

2. В репортажах широко употребляются разговорные лексические единицы (15 % случаев употребления), в том числе фразовые глаголы (12 %) и разговорные идиомы (30 % от числа идиом).

Средства лексической экспрессии используются в новостных телерепортажах в целях воздействия и привлечения внимания.

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SOUTH-AFRICAN ENGLISH AND ITS MAJOR FEATURES

Nowadays English is the most widely spoken language which has spread to all continents due to the processes of globalization. The British Empire in the recent past was the most powerful entity with the largest number of colonies all over the world. The English language emerged and developed on the world scene with its distinctive features. Thus, many variations of the English language emerged and developed.

The present research is devoted to an analysis of the English language in South Africa. The English language there developed under the influence of the local languages, the most powerful of which was Afrikaans. South-African English due to the unique influence of socio-historical factors associated with the colonial conquest of South Africa by the Boers and later by Britain emerged and developed as an independent variant of English. These features are most evident in the phonetic, syntactical and lexical features of South-African English.

The most obvious distinguishing features of South African English are especially evident in its vocabulary, which includes an impressive number of words from Afrikaans and Dutch. A lot of words are connected with the events that took place on the territory of Africa: *commando* denotes a military unit (a word from Portuguese – a result of the contact between Afrikaans and Portuguese settlers); *apartheid*, which in translation from Afrikaans means separateness (a term to designate the system of racial segregation by the National Party); *trek* derived from the Dutch (a long and hard journey of the Boers into the interior in search of independence). There are also a lot of words of flora and fauna, which are used to describe the nature of the territory (*vlei* ‘a shallow natural pool of water’), some words denoting products and household items (*korffie* ‘coffee’, *merlk* ‘milk’), numbers (*thutteen* ‘thirteen’).

In regular speech one may distinguish the unique features of South-African English especially in phonetics and grammar. For example, deletion of verb markers and contracted forms of the verb *to be* (*the wife play; you looking tired*). The use of the word *busy* as a progressive marker (*They were busy talking together*).

In pronunciation an appropriate example is that in SAE ‘South Africa’ sounds more like ‘South Efrica’ due to a slightly raised [æ] which in Broad varieties is often raised to [ɛ].

These features coupled with many others give South-African English its peculiarity.