

developing a stationary charging system capable of wirelessly transferring about 3 kilowatts of electric power to a vehicle parked in a garage or on the street. Here's how the system would work. A series of coils connected to an electric current would be embedded in the highway. Receiving coils attached to the bottom of the car would resonate as the vehicle speeds along, creating magnetic fields that continuously transfer electricity to charge the battery. To determine the most efficient way to transmit 10 kilowatts of power to a real car, the Stanford team created computer models of systems with metal plates added to the basic coil design. However, during this experiment it was found that metallic elements in the body of the car can drastically disturb electromagnetic fields. Despite some disadvantages of this system, the researchers recently have filed a patent application for their wireless system. The next step is to test it in the laboratory and eventually try it out in real driving conditions. The researchers also want to make sure that the system won't affect drivers, passengers or the dozens of microcomputers and other vehicle operations. Although a power transfer efficiency of 97% is extremely high, it is essential that the remaining 3% is lost as heat and not as potentially harmful radiation. To be true to life, it is to be said that nowadays the system cannot become widespread because of the need of huge cash expenses.

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THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN TWO LINGUISTIC CONCEPTS 'ACCENT' AND 'DIALECT'

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This research is related to such units of the language as accentology and dialectology. The choice of the research theme is connected with the growing interest in the issue of discrepancy between two important linguistic terms '**dialect**' and '**accent**'.

At present the problem of linguistic features identification of the above mentioned concepts in the English spontaneous speech is particularly up-to date and makes the aim of our research.

The problem solving required clarification of the differences between the terms of accents and dialects, which are regarded as distinctive fea-

tures of pronunciation and differences in grammar and vocabulary accordingly. The conducted research showed us that all people have accents. The speakers of one language may pronounce the same words but with different sounds. This phenomenon can be explained by the fact that a national language cannot but leave its imprint on the pronunciation of English words in the countries where English has become the second official language.

As far as dialects are concerned they are viewed as substandard varieties spoken by low and upper status groups or by rural and urban people. As it was mentioned above dialect is the change in vocabulary; but because of increasing social mobility dialect identification has become much more difficult. As a result of this process 'mixed' dialects are more the norm. In our experimental-phonetic research we examined the recorded English spontaneous speech of the English native speakers which helped us to reveal the major distinctive phonetic features of Cockney accent and Hampshire dialect by comparing them with Standard English pronunciation and London dialect respectively.

In **Cockney accent** they are the following: 1) The phenomenon of glottaling of plosive consonants in the final and in the intervocalic position (Gatwick-Ga?wick); 2) Th-fronting **three-free**; 3) Vowel lowering (**narrow-narra**); 4) Elision of the initial 'H' sound (hi-I, eye); 5) The replacement of the nucleus in the diphthong [eI] by the diphthong [aI] (pay-pie); 6) 'Rhyming slang' which is the usage of special vocabulary in the form of rhyming slang ('apples and pears' – stairs, 'north and south' – mouth).

The major typical features found in the speech pronounced with **Hampshire dialect** are the usage of such link words as 'look', 'see' and final direct address 'old boy', 'boy' (I saw my son. - I saw my old boy, look.), which make the speech sound more colloquial and characterize the speakers as being on more familiar terms than people speaking with London dialect.

Thus, the research proved that all accents and dialects reflect social background of their speakers and at the same time convey the geographical information about them.