

политики в условия белорусской ситуации свидетельствует о том, что действующая система обучения иностранным языкам не отвечает предъявляемым требованиям. Ее функционирование не обеспечивает реализацию мощного потенциала иностранных языков как фактора духовного развития человека, становления системы его ценностей, его формирование как поликультурной плюралингвальной личности.

В настоящее время, когда иностранные языки рассматриваются как социально-культурный феномен, их изучение направлено на социализацию человека в глобализующемся мире. В связи с этим ставится задача усиления личностнообразующей функции иностранных языков как образовательной предметной области. В сложившихся обстоятельствах традиционная эмпирически сложившаяся, эклектическая, характеризующаяся фрагментарностью реализации целей, система обучения иностранным языкам постепенно преобразуется.

Происходящие изменения нельзя рассматривать как простое отражение переосмысления целей обучения языкам, поскольку они затрагивают фундаментальные основы механизма функционирования действующей системы обучения. Постепенно в системе формального образования утверждается идея *непрерывного изучения* иностранных языков, при этом предметная область «Иностранный язык» понимается как социокультурная образовательная дисциплина.

Система обучения иностранным языкам должна развиваться как целостная образовательная подсистема, способствующая формированию личности поликультурного плюралингва на всех этапах образования.

УДК 81'373.611:811.111:316.772

## **PERSPECTIVES OF POLITICAL NEOLOGISMS IN MODERN SOCIETY: THE FINDINGS OF A SOCIOLINGUISTIC SURVEY**

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Abstract. *In this work we've analyzed the modern perspectives of the development of political neologisms. The analysis of political neologisms allows us to investigate public attitude towards politics and politicians as an arena for modern political discourse.*

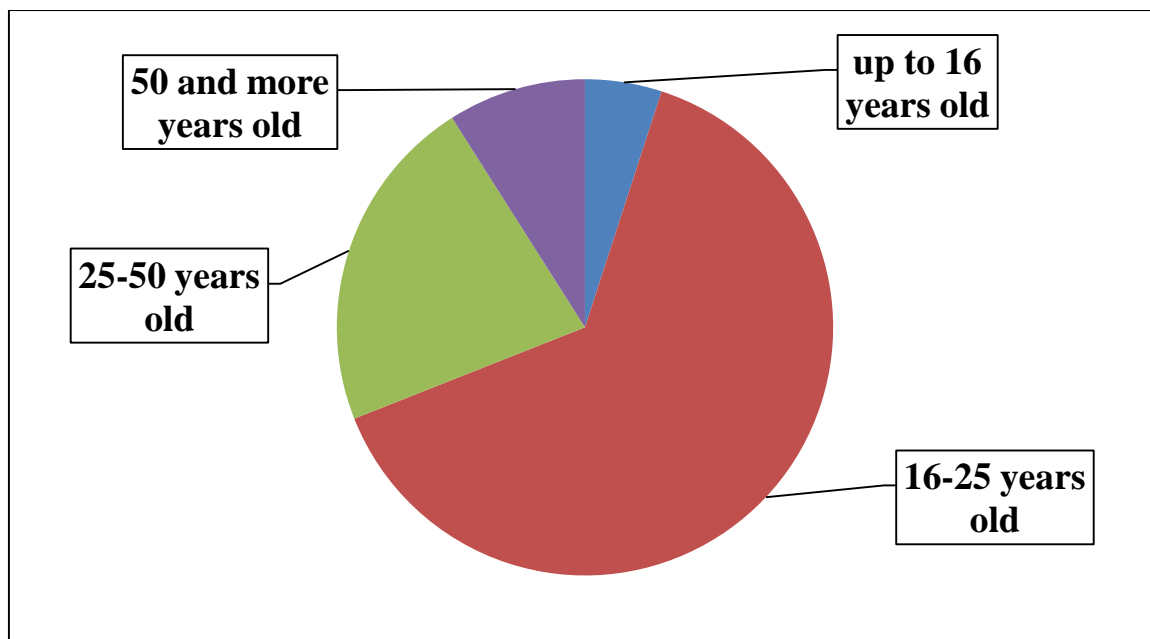
Key words: neologism, sociolinguistic survey, political discourse.

Every language rapidly reacts to the emergence of new social phenomena, objects and activities which immediately undergo the process of nomination. That is why the process of neologization is at the core of modern studies. A neologism is a relatively recent or isolated term, word, or phrase that may be in the process of entering common use, but that has not yet been fully accepted into mainstream language. The questions, devoted to the problems of their origin and source, functions and mechanisms lie within the field of the scientific interest.

Every particular sphere provides us with a wide number of specific neologisms. They are created due to different circumstances (as a result of new events or new inventions). But their flexibility allows us to add more and more terms to the vocabulary of neologisms every year. In our research we've decided to deepen the knowledge about modern political neologisms and to answer the question: "Do people create and use new political neologisms nowadays?"

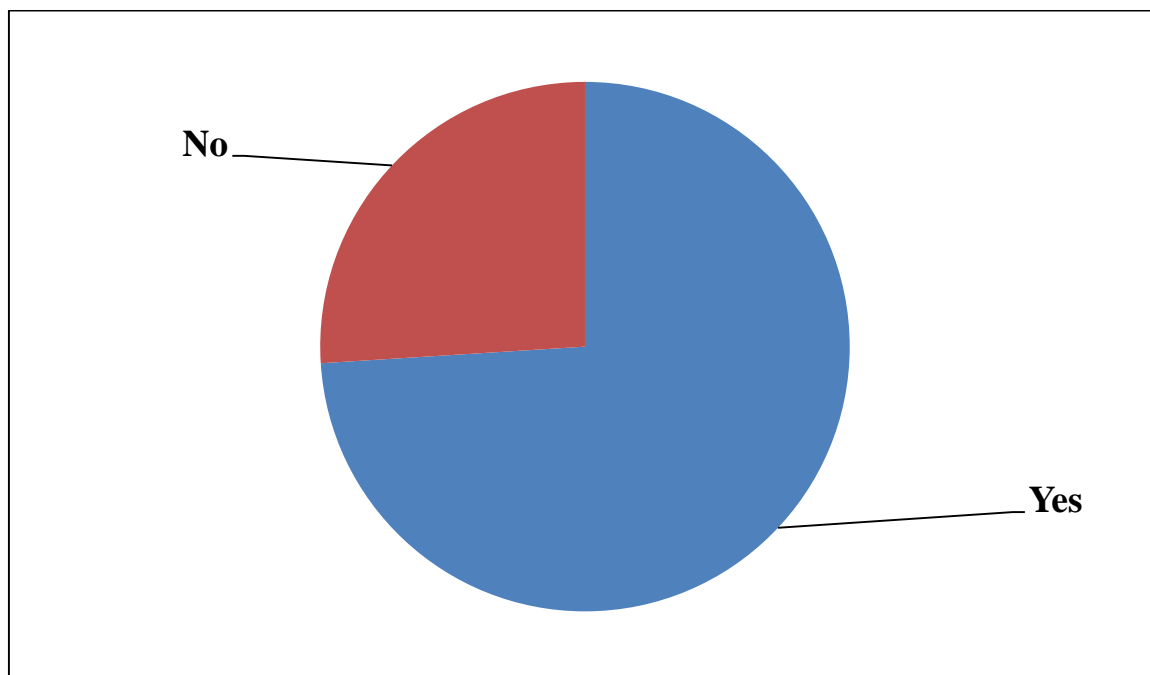
The aim of our work is to increase the knowledge of modern political neologisms, their usage and occurrence. We applied descriptive method, the method of continuous sampling and questioning.

To complete our research we used different internet sites that are not connected with linguistic sources, such as <http://ggeuniverse.forumotion.com/>, <http://hodgepodge.forumotion.com/>. We asked the users of these sites several questions to comprehend the role of neologisms and the frequency of their usage. We asked seventy-three persons who belonged to different age groups:



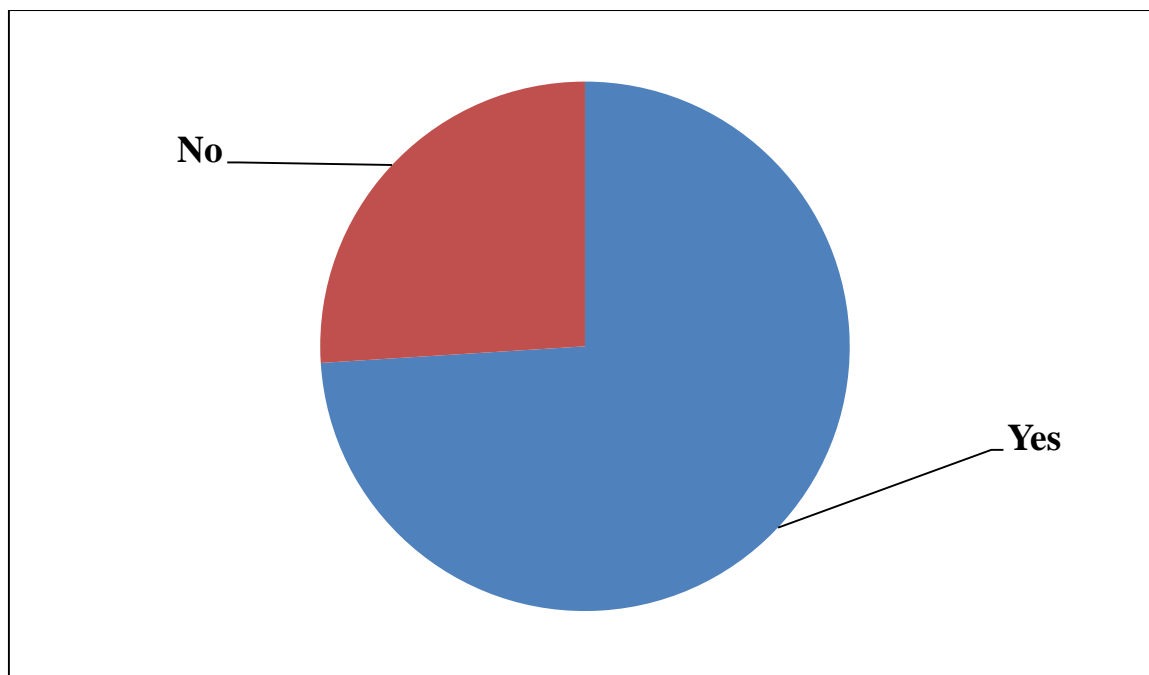
Picture 1 – Age groups, %

The first question was *“Do you know the meaning of the word “Neologism”?* Here we have very good results. 74% (44 probationers) answered “yes” on this question and only 26% (19 probationers) answered “no”.



Picture 2 – The results of the first question, %

Then we asked the next question *“Do you use neologisms in your daily life?”* From 54 tested who had answered “yes” on the previous question only 74% (49 tested) said “yes, I do” while 26% (14 tested) said “no, I don’t”. We may certainly say that these results are very efficient. More than 50% from the people we asked understand the meaning of neologisms and use them in their speech.

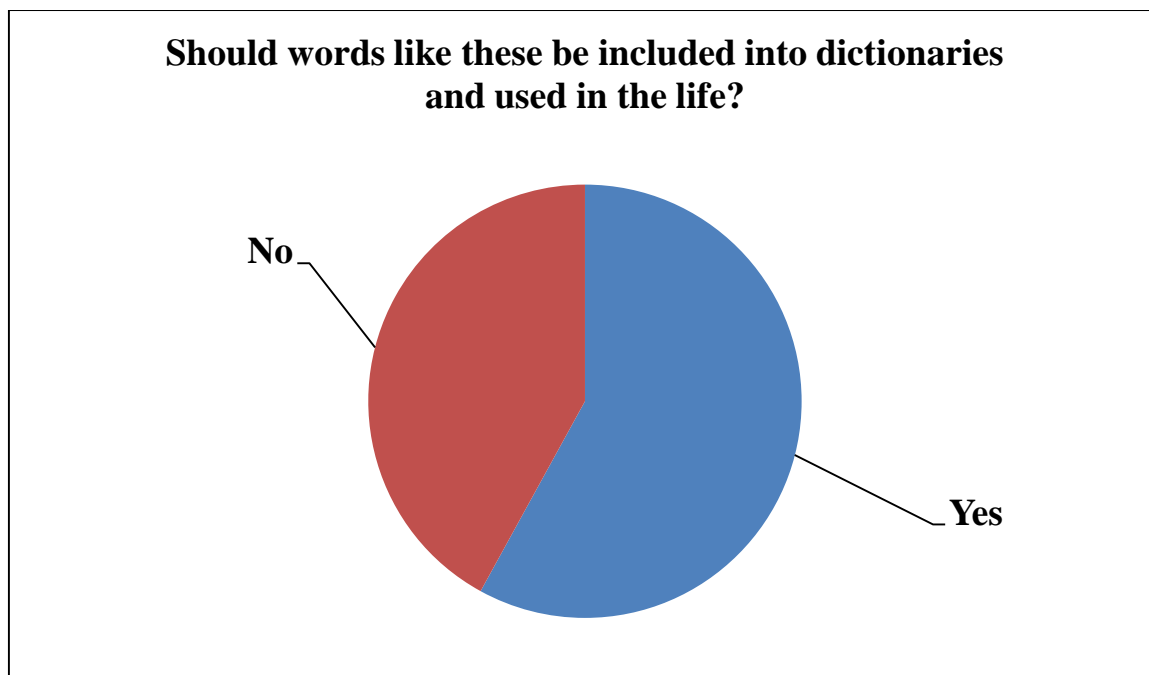


Picture 3 – The results of the second question, %

The next question was “Do you understand the notion of the following words? A) *Trumpism* (often meaning the exact opposite of the dictionary meaning), B) *Alternative facts* (lies), C) *Brexit* (after the referendum held on 23rd June 2016, the fact that the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union), D) *Trumpology* (the studies of unpredictable politicians and their behavior), E) *Buyer’s remorse* (a feeling of regret after you have made a big decision with serious consequences that you think may have been the wrong decision)?” We have chosen these words because they belong to different classification groups. They also cover different political issues and have different levels of public popularity. The findings are the following: A) 36% (26 tested) answered “yes” and 64% (47 tested) answered “no”; B) 84% (61 tested) “yes”, 16% (12 tested) “no”; C) 93% (68 tested) “yes”, 7% percent (5 tested) “no”; D) 18% (13 tested) “yes”, 82% (60 tested) “no”; E) 13% (11 tested) “yes”, 87% (64 tested) “no”.

Overall, our findings show that the most popular word is “Brexit”. And that’s not surprising. This word was massively used by politicians and media sources. That is why many people use it everywhere. Then comes the word “*alternative facts*”. More than 50% know this word and use it. We think that the results are so high because of the fact that we used American sources and in the USA this word is widely spread in many TV-shows and newspapers. Such words as “*trumpism*”, “*trumpology*”, and “*buyer’s remorse*” gathered less than 50%. This indicates that they are not very popular. Still we don’t find anything surprising here. Those words were not used by authoritarian politicians or published in different newspapers. Some of them also imply negative meaning and it’s not politically correct to use them frequently. Still there are people who use them and consequently they may become popular.

The final question of our survey was “Should words like these be included into dictionaries and used in the life?” 58% (42 tested) answered “yes” and 42% (31 tested) answered “no”. We reckon that we’ve received such results due to general uncertainty toward neologisms. Most of new words are strongly connected with one particular event or issue and they can’t be used somewhere else. Because of that fact there is no importance in including them into dictionaries. Our tested see that as well. For now the usefulness of these neologisms is questioned. And there can’t be one answer to the fact whether any of them should become an integral part of daily life.



Picture 4 – The results of the final question, %

Thus, our study showed that new political words are well-known and used by people. They have perspectives for their further development and study. And even now they play a significant role in our society. People continue creating and using political neologisms as a reflection to the newest political events and issues. With the help of our sociolinguistic survey we've confirmed that this tendency is still strong and widely spread.

УДК 677.023.77

## ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНО- КУЛЬТУРНЫХ РЕАЛИЙ В РУССКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ВАРИАНТАХ РОМАНА В.В. НАБОКОВА «ЗАЩИТА ЛУЖИНА»

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Реферат. В статье рассмотрены вопросы перевода художественного текста.

Ключевые слова: перевод, транскрипция, художественный текст.

Язык представляет собой особый сегмент культуры того или иного народа и, вместе с тем, является ее ретранслятором, то есть передает ее национальную специфику. Этот факт легко обнаруживается в переводоведении, где активно культивируются такие синонимичные понятия, как реалия, лакуна, безэквивалентная лексика и др. Данные термины используются для обозначения явлений, феноменов и предметов культуры, перевод которых затруднен отсутствием соответствующих национальных эквивалентов, а следовательно – и лексических аналогов. Исследователи полагают, что семантическая составляющая таких понятий в наибольшей мере отражает национальную специфику языковой картины мира (Е. М. Верещагин, В. Г. Костомаров). Особый интерес в этом проблемном поле вызывает языковая личность билингва, способная считать родными два языка. Это обусловило наш интерес к творчеству русско-английского билингвального автора В. В. Набокова, который писал свои произведения на двух языках и лично делал их переводы. Выбрав в качестве практического материала его роман «Защита Лужина», в данном исследовании мы остановимся на изучении особенностей передачи русскоязычных реалий в англоязычном