

Рассмотрев классификацию Х. Касареса, построенную на эквивалентности фразеологизма какой-либо части речи, среди модизмов мы обнаружили именные, глагольные, адъективные, наречные и междометные фразеологизмы и не обнаружили местоименные и наречные. В группе служебных – союзных и предложных – фразеологизмов, согласно нашему представлению, модизмов также нет.

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Canadian English: Peculiarities of pronunciation

English is spoken as a native language by some 377 million people around the world. It is spoken on every continent. Like all languages, English varies in the way it is spoken from place to place. These varieties are called dialects; we use the term *accent* when referring to only the phonetic aspects of a dialect.

In this report we shall give a brief description of Canadian English. For investigating this accent we took the list of traits suggested by H. Rogers. These features are: presence of non-prevocalic /ɹ/; distinction of *caught-cot*; presence of /j/ after alveolars; distinction of *which-witch*, etc. some of these traits are identified as criteria for this accent.

Canadian English is very close to General American, it also has some common features with Received Pronunciation. The primary aspect of the Canadian English accent is a feature called *Canadian Raising*, where diphthongs are raised before voiceless consonants. For example:

ride [ɹaːjd] – *write* [ɹɹajt];

lie [laːj] – *like* [ɹɹjk];

loud [laːwd] – *lout* [ɹɹwt];

how [hɑ:w] – *mouth* [maʊθ].

Because of vowel lengthening before voiced consonants and in open syllable, the unraised vowels are allophonically longer than the raised ones.

Another recently identified feature found among many Canadians is a chain shift known as a *Canadian Shift*. For people with this shift *cot-caught* are merged as /ɑ/.

The glide /j/ is lost after consonants / t d n /. For example, the words *new*, *tune* and *dune* are pronounced as [nu], [tun] and [dun]. This loss is common in GA, but almost universal in Canadian English.

In this report we confine ourselves to the description of general Canadian English though it should be mentioned that the island of Newfoundland has its own distinctive dialect of English known as Newfoundland English.

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The Judicial System of Great Britain

Great Britain has three main branches of power: legislative, executive and judicial. They are interrelated but at the same time each has its own responsibilities and rights and can be seen as an autonomous unit.

The court system in Great Britain has special features, because of Great Britain's political system – constitutional monarchy. The process of policy-making and the judicial process are closely connected but do not depend on each other.

This complex interaction derives from two features that are considered to be essential characteristics of the judiciary in Britain.

Firstly, in the trinity of the executive, legislature and judiciary, the judiciary is a subordinate institution. Public policy is made and ratified elsewhere. The