settled mostly in the major urban industrial centers of the United Kingdom. These groups of non-whites kept together according to their nationality and ethnicity forming special districts of the alien population.

The new arrivals promoted their own culture and lifestyle, merging elements of culture from their mother country and the influence of new sites of their settlement in the United Kingdom, where they retained their cultural life style which could not be disregarded in the new country of settlement. Keeping together they promoted the emergence of new dialects which included many borrowings taken from the language of the recipient country. With time new dialects of English emerged preserving the mixture of the given languages.

Thus Multi-Cultural London English emerged, a dialect that has almost completely replaced Cockney on the streets of London. Or, Singlish, Indian English, other dialects of English contain English as the lexifier (providing the basis for most of its vocabulary) plus vernacular from Malay, Tamil, Sri Lanka, Hong-Kong. Within this concept, Singlish sentences sometimes start with a topic, followed by a comment (“*I go restaurant wait for you*” meaning “*I'll be waiting for you at the restaurant*”). Belizean Creole (Belize Kriol), may serve as another typical example:
- “*Ai mi ron*” – I ran.
- “*Weh gaan ahn? Weh di go ahn?*” – Hello/What's up.
- “*Da weh time?*” – What time is it?
- “*Mi naym da*” – My name is.
- “*Ah tayad*” – I'm tired.
- “*Fu chroo?*” – Really? Is that right?
- “*Gud maanin*” – Good morning.

Д. Малишевская

INDIA'S SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC CHALLENGES IN IT FIELD

The rise of the Indian information technology industry is a remarkable economic success story. Software and services exports from India amounted to less than $100 million in 1990, and today come close to $100 billion. However, Indian IT's success has a long prehistory; it did not begin with software support, or with American firms' eager recruitment of cheap and plentiful programming labour, or with India's economic liberalization of the 1990s. The foundations of India's IT revolution were laid long ago, even before the country's independence from British rule in 1947, as leading Indian scientists established research institutes that became centres for the development of computer science and technology. The "miracle" of Indian IT is actually a story about the long work of converting skills and knowledge into capital and wealth.

Excessive state control stifled IT industry growth before the Indian economy underwent major economic reforms in 1991, leading to a new era of globalization and international economic integration, and annual economic growth of over 6 %. Nowadays the development of Information Technology is among top five priorities of the Government.

Although economic growth numbers in India look promising, the living standards of most citizens are not changing. According to the latest World Bank data for 2012, one in three Indians are living below the international poverty line, and there are not enough jobs to change that condition.

One point, which is in favour of IT companies but against IT employees, is the difference in demand and supply of engineers. Every year the number of engineers graduating in India is on rise whereas the companies are not growing so fast.

The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) ranks 180 countries and territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption among experts and businesspeople. It rendered India the 78th most corrupt country in the world (2018) which makes availability of funds for any project difficult. Nevertheless, the technologically-inclined services sector in India accounts for 40 % of the country's GDP and 30 % of export earnings, while employing only 25 % of its workforce. According to Gartner, the 'Top Five Indian IT Services Providers' are Tata Consultancy Services, Infosys, Cognizant, Wipro, and HCL Technologies.

Another point of consideration is that India does not have their own experts. They come from developed countries. There is a city in India gathering investors and technology experts, Bangaluru is known as the Silicon Valley of India. It is very attractive economically, for example, the United States accounts for two-thirds of India's IT services exports.

The biggest problem with Indian IT industry is that they value Quantity over Quality. They have turned the whole software development business into a volume based/ head count business. It is all about billing as many people as possible to the customer. According to NASSCOM, the sector aggregated revenues of US $160 billion in 2017,with export revenue standing at US $99 billion and domestic revenue at US $48 billion, growing by over 13 %.

Thus, India is the topmost offshoring destination for IT companies across the world. Nevertheless, it still faces some economic obstacles that hinder IT field from developing at a higher pace.

А. Мартынова

КЛИШИРОВАННЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ В АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНОМ НОВОСТНОМ РЕПОРТАЖЕ

Англоязычный новостной телевизионный дискурс изобилует клишированными конструкциями. Клише – это речевые стереотипы, готовые обороты, используемые в качестве легко воспроизводимого в определенных условиях и контекстах стандарта, и, несмотря на частое употребление, сохраняют свою семантику. Частое использование клише в новостном телевизионном дискурсе обусловлено их простотой изложения мысли, которая помогает репортеру оперативно откликаться на события, и также позволяет зрителям быстро усваивать новую информацию, когда она преподносится в простых, знакомых выражениях.