

SYNTACTIC MEANS OF EXPRESSION OF LANGUAGE TOLERANCE IN FRENCH AND RUSSIAN POLITICAL DISCOURSE

Flera Ya.Khabibullina^{1*}, Iraida G. Ivanova², Inna G. Chesnokova³

^{1*}Ph.D. (Pedagogy), Asst. Prof., Mari State University, Russia, khflora@yandex.ru

² Ph.D. (Phylology), Asst. Prof., Mari State University, Russia, iraida44@yandex.ru

³ Ph.D. (Phylology), Asst. Prof., Mari State University, Russia, innachesnokova@yandex.ru .

* Corresponding author

Abstract

The problem of tolerance can be perceived at the scale of our world as a principle of survival in a world of multicultural, multi-ethnicity and polyaspartates. The role of tolerance in the political sphere remains important as a modern political community tries to minimize the probability of a global military confrontation and as the main "weapon" in politics tend to use the word. The article reveals the syntactic system of language means of expression of tolerance in the political discourse within the opposition, "Russian language - the French language" and its functioning in the media compared languages. On the syntactic level of expression of tolerance in the political discourse of stand out stylistic figures (rhetorical question, ellipsis, parallelism, antithesis, repetition, parceling, etc.). The specificity of the linguistic means of expression of tolerance in the Russian and French political discourse is realized at the level of the frequency of their use in national-cultural media space. The means of expression of the tolerance language such as antithesis, repetition, syntax, parallelism are characterized as the most universal. The use of the means of syntax specific to the achievement of the tolerance of linguistic illustrates in a general hypothesis about the cultural characteristics of national tolerance. Thus, for the Russian political discourse it is typical to use the construction elliptical and crushing, and to the French discourse - the rhetorical questions. Nowadays the problem of tolerance can be seen as the principle of survivability in the polycultural, polyethnic, polyethnic world. The role of tolerance in the political sphere remains important, since the modern political community tries to minimize the probability of global military collisions. Thus we try to use the word as "the weapon" principal in politics. The article is devoted to the description of linguistic means of the expression of linguistic tolerance in modern political discourse. The system of syntactic means of the expression of linguistic tolerance has been revealed to political discourse in the context of the opposition "Russian language - French language" and its functioning in the media space of comparative languages.

Keywords: tolerance, political discourse, the Russian language, the French language, the ways syntactic, rhetorical question, repetition/repetition, antithesis, the crushing, the ellipse.

1. INTRODUCTION

The XXI century has become the critical moment for the international relations: the world community has had time to feel shock, immense of the Second world War and the Cold war, which has caused changes in the structure of the correlations, and policies, but this could not prevent the new spiral of tension in the world. This is why, in modern society the understanding of the term "tolerance" becomes more and more present not only at a personal level, but also at the State level. In the framework of the realization of the international program of UNESCO "world Culture", in the Russian Federation were carried out, the program "Training of the operational guidelines of the consciousness of tolerance, the tolerances religious, the spirit of peace and

prevention of extremism in civil society" (federal Program (to be completed). To avoid collisions the land for a national, racial, cultural and religious, it was created the Declaration of principles of the tolerance of the UN, which proclaimed that "Tolerance means respect, acceptance and right understanding of the rich diversity of our world's cultures, our forms of self-expression and the ways of the manifestations of human individuality. Tolerance is a harmony in diversity" (Declaration of principles of tolerance).

In the political discourse to the level of the study of the tolerance of the language is still insufficient. However, in the context of the science national language (in Russia) we can name the following authors: Golev N / a (the tolerance language on the basis of the models of behavioural responses, depending on the resolution of conflict and the presence of trade-offs) (Golev, 2003, p. 174-191); Koudryavtsev A. G. (the language tolerance in the trial of verbal and non - verbal (Kudryavtsev, 2012, p. 8-13); Vakhrouchev A. A., Nesterov N. M. (the comparative analysis of ways of updating language, aggression and language tolerance language) (Vakhrushev, Nesterov, 2011, p. 20-25); Jurova, T. A., Yuzhakova, J. V. (interaction of negative intent and the intent of the neutral recipient and the general standard of tolerance in the ideological discourse of mass information (Yuzhakova, 2007), etc In the space science alien great attention has been given to this problem by such researchers as Grice H. P. (the implementation of the principle of co-operation within the assumptions of communicative / conversational maxima) (Grice); Dejk van T. (the determination of the discourse journalistic tolerant within the political discourse of the media) (T. van Dejk, 2000).

The scientific basis and methodological development of this problem is constituted by the work, dedicated to the issues of the study of political discourse (Tchoudinov A. P., Boudaev EV, Aroutjunova N, Borbot'kb V. G, Bouchev, A. B., Dejk T. A., Guillaume J., and others); on the anthropological approach in the language (Karaboutova E. A., Alpatov V. M., Apresyan, J. D., Aroutjunova N, Sepir Э., Yakobson P., Benveniste E. etc); on tolerance as the characteristic psychological (Gasarov I. B., Zolotoukhin V. M., Asmolov A. G., Il tchenko L. P., Lebedeva N. M., Politova, J. P., Chlyagina E. I., Bury, J., Pleizent M. and others); on tolerance as a phenomenon of philosophical (Lokk D., Konfoutsy, Akvinsky Th., Rotterdam E., Rousseau, J.-J., Kant, I., Sartre, J.-P., and others); on the comparative study of linguistic resources in political discourse in the languages of different structures (Bazhalkina, 2011; Ivanova, Khabibullina, 2015, 2016, 2017, and others).

Despite the existence of some works realized in the framework of the analysis of comparative tolerance in the domain of political discourse, for example, the dominant functions of the tolerance language (Koudryavtsev, 2012), the contrastive analysis of the means of expression of tolerance in language remains current.

The main purpose of this article is the description of how the syntactic expression of the language tolerance in the political discourse of the modern languages, including, French, and Russian modern.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The main methods of the study are: the theoretical methods (the study and analysis of the sources of scientific national and foreign); the analysis of the functioning of the discourse of modern political France and Russia in the media space; the method of contrastive analysis; the method of total extraction.

For the study of the syntactic structures we use the texts of articles taken from the Internet archive and periodicals; mass in French and Russian: "Le Monde", "Le Figaro", "Le Monde diplomatique", "freedom", "Humanity", "OBS", "The Point"; "Moskovskii komsomolets", "Rossijskaya Gazeta", "Kommersant", "Arguments and facts", "Nezavisimaya gazeta".

3. OPINION

In the world today, tolerance has become the object for philosophical discussions, moral, political, medical, educational and psychological. On the general plan of the tolerance may designate the aspirations of the public and the capabilities of the presence and preservation of the agreement between the individuals or groups of people, who have any differences from the majority of the socium, or they support ideas that differ from received ideas.

The phenomenon of tolerance is the acquisition difficult and rare due to the fact that, despite the progress and the development of individualism, the heritage awareness remains the fundamental element of social relations. For the human society, there is a dichotomy characteristic of oneself and of others, detectable at all levels of interaction.

The term "tolerance" has a Latin origin (lat. tolerance - patience) and means "patience, tolerance" to such phenomena as: the beliefs, the opinions, the behavior of others (Komlev, 2006). At the same time, in the course of its development, the tolerance has acquired a national character. For example, English includes by

tolerance the willingness and ability of an individual to be treated without negative emotions for a person, a thing or a phenomenon. The French language considers the tolerance in the form of a relationship that allows the existence and the acceptance of personal opinion and the position of another person, a positive perception of the freedom of self-expression. The Spanish language includes under the term of tolerance, understanding of the opinions or ideas of others. In Russian, the tolerance is perceived as being tolerant or condescending to any or all. The Chinese language puts it in the concept of tolerance to the manifestation of an attitude of generosity toward others. For the Persian, tolerance is the readiness to reconciliation with the enemy (Gevorkyan, 2011).

In linguistics, the notion of "tolerance" can be considered as a category of communicative. The word of a person is an indicator of its erudition, its characteristics, intellectual functioning, his mental state, and is expressed in the choice of certain words and expression constructs according to the rules of the style.

According to Vorontsova T. (Vorontsova, 2009, p. 21-31) the type of behavior that is tolerant of the word is characterized by the suppression of the aggression in the word, the preservation of the independence and communicative speakers, a balanced dialogue with an alternating sequential roles during the communication. A strategy that is tolerant of the behavior of the word can be built because of the tactics to avoid questions of conflict, or represent an object of discourse from different points of view. The language tolerance is also facilitated by a reduction in the level of expression categorical statement, the concealment of his meaning coarse (for example, the euphemism and the periphrasis), the critical light, focusing on the empathy and concern of the situation. The above ideas are shared by linguists foreigners, such as Dijk T. van (Dijk, 2013), Pinker S. (Pinker, 2009), and others. This approach allows us to talk about the achievement-verbal aspects of tolerance (ethnic, interpersonal, political, etc) as the systems, strategies, of word.

A concept multidimensionné, in the political discourse of the language tolerance has a number of characteristics acting as a deliberate act of the influence of the society on the language. It is usual to call this approach, "language policy" or "politically correct" (A. Truhachev).

The tolerance in the word is based on the principles of the cooperative interaction between communicators: equality, mutual respect, awareness and consideration of the role of the partner in the dialogue; use the appropriate forms of the label of the word, preservation of "impeccability of the ethics of contact, regardless of the confrontation"; a symmetrical position of the communicants and others.

Tolerance is an important element in the characterization of the politician as a figure of language. Political tolerance means the ability of a politician to treat properly and respectfully to other subjects of political discourse.

There is a tolerance, discursive, and linguistic. If the first is considered an attitude that is inside of something, or that a law, the language tolerance is, above all, the attainment of psychological attitudes in the speech of the individual.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To express the language tolerance in the political discourse, the subjects of discourse can use various means of language. They include ways of expression, lexical, semantic and syntactic.

The means of syntactic expressiveness are the use of a special construction of sentences or separate fragments of the text in order to strengthen the emotional impact on the audience. At the syntactical level of expression of tolerance in the political discourse, we distinguish between the figures stylistic alternates (inversion, rhetorical question, ellipsis, parallelism, antithesis, repetition, chiasmus, parcellation, etc). The French politicians and the Russian resort to these methods in order to give more expression to their speech.

The rhetorical question is a question that requires no response (either the answer is essentially impossible, or it is clear in itself, that is, the question is addressed to the interlocutor, conditional).

Rus.:

У нас был торговый оборот с Европейским союзом 450 миллиардов евро. 450 миллиардов евро! А сейчас – 217. Надо спросить у людей, которые в Евросоюзе продукцию различную для России производили, которые на предприятиях работают, – им это всё нравится? [U nas bil torgovii oborot s Evropeiskim soyuzom 450 milliardov evro. 450 milliardov evro A seichas – 217. Nado sprosit u lyudei_ kotorie v Evrosoyuze produkciyu razlichnuyu dlya Rossii proizvodili_ kotorie na predpriyatiyah rabotayut, – im eto vse nravitsya?] (Euronews, 15.02.2016). 'We have had a turnover with the European Union 450 billion euros. 450 billion euros! And now - 217. It is necessary to ask the people who, in the European Union, have

made different products for the Russian, who work in companies, *they like all that?*

This is what D. Medvedev has told about results of European Union sanctions, which have led to tensions between Russia and the euro area. We can see that his statement ends with a rhetorical question. The rhetorical question here is a sign of language tolerance, because it helps to soften the meaning of the statement: D. Medvedev does not use verbal forms rigid which may worsen the situation, but allows the listener or the reader to give an independent evaluation personal of the current situation of foreign policy.

Fr.:

Il n'y a plus d'immigration depuis 1974, vous croyez que les Français croient à ça? (L'OBS, 26.04. 2017)
'There has been more immigration since 1974, you believe that the French believe that?'

It is the reaction to Marine Le Pen on the issue of immigration, expressed during the political debate on this issue in the framework of the présidentielle in France. The language tolerance is that the author avoids to accuse his political opponents (the ruling party) to conceal and distort the information, but asks a rhetorical question whose answer is obvious.

Comment se fait-il que depuis des années qu'on a les 35 heures, pas un seul pays au monde ne nous a imité? (Le Figaro, 05.02.2007) *'How is it that for years as it was 35 hours, not a single country in the world has imitated?'*

Nicolas Sarkozy, speaking about the domestic policy of the State in the field of employment, avoids the charges direct to other politicians, but draws attention to the logic of actions of the government. This approach is an example of language tolerance in action.

The ellipse is a figure of style, a missing word, whose meaning is easily recovered in the context.

Rus.:

Но, что касается талибов, вы знаете, многие государства мира, так или иначе, в контакте с этой организацией («Талибан») [No, chto kasayetsya talibov, vy znayete, mnogiye gosudarstva mira, tak ili inache, v kontakte s etoy organizatsiyey («Taliban»)] (Rossijskaya Gazeta, 12.04.2017). *'But, in this case the taliban, you know, many states in the world, one way or another, are in contact with this organization ("taliban")'*.

The statement of the Russian president V. Putin on countering terrorism and the terrorist organizations in the world characterizes the foreign policy, because the issues of fight against terrorism is international and, most often, based on the political relations between different countries. Figure stylistics – the omission of the word (the missing word for "the Taliban") - is used in the context for two purposes: first, to avoid the tautology, and secondly, to make the expression more positive, since the word "Taliban" contains the attack and is directly related to the words "terrorism", "danger", "threat", etc.

Предстоящая встреча – хорошая возможность для лидеров «пятёрки», чтобы сверить часы по ключевым вопросам международной повестки дня» [Predstoyashchaya vstrecha – khoroshaya vozmozhnost' dlya liderov «pyatorki», chtoby sverit' chasy po klyuchevym voprosam mezhdunarodnoy povestki dnya] (Rossijskaya Gazeta, 05.09.2016). *'The next meeting is a good opportunity for the leaders of the "five" turn over his watch to the time on the key issues of the international agenda'*.

The next meeting is a good opportunity (omission of all verbs) is reinforced by the positive meaning of the statement of V. Putin during the meeting of Russia and the great "five", consisting of the idea of the cooperation and interaction of countries on various policy issues acute.

Fr.:

Médias français en campagne ukrainienne (Le Monde diplomatique, 04.08.2014). *'French media in the campaign, Ukrainian'*.

The omission of verb to veil the negative attitude implied by the French media in Russia in connection with the situation after the accident of an aircraft Malaysian in an area controlled by separatists, Ukrainians on July 17, 2014, inviting everyone to choose their attitude in this situation while avoiding direct pressure.

Parallelism – an analogy, a convergence of phenomena by similarity.

Rus.:

Россия не поддерживает лично Президента Асада, Россия поддерживает дружественные отношения с сирийским государством [Rossiya ne podderzhivayet lichno Prezidenta Asada, Rossiya

podderzhivayet druzhestvennyye otnosheniya s siriyskim gosudarstvom] (Euronews, 15.02.2016). 'Russia does not support personally to *president Assad*, Russia maintains friendly relations with *the syrian government*'. (Interview of D. Medvedev in the framework of the answer to the question of the participation of Russia in the syrian conflict). In the course of the implementation of this declaration, the image of Bashar Assad in the media has been very negative, which has become the motif of the parallelism of *the president - Assad- the syrian government*. In this case, it is necessary to pay attention to the repetition of the verb support, which is semantically positive for the perception. The language tolerance intensifies through the use of the combination of the words with a positive connotation: "... maintains friendly relations".

У того, кто не жалеет о разрушении Советского Союза, нет сердца, а у того, кто хочет его воссоздания в прежнем виде, нет головы [*U того, kto ne zhaleyet o razrushenii Sovetskogo Soyuza, net serdtsa, a u того, kto khochet yego vossozdaniya v prezhnem vide, net golovy*] (V. Poutine). 'The one who does not regret the destruction of the soviet Union *has no heart*, and anyone who wants to recreate it in its previous form *has no head*'.

In the answer V. Putin, when asked about the possibility of recreating the USSR, despite the aggression apparent in the language and the expressiveness of excessive enunciation, we can speak of the language tolerance, expressed in the first part of the sentence by the parallel constructs *do not regret it has no heart* and by the double negation.

Fr.:

Je veux expliquer aux Français que le choix, dans cette élection présidentielle, il est entre la mondialisation sauvage et la nation (Le Monde, 25.04.2017). 'I want to explain to the French that the choice in this presidential election, it is *between unfettered globalization and the nation*'.

Speaking of the presidential election in France in 2017 Marine Le Pen makes a parallel between "globalization" and "barbarism" have used the word "savage" that is associated with the wild tribes. Therefore, the speaker does not speak negatively of an explicit way of his political opponents, which meets the principles of the language tolerance.

The antithesis is a stylistic, rested on the opposition of concepts and images. It is based most often on the use of antonyms.

Rus.:

Тогда, конечно, можно делать хорошую мину, но игра все равно будет плохой по отношению к тем, кого не считают достаточно весомым партнером [*Togda, konechno, mozhno delat' horoshuyu minu, no igra vse ravno budet plohoj po otnosheniyu k tem, kogo ne schitayut dostatochno vesomym partnerom*] (TASS, 04.12.2016). 'Then, of course, one can make a *good mine*, but *the game* will still be *poor* compared to those who are not considered as partners rather important'.

In the statement of the president of the Russian Federation V. Putin about the relationship with the western countries, it traces the antithesis of *a good mine a bad game*. In the context of the language tolerance, the sentence described above is positive, because the speaker cover (veil) the negative sense of the context of the one who is more tolerant.

Знаете, год, конечно, как и всякий год, был в чём-то светлым и в чём-то печальным. Были и хорошие события, и, наверное, не очень хорошие [*Znaete, god, konechno, kak i vsyakij god, byl v chyom-to svetlym i v chyom-to pechal'nyim. Byli i horoshie sobytiya, i, navernoe, ne ochen' horoshie*] (Vesti.ru, 15.12.2016). 'You know, the year, of course, like any year, was *clear and sad in something*. We had *good events and bad events*' (From the interview with the prime minister of the Russian Federation D. Medvedev about the domestic policy of the countries in the conditions of the political and economic crisis).'

The language tolerance consists in the choice of the syntactic construction for the creation of the antithesis *clear something sad into something, good events, bad events*. Thus, in the face to the critical situation within the State, the politician strives to soften the utterance paying attention to the fact that there are positive points in this situation.

Мы открыты к обсуждению таких вопросов. Мы никогда не отказываемся от контактов. Мы хотим обсуждать имеющиеся темы и стремимся к достижению истины, а не просто бросать друг в друга обвинения без каких-либо оснований [*My otkryty k obsuzhdeniyu takih voprosov. My nikogda ne otkazyvaemsa ot kontaktov. My hotim obsuzhdat' imeyushchiesya temy i stremimsya k dostizheniyu istiny, a ne prosto brosat' drug v druga obvineniya bez kakih-libo osnovanij*] (mid.ru, 12.10.2016). 'We are open to discussing these issues. We never refuse never contacts. We *want to discuss*

themes available and we are looking to get to the truth, *and not to impose charges* without any foundation'.

Such is the reaction of S. Lavrov, minister of foreign affairs of the Russian Federation, on the issue of the relationship with the western countries. The antithesis reinforces the language tolerance, calling for a constructive dialogue.

Telle est la réaction de S. Lavrov, ministre des affaires étrangères de la Fédération de Russie, sur la question de la relation avec les pays occidentaux. L'antithèse renforce la tolérance linguistique, appelant à un dialogue constructif.

Наши американские коллеги некоторое время колебались, разные переговоры вели, урегулировали постоянные противоречия в позициях между Госдепартаментом и Министерством обороны Соединённых Штатов Америки, апеллировали к Бараку Обаме, но вроде как они договорились [Nashi amerikanskie kollegi nekotorye vremya kolebalis', raznye peregovory veli, uregulirovali postoyannye protivorechiya v pozitsiyah mezhdru Gosdepartamentom i Ministerstvom oborony Soedinyonnyh SHtatov Ameriki, apellirovali k Baraku Obame, no vrode kak oni dogovorilis'] (government.ru, 14.02.2016). 'Our american colleagues have hesitated some time, have conducted various negotiations, we have solved the contradictions standing in the positions between the State department and the Ministry of Defense of the United States, have launched an appeal to Barack Obama, and they agreed, it seems'. (The comment of A. Medvedev on the debates relating to the political crisis in relations between Russia and the United States)'.
The antithesis, have hesitated, have conducted various negotiations, have launched a call - heard points out that, despite all the problems existing in relations to the political world, the colleagues of the western countries are trying to find the legitimate ways of regulation of and commitment to this topic in the first place, in the framework of the departments located within their State.

Fr.:

Je ne suis pas pour l'hyper précarité mais je suis contre cette volonté de bloquer la création d'emplois pour protéger de manière indue des secteurs (20minutes.fr, 19.04.2017). 'I am not in favor of hyper precariousness, but I am against this desire to block job creation in order to unduly protect sectors'.

The declaration of E. Macon concerning the rights of the economically most vulnerable social strata of France presupposes that the speaker give them moderate attention, on a par with the other classes.

Les Africains, comme les Français, veulent d'abord vivre, et non survivre, dans leur pays, selon leurs lois et traditions, pour élever leurs enfants sans craindre la criminalité, l'oppression ou la guerre (Le Monde, 11.04.2017). 'Africans, like the French, want to live, not survive, in their country, according to their laws and traditions, to raise their children without fear of crime, oppression or war'. (Marine Le Pen's statement on African migrants).

Linguistic tolerance is concluded in the antithesis of *living, and not surviving*, proposed as part of the comparison of the peoples of Africa and France. Thus, through the use of means of expression, the speaker calls for listeners and readers to put themselves in the shoes of other peoples to better understand them. For this the speaker is based on human values, such as security, freedom, education of children.

Les socialistes proposent de travailler moins. Moi, je propose de gagner plus (Le Figaro, 31.01.2007). 'Socialists propose to work less. Me, I propose to win more'. (The pre-election declaration of N. Sarkozy on the differences between the attitude of the domestic politics of the state of his party and the socialist party).

In the context of linguistic tolerance, this antithesis is positive because it sends listeners back to the desires that are natural for modern society. Thus, it is the juxtaposition of the terms *working less-gain more*, which drives the reader or listener to make an obvious choice.

La république, ce n'est pas la droite, ce n'est pas la gauche, ce sont tous les Français (citation-du-jour.fr). 'The republic is not the right, it's not the left, it's all the French'. (The statement N. Sarkozy as part of the election campaign on his own political views).

Linguistic tolerance, achieved by antithesis, presupposes a reference to popular unity against the interest of such and such parties and political currents, which is semantically positive for the perception of the citizens of France.

Là où vous voyez des critiques, je ne vois que des convictions (Le Figaro, 07.09.2005). 'Where you see criticism, I see only convictions'.

In discussing the image of a politician N. Sarkozy stresses in his own example the quality necessary enough for a politician such as tolerance, because he must be able to level the obvious criticism and send it back in a positive direction. Linguistic tolerance is concluded in the antithesis which shows that the speaker respects all opinions, and that for him there are no criticisms - there are only the beliefs of the other participants in the political discourse.

Parceling is a stylistic process based on the division of the enunciation, the presentation of information by parts, the dismemberment of the unified syntactic structure of the proposition, with that it is not incarnated in a single intonative main unit of the word, but there are several where it is concretized, or in the sentences (main part and parceled (s)). For example,

rus .:

Если мозги утекают, значит, они есть. Уже хорошо. Значит, они высокого качества, иначе они никому не были бы нужны и не утекали [Eсли mozgi utekayut, znachit, oni est'. Uzhe horosho. Znachit, oni vysokogo kachestva, inache oni nikomu ne byli by nuzhny i ne utekali] (V. Putin) 'If the brains flee, it means there are some. It's already good. So they are high quality, otherwise nobody would need it and they would not run away'.

Putin's statement about the problem of the departure of young graduates from Russia to other countries of the world raises the problem of interaction between the state and young people. From the point of view of linguistic tolerance, this expression is positive, because the speaker is pleasant in speaking of the problem posed (parceling *It is already good*) to attenuate the answer. Instead of an open conversation about the difficulties in the given field of domestic politics, which can be negatively interpreted by the listeners and readers, he draws attention to the fact that this situation is a continuation of the positive trend.

Fr.:

La perspective d'une loi d'amnistie des délits politico-financiers est inacceptable. *Scandaleuse. Révoltante.* (Humanity, 08.07.2002). 'The prospect of an amnesty law for politico-financial crimes is unacceptable. *Scandalous. Revolting*'.

Duplication / repetition is the repetition of composition elements, groups of words and other fragments of text. Reiterative elements hold the attention of the reader (the listener), and by doing so, they intensify their role in the text.

Rus:

Трамп был коммерсантом и был предпринимателем. Сегодня это уже государственный деятель, сегодня это уже глава Соединенных Штатов Америки, одной из ведущих стран мира, одной из ведущих экономик мира, ведущей военной державы. [Tramp byl kommersantom i byl predprinimatelem. Segodnya ehto uzhe gosudarstvennyj deyatel', segodnya ehto uzhe glava Soedinennyh SHtatov Ameriki, odnoj iz vedushchih stran mira, odnoj iz vedushchih ehkonomik mira, vedushchej voennoj derzhavy] (RIA Novosti, 04.12.2016). 'Trump was a trader and entrepreneur. Today, he is already a statesman, today he is already head of the United States, *one of the leading* countries in the world, *one of the world's leading* economies, the *main* military power.'

In expressing his opinion about the new President of the United States, D. Trump, Putin shows his positive attitude towards the politician with the help of the syntactic repetition of the construction *one of the main - one of the main* characterizing the state led by this person.

Если Украина считает юго-восток частью своей территории, это их правовое поле, это их компетенция, это их полномочия, это полномочия президента, парламента и правительства Украины [Eсли Ukraina schitaet yugo-vostok chast'yu svoej territorii, ehto ih pravovoe pole, ehto ih kompetenciya, ehto ih polnomochiya, ehto polnomochiya prezidenta, parlamenta i pravitel'stva Ukrainy] (TASS, 14.02.2016). 'If Ukraine considers the Southeast as part of its territory, *it is their* legal field, *it is their* competence, *it is their* power, *it is the* power of the President, the Parliament and the Government of the Ukraine'.

The use of repetition in D. Medvedev's statement about the crisis in Ukraine testifies to the complete acceptance and respect of the choice of Ukrainian partners, the maintenance of the principles of non-interference in the affairs of another country, which is in harmony with the principles of linguistic tolerance in political discourse.

А потом, разве это важно, кто взломал эти какие-то данные из предвыборного штаба госпожи

Клинтон? Разве это важно? Важно, что является содержанием того, что было предъявлено общественности [A potom, razve ehto vazhno, kto vzlomal ehti kakie-to dannye iz predvybornogo shtaba gospozhi Klinton? Razve ehto vazhno? Vazhno, chto yavlyaetsya sodержанием того, что было предъявлено obshchestvennosti] (TASS, 08.09.2016). 'And then, is it important to know who has been introduced to Mrs. Clinton's pre-election data system? Is it important? It is important to know the content of what has been presented to the public'.

The sentence represents Putin's response to accusations by the Russian Federation of falsifying US election results by piracy. Focusing attention on construction *Is it important* to understand what the speaker considers really important.

Fr.:

Parce que nous avons aujourd'hui 2 millions de concitoyens qui travaillent dans des entreprises étrangères opérant en France et que plusieurs millions de Français vivent de nos exportations. Parce que nous sommes une culture qui a toujours rayonné dans le monde et que nous avons une langue qui a plus de locuteurs en dehors de ses frontières que sur notre sol (20 minutes, 19.04.2017). 'Because today we have 2 million citizens working in foreign companies operating in France and many millions of French people living off our exports. Because we are a culture that has always shone in the world and that we have a language that has more speakers outside its borders than on our soil'.

In E. Macron's enunciation, linguistic tolerance is achieved through the use of repetition (of construction because), which reinforces the positive emotional perception of information by the listener.

5. CONCLUSION

1. The notions of "linguistic tolerance", "linguistic civility", "linguistic aggression" and other words in the near sense are quite new to Russian linguistics. Linguistic tolerance contributes to the peaceful resolution of conflicts, the settlement of emerging tensions. Language tolerance being a practical realization of the Principles of Tolerance in Discourse implies the prevention and mitigation of conflicts and contributes to the most effective communication.

2. The specificity of the means of expression of linguistic tolerance to Russian and French political discourse is realized in terms of the frequency of their use in the national and cultural media space. The French political discourse is characterized by the major degree of tolerance in relation to Russian discourse. The achievement of linguistic tolerance is evident in the 78% of French sources analyzed, which is explained by the cultural and historical conditionality of the specificities of communication in this linguistic culture. In the Russian language, the representativeness of these funds is 54.6%.

3. The comparative study of the most frequent syntactic means for the achievement of linguistic tolerance in the studied languages has shown that 38% of them are specific, typical of each linguistic culture and 62% are universal for French. the Russian.

Table 1. The intensity of the use of syntactic means of expression of tolerance in Russian and French

Syntactic means	Russian political speech	French political speech
Rhetorical question	9,6	17,3
Ellipse	24,1	18
Parallelism	7,6	8,2
Antithesis	27,5	30,8
Parcelling	16	10.4
Prepeating	15,2	15,3

Total	100	100
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Means of expression of linguistic tolerance such as antithesis, syntactic repetition, parallelism are characterized as the most universal. The use of specific syntactic means for the realization of linguistic tolerance generally illustrates the hypothesis on the national cultural characteristics of tolerance. Thus, for Russian political discourse it is typical to use elliptic constructions and parceling, and for French speech - rhetorical questions.

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