

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-485-6-21>

**PECULIARITIES OF USING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS  
IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE (BASED ON THE MATERIAL  
OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN)**

**ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЧНИХ  
ОДИНИЦЬ У ПОЛІТИЧНОМУ ДИСКУРСІ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ  
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ТА НІМЕЦЬКОЇ МОВ)**

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Political discourse can be viewed from at least three points of view: 1) purely philological – the researcher looks at the background; political and ideological concepts dominating in the world of the interpreter; 2) socio-psycholinguistic – when measuring the effectiveness in achieving the hidden or explicit but, undoubtedly, political goals of the speaker; 3) individual-hermeneutic – when revealing the personal meanings of the author or the interpreter of the discourse in certain circumstances.

The study of political discourse lies at the intersection of different disciplines and is related to the analysis of the form, tasks and content of discourse used in certain (political) situations. Analyzing the speeches of political figures, it is possible to identify the strategies and tactics of argumentation used by them in order to persuade the audience. Studies of speeches allow, on the one hand, to predict further actions and intentions of a politician, and on the other hand, to establish the most effective ways of influencing listeners. The most frequent trope in political texts is metaphor, the use of phraseological units is one of the most effective means of argumentative influence.

The urgency of the topic is due to the insufficient development of many issues related to the use of phraseological units in political discourse as well as the role that phraseological units play in the modern life of a politician. Political discourse and political figures constantly use strategies and tactics of persuasion, elements of argumentation in their speeches.

The aim of the study is to analyze phraseological units used in the political discourse of English and German languages, to describe their originality. Language and politics are deeply interrelated phenomena. There are many opinions of different researchers concerning the problem of their relationship. The development of this problematic seems promising for the study of especially newly formed phraseological units in political discourse revealing the specifics and mechanisms of displaying the mentality of the people in phraseological units.

The phraseology of English and German languages is rich in phraseological units, the components of which are the names of realities of political life. They represent one of the most significant layers of the language. The major part of English phraseology is made up of native English phraseological units. Native English phraseological units are connected with traditions, customs and beliefs of the English people, as well as with realities and historical facts. In American politics, where the main rule is to be objective, impartial and fair, expressive, emotive, figurative and evaluative phraseological units are often used.

It should be noted that some word combinations belonging to the phraseosemantic field "Elections and election campaigns", having appeared in the 20th century, are still used today. Obviously, the imagery and stability of the internal form ensure the stability of the use of these socio-political phraseological units for a long time in newspaper texts: *dark horse* – "a little-known candidate in the elections"; *favorite son* – "a political figure respected in his state"; *to lay pipe* – "to collect votes illegally"; *to roll log* – "to provide political mutual assistance in carrying out bills through the legislative bodies".

In the vast majority of articles, the authors present the views of the participants of the events either by direct speech (quotations) or indirect speech: "*Clinton said: "Russia will pay a heavy price for those actions, with each passing day sinking more deeply into a morass that will intensify extremism and diminish its own standing in the world"*" (Washington Post 10.12.99).

Clinton's phrase is literally packed with negative lexicon: *intensify extremism*, *diminish its own standing*, with extended phraseology of *pay a heavy price* and metaphor of *sinking into a morass*. B. Clinton implicitly presents Russia as a debtor who has to pay its debt with more than it is worth. The metaphor from the sphere of nature *sink into a morass*

conceptualizes Russia's actions in Chechnya as leading to a hopeless situation.

*Applying for a building permit involves a lot of red tape. To cut through red tape quickly a lawyer can help so that you won't get caught up in too much red tape. Red tape* refers to **official rules that seem more complicated than necessary and prevent things from being done quickly and efficiently.**

In today's show, we *dig into* Susan Collins', and the Republicans' overall, disappointment with Joe Biden for daring to nominate the first Black woman to the Supreme Court. *Dig into* means to examine something in detail, especially in order to find information [3].

German phraseological expressions play a significant role in linguo-cultural studies as they reveal a variety of information about the history, everyday life, morals and ethics of the German people. Phraseological phrases are called not only to record the experience of cognition of various phenomena of the world but also to convey an evaluative attitude to them which makes the speech more expressive and emotionally colored.

Let us consider an example from Mrs. Merkel's public speech: ...sich in die Lage des anderen zu versetzen, ...die Welt auch mit den Augen des anderen zu betrachten und Verständnis für die andere Perspektive zu zeigen... (to put oneself in the position of the other, to see the world through the eyes of others and to show understanding of another point of view) [6].

Ich kann ganz frohgemut die Verantwortung in andere Hände geben. (I can happily put the responsibility in other hands) [2].

Sometimes in politicians' speeches there are repetitions and plays on stable combinations of synonymous lexemes. Such usage is observed in the following statements: Jetzt geht es vor allen Dingen erst einmal darum, in Deutschland unsere ambitionierten Klimaprogramme umzusetzen und in Europa *einen Gemeinsamen Pfad zu finden*... Genau das war auch der Grund, warum ich mich zusammen mit dem französischen Präsidenten dafür eingesetzt habe, dass wir *den ungewöhnlichen Weg gegangen sind*, auch Zuschüsse in Form von Darlehen durch die Europäische Kommission zu geben [4].

Thus, as we can see from the given examples, phraseological units in their internal form reflect the socio-cultural uniqueness caused by the living conditions and peculiarities of historical development of a given period. General background knowledge, the presence of associative realities allows native speakers to correctly interpret the information or evaluation encoded in the figurative form.

**Conclusions.** Political discourse, being a type of discourse and possessing all its features, at the same time, has inherent characteristics among which are: vagueness, abstractness, multiple meanings of words, etc.

Political discourse is characterized by the use of methods of argumentative influence on the addressee (verbal or non-verbal), such as presenting well-known facts in the form of a question, rhetorical questions, addressing the people as living beings, introducing a knowingly false statement, etc.

Political discourse is widely represented in phraseology as it has become the source of many phraseological units. It is an undeniable fact that most of the phraseological units in political discourse carry an evaluation, both positive and negative.

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