

surrounding areas. Thus, Bostonians managed to maintain the prestige of their dialect which they inherited from their descendants who brought and developed their language as a separate and unique vernacular.

Е. Петракова

THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS: A RELIABLE UNITY FOR THE TRIED-AND-TRUE

There are many NGOs which perform various functions, and set political, economic and sociocultural aims. The Commonwealth of Nations is a political association of 54 member states, mostly former territories of the British Empire.

Commonwealth member countries benefit from being part of a mutually supportive community of independent and sovereign states, aided by more than 80 Commonwealth organizations. The Commonwealth Secretariat supports Commonwealth member countries to achieve development, democracy and peace. Membership in the Commonwealth is a voice for small and vulnerable states and a champion for young people. This non-governmental organization helps to strengthen governance, build inclusive institutions and promote justice and human rights. Its work helps to grow economies and boost trade, empower young people, and address threats such as climate change, debt and inequality.

The Commonwealth provides training and technical assistance and support decision-makers to draw up legislation and deliver policies. It deploys experts and observers who offer impartial advice and solutions to national problems. Systems, software and research are also provided for managing resources.

Some countries like Rwanda and Mozambique has never been colonized by British Empire, but they joined the Commonwealth. It is just a sheer luck and chance for such minor and isolated countries. Meetings like CHOGM (Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting) give smaller nations the chance to lobby for bi-lateral trade deals, to influence the positions of bigger powers at forums with real bite like the World Trade Organization (WTO). Nations like Sudan, Yemen and to a lesser extent Madagascar may well like the Commonwealth precisely because it offers access to development aid and informal trade talks while conferring prestige and an international platform.

These are the obvious advantages to be the member of the Commonwealth:

1. The Commonwealth provides a space where big and small nations can speak as equals.
2. It encourages developing members to raise their standard of democracy, rights and governance.
3. By having almost no restrictions for joining in, there is an opportunity for many countries to be or not to be in the Commonwealth as it is a voluntary association.
4. Small nations can receive support in development, opportunities for education and learning, access to healthcare.

5. Cohesion and joint problem solving, organizing of meetings, forums, where representatives can speak about current problems or discuss Commonwealth's questions.

6. Common history, language, support and strong sport, cultural, educational links that certainly help all the members to be "one family".

7. Participation in sport events, educational programs, cultural exchange that also unites various nations and countries.

8. Having the Commonwealth Day as a day of observance by approximately one billion people of their common bonds and the contribution of the Commonwealth of Nations to the creation of a harmonious global environment.

Д. Пронин

ЭМОТИВНОСТЬ В АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНОМ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОМ ДИСКУРСЕ: ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ (на материале романа Сомерсета Моэма «Театр»)

Эмотивность – имманентно присущее языку семантическое свойство выражения эмоциональности как факта психики системой своих средств; отраженные в семантике языковых единиц социальные и индивидуальные эмоции. Эмоциональность – психологическая категория, эмотивность – лингвистическая.

Нами были проанализированы лексические средства выражения эмотивности в романе У. С. Моэма «Театр». Установлено, что эмотивы можно условно разделить на две группы: 1) лексика, обозначающая эмоции; 2) лексика, выражающая эмоции; 3) лексика, описывающая эмоции.

Лексические средства, используемые для выражения различных эмоциональных состояний в романе «Театр» Сомерсета Моэма, включают:

- Слова, называющие эмоциональное состояние человека:

– положительные (*to admire, to adore, to love, happy, excited, thrilled, joy, happiness, to be glad, to be pleased, etc.*) (68 %) и отрицательные (*to hate, to be angry, to be hurt, lonely, ashamed, furious, sad, anguish, shame, grief, etc.*) (32 %):

*Julia was **excited** and **pleased**; it was a weight off her mind [p. 142].*

*Her **pain** absorbed her so that she could not feel the **grief** she might have felt from her discovery of Tom's **perfidy** [p. 106].*

- Слова и выражения, семантическая структура которых полностью эмоциональна:

– междометия (*ah, oh, eh*) (63 %), междометные фразеологические единства (*Gosh, by God, for God's sake*) (17 %), эмоциональные частицы (*too, only*) (20 %)

*"**Oh**, my good resolutions. My **God**, I can't have fallen in love with him" [p. 66].*

*"That'll be **too** wonderful" [p. 64].*