important element of the pedagogical process is the students project activities. Project activity is a relatively new form of work, especially in relation to computer programs. Firstly, the theme of the project should either carry a research element, or it should be a compilation, which has not been in electronic data yet. Secondly, a multimedia project by its very nature appears at the intersection of at least two disciplines (as applied to this article – ICT and English). But actually its implementation touches a much wider range of subjects – Ukrainian language, Literature, World Art Culture and a number of others depending on the topic of study. Therefore, there can be two or three project managers. It is important to determine the optimal number of project participants. Students are actively involved in project activities. This raises their interest and the results are always good.

References:

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SCOTTISH ACCENT OF ENGLISH

ANN TUZ, student

ALLA N. KROKHMAL, Associate professor, PhD (Pedagogy), English
Language Adviser

O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv

Scottish English is the speech of the Scots, those who live in the northern part of the island of Britain, more-or-less defined as north of Hadrian's wall. There are many accents on the British Isles, many of which are similar to what is deemed to be “standard English”, however the Scottish accent is very different. This dialect can be either very heavy or very delicate, depending on what is

appropriate for your character. And I am going to present some of the linguistic differences to see what makes Scottish English more complicated.

Scottish accent is the set of dialects of the English language spoken in Scotland. Scottish accent also known as Scottish Standard English or Standard Scottish English (SSE). Scottish Standard English may be defined as "the characteristic speech of the professional class [in Scotland] and the accepted norm in schools". The accent can be strong depending on the part of the country. Most of the Scottish accent you hear will come from the populated cities in the lowlands, like Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Scottish English resulted from language contact between Scots and the Standard English of England after the 17th century. The resulting shifts to English usage by Scots-speakers resulted in many phonological compromises and lexical transfers. The English of England influenced on Scots to the 16th-century Reformation and to the introduction of printing.

Scots language is close to English, but it isn't English, and also it can't be confused with Scottish English. The name Scots is the national name for Scottish dialects sometimes also known as "Doric", "Lallans" and "Scotch". Taken altogether, Scottish dialects are known collectively as the Scots language. Scots is one of three native languages spoken in Scotland today, the other two being Scottish English and Scottish Gaelic.

Well, before I start talking about phonology, I want to say that the Scottish accent is often compared with the Russian. Because sometimes they sound similar.

- It is a feature of Scottish English that they don't have as many vowel sounds as speakers with English accents. They lack about five vowel sounds that English speakers use. Many diphthongs are absent in their speech.
- In the diphthongs section, two of the sounds as diphthongs, 'coat' and 'face', are actually monophthongal vowels in Scottish English [kot], [fes].
- Nor do we differentiate between 'cot' and 'caught'. Both these words have are homophones for Scottish English speakers and they both have a short vowel in them.

Also, for Scottish speakers, 'bird' and 'heard' are not homophones. Scottish speakers lack the vowel that English speakers use here. The vowel in 'heard' will always be the same as the vowel in 'bet', 'let' and 'set' and the vowel in 'bird' can be the same as the vowel in 'but' or 'bit' depending on gender of the speaker.

The final sound in some words ending in [i] is pronounced as [e]: mighty ['maɪte], easy ['i:ze], happy ['hæpe]. At the beginning of a word or after "h", "w" may appear: owl [waul], had [wæd], old [wəuld]. Instead of "w" at the beginning of a word, "h" or a combination of "hw" may appear: where [hweə], win [hin], while [hwaɪl]. Sound [s] in the middle of the word goes to [ʃ]: person ['pɜ:ʃn], inside [,ɪn'ʃaɪd].

Scottish accent is rhotic, "r" is pronounced in the middle and the end of words: under ['ʌnder]; pure [pju:r]; more [mɔ:r];

And another difference is that the indefinite article “a” in all positions is pronounced as [ə]: an apple [ə 'æpl], an umbrella [ə ʌm'brelə], an uncle [ə 'ʌŋkl].

Also, letters ‘ch’ is pronounced as sound [h]. Like LOCHNESS, for example.

Sound [u] changes to [u:]. And so on.

While most people who understand English will easily understand Scottish people speaking slowly, things change when slang is added in. Here is a list of some key slang words you will need if you are in Scotland: Bonnie = Beautiful; Dinnae = Don't; Ah Wisna = I was not; Auld = Old; Hoose = House; Wee = Little; Bawbag= Scot, person whose nationality is scot.

In Scottish English is term which is called "scotticism". Scotticisms are idioms or expressions that are characteristic of spoken Scottish English: She learnt him some manners = She taught him some manners; Whaur dae ye bide? = Where do you live?; Caw canny = Go easy; Awrite! = Hi!; I'm tint = I'm lost.

Lexical scotticism. Scottish English has inherited a number of lexical items from Scots, which are comparatively rare in other forms of standard English: pinkie – little finger; janitor – school caretaker; outwith – outside of; kirk – church; laddie/lassie – a young boy/a young girl; bairn – child; braw – fine; muckle- big; spail – splinter; Why not – How no?

Grammatical scotticisms. What age are you? – How old are you?; My hair is needing washed/ My hair needs washed – My hair needs washing/ My hair needs to be washed; I'm just after telling you – I've just told you; Amn't I invinted? – Am I not invited?; He's at the school – He's at school.; I'm wanting a drink – I want some drink.

So to sum up we can say that the accent can be stronger or weaker, what depends on districts of Scotland. A strong Scottish accent is more frequent in rural areas. Also the accent can sound heavy or delicate, and it depends on your choice. Scottish accent is very colorful, which has its own charm and history. However the accent is complicated by its phonology, lexical and grammatical features, but if you know them, you can understand BAWBAGS.

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