

**КОМУНАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ
«Вінницький гуманітарно-педагогічний коледж»**

В І С Н И К

**НАУКОВО-МЕТОДИЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ
ВІННИЦЬКОГО ГУМАНІТАРНО-ПЕДАГОГІЧНОГО
КОЛЕДЖУ**



ВИПУСК № 2 (46)

Вінниця, 2024

ВІСНИК НАУКОВО-МЕТОДИЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ
Вінницького гуманітарно-педагогічного коледжу
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№ 967 від 28 вересня 2023 року
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Мова видання: українська, англійська

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- ❖ Педагогічні та лінгвістичні аспекти викладання
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КЗВО «Вінницький гуманітарно-педагогічний коледж»

Протокол № 9 від 18 квітня 2024 року

Головний редактор: директор КЗВО «Вінницький гуманітарно-педагогічний коледж», спеціаліст вищої категорії, викладач-методист Войцехівський К.Ф.; **відповідальний редактор:** методист коледжу, спеціаліст вищої категорії, викладач-методист, Руда Т.В., **медіа-редактор:** к.пед.н., доц. Марценюк О.Г.

Редакційна колегія: д.пед.н., проф. Мисліцька Н.А., д.філ.н. Войцехівська Н.К., к.філ.н., доц. Січкач С.А. (Уманський державний педагогічний університет ім. П. Тичини), спеціаліст вищої категорії, викладач-методист Когутюк О.В.

Відповідальність за зміст статей несуть автори

Матеріали видаються в авторській редакції

В 53 Вісник науково-методичних досліджень Вінницького гуманітарно-педагогічного коледжу : Випуск 2(46) /за заг. ред. К.Ф. Войцехівського. Вінниця : Твори, 2024. 170с.

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ВИМОГИ до підготовки науково-методичних статей Збірника «ВІСНИК НАУКОВО-МЕТОДИЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ Вінницького гуманітарно-педагогічного коледжу»...171	
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The pronunciation of Maori-origin words in English contexts varies widely, with many New Zealand English speakers using anglicized pronunciations. Recent changes in labeling reflect a resurgence of Maori names, emphasizing local tradition and pronunciation, as seen in the renaming of places like Wanganui to Whanganui [7, p. 5].

Conclusion and prospects for further research. As English is one of New Zealand's three official languages and the first language of the majority of the population, it can be classified as the Inner-circle, norm-providing variety of English. The English language was established in New Zealand by colonists during the 19th century. Being distant from the whole world, the New Zealand English language in combination with Maori transformed into a unique one. New Zealand English is genetically related to British English and share its linguistic stock, but is distinguished from other varieties due to the influence of Māori on the word stock. Having analysed Māori words discussed in "Historical Dictionary of New Zealand", we classified them into the following semantic fields: social structure and government; terms related to cultural and religious concepts; nature and environment. New Zealand English also features words and phrases unique to New Zealand or with different usage elsewhere. Thus, New Zealand English is a unique variety of the language, shaped by historical, geographical, and cultural influences. It absorbed elements of the Māori language through interaction with indigenous populations. This infusion enriched vocabulary, pronunciation, and expressions, creating a distinct linguistic identity. Reflecting the dynamic exchange between cultures, New Zealand English embodies the richness of the country's history and heritage. Further research can be focused on current changes in the use and structure of New Zealand English.

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*Стаття надійшла до редакції
02 березня 2024 р.*

NUMERAL AND ITS PECULIARITIES IN MODERN ENGLISH

УДК 811.111'367.627

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ВІСНИК 2024 18 № 2 (46)

Abstract: *This article focuses on the analysis of numerals in Modern English, covering their semantic, grammatical, idiomatic, and literary aspects. It explores different types of numerals and their roles in communication, delves into their grammatical features and syntactic functions, examines idiomatic expressions involving numbers, and discusses their usage in contemporary literature, particularly in J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone." The study contributes to a deeper understanding of numerals in English language and offers practical insights for language education and communication.*

Key words: *numerals, Modern English, semantic dimensions, grammatical configurations, idiomatic expressions, literary analysis, cardinal numbers, ordinal numbers, indefinite numbers, fractional numbers.*

Introduction. Relevance of the problem. The numeral system in Modern English is a fundamental component of language that holds notable significance in everyday communication. Although not often the primary focus of discussions, an understanding of numerals and their peculiarities is crucial for effective expression in both written and spoken communication. On a daily basis, numerals find widespread use in conversations, serving as the linguistic tools for conveying information about quantities, time, and order. Whether expressing one's age, counting objects, providing directions, or indicating time, numbers play an integral role in people's interactions. In the contemporary digital age, numerals play a pivotal role in technology and digital communication. The prevalence of numerical data, such as dates, statistics, and measurements, underscores the importance of understanding numeral usage in various digital contexts. In essence, while the numeral system may not be a dominant topic in everyday discourse, its pervasive influence on effective communication, cultural expression, education, and digital interaction establishes its enduring relevance in the realm of Modern English.

The **purpose of the article** is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the peculiarities of the Modern English numerals. Examine the usage of numerals in contemporary literature (based on "Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows" by J. K. Rowling).

Analysis of recent research and the publications. The study of numerals in Modern English has been extensive, encompassing their use, categorization, and grammatical configurations. Researchers, O. Hrydzhuk, I. Derik, A. Zyniakova, N. Kostusiak, K. Nazarenko, N. Novokhyzhna, N. Popovych, I. Khraban, S. Shvachko, O. Shumenko, H. Yarmolovych, C. Bower, G. Corbett, A. Einsohn, M. Schwartz, J. Greenberg, J. Hurford, F. Kittler, C. Lehmann, L. Martí, S. Weitzman, J. Witkoś, have delved into these aspects, seeking to understand their roles in communication.

Presentation of the main material of the study. One of the significant parts of speech is the numeral, rooted in the semantic field of number. F. Kittler emphasizes that numerals express abstract quantity (such as "two plus three equals five"), the count of objects (e.g., "two students"), or their order in a sequence (e.g., "the second student") [20, p. 53]. Numerals of the first two types are termed quantitative, while numerals of the third type are termed ordinal.

L. Martí designates numerals as a fully-fledged variable part of speech, signifying the quantity of homogeneous objects, the number of parts within a whole object, or an abstract-mathematical quantity. I. Khraban notes that the numeral is a fully-fledged part of speech, with its categorical meaning indicating the quantity of objects and their order in counting [8]. C. Lehmann defines numerals as a class of fully-fledged words denoting number, quantity, measure, and related to the concept of order in mental categories during counting, multiplicity, and totality.

Some linguists do not consider numerals as a separate part of speech.

J. Hurford, for instance, categorizes certain numerical lexemes as numeral nouns (e.g., "three," "six," "eight"), others as numeral adjectives (e.g., "third," "seventh," "eighth"), and yet others as numeral adverbs (e.g., "thrice," "in twos") [19, p. 574].

A. Einsohn and M. Schwartz refer to them as numeric words [17, p. 194].

A. Zyniakova distinguishes numerals based on the semantic feature and considers them a fully-fledged part of speech denoting the quantity of objects (specific or indefinite) and abstract-mathematical quantity [3, p. 38]

In our research, we will define numerals as a distinctive category within the lexicon, constituting fully-fledged linguistic entities that convey numerical information. Numerals, characterized by their inherent semantic connection to quantity, encompass expressions denoting abstract numerical values, specific counts of objects, and ordinal positions within a sequence. This definition acknowledges numerals as an integral and versatile part of speech, emphasizing their role in expressing both concrete and abstract numerical concepts across various linguistic contexts.

Numerals, fundamental to linguistic expression, play a pivotal role across diverse domains in modern communication. Their functionalities, rooted in precision and efficiency, extend beyond mere enumeration. N. Novokhyzhna delineates the nuanced roles numerals assume in contemporary language use:

1. Quantification and Enumeration: Numerals serve as the primary means for quantifying and enumerating elements, providing a universally understood method for expressing numerical information.

2. Precision in Measurement and Science: In scientific and technical discourse, numerals ensure precision in articulating measurements, quantities, and mathematical relationships, contributing to exactness in these domains.

3. Temporal Expression: Integral to temporal expression, numerals facilitate the communication of dates, times, and durations, contributing to the structured conveyance of temporal information.

4. Financial and Economic Discourse: Crucial in financial communication, numerals express monetary values and statistical data, forming the foundation for discussions on economic indicators, market trends, and financial transactions.

5. Technological Advancements: In the digital age, numerals play a central role in conveying digital information, from codes to technological specifications, reflecting their embedded presence in the language of technology.

6. Cultural and Linguistic Identity: Numerals contribute to cultural and linguistic identity by forming addresses, phone numbers, and regional identifiers, enriching language use with cultural references.

7. Social Media and Communication Platforms: Prevalent in online communication, numerals feature prominently in hashtags, character limits, and shorthand, catering to the constraints of digital platforms.

8. Expressing Quantitative Trends: Instrumental in expressing quantitative trends, numerals play a role in journalistic reporting, academic research, and everyday discussions, highlighting statistical data and survey results.

9. Advertising and Branding: Strategically employed in advertising, numerals enhance branding through catchy slogans, promotional offers, and product specifications, capturing attention and conveying uniqueness.

10. Symbolic and Superstitious Significance: Beyond their utilitarian role, numerals may carry symbolic or superstitious significance, influenced by cultural beliefs, luck, or symbolism, influencing their contextual usage [6].

In summary, numerals in modern language usage transcend their fundamental role in counting. Adapting to contemporary needs, they contribute to precision, efficiency, and cultural richness, embodying dynamic linguistic tools that reflect the evolving landscape of communication.

Categorization of Numerals

Numerals in the English language encompass various categories, each serving a distinct purpose in conveying precise information regarding quantity, order, or even indefiniteness. From the basic Cardinal Numbers to the more intricate Quantitative Ordinal Numbers, each category contributes uniquely to expressing numerical concepts. In English language, scholars delve into the significance of Cardinal Numbers, Ordinal Numbers, Indefinite Numbers, Fractional Numbers, Multiplicative Numbers, and Quantitative Ordinal Numbers, examining their applications in various linguistic contexts.

Cardinal numbers are the fundamental numerical entities used to denote the quantity of objects or individuals. They form the basis for counting and are integral to everyday communication. The cardinal numbers in English are as follows: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and so on [5, p. 62]. These numbers play a crucial role in describing the exact count of items in various scenarios. For instance, in simple arithmetic or basic enumeration, cardinal numbers are employed to quantify the number of elements present. Consider the following examples:

- "I have **one** book and **three** copybooks."
- "There are **five** apples in the basket."
- "She bought **eight** tickets for the concert."

In these instances, cardinal numbers precisely indicate the quantity of the mentioned items. Whether expressing the number of books, apples, or tickets, cardinal numbers provide a clear and direct way to convey numerical information. Cardinal numbers are versatile and find application in diverse contexts, from specifying quantities in mathematics and science to describing personal belongings, group sizes, or any enumerable set. Moreover, they are crucial in constructing more complex numerical expressions, including larger numbers, decimals, and fractions.

Ordinal numbers are a set of numerals that denote the order or position of items in a sequence. They add a layer of specificity beyond mere counting and are vital for describing rankings, arrangements, or the chronological order of events. The common ordinal numbers in English include first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and so on [15, p. 139]. Examples of Ordinal Numbers in Context:

- "At the marathon, she finished in **third** place."
- "The book on the shelf is the **fourth** in the series."
- "He is the **second** person to arrive at the meeting."

In these examples, ordinal numbers emphasize the relative position of an item or individual within a specified context. They are particularly useful when narrating stories, describing competitions, or discussing any situation where the order of occurrence or placement is significant.

According to S. Weitzman, one noteworthy aspect of ordinal numbers is their adaptability to various grammatical structures. They can function as adjectives or adverbs, seamlessly integrating into sentences to convey precise information about sequence. For instance:

- "She won the **first** prize." (Adjective usage)
- "She finished **first** in the race." (Adverbial usage).

Ordinal numbers are not limited to specific contexts; they find applications in diverse scenarios, such as expressing dates, describing the steps in a process, or delineating the floors of a building. Understanding ordinal numbers is essential for effective communication, especially when conveying information about rankings, hierarchy, or the chronological order of events.

Indefinite numbers are a category of numerals in the English language that convey an imprecise or unspecified quantity. Unlike cardinal numbers, which precisely specify a count, or ordinal numbers, which indicate a specific order, indefinite numbers provide a sense of vagueness or lack of precision regarding quantity. This category encompasses words such as:

- *Some* is used to indicate an unspecified but positive amount or quantity. It suggests a presence of something without providing an exact count. Example: "*I have **some** apples in the kitchen.*"
- *Any* is often used in questions, negatives, or conditional statements to refer to an unspecified amount, emphasizing openness or inclusivity. Example: "*Do you have **any** questions?*" or "*I don't have **any** money.*"
- *Few* indicates a small, limited number. It implies scarcity or a smaller quantity compared to what might be expected. Example: "*There are **few** people at the party.*"
- *Several* implies more than a few but doesn't specify an exact number. It suggests a moderate amount. Example: "*She invited **several** friends to the gathering.*"
- *Many* signifies a large, considerable number. It implies abundance or a significant quantity. Example: "*There are **many** books on the shelf.*"
- *Much* is used with uncountable nouns to denote a large or significant amount. Example: "*He doesn't have **much** time to spare*" [9, p. 230-231].

Indefinite numbers are particularly useful when the exact count is unknown, irrelevant, or intentionally left vague. They add flexibility to language, allowing speakers to convey a sense of quantity without committing to specific numbers. Moreover, indefinite numbers are commonly employed in everyday conversation, providing a versatile means of expression across various contexts.

Fractional numbers, a distinctive subset of numerals, play a role in expressing parts of a whole. Unlike cardinal or ordinal numbers, which deal with whole numbers or their order, fractional numbers convey the concept of a fraction or a ratio. They are essential for describing portions, divisions, or proportions of a unit. Fractional numbers represent a part or division of a whole and are composed of a numerator (the top number) and a denominator (the bottom number), separated by a horizontal line. The numerator indicates the quantity of parts considered, while the denominator signifies the total number of equal parts that make up the whole [1, p. 87]. Common fractional numbers include a half ($1/2$), a quarter ($1/4$), three-quarters ($3/4$), two-thirds ($2/3$), and so on. For example:

1. "*He ate only **a half** of his sandwich because he wasn't hungry.*" Here, "a half" signifies one out of two equal parts.
2. "*She shared **a quarter** of the pizza with her friend.*" In this case, "a quarter" represents one out of four equal parts.
3. "*The glass is filled with **three-quarters** of water.*" This indicates three out of four equal parts.
4. "*They divided the cake into **two-thirds** and one-third portions.*" "Two-thirds" signifies a larger portion compared to the remaining one-third.

Fractional numbers are employed in various contexts, including cooking measurements, mathematical calculations, and describing proportions in everyday scenarios. They are particularly useful when dealing with quantities that are not whole numbers or when precision in division is necessary.

Multiplicative numbers, in the context of the English language, refer to a category of numerals that express the number of times an action or event is repeated. These numbers provide a quantifiable measure of repetition and play a significant role in conveying frequency or iteration. The primary multiplicative numbers include once, twice, thrice, and then extend to phrases indicating higher repetitions like three times, four times, and so forth. For example:

1. *Once* signifies a single occurrence or repetition of an action or event. Example: "*I visited Paris **once** in my lifetime.*"

2. *Twice* indicates two occurrences or repetitions of an action or event. Example: "*She watered the plants **twice** a week.*"

3. *Thrice* is an archaic term meaning three times. While less commonly used today, it is still occasionally employed for emphasis or stylistic reasons. Example: "*He checked the document **thrice** before submitting it.*"

4. *Three Times, Four Times*, etc.: These phrases extend the concept to any desired number of repetitions, providing flexibility in expressing frequency. Example: "*The team practiced **four times** a week to prepare for the competition*" [12, p. 156].

Multiplicative numbers are versatile and can be used in various contexts, from describing routine activities and habits to emphasizing the intensity or frequency of an action. They are particularly useful when precision in expressing the number of repetitions is necessary for clarity. The choice between using specific multiplicative numbers (like *once*, *twice*) and general phrases (three times, four times) often depends on the desired level of detail or emphasis in communication. Additionally, these numbers contribute to the overall rhythm and style of language, allowing speakers to convey not just the quantity but also the regularity or intensity of a repeated action.

Quantitative ordinal numbers, a specialized category within the realm of numerals, combine the features of both ordinal and cardinal numbers. These numerals not only denote the order or position of elements in a sequence but also quantify the number of items simultaneously [2, p. 93]. In English, expressions like "one and a half," "two and a quarter," "three and a half," and "four and three-quarters" fall into this category:

1. *One and a Half* indicates a quantity that is one whole unit plus half of another. It combines the ordinal aspect of being in the first position with the cardinal aspect of including a fractional part. Example: "*The journey is **one and a half** hours long.*"

2. *Two and a Quarter* signifies the second in order and a fractional part, specifically a quarter. Example: "*He completed **two and a quarter** laps around the track.*"

3. *Three and a Half* denotes the third in order along with a half, indicating a quantity greater than three but less than four. Example: "*She bought **three and a half** meters of fabric.*"

4. *Four and Three-Quarters* combines the fourth position with three-quarters, representing a quantity slightly less than five. Example: "*The meeting lasted for **four and three-quarters** hours.*"

Quantitative ordinal numbers are particularly useful when describing measurements, distances, or quantities that involve both the order and fractional components. They offer a way to express not only the position in a sequence but also the specific quantity associated with that position. These numerals provide a bridge between ordinal and cardinal numbers, allowing for more precise communication when both aspects are relevant.

Grammatical and Syntactical Configurations

Numerals in the English language constitute an independent, open series of substantive numeral words characterized by specific 1) morphological, 2) semantic, 3) syntactic, and 4) derivational features. Numerals are distinguished by their significant feature and a null denotation. Unlike other parts of speech, numerals stand out due to the presence of a numeral feature, serving as their identifying characteristic. English numerals align with general typological tendencies and are integral in delineating and specifying the concept of number they refer to [14, p. 37].

According to J. Greenberg, in the English language, numerals exhibit a high degree of morphological uniformity. As a distinct class of words denoting quantity evolved, numerals developed morphological specificity, evident in the absence of grammatical categories typical of other nominal parts of speech. English numerals lack the grammatical category of gender, and the

category of number, intrinsic to other nominal elements, becomes redundant for numerals. Singular and plural forms are not applicable to numerals. J. Greenberg notes that the grammatical category of number within numeral structures is a mere fiction, an archaic remnant. These words constitute an immutable part of the English language, marked by a lack of morphological inflection.

The morphological specificity of English numerals is further underscored by the absence of grammatical categories such as gender and number. Numerals uniquely express quantity through their lexical meanings, rendering the indication of singular and plural forms superfluous. This lack of morphological complexity positions numerals as a distinctive and unchanging component within the English language, elucidating their unique grammatical and morphological characteristics [18, p. 313-314]

Traditionally, numerals in scientific literature are expounded upon through their lexico-semantic features, focusing on their structural and semantic attributes. However, there exists a lacuna in the exploration of their derivational activity. The syntactic characteristics of numerals come to the forefront as they reveal their correlations with other words, a phenomenon observed at the syntagmatic level.

Numerals in the English language are employed in conjunction with discrete nouns or their substitutes, forming distinct categories based on semantic relationships. N. Popovych and O. Shumenko identify four primary groups of nouns, each associated with specific types of numerals. The first group involves nouns related to living beings – Numeral+Noun1. The second group comprises nouns associated with natural objects and artifacts – Numeral+Noun2. The third group involves numerals used with nouns denoting actions, processes, concepts, and phenomena – Numeral+Noun3. The fourth group includes nouns representing numerical and dimensional quantities – Numeral+Noun4. Examples include:

- Numeral+Noun1: *three men, four cats, five children.*
- Numeral+Noun2: *two tomatoes, six pencils, seven medals.*
- Numeral+Noun3: *four revolutions, two ways, three questions.*
- Numeral+Noun4: *two pairs, five scores, three tons* [7; 13].

Numerals in the English language, contextualized within specific noun groups, serve a quantifying function and act as attributes to discrete units. In mathematical contexts devoid of denotations, numerals exhibit a numerical function, as seen in expressions like "two times two is four."

According to J. Hurford, functioning in a quantitative capacity, English numerals serve as quantitative attributes. These words specify the quantity of an object, serving as characteristics of the noun in number, specifically in an attributive sense. For example:

- Numeral + Noun: *five seconds, two things, two spots, two minutes, nine times;*
- Adjective + Numeral + Noun: *nice ten years, young three women, immaculate two tumblers, aggressive four guys, next four years;*
- Adverb + Numeral + Noun: *over five thousand pounds, about five minutes, about ten minutes, over twenty missions;*
- Pronoun + Numeral + Noun: *my three rules, her four thousand pounds, our four evenings, your four years, my two children* [19, p. 594].

Besides, in the English language, numerals play multifaceted roles within sentences, assuming various grammatical functions that contribute to both clarity and precision. Scholars, including J. Corbett, S. Shvachko and J. Witkoś, discern four primary functions numerals serve within sentence structures.

- Subject: Numerals can function as the subject of a sentence, establishing the primary entity or concept around which the sentence revolves. For instance, in the sentence "**Nine** is the

number I like," the numeral "Nine" assumes the role of the subject, elucidating its significance in the context of preference.

- **Object:** Numerals are also employed as objects within sentences, particularly in the context of addition or mathematical operations. In the sentence "*Add **three** mango to **five**, and you get 8 mango*," the numerals "three" and "five" act as objects, contributing to the total quantity of mangoes.

- **Determiner:** Numerals serve a crucial function as determiners, providing specificity and definition to nouns. In the sentence "*There is only **one** Master of Coin in Seven Kingdoms*," the numeral "one" acts as a determiner, precisely quantifying the singular Master of Coin in the Seven Kingdoms.

- **Nominal Part of Compound Predicate:** Numerals are integral to the nominal part of a compound predicate, particularly in mathematical or quantitative expressions. In the sentence "***Six** times six is **thirty-six***," the numerals "six" and "thirty-six" collectively form the nominal part of the compound predicate, delineating the mathematical relationship between the two quantities [16].

So, numerals, in their various grammatical roles, contribute to the syntactic and semantic richness of the English language.

Conclusions and further prospects of research. Numerals in the English language form an independent and distinctive category, marked by specific morphological, semantic, syntactic, and derivational features. Their notable characteristic is the presence of a significant feature and a null denotation, setting them apart from other parts of speech. English numerals exhibit a degree of morphological uniformity. As a unique class denoting quantity, they lack grammatical categories such as gender, and the category of number becomes redundant for numerals. Numerals are traditionally explored through lexico-semantic features, with limited attention given to derivational activity. Syntactic characteristics become prominent, showcasing correlations with other words, especially at the syntagmatic level.

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*Стаття надійшла до редакції
08 лютого 2024 р.*

COCKNEY DIALECT IN THE FORMATION OF THE IMAGE AND IDENTITY OF ADELE

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Abstract: *This article examines the impact of the Cockney dialect on the speech and singing of the British singer and songwriter Adele. The main phonetic features of the Cockney dialect are also highlighted. It has been studied that the singer Adele is distinguished by her Cockney-influenced accent, which, in turn, shaped her public image and personal identity.*

Key words: *Cockney dialect, Adele's singing, Cockney-influenced accent, authenticity, cultural identity.*

Introduction. Cockney is a dialect or sociolinguistic group of British English that is associated with certain socio-cultural strata, in particular with residents of East London. The main feature of Cockney is a peculiar accent that differs from standard British English. Moreover it is one of the most famous dialects spoken with many people throughout London. The most popular representative of Cockney is Adele, an English singer and songwriter. She is known for her mezzo-soprano vocals and sentimental lyrics.

The purpose of the research is to analyze the influence of Cockney on Adele's speech, singing, image and personal identity.

Main part. Adele Laurie Blue Adkins, known professionally as Adele, hails from Tottenham, North London, and her accent is influenced by the London dialect, often associated with Cockney. The Cockney accent is traditionally associated with the working-class population in East London, but its influence has spread across various social classes and regions. Among the most distinctive features of Cockney are the same as in Australia [ai] instead of [ei]; [f, v] instead of [θ, ð], for example the word *father* ['fa:və]; adding schwa between two consonants, for example the word *lovely* ['lʌvəli]; glottal stop instead of the initial [h], for example *'ouse* instead of *house*; glottal stop instead of -ing, for example the word *going* [goinʔ] [12, p. 106].