

К настоящему времени недостаточно исследован класс единиц, роль которых в создании и лингвистическом маркировании специальных текстов отмечается многими лингвистами. Речь идет о нетерминологической фразеологии, которая с точки зрения прагматического анализа правового текста выполняют текстоорганизующую и текстообразующую функции. Наряду со специальной, тематически маркированной фразеологией (фразеология права, фразеология медицины), существует группа фразеологических оборотов, которая по своей грамматической структуре представляет служебные части речи: предлоги и союзы.

Согласно классификации Н. Бургера, весь фразеологический корпус можно разделить на три группы: референтные, структурные и коммуникативные фразеологизмы. Структурные фразеологизмы включают две группы фразеологизмов: предлоговые и союзные фразеологизмы. Класс фразеологических предлогов представляет собой предлоги, которые выполняют функции атрибутивных и наречных предлогов. Они вводятся в текст номинативной фразой. Язык права — это язык ясности, точности, объективности, логичности, доказательности изложения, поэтому он требует от автора использования таких грамматических средств, которые бы однозначно и предельно полно передавали значение. К таким грамматическим средствам относятся фразеологические предлоги. В юридических текстах они функционируют активно, позволяя, точно и непротиворечиво выразить оттенки синтаксических отношений и «разгрузить» в этом плане многозначные непроизводные предлоги, так как фразеологические предлоги имеют достаточно четкое фразеологическое значение.

Класс фразеологизмов-союзов широко представлен морфологически неизменяемыми, цельными в семантическом, грамматическом, фонетическом отношениях единицами. Компонентами исследованных фразеологических единиц становятся слова разных частей речи, но большинство фразеологизмов-союзов возникает на базе лексических союзов. Каждый компонент является фразеобразующим и структурно объяснимым.

Фразеология нетерминологического характера выполняет не только текстообразующую и текстоорганизующую функции, но и способствует лаконичности, информативности и, что важнее всего, точности правового языка.

В.А. Шохова
БГУ (Минск)

POLITICAL MANIPULATION

Political manipulation is one of the fundamental categories in modern political science. It may become a key to understanding political processes, ideologies, political leaders' influence factors in political sphere.

The technologies of political manipulations, creating and putting them into practice have deep roots in the past. They were stimulated by the evolution of political science and were explained in the works of such great thinkers and scientists as Plato, Maciavelli, R. Gudin, S. Kara-Murza and others.

Political manipulation is hidden management of human political consciousness and behavior. Its main goal is reaching, realization and keeping political power. Manipulators

make individuals and groups of individuals act or not act for the sake of their own interests and aims, imposing manipulators' will in the form of latent impact.

Our civilization has entered the stage of total informatization in the majority of life spheres including politics. Therefore the possibility to possess and understand the methods of its transfer to mass consciousness becomes a valuable benefit for an individual even if his main activity is not connected with political sphere. At the same time the majority of citizens do not have any basic knowledge about being manipulated and that fact makes them vulnerable and threatens their personal and social life.

Due to the above, the goal of the paper is to describe the main aspects of this kind of political technologies in terms of their characteristics, goals, levels and practical usage techniques.

Oxford Dictionary of Politics defines manipulation as the turning of a situation to advantages. Specifically, such procedural devices can be applied as changing the order of the agenda or the voting rules on introducing new proposals not for their merits but to split an otherwise winning coalition.

Moreover political manipulations may also be used in such fields of social communication as the press, television, radio. The manipulation potential of the Internet is increasing year by year, opening new horizons for human mind management. Propaganda is considered to be a traditional source of political manipulations as well as the public relations sphere.

While defining the phenomena related to political manipulation the majority of researchers identify the following features of this process:

- psychological influence (opposite to physical influence and threats);
- its hidden form of impact;
- the necessity of specialized skills and experience;
- an object of manipulation is not recognized as an equal participant of communication.

It is necessary to stress that situational manipulation is widely spread in politics, as it gives an opportunity to act more insensibly and at the same time communication process remains deeper in consciousness and subconsciousness.

The concept of political manipulation includes the sphere of mass media, advertising, propaganda, PR, demagogy and all the sources that are able to work out sustainable views on reality, social and political situation and current events making an individual act in a particular way.

As the key factor in manipulation is information, the main role in political manipulation process belongs to mass media. Depending on the owner and managers of mass media they are used both to inform the society about world and national events objectively and quickly as well as for manipulation for the sake of one or another political group.

Thus, the study of political manipulation is a burning and important issue in modern political science and practice because it applies to all the life fields, the value of knowledge about the most spread types and sources of manipulating as well as representing recommendations on preventing damage from manipulations in the sphere of politics is constantly increasing.