

Необходимо отметить еще одну особенность политического дискурса Дональда Трампа – тенденцию к выражению чувств с помощью синтаксических средств, таких как парцелляция, эллипсис, градация. Данные синтаксические средства усиливают эмоциональность высказывания, поэтому сохраняются при переводе на русский язык.

Т. А. Дерман

BRITAIN AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD

For 200 years until the 1950s Britain's view of the world was dominated by its overseas territorial possessions and trade. Since the disappearance of its empire and the comparative decline in its power Britain had to adjust to the new world.

All these developments drew Britain more closely to the US both for political and financial reasons. Ever since the Second World War Britain has believed in a "special relationship" with the US. This relationship is based upon a shared language and Anglo-Saxon culture and a particularly strong relationship between its leaders at different historical stages: Churchill and Roosevelt during WW2, between Thatcher and Reagan during the 1980s, Blair and Clinton at the end of the 20th century. Obama and Cameron have frequently posed in front of TV cameras stressing "special relations" between their countries. For Britain this relationship was vital to its world standing since 1945, for the US – it was useful for the strengthening of the European commitment to NATO.

True to its special relations' obligations Britain supported the US boycott of Moscow Olympics in 1980 after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, it allowed US aircraft to use British air fields from which to attack Libyan capital Tripoli in 1986, supported the US invasion in Iraq and sided with the US in other foreign policy matters.

Britain remains a keen advocate of American involvement in Europe. During the 1990s Britain seemed increasingly to act as the partner of the US in ensuring that US policy prevailed in the Security Council, particularly with regard to the Middle East, being one of the permanent members of the Security Council of the UN, Britain also plays a leading role in NATO, realizing its strategic concerns.

It is this "special relationship" that encouraged the US along with other anti-Russian sanctions and actions to side with the recent "highly likely" British spy case. Hopefully the real motives and initiators of the "Scripal case" will be made known. But currently both countries are escalating the anti-Russian hysteria and gathering its allies under their umbrella to weaken their political and economic rival. Having contributed to the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw bloc, bringing NATO troops close to the Russian border, hogging the limelight in the flow of the Baltic states' leaders oaths of allegiance to the US and NATO cause the US and its close ally are bringing the world to a very fragile explosive situation.

In relation to its closest neighbour Europe, Britain has long balanced between the insular pride for sovereignty and the financial and political circumstances that

were drawing it to closer links with Europe. Let us recall the long way to the EU membership Britain has made to crown it with Brexit which has come about and is questioning British authority.

After 1945 British opinion favoured the creation of new European links and strongly promoted the establishment of the Council of Europe. But in 1951 when 6 countries set up the European Community by signing the Treaty of Rome, Britain stayed outside. Concern with Commonwealth and dislike of common import tariffs and the agricultural policy were serious obstacles. As its financial and economic difficulties increased, Britain could not afford to stay out of Europe. But when it tried to join the European Community in 1963 and again in 1967, the French president General de Gaulle refused to allow it. France's veto postponed Britain's joining the EU to 1973 when Britain became a member after de Gaulle's retirement. De Gaulle's misgivings were not based only on his dislike of 'les Anglo-Saxons', he believed that Britain could not make up its mind whether its first loyalty, now that its empire was rapidly disappearing, was to Europe or to the US. Britain has had an ambivalent attitude to the rest of Europe and lack of enthusiasm about accepting some implications of EU membership. This has led the Prime Minister David Cameron to questioning Britain's membership in the EU, announcing the intention to hold a referendum on the issue of Britain remaining within the EU due to disagreements on the EU economic policy. Brexit was the result of the referendum and now that "Brexit is Brexit" Theresa May has to tackle it.

As was quite often the case, the internal problems need to be diminished by having to overcome external threats. To diminish the after-Brexit drift away from Europe and in pursuit of building up new partnerships and finding new markets and resources in the parts of the world where "the sun had long ago set" for the former colonial power, the current British Prime Minister is breaking away from common sense and principle of "fair play" extending the principle of "collective responsibility" in British parliamentary politics to embrace its ex-EU partners and encourage them to follow in defense of British interests. Theresa May seems to be so obsessed with following in Margaret Thatcher's footsteps to prove her political sustainability (the 1982 Falkland crisis strengthened the image of the "Iron Lady" as an effective PM, "leader of a nation opposing an act of unprovoked aggression") that she missed the first alarming signal of the results of Parliamentary elections she herself had initiated. Hopefully traditional British common sense along with the necessity "to keep to the rules of the game" set up in a number of treaties and statutes of international organizations will triumph and British foreign policy will regain consciousness and the attempts to reassert British influence in a new context will take reasonable forms.

The referendum on EU membership initiated by the conservative leader cost David Cameron his premiership. Theresa May who stepped in to retain conservative leadership in Parliament is currently heading the uphill Brexit struggle.

Beyond its immediate foreign policy priorities, its ties with Europe and the US, Britain has important relations across the rest of the world, primarily through the Commonwealth. Transition of the British Empire into the Commonwealth of

independent nations began in 1867 with the establishment of Canada as a fully self-governing country. Australia and New Zealand followed. In the 1920–1930s the continued mistrust and misunderstanding between the British rulers and the Indian people as well as a growing nationalist movement skillfully lead by Mahatma Gandhi have lead to Britain leaving India in 1947 which then divided into a Hindu state and a smaller Muslim state – Pakistan.

Britain also left Pakistan where it was unable to keep its promises to both the Arab inhabitants and the new Jewish settlers. Ceylon became also independent. In 1997 Britain relinquished sovereignty of Hong Kong. Many viewed Hong Kong as the final end of empire but in fact Britain retains another 16 “dependent territories”, the largest being Bermuda.

Britain claims all these territories may freely exercise independence and self-government. The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of members of the former British Empire and colonies which allows for a new relationship between Britain and its former possessions. Its purpose is the promotion of international understanding and cooperation by working in partnership with each other. The Commonwealth enables Britain to play a responsible part alongside other nations in aiding the development and stability of the Third World. Britain participates fully in all Commonwealth activities and welcomes it as a means of consulting and cooperating with people of differing cultures. Britain believes that the structure, history and ethos of the Commonwealth with its principles of democracy and the rule of law, provides an example in international relations through dialogue, negotiation and peaceful settlement of disputes.

There are no legal or constitutional obligations involved in membership of the Commonwealth which is mainly concerned with consultations between governments and the large number of organizations which cooperate in areas such as agriculture, the environment, health, law, economics, education. In most dependent territories there is considerable self-government with a legislature and civil service. Britain has general responsibility for defense, internal security and foreign relations. British policy is to give independence to those dependent territories that want it, and not to force it on those who do not.

The Commonwealth Secretariat is the central coordinating body. The Queen has been acknowledged as head of the Commonwealth, even though half the member-states are republics. This definition was first adopted at a Prime Minister’s meeting in 1949. In April 2018 this function has been given over by her Majesty to Prince Charles.

Meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Governments are held every two years to discuss international developments and consider ways in which cooperation between members can be improved. Diplomatic representatives exchanged by the Commonwealth countries are called High Commissioners and are equal in status with ambassadors.

The main areas of cooperation between the Commonwealth countries are: international and economic affairs; education and health; export market development; legal matters; food production; rural and industrial development;

economic and financial matters; the separately funded youth programme; women and development; science and technology. There is also an information and publication programme. The official Commonwealth organizations include the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Commonwealth Institute, the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, the Commonwealth Science Council.

A chief reason for the popularity of the Commonwealth is that it is an international forum that lacks the formality and the pomposity of the UN, at its meetings prime ministers of member states have direct contact with each other. The Commonwealth operates rather by consensus than by voting. In many independent countries of the Commonwealth the British cultural influence survives and some of the educational systems still reflect this influence. Britain tries to hold onto its international position through the Commonwealth which the former colonies were invited to join as free and equal members. This partnership allows all members to follow own policies without pressure.

Britain no longer “rules the waves” but still remains an influential industrial power playing an important role in world politics and the position it takes on crucial international issues matters for the stability in the world.

It is mutual respect and once proclaimed principle of peaceful co-existence of states irrespective of their religious and political allegiances and affiliations that can save the world from being blown out of existence. Nowadays it is impossible to “keep your head when all the others are losing theirs”, it can very well result in the loss of one in the inflammable world.

D. Kozikis

CONTEMPORARY SOCIO-POLITICAL VACILLATIONS: THEIR SOCIO-CULTURAL CONNOTATIONS AND CHALLENGES OF TRANSLATION

Language being one of the characteristic constituents of national culture is an independent social phenomenon which reflects and conveys common traits of humankind as well as specific features of national culture. Background knowledge embraces information inherent of all humankind and of the specific region which any member of the given ethnic and linguistic community possesses. Thus in teaching a foreign language and the process of interpretation one should be well aware of the rapid changes which occur within a given society, or beyond it.

As a result of the UK referendum on Britain’s membership of the European Union held on 23 June 2016 Leave supporters won by 52 %. The former Home Secretary Theresa May took over from David Cameron who resigned thus becoming the new Prime Minister of the UK. The incumbent Prime Minister was set to tackle awesome problems which the country faced with its departure from the European Union (Britain joined the Common Market only in 1973). Moreover, one should remember that in the 2016 referendum Northern Ireland and Scotland voted to remain. About 33 % of the British public according to the latest-opinion