

why we will put the preservation of our precious Union *at the heart of everything we do* (в центре чего-либо), 'and they *did so with their eyes open*: accepting that the road ahead will be uncertain at times' (полностью осознавая возможные последствия), 'to leave out in the cold' (игнорировать), 'we do not want *to turn the clock back* to the days when Europe was less peaceful' (вернуть время назад).

При рассмотрении ФЕ мы столкнулись со следующими трудностями: распознавание фразеологизма, определение его типа и правильный перевод.

Выводы:

1. Фразеологизмы обладают большим эмоционально-оценочным и экспрессивным потенциалом, что делает речь политических деятелей, таких как Тереза Мэй, особенно яркой.

2. Проведенный нами анализ на основе выборки ФЕ Терезы Мэй позволил выявить, что наиболее часто она употребляет фразеологические сочетания.

3. Выбранная нами классификация ФЕ позволила нам после распознавания их типа упростить понимание фразеологизмов и грамотно перевести их на русский язык.

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The impact of the English language on different cultures and languages of the world

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English is undoubtedly the most common language in the world. There are more than 2 billion English speakers, which is caused by the worldwide influence of the British Empire. In this study I want to analyse the impact of English on other languages and cultures of the world.

The English language is considered to be a «world language», the *lingua franca* of the modern era. Some critics argue that the dominance of the English language influencing the entire world may ultimately result in the end of cultural diversity leading to a human monoculture.

As part of the study, a sociological survey among 100 first-year FIR students was conducted. The first question was: «*In which countries is culture most influenced by the English language?*». As a result, we received the following responses. The former British colonies were the answer of more than half of the respondents (55%). Indeed, in many of these countries, English is a native language (the USA, Canada, Australia) or at least the official one.

The best example is India, where English is still considered to be *lingua franca*. Its culture is one of the oldest and most diverse cultures in the world. However, English came to be used in legal system, higher education, pan-regional administrative network, science and technology, trade and commerce. Indian print and electronic media are greatly influenced by English. They often target the elite class which cherishes the western taste. The electronic media have brought Western culture to every family. Their clothes and food habits are also Western. The result of English influence was the formation of mixtures of local languages and English. Hinglish is the most common one. It is spoken by upwards of 350 million people in urban areas of India. Hinglish involves a hybrid mixing of Hindi and English within conversations, individual sentences and even words [1].

The second most popular answer was Ireland (13%). English is the dominant language here. Most public notices and print media are in English only, while the state is officially bilingual. English is used in everyday life throughout the country, which greatly influences the Irish culture.

The third most popular answer was the parts of the UK (11%). Although Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are part of the UK and English dominates there, they still maintain their identity, customs and traditions. Nevertheless, the impact of English on their culture is very significant.

9% of respondents chose Europe. English has become the preeminent second language of Europe in the absence of any colonial history or diaspora, but rather as a concerted effort to increase fluency in English by Europeans since World War II. It has become the most useful language to connect different language groups in Europe. Sectors of tourism, publishing, finance, computers and related industries rely heavily on English due to Anglophone trade ties. Air traffic control and shipping movements are almost all conducted in English. In areas of Europe where English is not the first language, there are many examples of the mandated primacy of English. For example, in many European companies English has been designated to be the language of communication for their senior management, and many universities are offering education in English. It is also being studied in most European countries. Thus, the amount of English speakers is expected to rise [2].

The survey also asked: «*What is the percentage of anglicisms in the German language?*». The majority of respondents, especially female, overestimated the influence of English on German, and the responses of only 28% were close to reality (about 5%). Nevertheless, many «mixed languages» are formed under the influence of English (Denglish, Frenglish, etc.).

8% of respondents consider the influence of English as significant in the countries of the former USSR. During the survey, the respondents also answered how they would act in ordinary conversational situations. 19% of respondents, especially men, used Anglicisms in their answers. So there is a serious challenge to analyse young people's slang and the usage of English loan words in teen's everyday chats. These results reflect the serious influence of English on our culture as well.

The remaining 4% note a significant influence of English in general around the world. English is the world's most widely used language in newspaper publishing, book publishing, international telecommunications, scientific publishing, international trade, mass entertainment and diplomacy. The spread of English is closely connected with cultural globalization, which is marked by the usage of English that is being diffused by the Internet, popular culture media, and international travel.

According to the results of the survey, it can be concluded that the influence of the English language is much less than that expected by the respondents and the critics. However, it is widely spread in youth slang and world culture. It also enables the residents of the former colonies to gain access to education, culture and development, but depriving them of their own identity.

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Риторические приемы в политических речах президентов США Т. Рузвельта и Д. У. Буша

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Политические речи президентов США сами по себе являются ценным политическим, лингвистическим и культурным наследием, представля-