

development for 2011-2020 (02.08.2010) were asked to cease to impose on the children learning three languages: Kazakh, Russian and English, to introduce in the code new article for insulting the Kazakh language, to do away with the legislative support of the Russian language and redirect all power to the state. This view was expressed by Mukhtar Shakhanov and Myrzatay All (doctor of philological Sciences, Professor, academician of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan). However, the Minister of culture Mukhtar Kul-Muhammed tried to besiege the overly dramatic performances.

The Minister of education and science Zh. Tuimebayev in his interview 2010, commented on the reference to the data about closing of Russian schools: "parents Only choose a Russian or Kazakh school to give the child. The state special schools will not close. Russian schools, that is, those where all subjects in Russian language in our Republic about 30 percent. Agree, not too little".

On 26 July 2010, the Minister of culture of Kazakhstan Mukhtar Kul - Muhammed reported that the History of Kazakhstan universities across the country will be taught only in the Kazakh language.

18 January 2011. The statistics Agency said that at the beginning of the school year, the number of students studying in the Kazakh language in Kazakhstan amounted to 319 of 940 persons, representing approximately 52 %.

At the beginning of the 2015/2016 academic year in the Republic of Kazakhstan the total number of students is 459 369 people, the proportion of students enrolled in the Kazakh language is 62,7%, in Russian – 34.3% and English 3.0 per cent.

INVESTIGATING COCKNEY ENGLISH AS A SLANG OF EASTERN PART OF LONDON

O. V. Bumagin

National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University

The Cockney dialect is one of the most famous types of the London vernacular, called by scornful and derisive nickname for natives of London from the middle and lower strata of the population is associated with the Eastern part of London. As you know, the Eastern part compared to Western London is not entirely safe. The word "cockney" had several meanings in the Middle English. One of them, according to the Oxford Dictionary – a town-dweller regarded as affected or puny – that is, the weak, the unfortunate

resident of the city. The dialect name is probably derived from this value and originated in the 17th century [1].

By the way, the name “askew” applies not only for the dialect, but also to the residents of a certain part of London. It is believed to be a true Cockney, a person must be born in a place where you hear the bells of Saint Mary le Bow, a Church in a cheaper part of London. Thus, East Enders, that is, residents of the East end of London – it is primarily representatives of the working class. The name "Cockney" they don't find offensive for themselves, and even proud of it. Quite common to see Cockney and hear their dialect in the TV series and movies [2].

1. The sounds [θ] and [ð], which letter is transmitted as the letter combination *-th*, are rather different in pronunciation. [3] In Cockney they were replaced, respectively, by [f] and [v]. It was noted that at the beginning of words the sound [ð] is pronounced as [d], especially in words *this, these, that, those*.

e.g: Mother - [ˈmʌvə]; Thick - [fɪk]; This - [dis].

2. The next difference is denoted by a linguistic term vowel lowering. In these cases, pronouncing the end, we open the mouth much wider than usual:

e.g: dinner[ˈdɪnə] = dinna [ˈdɪnæ].

3. The sound [aɪ], which letter corresponds to the letter *-i*, is also a difference of the Cockney dialect. Usually, the pronunciation of this sound, we stretch your mouth into a smile, but not open it very wide. [3] In Cockney all the way around – mouth opens wide, and the sound is deeper. This sounds more like [ɔɪ] as in the word oil [ɔɪl].

4. The sound [au]. It is the sound that we hear in the word mouth. The Cockney speakers pronounce this word a bit differently.

Compare: *mouth* [mauθ] (standard) and a *mouth* [mæ:f] (Cockney).

Some scholars, this phonetic phenomenon, called the “mouth " vowel”.

5. The sound [ɪ] proceeded by a consonant [w]. Thus, instead of *tall* [tɔ:l] we have [tɔ:w], and instead of *silk* - [sɪwk].

6. The sound [eɪ] (as in rain) is replaced with [aɪ] (as in time). Thus:

Stain [steɪn] turned into [stain];

Say [seɪ] turned into [sai];

Day [deɪ] turned into [dai].

Finally, the thing is the difference of the Cockney dialect is Rhyming Slang. What is the principle of this phenomenon? Select a phrase from two words, the second of them rhymes with what you really mean. For example:

Adame and Eve = believe – believe (e.g: I can't Adam and Eve it!).

Auntie Ella = umbrella – umbrella.

Chew the fat = chat – talking.

Bugs Bunny = money – money.

You and me = tea – tea.

Man on the Moon = spoon – spoon.

Dog and Bone = telephone – phone.

Hot potato = waiter – waiter.

Roast pork = fork – fork [4].

Of course, the purpose of this procedure is to conceal the meaning from others. But at the same time, some of these phrases has become so common in everyday speech that is not puzzling. Also in the Internet there are many dictionaries with translations of Rhyming Slang → English and Vice versa.

Modern Cockney slang tends to only rhyme words with the names of celebrities or famous people. Thus, there has been rapid development remove node slang Cockney. Professor of sociolinguistics, University of Lancaster (UK) Paul Kers will believe that Cockney will disappear from London streets over the next 30 years and will be replaced by "multicultural London English", i.e. a mixture of Cockney, Bangladeshi and Caribbean accents. Thus, we see that Cockney rhyming slang has an important place in the history of the English language and the culture of the people of London. You must take into account the fact that some expressions of remove node Cockney slang is so ingrained in the English language that hardly will soon cease to be used. Trend is the proliferation and rooting of other "types" of English is observed in other contexts. However, the question remains: will Cockney rhyming slang to continue to exist in the case of the disappearance and the dialect is "Cockney" and its speakers?

References

1. Cruttenden, A. (2001). "Gimson's Pronunciation of English" (6th ed.). London: Arnold.
2. Ellis, Alexander J. (1890). "English dialects: Their Sounds and Homes".
3. Hughes, Arthur; Trudgill, Peter (1979). "English Accents and Dialects: An Introduction to Social and Regional Varieties of British English". Baltimore: University Park Press.
4. Ladefoged, Peter; Maddieson, Ian (1996). The Sounds of the World's Languages. Oxford: Blackwell. ISBN 0-631-19814-8.

THE LANGUAGE SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA