

2 Considerable investments promoted development of material technical base of establishments recently.

Disadvantages:

1 Insufficient financing from the state

2 Quality of the provided services doesn't conform to state standards

3 Shortage of skilled personnel [6]

### **Conclusion**

1 Each of systems has the experience of education and the level of social and economic development of the state

2 The medicine in America has higher rates than in Russia

3 The USA it is allocated bigger financing on health care, than in Russia is considerable

4 The American patients quite often pay for treatment much more, than the Russian patients, as treatment in America always the paid.

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## **EBONICS AS AN INDEPENDENT LANGUAGE IS STILL OPEN TO QUESTION?**

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Ebonics (African American Vernacular English, African, Black English,) - a special kind of English that combines features of the dialect and sociolect. It is spoken, and in some cases, it is the literary language of African Americans.

African-American language - Creole language originated in West Africa in the XVII century, the indigenous peoples pertaining to macro family Niger-Congo languages. This language was a type of communication between the natives and the British sailors. African-American language - a product of mixing English vocabulary with African-American accent and a grammar, that appeared in the territory of the United States of America since the beginning of intensive importation of slaves. Both points of view confirm the mixed nature of origin, but differ in the definition of the place of origin of the language, which was the predecessor. It is also not defined Black English status from independent language to the dialect spoken within American English [1].

Nowadays, Ebonics is still in use blacks and replenished by the trends of the different spheres of society. A huge vocabulary of language formation gave the church, the first public institution, uniting black slaves. There, they were able to communicate; there originate many of the words and expressions. Some of them - more than words. Brother, sister, soul - the most important concept in the African-American culture. Brother is every black man. Another source is the music. American Negroes enriched the world culture with so many musical styles that in nobody can match in it with them. And here is something Black English borrowed from the surrounding world, and the world has entered into their languages the word taken from him: soul, rhythm and blues ... all that represents the styles of jazz variations, musical instruments. Now, the same role played by rap and hip-hop culture, enriching knowledge of Black English, including Russian teenagers [2].

The most informal, non-normative vocabulary layer gave underworld for the Negro English. It is because of the criminal world of the ghetto longest stretch synonymous ranks to indicate each of the drugs. In the ghetto, people especially worked on the language, so that it is not clear to anyone. Black inhabitants of America began making secrets when they appeared on the continent: the slaves had to keep something in secret from owners - even when they speak the same language. So to say, to understand the only one who should be. The typical way - take the word and to use it in the opposite meaning: 'stupid' - the 'good' offensive 'nigga' ("nigger") to communicate between its takes to 'friend, brother, my'. 'Fat' - though even write it like 'phat' - cool. 'Dope' (drug) also acquires the meaning 'excellent', and 'death' in the spelling and pronunciation 'def' means the same thing as cool [3].

Also Ebonics replenished by sports - especially basketball. NBA in large quantities produces specific jargon that enthusiastically takes up the younger generation of street basketballs’.

In an example of the usage of Ebonics in music can lead composition of Lamont Coleman, better known as Big L, titled Ebonics. This song is like the Original Gangster Rap Genius: it explains rap music slang for anthropologists and orientalist.

<b>EBONICS VARIANT</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
<i>“fat diamonds is rocks”</i>	(Huge diamonds are called rocks there so big they don’t even look like anymore just big shiny rocks.) (Huge d are called rocks because there so big th even look like jewelry anymore just b rocks.)
<i>“jakes is cops”</i>	(A popular theory is that this slang term is derived from the TV show <i>Jake and the Fatman</i> in which main character Jake Styles is a police detective.)
<i>“sneakers is kicks”</i>	(As noted by the esteemed Dr. Wallace on his exposé of New York fashion phenomenon.)
<i>“cigarettes is bones”</i>	(A cigarette is white and straight like a bone and they will also kill you – hence the association to death.)
<i>“A suit is a vine”</i>	(Nice apparel is a vine.)
<i>“If you in love, that mean you blind”</i>	(The cliché is, “If you love someone, you cannot see any faults in that person.”)
<i>“bleeding is leaking”</i>	(if you bleed, your body is leaking blood)
<i>“a face card is a hundred dollar bill”</i>	(Big L is comparing money to playing cards – face cards are the most valuable, and 100 dollar bills are the most valuable (commonly used) bill. Since all American bills have faces on them, this doesn’t exactly make sense,

	and isn't actually widely used.)
<i>"if you got robbed, you got stuck"</i>	("Stuck" is a slang term for losing money (often used in gambling) – this meaning can also be applied to losing money in a robbery)
<i>"If you got shot, you got bucked"</i>	(A gun's "buck" refers to its recoil when shot. Also buckshot, pellets from a shotgun.)
<i>"A kite is a note"</i>	(Most often used for the notes prisoners send to the outside or each other clandestinely.)
<i>"a wolf's a crook"</i>	(In children stories, the wolf is usually a shady character.)
<i>"If you got killed, you got left"</i>	(Ebonics and slang words in general are often created as a way of deceiving law enforcement officers who may be listening in. Saying someone "got left" might not raise alarm while "got murdered" definitely would.) [4]

Based on the analysis of the lexical component of language, we can say for sure that in terms of vocabulary, the language is independent. In other words, you do not understand the people who will speak Black English, as the meaning of words are totally different. We can only say that Ebonics is based on American English.

African American Vernacular English (also known as Ebonics) is still debated between being a creole (which is a combination of English and other languages) and a dialect of English, but most people consider it a dialect. It is not a language on its own. In the 70s or 80s some schools "taught" it like a foreign language, but they were immediately considered a joke and made fun of, and those programs did not last very long. So unless you've time-traveled backward, speaking "Ebonics" does not count as being bilingual, just as understand British and American English does not equate bilingualism either.

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## **ОПЫТ СОЗДАНИЯ УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОГО КОМПЛЕКСА ДЛЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ КЕТСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ<sup>1</sup>**

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В современном мире признается право каждого человека на сохранение родного языка и культуры. Другое дело, что при проведении жесткой языковой политики представители миноритарных этносов находились в ситуации вынужденного двуязычия, что привело к ассимиляции коренного населения и к угрозе полного исчезновения родного языка и культуры.

По данным различных источников общее количество этнических кетов составляет от 800 до 1200 человек. В результате этнолингвистических экспедиций было выявлено не более 70 носителей языка. В единичных кетских семьях еще сохраняется естественная внутрисемейная передача языка от поколения бабушек/дедушек поколению родителей, дальнейшая передача языка, как правило, прерывается.

Для кетского языка был разработан алфавит [1], который используется для учебных целей, однако до настоящего времени этот алфавит не используется для письменного общения между представителями этноса.

Преподавание кетского языка осуществляется регулярно только в п. Келлог с учениками со 2-го по 8-ой класс. Во 2-ом, 3-ем и 4-ом классе используются учебники, специально разработанные для школы в 90-х года прошлого века группой учителей-кетов [1]. Материал данных учебников рассчитан на учеников, которые в устной форме владеют кетским языком. Соответственно учащиеся испытывают трудности при овладении материалом, это понижает и без того невысокую мотивацию при изучении родного языка.

Выходом из сложившейся ситуации может стать создание учебно-методических комплексов, разработанных на основе материала существующих учебниках. При создании таких комплексов важно учитывать опыт учебной и методической литературы, опубликованной