

Общественно-политическая лексика – 10 %: *14 years after the Good Friday Agreement these communities remain **polarized*** (Sky News, 08.03.2013).

Клише – 22,5 %: *Why the flag becomes such an incendiary issue?* (Sky News, 08.03.2013).

Узуально-клишированные словосочетания составили 6 %. *But others think it will **boost prices** and profitability across the industry* (Sky News, 11.04.2014).

Фразовые глаголы – 9 % от общего числа проанализированных ЛЕ: *And really the way you do these things is not, I think, just by **slapping on** a new tax, they should have looked to the regulatory structures* (Sky News, 20.06.2009).

Специальные термины составляют 9 %: *After EU referendum result automated financial trading led to a huge drop – a **flash crash** in the value of sterling* (Sky News, 01.01.2017).

Идиоматические выражения – 10 %: *He has invested thousands of pounds in his business to try **to weather the storm*** (Sky News, 01.07.2008).

Национально-маркированная лексика (реалии) – 14 %: *The loyalist element never supported the **Belfast Agreement** and rejected it in the referendum, and voted for **the DUP**, voted for the **UK UP*** (Sky News, 08.03.2013).

Слова разговорного стиля – 8 % от ЛЕ проанализированного материала: *Are you expecting a few **hiccups** on the way?* (Sky News, 01.01.2017).

Сленг – 2 %, сокращенные слова – 1 %, неологизмы – 0,7 %, окказионализмы – 0,3 %.

На основе результатов проведенного исследования, можно сделать вывод, что наиболее используемыми в англоязычном новостном телевизионном дискурсе лексическими единицами являются клише, т.е. универсальные часто воспроизводимые лексические компоненты. Также широко применяется национально-маркированная лексика, поскольку отражает определенную культуру, и политические и экономические термины, так как политика и экономика занимают первое место среди сфер чаще всего освещаемых в СМИ.

K. Dziubenko

THE COLONIAL LEGACY OF BRITAIN IN INDIA AND THE EMERGENCE OF INDIAN ENGLISH BASIC FEATURES

India gained independence from Britain in 1947. British colonization influenced India substantially both positively and negatively. But the most important inheritance is that after 150 years of colonial domination, the British departed from the country leaving English as their colonial legacy. Indian English is observed in different spheres of life, such as government, commerce, science, trade, mass media and other.

As any other language, Indian English has its literary or standardized variant used in the mass media, literature, and by well-educated people, as well as its colloquial variant, which is a means of communication among the general population.

Many Indians believe that their English is similar to British English. However, the difference between these two variants is notable on the phonological, lexical and syntactical levels and the bulk of these peculiarities are observed in colloquial language.

Variations in pronunciation occur due to the influence of the phonology of over 200 mainstream Indian languages that belong to four distinct language families. The greatest distinction is apparent between the south where pronunciation is closer to the traditional British English, and the north.

At least two grammars exist in Indian English: Standard Indian English which differs from Standard British English largely in phonology, and Vernacular Indian English, which was formed under the influence of the local Indian languages. The vernacular variety does not enjoy official status, and it is not codified or standardized.

The greatest divergence of Indian English is especially observed in vocabulary. Different Englishes have their unique words which were borrowed from native languages of a particular country, or already existing words were given new meanings. South Asian English, or Indian English, is not an exception. For example, Indians gave many English words new meanings, they created hybrids by addition of an Indian suffix to an English word stem, or vice versa. Nevertheless, there are words which are unique for Indian English, they were originated in this language and are widely used instead of some traditional British English words.

Basically, the main differences are observed in the colloquial variety of Indian English due to the fact that indigenous languages of India add some features often specific to this or that region of the country. These features can be phonological or syntactical, but mostly they are lexical. For these reasons, variations between British English and Indian English are mostly apparent in the speech of less educated people.

А. Живушко

ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ СРЕДСТВА СОЗДАНИЯ ОБРАЗНОСТИ В АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНОМ ПЕЧАТНОМ МЕДИДИСКУРСЕ (на примере политического образа Д. Трампа)

Важную роль при создании образа политического деятеля в СМИ играет умение журналиста правильно подобрать и использовать лексические экспрессивные средства для создания образа данного политика. Наиболее эффективными и продуктивными лексическими стилистическими средствами, как показал наш анализ материалов печатного медиадискурса, являются метафора, эпитет, сравнение, противопоставление и гипербла