

## References:

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## AUSTRALIAN ACCENTS

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**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 diphtong 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

vowel durations, nasality and producing a sharp and crisp /t/ sound -- explosive /t/ -- in all cases.

**Broad Australian English.** As if in response against this new British-based Cultivated Australian, a diametrically opposed form of Australian English developed in the first part of the twentieth century. This form moved the Australian vowels and diphthongs even further away from what was now the British standard of pronunciation, and emphasized nasality, flatness of intonation, and the elision of syllables. While it is true that when non-Australians hear any Australian say 'mate' or 'race' they are likely to mistake the words for 'mite' and 'rice', the mishearing is most likely to occur with speakers of Br. Australian. This strong Australian accent is characterized by slower speech, a more nasal tone, and longer diphthongs. While Br. Australian English is the accent that is most familiar to people outside of Australia, this accent is not the most common accent in Australia. The majority of speakers of this accent live in rural, remote areas of the country.

The majority of Australians continued to speak with the accent that had been established in the first fifty years of settlement, and this form of speech came to be known as **General Australians**, which is the most common accent in Australia (80%). You will hear this accent in most suburban areas of the country. Additionally, G. A. English is the standard accent for most Australian media, television, and film. This accent is not as strong as Broad Australian, though it can still be characterized by nasality and distinct pronunciations.

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## ATRIUM IN THE STRUCTURE OF HEALTHCARE INSTITUTION

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In modern architecture, atrium is the central, as a rule, light-transmitting space of a public building, illuminated by natural light that penetrates through a transparent ceiling. Atriums are widely used in public places and are a recreational area with plenty of space, light and air. That is why it is appropriate to consider it as a component of modern medical institutions and as an element of health architecture.

Atrium space is a large recreational and communicative space of a public building, developed to its full height and covered with a light-transmitting roof. Features of atrium spaces are revealed in the compositional organization of a number of spaces of the past times. These are atriums, theaters, temples,