- большое количество терминов относится к интернационализмам, происхождение которых относится к классическим языкам, в основном к древнегреческому и латинскому языкам;
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Linguistic characteristics of political foreign language

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doi: 10.18411/spc-26-11-2018-06

idsp: spub-26-11-2018-06

The problem of dynamic changes in the lexical composition of modern English has acquired particular relevance. The main thing is that social factors most affect the linguosemiotic characteristics of the language, so it undergoes the most significant transformations.

It is very important that many aspects of the current state of the linguistic and semiotic system of the English language remain unexplored: there are not many generalizing researches (O. E. Bondarets [1], T. B. Kryuchkova [2], V. M. Leychik [3]). But specific issues of the development of foreign language political vocabulary remain unresolved.

Cultural and technological transformations, cardinal changes in the ways of processing and representation of information, new forms of processing primary knowledge and its secondary presentation required an understanding of the lingvo-semiotic status of political content.

The semiotics of political speech is determined by the translation of a fragment of extra-linguistic reality (event) into a symbolic statement / text form. Based on its semiotic

essence, we can single out a commentary on the text, on political news, on the phenomenon of reality.

Social and political terminology is an open system of nominating units of different origin, which are specialized lexically (created or borrowed terms), semantically (commonly used words, that got terminological meaning) and phraseologically (newly created a phrase of nominative character) to express the notions that reflect the sphere of social and political life.

Political terminology of the English language is characterized by certain features caused by purely linguistic factors and which distinguish it from the scientific and technical terminology of vocabulary. Participation of many people in political life of the country, in public activities contributes to the fact that many social and political terms become a part of a commonly used vocabulary.

The core of the English social and political vocabulary of modern forms of language units of philosophical and philosophical content which relates to expression of axiological ideological concepts and categories of public consciousness (statehood, rebirth, democracy, consolidation, patriotism, independence, orthodoxy, independence, sobornost).

A large number of terms refer to words of foreign origin in the composition of modern social and political vocabulary of English language. They are borrowed mainly from Latin (administration, governor, deputy, document, economy, emperor, colonist, denomination, religion, ritual), from French (gendarme, industry, mandate, memoirs, minister, party, reform, finance, chief), with Greek (anti-Semite, Archimandrite, Democrat, pathos, autocracy, Christian), from German (agent, agitator), from Polish (power, circle, tradesman).

The development of foreign-language political vocabulary in the English language of the newest period is characterized by significant quantitative and qualitative changes that occur in three main areas:

- replenishment of the lexical composition of the named thematic sphere with new verbal units: word-building neologisms and borrowing neologisms;
- the redistribution between active and passive reserves and the expansion of the reservoir of commonly used political vocabulary;
- semiotic transformations of verbal units.

Lingvo-semiotic changes in the vocabulary of the political sphere of modern times are connected mainly with the following factors:

- with the processes of semantic derivation and the formation of new verbal units of the considered sphere on the basis of metaphorical translations;
- with the processes of semantic calculating and the formation of new meanings in the verbal units of the English language under the influence of the corresponding verbal units of other languages.
- with the processes of removing ideological stratifications and reorientation of nominations, as a result of which the semantic components are lost in the meanings of many verbal signs.

With the growing importance of intercultural foreign language communication, mixing the oral and written forms of modern English, the political text has become a socially acceptable way to express people's evaluative opinions. Certainly, the study of the linguosemiotic characteristics of political foreign language vocabulary, the establishment of the basic properties and characteristics of this linguosemiotic phenomenon, are of particular relevance in modern science.

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