

notes, that «those variants, that do not contradict the system, win and become normative» [1, p. 380].

Analyzing the modern usus of public communication, many linguists talk about the effect of the trend towards linguistic variation. It should be noted that modern orthoepic dictionaries are also characterized by recognition of a wide variation in pronunciation and a decrease in the number of prohibitive letters. So "Russian Spelling Dictionary" (the Russian Academy of Sciences, edited by V.V. Lopatin) notes the emphasis on the fourth syllable in the word «обеспечение» as acceptable [2].

Conclusion. Manifestations of the dynamic theory of the norm, which is generally accepted now, are reflected in the «live» speech of native speakers. It makes possible to identify and observe the occurring regulatory changes.

1. Verbiczskaya, L. A. Osobennosti fiksacii orfoepicheskoy normy segodnya / L. A. Verbiczskaya // Trudy Instituta russkogo yazyka imeni V. V. Vinogradova. Kultura russkoj rechi : sb. nauch. tr. / Inst. rus. yaz. im. V. V. Vinogradova RAN. – Moskva, 2017. – Vyp. 13. – S. 375–394.
2. Russkij orfograficheskij slovar / O. E. Ivanova [i dr.]; otv. red. V. V. Lopatin. – 2-e izd., ispr. i dop. – Moskva: Rossijskaya akademiya nauk. Institut russkogo yazyka imeni V. V. Vinogradova, 2004. – 960 s.

THE PROBLEM OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN JANE AUSTEN'S NOVEL "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE" AS A GLOBAL ISSUE OF THE 19TH CENTURY

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The problem of social inequality is considered to be a particularly urgent problem in the 19th century. The cause of social inequality is the division of society according to national, social, class or any other characteristics. Previously, it was manifested in the form of persecution or even worse violence.

In the nineteenth century there were defined criteria of good bridegroom in noble society. The groom had to be well-born, wealthy and educated. A nobleman who married a simple peasant woman was considered an outcast in his family.

Nowadays, the problem of social inequality is quite relevant. First of all, the reason for this problem can be the existence of people who believe that our world is divided into representatives of the rich and poor classes. And accordingly, such beliefs may lead to complications in society and in the world as a whole.

The problem of social inequality is often raised in the works of the 19th century. In this article we look at this problem on the example of the characters of Jane Austen's "Pride and prejudice" and find out the consequences of such opinions.

The aim of the work is to find out what is the cause of the problem of social inequality as a problem of the 19th century in J. Austen's work "Pride and prejudice".

Material and Methods. The material for the research is Jane Austen's novel "Pride and prejudice". Research methods are comparative and historical.

Findings and their discussion. The fact that during the time shown in the work, the girls married for convenience can't be a secret. Women who had daughters dreamed of marrying them to a man with a purse with a lot of money, but not a good soul.

Accordingly, rich men did not have the desire to bind themselves and their children by marriage with a girl with a small dowry, or even with a dowerless woman. Such a marriage was supposed to bring only misfortune and shame to the family.

Everything Mrs. Bennet dreams of in «Pride and prejudice» is to marry her daughters rich men. When were the rumors about the arrival of a rich man, the first thing she hoped was to introduce him to one of her daughters. However, her husband, Mr. Bennet, looks at things realistically and realizes that Bingley may not be at all concerned about girls with a small dowry. In this moment we may already see an example of social inequality.

One more example of social inequality in Jane Austen's «Pride and Prejudice» is the relationship first developed between the two Bingley sisters (Mrs. Hirst and miss Bingley) and Elizabeth Bennet.

On arrival at the ball, the girls behaved very brazenly, showing that they felt unpleasant in the company of such "low-grade" people. They try to do their best to avoid any contact with them. Darcy and the Bingley sisters were convinced that people of poor family, as well as people with non-aristocratic appearance did not know how to behave with dignity. And, moreover, they consider that such people have no place with wealthy society.

Also, it is worth mentioning the fact that when Jane felt bad in the house of Bingleys, and her sister Elizabeth run to her, the sisters had only negative comments about her untidy appearance, but not noticed how the girl from a simple family rushed to a sick sister. "To walk three miles, almost knee-deep in mud and all alone! I find it the worst kind of nonsense – it is the provincial disregard of all proprieties" [1].

A similar example may be observed in the behavior of Mr. Darcy, who arrived with his friend Bingley. Mr. Darcy agrees with the Bingley sisters saying: "your sisters are invited, and there is not a woman in the room but them with whom it would not be a punishment to me to dance." [1]

Also, Darcy, seeing that his friend is very favorable to a woman of a poor class, as a representative of a wealthy family, is sure that the girl wants to marry Bingley only for the sake of money and there can be no feelings from Jane towards his friend. In this regard, he tries to destroy their relationship. Fortunately, Darcy realizes in time how wrong he was with Jane and notes that

indeed, high feelings between people from rich and poor families are quite possible.

Moreover, we may also mention Lady Catherine de Bourgh, Mr. Darcy's aunt. At first, she is sympathetic to the Bennets and the Gardiners. It does not bother her that people from the poor class are staying at her house. However, hearing that her nephew is going to marry Elizabeth Bennet, the woman immediately remembers the origin of the girl and came to her with reproaches, without forgetting to remind her about it: "You are determined to ruin him in the eyes of friends and to ashame him in front of the world" [1].

As we can see, Lady Catherine de Bourgh's abrupt behavior leads to bad consequences, and after such actions her nephew stops all communication with her.

Conclusion. Jane Austen in "Pride and prejudice" shows us through the protagonists of the novel the problem of social inequality and the consequences of such opinions. Fortunately, in the novel we may see that all the situations were resolved more or less positively; however, we cannot claim that such a problem is solved as well in real life.

1. Austin, J. Pride and prejudice [electronic source] / J. Austin. – Mode of access: <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/1342/1342-h/1342-h.htm>. – Date of access: 08.10.2019.

THE ROLE OF PROPER NAMES IN THE CREATION OF A VISIONARY WORLD IN THE NOVEL 'NEVERWHERE' BY NEIL GAIMAN

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Recently, there has been a tendency of creating literary works that take place in a parallel reality. The author acts as the Creator and sets the events in a special world, fictional universe, with its own history, culture and peoples speaking different languages that are often a made up languages. Such artwork is referred to a relatively new literary genres – speculative fiction and fantasy [2, p 338].

Fantasy covers numerous subgenres; some of them are high and low fantasy. Words 'high' and 'low' just refer to the level of usage of traditional fantasy elements within the work, and is not any sort of remark on the quality of work.

High fantasy is set in an alternative, fictional world, which is very different from the usual one. Such worlds often are inhabited by legendary creatures and wizards. At the same time, the "real" world may exist as a parallel one or not be mentioned at all.