

reference points in accordance with the purpose of this cluster. This will help to make adjustments to the curriculum and possibly change the vector of intercultural communicate competence acquisition, taking into account the typical failures and mistakes in the learning process.

References:

1. Liddicoat, Anthony & Papademetre, L & Scarino, Angela & Kohler, Michelle. (2003). Report on intercultural language learning. Report to the Australian Government Department for Education Science and Training (DEST). URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/276060725_Report_on_intercultural_language_learning_Report_to_the_Australian_Government_Department_for_Education_Science_and_Training_DEST.

2. Sercu L. Foreign language teachers and intercultural competence: an international investigation / Sercu L., Bandura E., Castro P., Davcheva L., Laskaridou Ch., Lundgren I., Garcia M., Ryan Ph. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters, 2005. 232 p.

AUXILIARY WORDS

ANNA TUZ, student

ALLA M. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Education, Scientific Adviser

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

Auxiliary words are an important part of English, they play an essential role in the conjugation of the English verb, because they are involved in the formation of grammar tenses, with the exception of the affirmative form Present and Past Simple (Indefinite), and they appeared not so long ago.

An auxiliary word is a word that does not have a denominative function in a language but serves to express semantic and syntactic relationships between words with lexical meaning. Unlike words with lexical meaning, they are not sentence constituents. It has Latin origin “*auxiliaries*”, from “*auxilium*” – help. An auxiliary verb (or a helping verb as it's also called) is used with a main verb to help express the main verb's tense, mood, voice or to form a negative or question.

English has a rich system of auxiliaries. In English there are two types of auxiliary verb: *primary* auxiliaries and *modal* auxiliaries. The three primary auxiliary verbs are 'be', 'have' and 'do'. There are ten common modal auxiliary verbs and they are 'can', 'could', 'will', 'would', 'shall', 'should', 'may', 'might', 'must' and 'ought' . They may express such notions as possibility (“may,” “might,” “can,” “could”) or necessity (“must”). Other English auxiliaries are “will” and “shall,” which often indicate futurity, among other meanings, and “would,” which usually indicates desire or intent. Auxiliaries also help form the passive voice. The most common auxiliary verbs are have, be, and do.

The first auxiliary verb is “do” and it appeared in 15th century, in Old English period. It is customary to divide the history of English into three periods:

- 1) Anglo-Saxon, or Old English - up to 1150;
- 2) Middle English - from 1150 to 1500;
- 3) Modern English - the language of the last 500 years.

Old English was a Germanic dialect and with its complex system of grammatical forms resembled modern German or Russian (synthetic languages).

The Old English language had 3 kinds of nouns - masculine, feminine and neuter, and 4 cases. Adjectives agreed with nouns in gender, number and case, and the verb changed in numbers and in persons. Verb tenses and other forms were formed mainly by changing the verb itself, as in Russian, and not with the help of auxiliary verbs, as in modern English. All times the Progressive group began to form in the Middle English period and became firmly established in the language only by the 17th century, and some forms, such as Present Progressive Passive even later.

The auxiliary verb “do” was used at first only as the main verb (to do), from the 15th century it was used as an amplifier of the meaning of the main verb (I do know this man - I really know this man) and did not serve to form the interrogative and negative forms of the verb in Present and Past Simple, like now. This function was assigned to him only from the 17th century.

Over time, under the influence of a number of languages that penetrated into England together with the conquerors of the Romans, Danes, and especially the Norman-French, the structure of the English changed greatly. The declension of nouns by case and gender has disappeared, the adjective has become an unchangeable part of speech. The whole change of the verb was reduced to four forms: to go -(1), went - (2), gone - (3), going - (4). At the same time, the system of verb tenses has become more complex and developed. Thanks to the widespread use of auxiliary verbs, it has become possible to express subtle shades of relationship to the time, degree and nature of the action (Progressive and Perfect Tenses).

As a result of these transformations, the modern English has turned into a language that is more reminiscent of Chinese (where shades of meanings are conveyed by separate words-bricks) with very few changes in the word itself. Those relations between words that in other languages, for example, in Russian or German, are expressed by the forms of individual words (case, face shape, gender form, etc.), in the modern English are expressed either by the order of words in a sentence or by service words (prepositions, auxiliary verbs, articles, etc.).

To sum up we can say most of the tense forms of the verb, forms of voice and mood are formed using auxiliary verbs and prepositions often convey case relations. So auxiliary words are an important part of the development of the English language, which slowly changed the verb grammar structure.

References:

1. https://studopedia.ru/8_21808_kratkaya-istoriya-angliyskogo-yazika.html
2. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/auxiliary>
3. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/auxiliary>

AUSTRALIAN ACCENTS

ANASTASIYA VIETROVA, student

ALLA M. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Education, Scientific Adviser

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

Australian English began to diverge from British English soon after the foundation of the Colony of New South Wales in 1788. Many of the original immigrants were free settlers, military personnel and administrators and their families. There was also much larger wave of immigration, as a result of golden rush but also there was the large-scale importation of television programs and other mass media content from the US, from the 1950s onwards. And as a result Australians use many British and American terms, spellings, words interchangeably, such as pants/trousers or lift/elevator, while shunning other words such as "wildfire".

Australian English is most similar to New Zealand English, due to their shared history and geographical proximity, the vocabulary used also exhibits some striking differences. For instance, pronunciation of *letter 'r'* (Australian English is (generally) a non-rhotic language. This means that if a word has the letter "R" in the last syllable, it is usually silent. ("car" → "cah")), of *letter "t"* (in Australian English, *the letter "t"* is frequently softened, making sound closer to an American "D."), *diphthongs* (as the Australian accent broadens, the vowels become longer. In fact, the Broad Australian accent has longer vowels than just about any other form of English. In A. English, the first sound of diphthong is generally much longer than the second one), *the letter "u"* (when "U" follows a consonant, it is preceded by a "Y" sound, like in the word "yes") and *nasality* (in Australian English, words have greater nasal resonance (as opposed to oral resonance).

From the 1890s, and well into the 1950s, elocution was in the air, and elocution teachers found a ready market for the teaching of British vowels and diphthongs to the socially-aspirational classes. This modified form of Australian speech came to be called **Cultivated Australian**. It is most often associated with higher social classes, also it can be similar to a British accent. However, it still retains some qualities unique to the Australian dialect. The Cultivated Australian has the same set of sounds as the Broad Australian and the General Australian. What differs is how the sounds are rendered. The cultivated Australian English accent can be characterized by usual producing with tighter