

2. *Lavatory* (U) – *toilet, loo* (non-U) ‘туалет’. Социальное различие в употреблении слов *lavatory – toilet* также отмечается в сочетании со словом *paper*: *lavatory-paper* (U) / *toilet-paper* (non-U). Слово *loo* отмечается у Ричарда Бакла как *non-U word* и имеет помету *informal* в словарях. *Примеры*: *Senator Ted Cruz has accused Donald Trump of pandering to political correctness after the tycoon said he believed transgender people should use the lavatory they wish to.* – *Public loo with a sea view in Cornwall is set to go under the hammer with a guide price of £15,000* (газета «The Independent»).

3. *Spectacles* (U) – *glasses* (non-U) ‘очки’. Социальная дифференциация слов *spectacles – glasses* была отмечена Ричардом Баклом и сохранилась по нынешний день. *Примеры*: *I bought two pairs of spectacles from an optician in Italy while on holiday at a cost of €1,200 (£840).* – *A study published in the journal Ophthalmology found that on current trends 50 per cent of people on the planet would need glasses or contact lenses with 10 per cent suffering from severe myopia, The Times newspaper reported* (газета «The Independent»).

4. *Expensive* (U) – *pricey* (non-U) ‘дорогой’. В книге *Noblesse Oblige* в паре со словом *expensive* стоит слово *costly*, которое не имеет никаких стилистических помет в современных словарях. Слово *expensive* имеет латинское происхождение, а *pricey* относится к разговорному стилю, что может быть причиной социальной дифференциации в употреблении. *Примеры*: *Jet2 boss Steve Heapy has warned that flights to Europe may become more expensive after Brexit, and that a no-deal scenario would prove “extremely damaging” for the UK and EU.* – *Masters degrees: Pricey, but is it worth it?* (газета «The Independent»).

Социальные классы продолжают существовать, поэтому изучение лексики высших классов в практической сфере улучшит коммуникацию на дипломатическом уровне, а в теоретической – поможет тщательнее исследовать связь между социальными и языковыми явлениями.

Я. Нестерович

NEW IN AUSTRALIAN ECOLOGY: NEGATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS

Australia is a huge island nation in the South Pacific. No wonder Australia is a country which faces some ecological problems. That is why I would like to share some brief summaries of the most important ecological issues in Australia at the present time.

Loss of biodiversity is one of the most important problems one should draw his attention to. The main cause of this loss of biodiversity on land is habitat destruction through various bioharvesting activities of humankind, including farming and logging. Other causes include the release of feral species into the environment and construction of buildings and roads. Serious and progressive loss of biodiversity in the oceans is the result of the increasing and unsustainable scale of the fishing industry.

Deforestation. When forests are cut, the salinity of the soil can greatly increase. As a result, saline water draining from such areas can affect downstream

or downslope water quality. Overgrazing is one of the main pressures on biodiversity in Australia. Grazing and various agricultural improvement strategies have modified vast areas of grasslands and open grassy woodlands.

What about pollution? Intensive agriculture is affecting Australia's coasts and oceans, particularly estuaries and environments near the shore. Modeling predictions estimate that each year almost 19,000 tones of phosphorus and 141,000 tones of nitrogen are discharged to rivers flowing to the coast.

Thinning of the ozone layer is another ecological issue. Because the ozone layer acts as a filter, shielding the surface of the Earth from ultraviolet radiation from the Sun, the thinning of this layer is resulting in an increase in the intensity of UV radiation reaching the Earth's surface. This is likely to have an increasingly damaging effect on terrestrial organisms, with serious consequences for the natural environment and for humankind. Increased UV radiation is also likely to destroy the phytoplankton at the surface layers of the oceans. Because phytoplankton is at the base of the oceanic food chain, this change would have a devastating impact on populations of fish and other animal life in and around the sea. Research suggests that the incidence of skin tumors in humans increases by about 5 % for every 1 % decrease in stratospheric ozone.

Water supply. The rate of use of water in many Australian cities and townships is unnecessarily high, and serious water shortages are likely in the future. It is clear that more effective measures must be introduced to reduce the rate of consumption.

And last but not least, enhanced greenhouse effect. The majority of atmospheric scientists predict that, together with the release of greenhouse gases, it will lead to progressive climate change, causing major disturbances in global ecology, with wide-ranging consequences for humankind.

This overview has summarized the major ecological issues encountered in Australia at the present time – ranging from local causes for concern through to some issues of global significance. The necessary motivation to take effective action to achieve ecological sustainability will not come about until there is a vastly improved understanding, right across the community, of the processes of life, the human place in nature and the health needs of people and of the ecosystems on which they depend.

О. Пунько

THE BASIC FEATURES OF SOUTH AFRICAN ENGLISH AND THEIR REFLECTION PRESENTED IN THE NOVEL BY J. M. COETZEE «SCENES FROM PROVINCIAL LIFE»

When the British first came to South Africa, they settled not only into a long-established Dutch-speaking community with its own culture, administration, and a system of relations between its inhabitants but also into society with a vast number of indigenous languages. Moreover, it took a long time for the South African English vernacular to become one of the major official languages in the South African Republic.