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MODERN ENGLISH SOCIO-POLITICAL TERMINOLOGY

The relevance of the research is that recently there has been an increasing interest in studying changes in the English language vocabulary, especially socio-political vocabulary, which is particularly susceptible to changes, since it reflects all the historical processes of politics and society as a whole. The process of vocabulary replenishment in this layer occurs due to the constant borrowing and formation of new words.

The purpose of the work is to attempt to classify socio-political vocabulary in the language of modern English-language periodicals: by areas of use. The task is to study the concept of socio-political vocabulary, its composition and main research directions; to identify vocabulary with socio-political semantics in the texts of modern English-language mass media; to give a classification of socio-political vocabulary found in modern media by areas of use.

The object of the research is socio-political vocabulary.

The subject of the research is the functioning of socio-political vocabulary in modern media.

Socio-political vocabulary as an object of linguistic description and reflection of changes in the life of society has attracted the attention of many researchers in different periods of the development of the English language, since this lexical layer is one of the unstable in the lexical and semantic system.

Due to the increased role of research on socio-political communication and analysis of patterns of communication activity, attention is currently being paid to the study of political vocabulary. Despite a large number of works, a variety of topics and areas of research of socio-political vocabulary, a number of tasks remain unsolved.

The radical political changes that have taken place in the world over the past 10 years have led to equally radical changes in the vocabulary of the English language and, in particular, in the political vocabulary. In this work, the focus of our attention is the socio-political vocabulary in the media.

In the course of our research, we reviewed the works of A.V. Ermakova, S. A. Manik, E. E. Osetrova, G. Ya. Solganik, T. V. Kharlamova, A. P. Chudinov and others. For a detailed review of this lexical layer, we studied newspapers and electronic periodicals for 2020.

Language development is primarily provided by vocabulary that is more sensitive to any changes in social life and is a special form of accumulation of social and cognitive experience and its transmission in the chain of generations. One of the

main areas of national-colored vocabulary that reflects the peculiarities of the life of a native-speaking people is socio-political vocabulary, in which the peculiarities of the country's structure, socio-political structure of society, and its history are fully manifested. Socio-political vocabulary includes not only a linguistic datum as a materialized product of socio-political activity, but also is a connecting layer with the epoch [4; 5; 6].

Socio-political vocabulary is that part of the vocabulary of the language that not only denotes the concepts of social life, but in its use reveals social and ideological features, differentiating at the same time [1, p. 137–138].

Studies of socio-political vocabulary in historical terms make it possible to speak about a certain style of political direction of the historical era. The study of socio-political vocabulary against a historical background with the involvement of data of a country-specific nature occurs due to the fact that it is particularly sensitive to changes occurring in the modern world. In this regard, linguists prefer to analyze periods of socio-political vocabulary that correspond to turning points in the life of society, when a number of new phenomena arise, political parties appear, methods of state leadership change, and at the same time new lexical units appear to denote concepts in this area, for example: *power, state, monarchism, Republic*. The composition of socio-political vocabulary is constantly changing, since changes are constantly occurring in socio-political life.

The relationship between socio-political vocabulary and non-linguistic reality is manifested in the degree of activity of the lexical unit in speech. Sometimes a lexical unit that appears on the pages of a newspaper, created to reflect a phenomenon or process in the socio-political life of a country, appears in the press of other countries within a few days. Such an example is the lexical units that denote geographical names indicating territorial changes. Socio-political vocabulary is an important element of the development of society. It is in the socio-political vocabulary that all the changes typical of the vocabulary as a whole are reflected.

Studying the socio-political vocabulary, linguists determine that within this lexical layer, the core is clearly distinguished-words of the «*narrow political*» category such as «*state*». The core of the socio-political vocabulary is socio-political terminology and book vocabulary. The leading semantic feature of the socio-political vocabulary is the presence of the semantic component «*political, social*» in the structure of the meaning of the lexical unit. The presence of this component is determined using dictionary definitions.

Different spheres of life affect the vocabulary of the language in different ways, but, apparently, none of them had such a deep and versatile impact on the lexical system, phraseological composition and semantic structure of the language as modern socio-political life.

Linguistics has accumulated a huge number of works devoted to the analysis of socio-political vocabulary. A superficial analysis of several works shows that there is a great discrepancy not only in the name of this group of words, but also in the definition of thematic classes included in the socio-political vocabulary: «*...until now, there are no clear principles of its classification, there is no single definition, there*

are no common criteria for determining the composition and boundaries of socio-political vocabulary and socio-political terminology» [2]. In general, researchers identify such common lexical-thematic groups:

1) names that characterize the activities of public and political organizations: *party, revolution, excitement, meeting, organization, conference, society, Council, mandate, regional Committee, Plenum, trade Union, Congress*;

2) the words and phrases that Express the worldview, ethics, morality: *Motherland, freedom, humanity, life, law, equality, conscience, community, solidarity, heroism, humanity, honor, views, the duty, etc.*;

3) names indicating the structure of the state and society: *state, country* and others.

The thematic vocabulary includes: *Law. Foreign Policy. Military Sphere (Army). Economy. The Administrative Area. Philosophy. Religion.*

E. E. Osetrova refers the topic «*Diplomacy and War*» to the current problems of modern international relations, in which she identifies the following sub-themes: *Talks, Compromise and Deadlock, Conflicts, Hostilities* and *The Peace Process*.

Socio-political terminology has an important place in the language of the newspaper. This is a special layer of newspaper vocabulary. Especially important is the socio-political vocabulary in a newspaper that covers socio-political events in domestic and international life. «*In terms of usage, specific weight, and conceptual significance of the designated concepts, socio-political vocabulary occupies a central place in the newspaper (22%), and forms the core of the newspaper-journalistic lexical and phraseological Fund*» [4, p. 31]. In a certain sense, socio-political terminology, defined as «*the part of the dictionary that includes the names of phenomena and concepts from the sphere of socio-political life, i.e. from the field of political, socio-economic, worldview-philosophical – is the terminology of journalism, since the content of journalism is primarily socio-political topics*» [4, p. 30]. To his mind, the terms socio-political vocabulary and socio-political terminology are used as synonyms. Socio-political terminology is characterized by a high percentage of borrowing words and word-forming morphemes.

Socio-political vocabulary is considered by many scientists as part of the journalistic style. Therefore, it is quite susceptible to semantic changes that go after political and social movements in the state.

Each new stage of historical development leads to the fact that the use of socio-political vocabulary changes. The language of the socio-political sphere is, first of all, the promotion of ideas and views. Its appearance and existence is due to extralinguistic factors. The essence of this phenomenon is that various segments of the population, political parties and individuals tried to express their attitude to the events of that time, as well as to discuss important issues for them. This contributed to the actualization and consolidation of new, previously unused words and their combinations. For example, *democratic freedom* and *rights, names of political parties, the system of power choice*, and so on.

Socio-political vocabulary has a significant role in the life of society. At the same time the researchers face a number of challenges in the study of this area:

insufficient elaboration of this issue in the works on terminology; weak study of the functional and semasiological aspects; the identification and subsequent systematization of the vocabulary of the language. Detailed studies of these aspects allow us to get and enrich the idea of the lexical composition of the groups under consideration. The easiest way to do this is to create a dictionary of the political sphere.

The study of socio-political vocabulary, which is based solely on the material extracted from dictionaries, cannot be considered as absolutely reliable. The reason for this, according to some scientists, lies in the very nature of the source, which is simply a product of lexicographic modeling of the language system. That is, in this case, there is a situation of «double subjectivism». It affects the scientific significance of the research carried out. In addition, dictionaries, as well as the entire language, are not without bias. The most frequent statements of criticism are the content of a particular point of view and the presentation of a specific understanding. Therefore, most often attention is paid to words and compound names that are used to serve the sphere of social and political life. There are many classifications of socio-political vocabulary. In general, researchers consider such thematic groups: *Forms of social structure*; *Subjects of the Supreme state power*; *Form structure of the country*.

The terminology and vocabulary of the socio-political sphere are two separate, but at the same time closely interrelated, dynamically developing systems. Their main functional features are: reinterpretation of the existing composite non-terminological names and functioning of a number of names in specific conditions. As an example, we can use quasi-synonyms. These units are characterized by over-actualization of the originally existing denotative micro-components. As an alternative, we can consider the distribution of terms in their original form or with a certain extension and specification. In the first case, this applies when something needs to be over-actualized. The example for the expansion and concretization is: *the head of state of Germany*.

The use of socio-political vocabulary is always the result of dissatisfaction with certain moments or even crisis phenomena in the state. The emergence and deepening of contradictions in the socio-economic and socio-political sphere, the emergence of problems, changes in the life of the country allows us to judge the prospects. That is, any radicalization of words of socio-political vocabulary, examples of which can be seen even now, leads to the fact that the situation is escalating. This is clearly reflected in the socio-political vocabulary.

It is considered that socio-political terminology is quite stable, because due to its specificity, it is formed quite slowly. The English socio-political vocabulary has undergone numerous qualitative and quantitative changes over the past few decades. They were caused by a very rapid development of society. At the same time, there is a clear tendency to complicate the forms and components. Thus, the modern socio-political vocabulary of the English language is based on the formation of new affixes, which allows you to experiment with ways of word formation. At the same time, their appearance and design reveals the existence of close relationships between different levels of the language. This is especially true for the morphemic and lexical ones.

Neologisms create the necessary conditions for the formation of derivational elements. They, in turn, are used to create new lexical solutions and so on. At the same time, there is a tendency to increase the specific weight of complex words. It is from them that the largest group of lexical solutions is formed. In the process of forming a large number of semantic neologisms, several mechanisms take part, each of which in its own way complicates the internal form.

Socio-political lexemes retain their status as special names, but they perform a pragmatic, axiological and aesthetic function. And the latter is more characteristic of fiction. The systemicity of the selected and used lexical sets is manifested in numerous multidimensional and multi-level relationships. Special attention should be paid to: a developed and numerous system of quasi-synonymic relations, when opposite views are objectified in the language; a developed system of quasi-synonymic relations, which are the product of the multi-aspect of socio-political names used.

Let's consider the examples of socio-political vocabulary and phraseology:

Observation, isolation, coronavirus – *«Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has canceled the obligatory **observation** or self-isolation for residents of occupied Donbas and Crimea. Those who provide a negative test for **coronavirus** will be allowed to pass without the need to stay in **isolation**»* [8];

self-isolation, quarantine – *«... those who got back to Ukraine and those who arrived from the temporarily occupied areas are obliged to undergo 14-days-long **quarantine**. The alternative option would be a **self-isolation** with the use of a digital app called *Diy Vdoma (Act at Home)*»* [8];

vaccine – *According to a new poll, 35 percent of Americans will choose not to get **vaccinated** for the novel coronavirus when the option becomes available – and that number turns out to be similar along all major demographics* [9];

pandemic, virus – *The COVID-19 **pandemic** in Norway is part of the worldwide pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). On 26 February 2020, the virus was confirmed to have spread to Norway* [10].

We have considered examples of socio-political vocabulary and phraseology, how they are formed and studied by specialists in English. In this case, we should finally highlight two important points: 1) words and their application can be used as an indicator of the development and flow of processes; 2) develop basic criteria for the study, substantiates, and clarifies the limits of application, discusses the correlation between various units. We offer to add the dictionary and include one more thematic group «*quarantine and coronavirus*» with the following vocabulary: *observation, isolation, self-isolation, distance, quarantine, hygiene, vaccine, mask, gloves, pandemic, epidemic, virus, remote work, distance learning, remote access, overalls, border closure, antiseptic, lung ventilation devices, respirator* and so on.

The theoretical significance of this article is that we have updated socio-political vocabulary as an object of linguistic research and tried to classify it on several grounds.

The practical significance of our research is in studying the understanding and functioning of socio-political vocabulary in modern mass media.

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Анотація

Вдовенко Тетяна. *Сучасна англомова суспільно-політична лексика*

Стаття присвячена аналізу особливостей англомовної термінології соціально-політичної сфери та уніфікації нової термінології, що виникає під впливом глобальних соціальних змін. Враховуючи зміни, що відбулися в мові за останні десятиліття, автор обґрунтовує необхідність складання сучасного словника соціально-політичної лексики.

Ключові слова: *політична комунікація, суспільно-політична лексика, термінологія, тематична класифікація, тематична підгрупа.*

Summary

Vdovenko Tetyana. *Modern english socio-political terminology*

The article is devoted to the analysis of the peculiarities of the English-language terminology of the socio-political sphere and unification of the new terminology,

which appears under the influence of global social changes. Considering the changes that have occurred in the language during the last decades the author argues for the necessity to compile a modern dictionary of the socio-political vocabulary.

Key words: *political communication, socio-political vocabulary, terminology, thematic classification, thematic sub-group.*

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ДОМ ПОЭТА ВОЛОШИНА КАК «ВЫСОКИЙ ОБРАЗЕЦ КУЛЬТУРНОГО СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА»

В биографии Максимилиана Волошина тема Коктебеля занимает особое место. В его известных «Коктебельских сонетах», как подчеркивает Н. Кодак, «эпика Максова автобиографизма тонкой нитью сплетена со звуками других персонажей» [10, с. 384]. Предельно высок пафос воспетого им Коктебеля и во многих других произведениях: *«Здесь стык хребтов Кавказа и Балкан и побережьям этих скудных стран великий пафос лирики завещан с первоначальных дней»* [3, с. 225].

Большую часть жизни М. Волошин прожил на этой «земле могил, молитв и медитаций», «земле утерянных богов», тоской по которой томилась его душа во время недолгих отъездов. Здесь он родился как поэт, о чем писал в стихах: *«С тех пор, как отроком у молчаливых торжественно-пустынных берегов очнулся я – душа моя разъялась, и мысль росла, лепилась и ваялась по складкам гор, по выгибам холмов»* [6, с. 49]. Его киммерийские впечатления отразились не только в поэзии, но и в акварелях. Говорил Волошин и об исключительной исторической значимости любимого края. Недаром, обращаясь к читателю, он призывал: *«Войди, мой гость, стряхни житейский прах/ И плесень дум у моего порога...»* – имея в виду свою выстраданную любовью поэта и художника Киммерию [4, с. 388]. Исследователи творческой биографии писателя утверждают, что он «писал о Коктебеле с точностью и строгостью. Ему никогда не было легко писать стихи, он требовал от себя повышенного внимания к форме, доводил эти требования до совершенства. Особенно это ясно видно на примере его коктебельских произведений, где он пытается вписать историю, геологию, ботанику в свои тексты» [1].

М. Волошин – «гений места», создатель удивительного творческого уголка в Коктебеле, который вот уже более ста лет является культурным пространством мирового значения. В истории XX века очень мало примеров того, как поэт или художник сам строил себе жилье, мастерскую. Обычно они арендовали, покупали или, в лучшем случае, заказывали проект архитектору.