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» (

» (

2002: 225-226).



. 1

( .1)

«TRUM PRESIDENCY»  
«TWEETS».  
«I PRIMED THE PUMP».

«to prime the pump»,

«

».



. 2

( .2)

«

»

LOST BY A NOSE».

( ): «YOU



. 3

( .3)

«cheaton» (

«DO I CHEAT?»,

: «I CHEATED ON MY FIRST WIFE,

IVANA^ WITH MY SECOND WIFE MARIA MAPLES. NOW WHY WOULD YOU ASK THAT?».



. 4

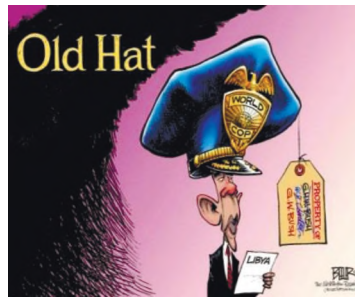
( .4)

«to settle on»

( )

: «LOOKS LIKE HE'S SETTLED ON HIS TAX

POLICY^».



. 5

( .5)

«Old Hat»

« » - « , - » , - « » , -



. 6

( .6)

«I HAVE A DREAM^»

- «I HAVE A SETTLEMENT^»,

: «FEDERAL HOUSING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION SUIT 'NO-ADMISSION OF GUILT'».



. 7

( .7)

«STICKS AND

STONES MAY BREAK MY BONES BUT NAMES WILL NEVER HURT ME»,

«BUT NAMES WILL MAKE ME SUE YOU!»



. 8

( .8) «UNCLE SAM» ( , -  
 ) «UNCLE SCAM» ( )

1. , . . . : . . . - 2- . . . : ,  
 2010 - 384 .
2. , . . . ,  
 . — . : Academia, 2002. — 392 .

*Summary.* The article is devoted to the role of phraseological units in modern political cartoon. They are types of fixed expressions like idioms, phrasal verbs, proverbs with different modifications and other kinds of lexical segments. The author comes to the conclusion that phraseological units help to make expression in the cartoon more interesting and attractive for readers.

*Key words:* political communication, political text, political caricature, phraseology, expressive language means.

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