ВЫВОДЫ

На сегодняшний день проблема синтаксической омонимии достаточно актуальна в практике разработки систем автоматической обработки текстов.

В ходе исследования была проанализирована работа синтаксического анализатора в системах обработки текста, а также найдены основные способы снятия омонимии на синтаксическом уровне. При разрешении синтаксической омонимии нужно прибегать к использованию семантического словаря, ведь семантика и синтаксис неразрывно связаны между собой.

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PRINCIPLE ASPECTS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN AUSTRALIA

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Politics is an essential part of people's life. It influences every aspect of nowadays society. Economics and culture, social life and personal problems of each human, education and healthcare, everything depends on the current politics established in the country.

Australia is a unique country. It is a really interesting object for investigation. Although Australia is separated from the other continents, its political system has much in common with the political systems of some other countries. But at the same time it has its own peculiarities. Political parties reflect the whole variety of people's believes and desires.

Australia has a complicated system of political parties which are divided into three big groups: major, minor and micro parties. Nevertheless, only two political parties have a serious chance of forming government in Australia. They are: Australian Labour party and Liberal/National Coalition. Both major parties believe in social democracy. The Australian Labor Party (ALP) is Australia's oldest political party. The Australian Labor Party has been traditionally seen as "centre-left" and has historic ties with the union movement. The party competes against the Liberal or National Coalition. The Coalition is an alliance between the urban-based Liberal Party and the rural-based National Party. These two parties have been traditionally seen as "conservative" or "centre-right" and have historic ties with the business and farming communities.

The Australian Democrats, the Greens and Family First represent minor parties in Australia. The Australian Democrats is originally a centrist party but drifted to the left over time. The Greens have become the third force in Australian politics, they are the most left-wing party in parliament and promote social freedoms and government intervention in the economy. Family First combines social conservatism with economic centrism and generally supports the Coalition.

Australia has about a dozen other political parties: Christian Democrats, One Nation, The Shooters, Fishers Party, Democratic Labour Party, Fishing & Lifestyle Party, Socialist Alliance, Socialist Equality Party, Liberal Democratic Party, Carers Alliance, Sex Party.

Voting in Australian federal and state elections is compulsory, that is why the turnout has much increased, comparing with previous times, when the elections were not necessary for everyone. At the 1922 federal election the low voter turnout was observed – 59,38 %. The 1925 federal election was the first to be held under compulsory voting; the turnout figure climbed to 91,4 %, an increase of 32 percentage points on the previous election. At the last elections of 2010 the turnout was 93,21 %.

The House of Representatives has 150 members, elected for a three-year term in proportional single-member constituencies with a system of alternative vote known as preferential voting. The senators from major and minor parties have places in House of Representatives. According to the results of the elections of 2010 Major parties have 144 senators in the House of Representatives and Minor parties only 6 of them.

The Major parties, Australian Labour Party and the coalition of Liberal and National parties, reveal the opinion of vast majority of the citizens. They have overwhelming majority of votes and it is very difficult for other parties to win representation in the House of Representatives, let alone form the government. The results of the election for the last 4 decades demonstrate the leading role of the major parties: 2010 – ALP – 37,99 %, The Coalition – 43,32 %,

minor parties – 11,76 %; 2004 – ALP – 37,69 %, The Coalition – 46,7 %, minor parties – 10,39 %; 1993 – ALP – 44,92 %, The Coalition – 44,27% , minor parties – 5,61 %; 1983 – ALP – 49,48 %, The Coalition – 43,57 %, minor parties – 5,03 %. Between major parties two-party-preferred vote (TPP) is held. The TPP is an indicator of how much swing is required to change the result, so as the swing is very small and it can be proved by the following data: 2010 – ALP – 50,12 %, the Coalition – 49,88 %, swing – 0,24 % 2004 – ALP – 47,26 %, the Coalition – 52,74 %, swing – 5, 48 %; 1993 – ALP – 51,44 %, the Coalition – 48,56 % , swing – 2,88 % ; 1983 – ALP – 53,23 %, the Coalition – 46,77 %, swing – 6,46 %.

All the facts are in favour of the belief that in spite of a great variety of parties in the country, the power is concentrated at hands of one or two main parties, which are formed through the centuries and satisfy the demands of the vast majority of people, living in this country.

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РАЗРАБОТКА ИГРОВОГО ДВИЖКА С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ СРЕДСТВ HTML, CSS И JAVASCRIPT

А. С. Федоров

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Цель данной работы – изучить и продемонстрировать возможности данных технологий в применении к сфере компьютерных игр на примере собственной разработки. Почему были выбраны именно эти средства? Сейчас вышеозначенные технологии получили большое развитие, и уже обладают функциональностью достаточной для реализации разнообразных проектов. Мое веб-приложение как раз показывает, что можно реализовать, основываясь лишь на стандартной функциональности.