

1. 2020
2. **Title:** COMMUNICATIVE AND PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF BRITISH POLITICAL DISCOURSE
3. **Author:** I. V. Nadtochaia
4. **Research Supervisor:** N. V. Grevtseva
5. **Specialization:** 45.03.02 – Linguistics ("Theoretical and applied linguistics")
6. **Bachelor's degree**
7. **Institute of Foreign Languages and International Tourism**
8. **Chair of the Experimental Linguistics and Intercultural competence**

The graduation paper is devoted to the problem of political discourse on example of British political leaders. All politicians reveal their intentions and estimations by means of various language units, sentence and text structures, stylistic and expressive means.

The pragmatics of the political discourse is described as made of three parts: speeches of the prime ministers, materials of the official speech, public statements, newspaper articles and news web sites.

The system of discourse pragmatics consists of two levels: the level of speech acts and the modal-estimative level. The former is represented by the informatives, declaratives, appealatives, performatives, suppositives, sensitives, warnings, deceivives, offensives and jokings. The latter is constituted by evaluative language units of different kinds united by the meanings of "good/bad" and "big/small" and some stylistic devices and expressive means.

The dominant speech acts in the discourse under study are informatives, declaratives, appealatives (thirty-thirty five per cent of the total number); performatives occupy about eight per cent in the system. Political leaders revealed their similar and distinguishing features of the speech acts techniques and applications.

Most of the speeches are dedicated to leaving the EU and fighting coronavirus and are accordingly accompanied by an abundance use of analogous adjectives, nouns and verbs with similar semantics and pragmatic potential. Political leaders are almost identical in their statements and this indicates that there are no gender differences in their discourse.

The analysis of the stylistic means led up to the conclusion that epithets, metaphors and similies make the bulk of the British political discourse alongside with anaphoras and parallelisms. Allusions and antitheses are also used and show the cultural and political baggage of the politicians and their strategies and tactics show their ability to present themselves in international and internal politics.

The results of this research can be applied in the courses of the theory of language (text and discourse study, lexicology and stylistics), courses of political linguistics and image-making.