

TOLERANCE IN MODERN ENGLISH PRESS

Tetyana Vdovenko

PhD, Associate Professor

Izmail State University of Humanities

Formulation of the problem. The relevance of the problem of tolerance lies in the fact that today the values and principles necessary for common survival and free development are put forward: ethics and the strategy of non-violence, the idea of tolerance for foreign and alien positions, cultures, the idea of dialogue and mutual understanding, and the search for mutually acceptable compromises.

The object of the research is English press.

The subject is the linguistic expression of the tolerance as a tendency of communication.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The problem of tolerance is discussed widely by modern linguists. Currently, tolerance has become a subject of study for educators, philosophers, psychiatrists, political scientists, psychologists, and specialists in other fields of science. Such scientists as B. I. Abolin, M. A. Guliyev, M. B. Khomyakov, G. G. Olinichenko, E. S. Sumina and others touched the problem of «tolerance». However, despite all the variety of works that reveal the phenomenon of tolerance, there is still some uncertainty about the meaning of this concept, there is a lack of research on the structure of tolerance, its essential characteristics and components, which are manifested in the emotional, behavioral and cognitive spheres.

The **aim of the article** is to reveal the existence of tolerance in English press.

The achievement of the aim involves such **scientific tasks**:

- to define the notion «tolerance»;
- to find the origin of the phenomenon;
- to study the modern problems of tolerance;
- to represent the examples of words and word combinations showing tolerance;
- to describe the perspectives for further research of the problem.

Presenting main material. In order to understand the essence, level and features of tolerance in modern society, it is necessary, first of all, to clearly define the meaning of the term «tolerance». Tolerance is interpreted as «... a quality that characterizes the attitude to another person as an equal person and is expressed in the conscious suppression of a sense of rejection caused by everything that indicates otherwise in another (appearance, manner of speech, tastes, lifestyle, beliefs). Tolerance implies an attitude of understanding and dialogue with others, recognition and respect for their rights to differ, tolerance to someone else's way of life, behavior, customs, feelings, opinions, ideas, beliefs» [4].

Thus, the main meaning of tolerance is tolerance for the «alien», «other». This quality is inherent in both an individual and a specific team, a particular social group, and society as a whole.

The *tolerance* is close in meaning to the words: forbearance, broadmindedness, patience, sufferance, endurance, acceptability, tolerability, permissible, permissible limit, allowable, and allowance.

The concept of tolerance was formed over many centuries, and this process continues to this day. By accumulating diverse meanings, the term «tolerance» tends to correspond to a reality in which diverse manifestations of intolerance require new means of overcoming.

Scientists identify several levels of tolerance: *civilizational* (no violence in contacts between different cultures and civilizations), *international*, *ethnic*, *social* and *individual* [9].

Tolerance at the civilized, international, and ethnic levels is only possible if it exists at the individual level. The participants of the dialogue may have different world picture, but it is possible to come to the solution of the proposed problem.

The very idea of tolerance goes back to the history of philosophical thought. J. Locke wrote about tolerance in «Essays on tolerance» and «Letters on tolerance» in the conditions of strong Church censorship. As a philosophical category, tolerance was formulated in connection with the problem of intolerance and was initially perceived as a reflection on the results of the thirty-year

war, during which representatives of warring religious denominations almost completely destroyed each other.

As a rule, English media texts use expressively neutral vocabulary to refer to «others». The subject of tolerant newspaper discourse, which is one of the important components of the social life of modern man, covers a fairly wide range of issues: solidarity of states in resolving conflicts on religious, ethnic, national grounds, territorial claims, friendly relations between countries, dialogue between the governments of countries aimed at solving political and economic problems, attitude to immigrants and refugees, their protection, respect for human rights, political rights, struggle against discrimination, integration problems, public opinions on issues of tolerance / tolerance, agreements on cooperation in various fields and humanitarian missions. «Due to the huge virulence of mass communication, a person feels that he is involved in all the events that are happening around him. The press best satisfies the interests of each individual – a member of society who lives by the emotions of the current day, who feels the need to be aware of events occurring both around him and at a distance, at a considerable distance from him» [5].

The examples of words and word combinations showing tolerance: «Thousands of *migrants* are arriving in mainland Greece as the government prepares for talks on tackling the huge number of people reaching its shores», «According to a confidential EU report, 70,000 migrants have crossed from Turkey to the EU this year. The numbers raise questions about whether an EU-Turkey *refugee* deal is unravelling»[1]; «A major displacement crisis started in Europe in 2015, when over 1 million people made their way to European states in an effort to escape ... Most of the *refugees* come from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan»[3]; «During the financial crisis, risk-wary lenders were less likely to extend financing to *foreigners*»[2].

Tolerance is the ability and willingness to respect, understand, and tolerate other, often dissimilar, strange, strange people, and their behavior. Being tolerant means accepting others with all their differences of physical or religious character, differences in lifestyle or thoughts, and being attentive[6].

The main goal of tolerance education is to promote the widest possible dissemination of ideas and social models of tolerance, practical introduction to the culture of tolerance of children; to promote the formation of a person who has a sense of self-esteem and respect for people, who can build relationships in the process of interaction with students of different faiths, nationalities on the basis of cooperation and mutual understanding.

Acceptance is a positive attitude to such differences. Understanding is the ability to see the other from the inside, the ability to look at his world simultaneously from two points of view, your own and someone's [8].

However, in the modern world, tolerance is not controlled or tracked in any way, and the boundaries of this phenomenon are also blurred, so there are no social laws that would restrict or punish those who do not have this property of behavior.

Thus, tolerance is a positive social manifestation of one's character and behavior for a person, but intolerance leads to numerous problems and conflicts.

The concept of tolerance is multifaceted, moreover, each science interprets and considers it in its own way. In a broad sense, «tolerance» is interpreted as tolerance for something or someone.

Modern society is so diverse (many peoples, different religions, freedom of speech and press, various traditions and cultures) that it is becoming increasingly difficult to show tolerance. Most people in society are able to show disrespect to others without being shy about it, moreover, considering it normal.

Sociology considers the question of tolerance within the framework of people's behavior in society relative to each other, that is, how people can relate to others with understanding. There are two main aspects of tolerance in sociology:

1) Tolerance that is external (*external tolerance*). This aspect of tolerance implies that a person, being in society, is aware of the importance of the opinions and judgments of others, it assumes that everyone has their own life position, their own view of things. There are also many

factors that directly or indirectly affect the behavior, upbringing, culture, and manner of communication of these people. Such external tolerance can build social relations based on mutual respect and understanding;

2) Tolerance that is internal in nature (*internal tolerance*). This tolerance is quite individual. It occurs at the moment when a person faces a problem that he can not solve himself, but knows that he can make a decision on this problem, based only on his own thoughts and judgments, in relation to other people [7].

Tolerance is not inherent in every person, mainly its presence depends on the level of education, education, and culture of the person. Someone behaves quite restrained in relation to others, someone, on the contrary, does not tolerate many things, and does not hesitate to show it.

There are many theories on the subject of tolerance education. Some sociologists claim that the skills of patience and endurance in relation to other members of society are acquired, others believe that only education can form such a phenomenon.

The chronotope of tolerant newspaper discourse is the setting typical for newspaper communication. «In written communication, the parties do not come into direct contact». The result of a journalist's communicative action is a written discourse – the text of an article, note or report. «The readership is often not expected to react directly at all, which is always the case in the process of live oral communication. In the case of a printed report, we are faced with a so-called non-contact discourse. Even if the addressee reacts to the journalist's communicative actions, the initial communicative situation will undoubtedly change due to the forced time interval» [8].

The goal of tolerant newspaper discourse is to create a sense of tolerance among the mass audience, which is expressed in respect for the distinctive features and values of each national culture, the right of peoples to freely choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems, as well as respect for the individual, his rights and freedoms.

The newspaper text is intended not only to «Express the attitude to the message, but also to inspire this attitude to the addressee, to influence the beliefs and behavior of readers, their assessment of certain facts of reality» [9].

Conclusions. Tolerance is recognized as an urgent problem and the most important value of human coexistence in a multicultural and multi-ethnic society. In the modern world, tolerance is not only one of the most important elements of peaceful coexistence of peoples, the basis for the development of mutual understanding and interaction between them, but also the main moral principle of any civil society, which leads to the unity of people of different cultural traditions, faiths and beliefs. The increased use of the lexeme tolerance in recent years reflects the relevance of problems of interethnic and interpersonal interaction and proves that it is an actual discourse of our time.

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PECULIARITIES OF THE TRANSLATION OF THE GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY OF NUMBER OF NOUNS

Valentyna Hedzyk

the 4th year student

Izmail State University for Humanities

Scientific adviser – Shylyaiieva T.V.

In the context of globalization, the importance of learning foreign languages, including English, has increased. But the language is not constant, it is mobile and it changes every day. The emergence of new rules, meanings, phrases contributes to the simplification of language on the one hand, and on the other hand it leads to the difficulties in its understanding, assimilation and translation. The translation of the grammatical category of the number of nouns is one of such difficulties. The category of number is very important in learning English because it is the basis for making correct expressions. For example, English words, presented in the plural form, are not always translated into Ukrainian, saving the original form.

The importance of studying the category of number in English and the problems of translating it into Ukrainian present an interest nowadays among scholars as well as people who simply study the language, as it leads to a broader understanding of not only the language itself, but also the culture of its speakers. The *relevance* of this problem determined the choice of topic of this article.

The purpose of this article is to study the category of number in English, its stylistic potential and the problems of translation into English.

The purpose forms the tasks of this article, such as: to formulate the concept of grammatical form of number; to consider the difference between the forms of the number of nouns in English and to compare it with Ukrainian, as well as to consider the peculiarities of translating the category of the number of nouns into Ukrainian.

In modern linguistic literature, the grammatical category is defined as a system of opposing rows of grammatical forms with homogeneous meanings [1, p. 115], that is, the main feature of the structure of the grammatical category is opposition. The grammatical category of the number in modern English and Ukrainian is represented by the opposition of the singular and the plural.

Arakin V. defines the category of number, first of all, as the general grammatical concept of the fact that the objects denoted by a given word are perceived as a separation set of these objects; secondly, as a special class of nouns which has an ability to express numerical relationships [2; p.260].

For the majority of English nouns the singular form is represented by zero inflection or by the same form of the word if the alternation of the morpheme is the indicator of the number (*foot – feet*). The formal indicator of the plural is the morpheme – (e)s, which is attached to the stem of the noun (*book – books, university – universities*). There are nouns with homonymic singular and plural forms (*one deer – four deer*). English nouns with Latin-Greek etymology retained the plural form of the source language: (*datum – data, oasis – oases*).