

Процент наличия фразеологизмов в языке тесно связан с показателем развития культуры того или иного народа, поскольку фразеологизмы и их этимология являются выражением этой самой культуры.

Традиции и обычаи считаются негласными основоположниками возникновения фразеологизмов в речи.

Английский язык с точки зрения наличия в его обширной системе фразеологизмов и фразеологических оборотов является, пожалуй, одним из самых богатых. Фразеологизмы занимают огромный пласт в его структуре. Все события, происходящие в стране, отражаются во фразеологии: политическая жизнь, спорт, культурные события, повседневная жизнь – вот лишь неполный список тем, отраженных в английских фразеологизмах.

Подводя итоги вышеизложенному, следует сказать, что использование фразеологизмов является, пожалуй, самым ярким орудием выражения человеческих эмоций, чувств. Подтверждением этому является бессмертное творение Т. Драйзера.

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THE INSTITUTION OF PRESIDENCY IN THE USA

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The **President of the United States** is the head of state and head of government of the United States and is the highest political official in the United States by influence and recognition. The President leads the executive branch of the federal government and is one of only two elected members of the executive branch (the other being the Vice President of the United States).

Among other powers and responsibilities, Article II of the U.S. Constitution charges the President to «faithfully execute» federal law, makes the President commander-in-chief of the armed forces, allows the President to

nominate executive and judicial officers with the advice and consent of the Senate, and allows the President to grant pardons or reprieves.

The President is elected by the people indirectly through the Electoral College to a four-year term, with a limit of two terms imposed by the Twenty-second Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1951. Under this system, each state is allocated a number of electoral votes equal to the size of the state's combined delegation in both houses of the Congress. The District of Columbia is also granted electoral votes, per the Twenty-third Amendment to the Constitution. Voters in nearly all states choose, through a plurality voting system, a Presidential candidate who receives all of that state's electoral votes. An absolute majority of electoral votes is needed to become President; if no candidate receives a majority, the choice is given to the House of Representatives, which votes by state delegation, [2].

The newly-elected President publicly takes an oath of office, which is traditionally administered by the Chief Justice of the United States. The words of the oath are provided by the Constitution, [1, p.130].

The Treaty of Paris in 1783 left the United States independent and at peace but with an unsettled governmental structure. The Second Continental Congress had drawn up Articles of Confederation in 1777, describing a permanent confederation, but granting to the Congress – the only federal institution – little power to finance itself or to ensure that its resolutions were enforced.

However, during the economic depression due to the collapse of the continental dollar following the American Revolution, the viability of the American government was threatened by political unrest in several states, efforts by debtors to use popular government to erase their debts, and the apparent inability of the Continental Congress to redeem the public obligations incurred during the war. The Congress also appeared unable to become a forum for productive cooperation among the States encouraging commerce and economic development. [2].

Individuals who presided over the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary period and under the Articles of Confederation had the title «President of the United States in Congress Assembled», often shortened to «President of the United States». The office had little distinct executive power. With the 1788 ratification of the Constitution, a separate executive branch was created, headed by the President of the United States.

The President's executive authority under the Constitution, tempered by the checks and balances of the judicial and legislative branches of the federal government, was designed to solve several political problems faced by the young nation and to anticipate future challenges, while still preventing the rise of an autocrat over a nation wary of royal authority.

Article II, Section 1, Clause 5 of the Constitution sets the principal qualifications to be eligible for election as President. A Presidential candidate must: be a natural born citizen of the United States, be at least thirty-five years old, have been a permanent resident in the United States for at least fourteen years.

Additionally, the Constitution disqualifies some people from the Presidency. Under Article I, Section 3, Clause 7, the Senate has the option, upon conviction, of disqualifying impeached individuals from holding other federal offices, including the Presidency. Under the Twenty-second Amendment, no one can be elected President more than twice. The Twenty-second Amendment also specifies that anyone who serves more than two years as President or Acting President, of a term for which someone else was elected President, can only be elected President once.

The United States government was non-partisan before 1792, so the Constitution says nothing about political parties. From 1796 to the Civil War, it was common for political parties to fracture and put forward more than one candidate.

The Civil War showed how dangerous political fracture could be for the nation, with the result that the two largest parties at the time – Democratic and Republican – remade themselves into broad coalitions of liberals and conservatives. Consequently, all Presidents since the Civil War have been nominees of one of these two major political parties. So Abraham Lincoln was the 16th and first Republican President of the United States of America.

The method of electing a President is peculiar to the United States. The presidential election is technically an election of presidential electors, not for a President directly. The people of each state do not vote directly for the President. They elect as many electors as this state has Senators and Representatives in the Congress. These electors are selected exclusively by the corresponding party machines. The candidate with the highest number of votes in each state wins all the electoral votes of the state.

The electors of all 50 states and the District of Columbia (3 electors) – a total of 538 persons – compose what is known as the Electoral College. The electors gather in the state capitals shortly after the election and cast their votes for the candidate with the largest number of popular votes in their respective states. To be elected President, a candidate for the Presidency must receive 270 votes.

The modern Presidential campaign begins before the primary elections, which the two major political parties use to clear the field of candidates in advance of their national nominating conventions, where the most successful candidate is made the party's nominee for President. The party's Presidential candidate chooses a Vice Presidential nominee and this choice is rubber-stamped by the convention. In addition, the party establishes a platform on

which to base its campaign. Although nominating conventions have a long history in the United States, their substantive importance in the political process has greatly diminished; however, they remain important as a way of energizing the parties for the general election and focusing public attention on the nominees.

Voters in each of the states elect the President on Election Day, set by law as the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, once every four years. Each state holds a number of electoral votes that correspond to electors in the Electoral College. Tickets of presidential and vice presidential candidates are shown on the ballot; each vote for a ticket actually corresponds to a vote for a slate of electors chosen by that ticket's political party. In most states, the ticket that wins the most votes in a state wins all of that state's electoral votes and thus has its slate of electors chosen to vote in the Electoral College. Maine and Nebraska do not use this method, opting instead to give two electoral votes to the statewide winner and one electoral vote to the winner of each Congressional district. Neither state had split electoral votes between candidates as a result of this system in modern elections until 2008, when Barack Obama received one electoral vote by winning Nebraska's 2nd congressional district. In any case, the winning slate of electors meet at its state's capital on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, a few weeks after the election, to vote and sends a vote count to Congress.

The vote count is opened by the sitting Vice President, acting in his capacity as President of the Senate and read aloud to a joint session of the incoming Congress, which was elected at the same time as the President. Members of Congress can object to any state's vote count, provided that the objection is supported by at least one member of each house of Congress. A successful objection will be followed by debate; however, objections to the electoral vote count are rarely raised.

The Office of the President of the United States is one of the most powerful in the world. The Constitution says that he or she presides over the executive branch of the federal government – a vast organization numbering several million people – and in addition has important legislative and judicial powers.

Despite the Constitutional provision that «all legislative powers» shall be vested in the Congress, the President, as the chief formulator of public policy, has a major legislative role. The President can veto any bill passed by Congress and, unless two-thirds in each house vote to override the veto, the bill does not become law.

Much of the legislation dealt with by Congress is drafted at the initiative of the executive branch. In an annual and special messages to Congress, the President may propose legislation he or she believes is necessary. If Congress

should adjourn without acting on those proposals, the President has the power to call it into special session. But, beyond all this, the president, as head of a political party and as principal executive officer of the U.S. government, is in a position to influence public opinion and thereby to influence the course of legislation in Congress. To improve their working relationship with Congress, presidents in recent years have set up a congressional Liaison Office in the White House. Presidential aides keep abreast of all important legislative activities and try to persuade senators and representatives of both parties to support administration policies, [3, p.56].

Among the President's constitutional powers is that of appointing important public officials; presidential nomination of federal judges, including members of the Supreme Court, is subject to confirmation by the Senate. Another significant power is that of granting a full or conditional pardon to anyone convicted of breaking a federal law – except in a case of impeachment. The pardoning power has come to embrace the power to shorten prison terms and reduce fines.

Within the executive branch itself, the President has broad powers to manage national affairs and workings of the federal government. The President can issue rules, regulation and instructions called executive orders, which have the binding force of law upon federal agencies. As commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the United States, the President may also call into federal service the state units of the National Guard. In times of war or national emergency, the Congress may grant the President even broader powers to manage the national economy and protect the security of the United States.

The President chooses the heads of all executive departments and agencies, together with hundreds of other high-ranking federal officials. The large majority of federal workers, however, are selected through the Civil Service system, in which appointment and promotion are based on ability and experience, [3, p.57].

Under the Constitution, the President is the federal official primarily responsible for the relations of the United States with foreign nations. The President appoints ambassadors, ministers and consuls – subject to confirmation by the Senate – and receives foreign ambassadors and other public officials. With the Secretary of state, the President manages all official contacts with foreign governments. On occasion, the President may personally participate in summit conferences where chiefs of state meet for direct consultations.

Through the Department of State, the President is responsible for the protection of Americans abroad and of foreign nationals in the United States. The President decides whether to recognize new nations and new governments, and negotiates treaties with other nations, which are binding on the United

States when approved by two-thirds of the Senate. The President may also negotiate «executive agreements» with foreign powers that are not subject to Senate confirmation.

The purpose of the President's Cabinet is to advise the President on matters relating to the duties of their respective offices. As the President's closest and most trusted advisors, members of the Cabinet attend weekly meetings with the President. The Constitution does not directly mention a «Cabinet», but the Constitutional authority for a Cabinet is found in Article II, Section 2. The Constitution states that the President «may require the opinion, in writing of the principle officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices». The Constitution does not say which or how many executive departments should be created. The Cabinet traditionally includes the Vice President and the heads of 15 executive departments. Vacancies in the office of President may arise because of death, resignation or removal from office. Article II, Section 4 of the Constitution allows the House of Representatives to impeach high federal officials, including the President, for «treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.» Article I, Section 3, Clause 6 gives the Senate the power to remove impeached officials from office, given a two-thirds vote to convict. Two Presidents have thus far been impeached by the House, Andrew Johnson in 1868 and Bill Clinton in 1998. Neither was subsequently convicted by the Senate; however, Johnson was acquitted by just one vote.

Under Section 3 of the Twenty-fifth Amendment, the President may transfer the presidential powers and duties to the Vice President, who then becomes Acting President, by transmitting a statement to the Speaker of the House and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate stating the reasons for the transfer. The President resumes the discharge of the presidential powers and duties when he transmits, to those two officials, a written declaration stating that resumption.

The United States Constitution mentions the resignation of the President but does not regulate the form of such a resignation or the conditions for its validity. By Act of Congress, the only valid evidence of the President's decision to resign is a written instrument declaring the resignation signed by the President and delivered to the office of the Secretary of State. The only President to resign was Richard Nixon on August 9, 1974; he was facing likely impeachment in the midst of the Watergate scandal. Just before his resignation, the House Judiciary Committee had reported favorably on articles of impeachment against him.

The Constitution states that the Vice President is to be the President's successor in the case of a vacancy. If the offices of President and Vice President

both are either vacant or have a disabled holder of that office, the next officer in the Presidential line of succession, the Speaker of the House, becomes Acting President. The line extends to the President pro tempore of the Senate after the Speaker, followed by every member of the Cabinet in a set order.

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СТАТИСТИЧЕСКАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ЯЗЫКА

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В компьютерной лингвистике одной из самых важных задач является задача о построении компьютерных моделей языка. Модели бывают разных видов, и выбор одной из них зависит от решаемой проблемы.

В данной работе будет кратко рассказано о различных вариантах статистической модели языка, которая позволяет определить вероятность появления в тексте последовательности языковых единиц.

С полной версией работы можно ознакомиться по адресу [1].

ЧТО ТАКОЕ СТАТИСТИЧЕСКАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ЯЗЫКА

Статистическая модель языка определяет вероятность последовательности m слов $P(w_1, \dots, w_m)$ посредством распределения вероятности или иными словами распределение вероятности различных последовательностей слов.

В качестве модели языка в системах статистического перевода используются преимущественно n -граммные модели, утверждающие, что грамматичность выбора очередного слова при формировании текста определяется только тем, какие $(n - 1)$ слов идут перед ним. Вероятность каждого n -грамма определяется по его встречаемости в тренировочном корпусе [2].

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ КАЧЕСТВА МОДЕЛЕЙ

Модель можно оценить по следующим критериям:

1. Качество модели – кросс-энтропия на тестовом тексте.
2. Полнота модели (число слов, которые модель знает).
3. Число ошибок в прикладных программах.