

**PECULIARITIES OF THE NORTHERN DIALECT
OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE ON THE MATERIAL
OF THE FILM «BIENVENUE CHEZ LES CH'TIS»**

V. Kamenetskaya

Vitebsk State P.M. Masherov University, Vitebsk, Belarus

The French language comes from folk Latin, however, it is further away from Latin. There are different dialects on the territory of France. It is accepted to distinguish the following: central, northern, western, eastern, south-western, southeastern, zone of the Paris basin [1]. Each of these dialects is characterized by its own speech system, as well as unique morphology and grammar. Actually, the standard French language developed mainly on the basis of the Ile-de-France dialect.

The aim of the study is to establish phonetic, lexical, grammatical features of the northern dialect of the French language of the Pas-de-Calais region.

Material and methods. The material of the research is linguistic units, which were picked out from the film «Bienvenue chez les Ch'tis». In our opinion, it perfectly demonstrates the language differences between the inhabitants of the southern part of France and the north, as well as the peculiarities of their culture and everyday life. During the work on the article we used the following methods: the method of data collection, classification and description.

Results and their discussion. Let's examine in detail the phonetic, grammatical and lexical differences of the Picardian colloquial language from modern French.

From the point of view of *phonetics*, we have revealed the following features:

1. The most used and known example is the replacement of sound [s] with sound [ʃ]: *ch'est* instead of *c'est*, *cha va – ca va*, *ichi – ici*, *chavez – savez*, *cha – sa*, *challe – salle*, *cha chent – ca sent*, *auchi – aussi*, *qu'echque – quesque*, *merchi – merci*.

2. The following feature can be considered the use of sound [i] instead of [wa]: *mi – moi*, *ti – toi*, *pourqi – pourquoi*.

3. Falling out of vowels: *j'parle – je parle*, *rin – rien*, *d'vrais – devrais*, *l'poste – la poste*, *d'main – demain*, *m'baraque – ma baraque*, *l'lavande – la lavande*, *t'chambre – ta chambre*, *j'te – je te*, *j'vous – je vous*, *ptit – petit*, *vir – voir*.

The *grammatical features* observed are the following:

1. The use of passé composé without an auxiliary verb: *j'te dit* instead of *je t'ai dit*, *j'vous reconnu – je vous ai reconnu*, *tu pas congelé – tu n'as pas congelé*.

2. The frequent absence of one part of the negation: *ch'est pas grave* instead of *ce n'est pas grave*, *j'ai jamais – je n'ai jamais*, *t'as pas à preter – tu n'as pas à preter*, *j'aime pas – je n'aime pas*.

3. The use of a phrase *il y a* without pronoun *il*: *y a pas de changer* instead of *il n'y a pas de changer*, *y a la challe de bain – il y a salle de bain*, *y n'a pas – il n'y a pas*, *y a que de café – il y a de café*.

As for **lexical features**, the individual words can be replaced by local variants: *baraque* instead of *appartement*, *meubes – meubles*, instead of the traditional pronoun *quelque chose*, used in the standard French version, we use *quequ'kose*, *gambe – jambe*, *gardin – jardin*, *tchiot – tout*.

Conclusion. Thus, the results of the study indicate the presence of phonetic, lexical and grammatical features of the northern dialect of the French language. The principal distinctive characteristic of the investigated zone of France is the discrepancy in the phonetic component. Inhabitants of the north are characterized by a very special dialect, which in the scientific literature is referred to as the Picardian dialect. The vulgar naming of it sounds like a nickname: *chti* or *chti-mi*. *Chti* is called both the northern dialect, and the inhabitants themselves. They say that in Picardy, *chti* means «this» or «that», in French – *celui*. This is the characteristic feature of the dialect *chti*: the inhabitants of the north pronounce the usual French [s] as [ʃ] and [ʃ] as [k].

Reference list:

1. Французские диалекты [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <http://frenchblog.ru/stylistics/french-accents.html>. – Date of access: 23.10.2017.

SYNTACTIC COMPRESSION AS A KIND OF VERBAL ECONOMY

O. Kazimirova, O. Lapa

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

In the present paper we'll focus on the study of syntactic compression and different ways of its realization in various English works of art.

In modern linguistics there is a tendency of spreading such a linguistic phenomenon as compression. The process of language compression was under a broad scope of such outstanding scientists and linguists as Sh. Bali, R.A. Budagov, A. Martine, B. Kurtene, L.N. Murzin etc. Compression as a specific linguistic phenomenon occurs when there is a possibility to reduce some part of a text without significant damage to its contents. The modern deformations of the language, the question of optimal information transmission method come to the fore. Conciseness and accuracy of the message are primary objectives of effective communication [1, p. 180]. It should be noted that the problem of precise transmission of information is meaningful not only in linguistics but also in other fields of science.