Theme – Intercultural Aspects of Political Discourse (based on the British sports phraseology).

Actuality. The main characteristics of the political discourse is its evaluative and aggressiveness. In addition, an important feature of political discourse is that politicians often try to disguise their goals by using Nominalizations, ellipse, metaphorizing, special intonation, and other methods of influencing the minds of the electorate and opponents. Also typical of this variety of polemical discourse and desire to convince the interlocutor of the rightness of their point of view. Stable match between the area of politics and sports have led to the metaphor POLITICS - THIS SPORT.

This fact explains the many expressions of the transition from the sphere of sport in the realm of politics, where they in turn become phraseological units. Sports idioms used in the political sphere to give the imagery, the brightness and better impact on the interlocutor.

Analysis of the data shows theoretically that the discourse can be viewed as speech, endowed with socio-cultural dimension, or tongue, transformed speaking subject and included in a specific socio-cultural context.

The discourse has three main characteristics: 1) the formal respect - a unit of language, superior in terms of the proposal, 2) in terms of content discourse associated with the use of language in a social context, and 3) in their organization discourse is interactive, that is dialogical.

Initially, all kinds of discourse can be divided into reading, writing and thought. Typology of discourse includes religious, political, literary, philosophical, political, and other discursive genres. Genres have some fairly stable performance.

Structure of sports phraseology can be divided into two groups:
1. Idioms that have a direct reference to the etymology of his sport.
2. Idiom, not directly, but have an indirect reference to the etymology of his sport.

The study suggests that by type of rethinking phraseological units sporting phraseology is used in political discourse, can be divided into three groups:
1. Idiomatika - 31%.
2. Idiofrazeomatika - 64%.
Frazeomatika - 5%