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THE ELECTION OF KEIR STARMER AS THE NEW LEADER OF THE LABOUR PARTY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM (MARCH 2020)

The election of the new leader of the Labour party was inevitable because of the poor performance of the Labour party and its major defeat in the 2019 general elections in Great Britain (December 2019). It was a shattering blow for its leader Jeremy Corbyn, who stepped down.

Thus a new leader was to be elected by the party. In March 2020 Sir Keir Starmer was elected as the new leader of the Labour Party. A lawyer by profession he became an MP (Member of Parliament) in 2015 and he won the first round of voting for leadership among the party voters with more than 50 percent of the ballots cast in 2020. He described himself as a socialist and vowed to keep key policies of the Labour party in programme.

Keir Starmer (a human rights lawyer) says he spent his life fighting injustice. He was raised in south London, by his father Rodney (a tool maker) and nurse mother Josephine. As we see his parents were of modest origin. They were Labour party supporters and they named him after Keir Hardie, a very famous politician in the history of the British working class struggle. In 2014 he was granted knighthood which was an official acknowledgement of his outstanding activities for the good of British society.

He studied at Reigate Grammar School and read law at Leeds University and then Oxford before embarking on a legal career which saw him rise to be head of the Crown Prosecution Service.

His CV includes advising the Policing Board to ensure the Police Service of Northern Ireland complied with human rights law.

He entered Parliament as a MP in 2015, stressing the importance of equal rights for all in his maiden speech. He was quickly elevated to the frontbench, serving as a shadow Home Office minister before being promoted to shadow Brexit secretary soon after the EU referendum in 2016.

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ДОМЕСТИКАЦИЯ И ФОРЕНИЗАЦИЯ В СВЕТЕ МОДЕЛИРУЮЩЕЙ КОНЦЕПЦИИ ПЕРЕВОДА

Моделирующая концепция, основывающаяся на общей теории моделей, рассматривает перевод как многомерную и многоуровневую модель исходного текста и стоящей за ним материальной и/или ментальной реальности. Согласно указанной концепции, получаемая в результате переводческого моделирования оригинала модель в некоторой степени отображает свойства, характеристики