Rivne State University of the Humanities

Faculty of Philology

English Language Practice and Teaching Methodology Department

DIPLOMA WORK

educational qualification level 'Bachelor'

on the topic

'REALISATION OF THE "TIME" AND "SPACE" CONCEPTS IN THE POLITICAL DISCOURSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE USA'

Done by:

Student of the IM group - 41

of the Faculty of Philology of full-time education

Specialities: 014 Secondary education

(language and literature (English, German)) first - English

Nakonechna Kateryna Oleksandrivna

Scientific supervisor:

Candidate of Psychological Sciences, Associate Professor

Veriovkina O.Ye.

Admitted to defence

'___'_____ 2024

Head of the department

_____ _____

(signature)   (full name)

National scale   _____

Number of points _____

ECTS grade   _____

Rivne - 2024

SUMMARY

This thesis explores the intricate relationship between the concepts "Time" and "Space" and their realization in English and American political discourse. By investigating their historical evolution, analyzing their role as social constructs, and examining their diverse manifestations in political speeches, articles, and debates, the thesis reveals the profound impact of time and space on shaping political narratives, constructing ideological frameworks, and influencing public opinion.

A comparative analysis of English and American political discourse unveils distinct patterns. English political discourse often evokes a sense of continuity and tradition through temporal references, while spatial metaphors construct national identity and territorial boundaries. American political discourse, in contrast, emphasizes progress and innovation, spatially portraying the nation as a beacon of freedom and opportunity.

Despite these differences, both cultures utilize temporal references to establish historical context and spatial metaphors to illustrate political concepts.

The thesis concludes by discussing the implications for English language teaching, highlighting the importance of enhancing student understanding, promoting cross-cultural awareness, and fostering critical thinking and linguistic sensitivity.

Keywords: Political Discourse, Time, Space Concepts, English, American, Cultural Studies, Cross-Cultural Awareness, English Language Teaching.

АНОТАЦІЯ

У даній роботі досліджується складний взаємозв'язок між концептами «Час» і «Простір» та їх реалізація в англійському та американському політичному дискурсі. Досліджуючи таку історичну еволюцію, аналізуючи їхню роль як соціальних конструктів і розглядаючи їхні різноманітні прояви в політичних промовах, статтях і дебатах, автор роботи виявляє глибокий вплив часу і простору на формування політичних наративів, конструювання ідеологічних рамок і вплив на громадську думку.

Порівняльний аналіз англійського та американського політичного дискурсу виявляє чіткі закономірності. Англійський політичний дискурс часто викликає відчуття спадкоємності та традиції через часові посилання, в той час як просторові метафори конструюють національну ідентичність та територіальні кордони. Американський політичний дискурс, на відміну від політичного дискурсу Великої Британії, наголошує на прогресі та інноваціях, просторово зображуючи націю як маяк свободи та можливостей.

Незважаючи на ці відмінності, обидві культури використовують часові та просторові посилання для встановлення сучасного розуміння ілюстрації політичних концепцій.

У підсумку роботи, наголошується, що подане дослідження дотичне до викладання англійської мови, підкреслюється важливість поглиблення розуміння студентів щодо сучасного політичного дискурсу, сприяння міжкультурній обізнаності та розвитку критичного мислення та мовленнєвих компетентностей.

Ключові слова: політичний дискурс, концепт, «час», «простір», англійська мова, викладання англійської мови.

CONTENT

INTRODUCTION

At the present stage, linguistic research is witnessing a shift in interest from immanent linguistic research to functional linguistics, pragmalinguistics and cognitive linguistics. The modern anthropocentric paradigm of research in these fields leads to the study of the problem of interaction between language and human, the analysis of language and speech through the cognitive activity of the individual. When considering such processes of interaction and cognitive activity of an individual, one should assume the existence of various forms of representation of certain structures of consciousness in the human brain. Such global units of thinking and speaking activity are concepts.

The subject of conceptual research is the problem of verbalisation of concepts in various discourses. Scholars such as Polyuzhin M. M. and others insist that a concept always has its own verbal expression. We believe that verbal nomination is not necessary to distinguish a concept as a real mental unit, since the mechanism of thinking and the mechanism of verbalisation are not identical, as proven by modern psycholinguistic and neurolinguistic research. We agree with this view, believing that only a part of concepts receive linguistic interpretation. Thus, knowledge about the world contains verbalised and non-verbalised concepts, and the sphere of concept formation is not limited to language, as it can exist in the universal subject code of a person without being directly involved in communication. Thus, language means serve more to communicate a concept than to exist it.

In domestic and foreign linguistics, the problems of cognitive linguistics are studied by O. Vorobiova, S. Zhabotynska, A. Zelenko, V. Manakin, T. Radzievska, M. Kochergan, O. Selivanova, and others. At the same time, there is no unambiguous definition of the essence and nature of this phenomenon in scientific circles, as well as no unambiguous assessment of it.

Modern conceptology is associated with a detailed analysis of concepts based on a particular discourse. Today, there is a large number of works by domestic and foreign scholars devoted to covering various aspects of discourse research: R. Bogrand, P. Vers, L. Grenoble, T. van Dijk, B. Delinger, J. Ifversen, G. Cook, D. Noonan, N. Ferklag, S.

Stembroke, B. Fraser, J. Hobbs, T. Hookin, etc. The multidimensionality of the content and forms of discourse determine the diversity of theoretical definitions and approaches to its study.

In recent years, the problems of certain types of discourse have been discussed in scientific and journalistic literature. In today's world, media discourse is gaining in importance, as well as the interpretation of basic mental and linguistic units (concepts), which are gaining new meaning in the current environment.

This paper will use the cognitive-discourse approach to the analysis of linguistic units to take into account all aspects of such basic concepts as "space" and "time", the study of which will be based on the symbiosis of their cognitive and stylistic potential. In this way, the study should deepen and partially update the ideas that have developed about space and time in British and American political discourse.

The relevance of the work is determined by the existing contradiction between the existing understanding of the basic concepts of "Space" and "Time" and the need to identify their updated content and features in contemporary American and British political discourse. The need for such an analysis is due to the growing importance of these concepts in the media discourse and their impact on the modern "world picture" of the individual.

The purpose of the study: to identify the core and peripheral units of the concepts of "Time" and "Space" on the basis of contemporary American and British political discourse.

The object of the study: a set of semantically diverse linguistic units denoting space and time in English online newspapers.

The subject of the study: verbalisation of the concepts of "space" and "time" in American and British political discourse.

The goal is achieved by solving the following **tasks**:

1. Based on the analysis of theoretical sources, to clarify the main provisions of the cognitive-discursive approach to the study of language phenomena.

2. To find out the content of the "concept" and its structure.

3.   To study the results of the latest scientific research on the features of American and British political discourse.

4.   To determine the cognitive structure of the concepts of "space" and "time" as segmental concepts in American and British political discourse.

5. To identify common and differential features of the concepts of "Time" and "Space" in American and British political discourse.

The material of the study is articles on various topics, with lexical items to denote space and time, selected from the English and British online newspapers "The Washington Post", "The Economist", "The New York Times", "The Mirror".

The research methods are determined by the tasks, material and general direction of the work. In the course of the study, the method of theoretical analysis of scientific sources was used to identify the degree of development of the problem and determine the research methodology; the method of linguistic observation of the material and the descriptive method to analyse and record the linguistic material and its functioning in the discourse; the method of conceptual analysis as the main method of studying concepts, the method of analysis of definitions in order to identify the core of the concept; the associative method to identify the links between linguistic units; the method of modelling in order to represent concepts in a mental and formalised way; the method of generalisation in order to identify the common features of both concepts.

The theoretical basis of the study is the concepts of discourse by Habermas, R. Bogrand, P. Vers, L. Grenoble, T. van Dijk, B. Dellinger; the main provisions of the cognitive approach to the study of discourse by J. Lakoff and R. Lenker; the study of the concept of O. Selivanova.

Practical value.   The results obtained in this work are a contribution to the development of the problems of cognitive linguistics, presenting updated material that can be used in classes on Lexicology and Stylistics of the English language in higher education institutions. The practical significance of the work also lies in the possibility of applying the obtained results in teaching courses in linguistics. This work also serves as a basis for writing an article entitled: "The significance of the linguocultural concepts of "time" and "space"". This article was tested at the V All-Ukrainian Scientific and Practical

Conference of Higher Education Applicants and Young Scientists "Actual Problems of Modern Foreign Philology" at Lutsk National Technical University.

The scientific novelty of the study is that it is the first to take into account all aspects of space and time and the specifics of verbalisation in American and British political discourse from the standpoint of a cognitive approach, to identify the structure of these concepts and analyse their interconnection.

Approbation. The main provisions of the thesis were presented at the meetings of the Department of English Language Practice and Teaching Methodogy of Rivne State University of the Humanities, at the scientific and practical conference of teachers, staff and students of Rivne State University of the Humanities (16-17 May 2024) and at the V All-Ukrainian Scientific and Practical Conference of Higher Education Applicants and Young Scientists 'Actual Problems of Modern Foreign Philology' (20 May 2024).

The content and results of the study are reflected in publication "THE STRUCTURE OF THE LINGUOCULTURAL CONCEPTS OF "TIME" AND "SPACE"

The logic of the study is determined by **the structure** of the paper: introduction, 3 chapters, conclusions, list of references and appendices. The total volume is 62 pages.

CHAPTER I. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE STUDY OF "TIME" AND "SPACE" CONCEPTS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN POLITICAL DISCOURSES

1.1. Cognitive and discursive approach to the study of language phenomena

In linguistics, discourse is understood as a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, which is generally considered as a set of speech acts used in various spheres of life, which are built according to certain rules. The term "discourse" comes from the French word "discours", which means "language", "type of language", "text", "type of text". The term "discourse" was first used in linguistics by the American scientist Z. Harris in his article "Discourse analysis" in 1952 (Harris, 1952).

Continuing the idea of the separation of language and speech put forward by F. de Saussure, scholars have combined it with the theory of speech acts, cognitive pragmatics of text, linguistics of oral speech, etc. Later, discourse analysis began to focus on the method of interpretation, which reveals the socio-cultural (ideological, political, etc.) elements of the organisation of a speech act, which are implemented in different texts and reveal their use implicitly or explicitly.

It is worth noting that even today in modern linguistic science, each researcher tries to provide his or her own definition of discourse, but it should be acknowledged that at present linguistics lacks a clear and universally accepted definition of it that covers all cases of use.

The most authoritative justification of the concept of "discourse" belongs to the contemporary Dutch linguist T. A. van Dijk, a pioneer in the theory of speech acts and discourse analysis. The researcher understands discourse as a communicative event that takes place between a speaker and a listener (observer, etc.) in the process of communicative action in a certain time, space and other contexts. This communicative action can be oral, written, have verbal and non-verbal components (T. van Dijk, 1977).

As is well known, discourse is built from components called propositions, which have a logical connection with each other. The interpreter, understanding the discourse, extracts the general meaning from the elementary propositions in such a way that the new

information being interpreted is connected to the intermediate information received. As a result, he/she establishes various connections within the text, "immersing" new information in the topic of the discourse.

The term "discourse" attracts the attention of researchers in various sciences (linguistics, literary studies, philosophy, sociology, psychology, logic, etc.), their individual areas (pragmalinguistics, pragmastylistics, linguistic semantics, communication theory, grammatical stylistics, text linguistics, text grammar), and interdisciplinary sciences (psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, etc.). The extremely wide scope of the concept of discourse has led to the polysemy of this terminological unit in different sciences and at different levels of linguistics itself. The problem of discourse research and discourse analysis is relevant both in modern world linguistics and in Ukrainian linguistics, which has been actively developed only in the last 20-25 years, but has already acquired a generally recognised status.

It is worth noting that the boundaries of the definition of the term "discourse" are rather blurred. This concept does not have an unambiguous and specific interpretation, as it is used in different sciences in different interpretations. The lack of transparency and contradictions in the understanding of the concept of "discourse" often leads to different empirical results and is the reason for the existence of numerous variants of understanding this phenomenon. Obviously, this is due not only to the interdisciplinary nature of the subject of study, but also to the complex, multidimensional nature of discourse itself.

It should be noted that scholars often use the word "discourse" as a synonym for "text" in the sense of any phenomenon of reality that has a sign nature and is structured in a certain way.

J. Habermas understands discourse as a special communication aimed at an impartial analysis of reality, a way of obtaining true scientific knowledge, a kind of tool for cognition of reality. From his point of view, discourse is defined as a way of dialogically arguing a controversial position (phenomenon, theory, etc.) that claims to be significant or true in order to reach a general agreement (Habermas, 2000).

In his article "Discourse analysis", L. Grenoble notes that initially the term "discourse" in English scientific literature meant a controlled thought process, the result of which should be orderly and clearly fit into the ideological context.

The term "discourse" is most often identified with language in use and serves to describe a text in a direct communicative context. That is why discourse plays an important role in individual sciences and in different areas of linguistics, for example in text linguistics - to describe the way sentences are combined into a single, coherent linguistic whole, which is more than a grammatical sentence; in systemic linguistics - to link the linguistic organisation of discourse with individual systemic components of situational types; in psycholinguistics - to identify the communicative strategies that speakers use when communicating.

The meaning of discourse can vary from a narrow linguistic description, according to which discourse is defined as "a coherent speech utterance, larger than a sentence (written or spoken; belonging to one speaker or to several)" (Meinhof, 1993), to macro-concepts that attempt to theoretically define ideological clusters - discursive formations that systematise knowledge and experience.

Some linguists equate the concept of discourse with text. Other researchers distinguish the meaning of these terms from a methodological perspective: text is a material product, discourse is a communicative process. According to R. Beaugrande, "text and discourse have the same temporal extent in the sense that they originate from the same author" (Beaugrande, 1996). The researcher proposes seven standards of textuality, the presence of which is mandatory for the transformation of a text into a communicative process, i.e. discourse.

The main criteria are cohesion and coherence. These characteristics are primarily related to grammatical forms, which indicate the relationship between sentences in a text, and conceptual relations, which are represented by certain grammatical forms. Additional criteria include intention, assumptions, information, situationality, and intertextuality. These seven standards of textuality form the basis of communication. It is important to recognise that the meaning of discourse lies beyond grammatical forms and that recipients must construct meaning based on inferences.

Another approach to this problem is proposed by the British scholar Guy Cook in his book Discourse. He argues that there are two different kinds of language. One of them is a kind of abstraction that is created for teaching language as well as for studying the functioning of language rules; the other is used to convey any information and is perceived as coherent (it may or may not correspond to a correct sentence or a set of correct sentences). This latter type of speech - language in use, language for communication - is, according to Cook, discourse, and the search for what makes discourse coherent is discourse analysis (Cook, 2000).

It is worth noting that Guy Cook argues that everything can be considered discourse: from a shout or exclamation, a short conversation or notes in the margins to a novel or a major court case. The scholar also emphasises that discourse requires three contexts: textual, social and psychological (Cook, 2000).

T. van Dijk believes that ideology and culture are reproduced in discourse. However, the researcher notes that the entire analysis of ideology should not be reduced to discourse, despite the fact that it occupies a special place here. T. van Dijk interprets the concept of discourse in a broad and narrow sense. In the broad sense, discourse is a communicative event that takes place between those who speak and those who listen in the process of communicative action in a certain temporal, spatial and other context. This communicative action can be spoken, written, and have verbal and non-verbal components, for example: an everyday conversation with a friend, a dialogue between a doctor and a patient, reading a newspaper (Tomlin, 1997).

At this stage of our study, we should consider the approaches to discourse research that are fundamental to the topic of our work. Thus, in linguistics, discourse is seen as a multivalent phenomenon, which is analysed using various approaches: pragmatic, ethnographic, cognitive, critical discourse analysis, narratological and functional.

From the point of view of the cognitive approach, discourse is analysed by T. van Dijk in his article "Discourse, context and cognition" and B. Dellinger in his article "Discourse analysis".

For T. van Dijk, discourse is a complex cognitive formation, the analysis of which requires structures for representing the knowledge embedded in or conditioned by

discourse, as well as structures for representing its conceptual organisation. T. van Dijk chooses the situation model as the main type of knowledge representation, which is based on the personal knowledge of the participants in communication or the addressees of the text. This personal knowledge accumulates previous individual experience, intentions and attitudes, thoughts, feelings and emotions. The situation model is the cognitive framework formed by the individual who creates the text and is taken into account by the recipient to understand the text.

T. van Dijk believes that a person understands a text when he or she identifies the situation described in the text in his or her own subjective inner world, on the basis of his or her own subjective experience, using his or her own subjective models of phenomena and situations. With the help of this, the researcher explains individual and group differences in the comprehension of social information, illustrated by T. van Dijk on the material of the news discourse in the press, as well as on the models of perception of ethnic discourse (information about interethnic conflicts, formation of the aggregate image of ethnic minorities) by an average person in the conditions of targeted media influence on readers.

T. van Dijk's situation model has a neurophysiological explanation based on the brain's ability to record a sequence of repeated events and store them as a combination of molecules. This leads to the formation of stable structures - matrices, i.e. programmes of action in certain situations: a person begins to act in accordance with the programme.

A striking example of discourse analysis is given in the article by B. Dellinger. This work is a continuation of the cognitive direction of discourse research, started by T. van Dijk. B. Dellinger's cognitive approach focuses on the study of knowledge representation in discourse in the form of script frames. The researcher presents the frame as a network consisting of nodes and links between them. Each node is filled with a task that represents the characteristics of a particular situation. In its structure, a frame consists of a macro proposition (topic) and slots filled with propositions. Thus, the cognitive approach involves the study of discourse based on the analysis of the representation of knowledge in discourse in the form of situation models (T. van Dijk) or frames (B. Dellinger, Tomlin, 1997).

Thus, the analysis shows that the cognitive-discourse approach to the study of linguistic phenomena is an equal component of the theory of language, but it lags far behind other approaches in terms of the degree of study. In order to overcome this gap, we consider it expedient to apply the cognitive approach, the premise of which is that language activity is one of the varieties of human cognitive activity, and language phenomena can be adequately understood only in the context of a certain discourse, in our case, English and American political discourse. The cognitive approach in linguistics is an explanatory approach and tries not only to register linguistic phenomena, but also to explain why they are realised in a certain way and not otherwise.

1.2. The controversy of Concept in modern linguistic studies

Although the term "concept" is widely used in modern scientific literature, it can be interpreted in different ways. The very concept of "concept" was introduced in the Middle Ages. The word "conceptus" meant a generalised, abstract idea of an object or phenomenon.

The problem of concepts first arose in the early 14th century in the discussions between nominalists and realists. Nominalists believed that universals were mental in nature. Realists, on the contrary, viewed universals as mentally unconditioned concepts that exist in reality and precede the existence of individual things.

In addition to the logical and philosophical sphere of use, this term has been used in the scientific philological (linguistic and cultural) conceptual apparatus.

The term "concept" is relatively new in regional linguistics, unlike in foreign linguistics. In the 70s, it was perceived as alien. For example, in some works the word "concepts" is rendered as "semantic elements"'. In the translation of W. L. Chafe's book "The Meaning and Structure of Language", published in 1975, the English "concept" is translated as "notion".

In general, the existing approaches to understanding the concept in linguistics are reduced to the linguistic-cognitive and linguistic-cultural interpretation of these phenomena.

A concept as a linguistic and cognitive phenomenon is a unit of "mental and psychic resources of our consciousness and the information structure that reflects human knowledge and experience; an operational content unit of memory, mental lexicon, conceptual system and language of the brain (*lingua mentalis*), the whole picture of the world reflected in the human psyche.

A concept is the result of individual cognition, and individual cognition requires complex means for its expression, which is why a concept does not have a rigid structure, it is voluminous, and therefore it seems impossible to reflect it entirely.

It is important to note that cognitive research shows that the traditional approach to thinking as a process of operating with clear logical concepts does not reflect the essence of human mental activity. The process of human thinking is inherently vague, since it is not based on classical logic, but on logic with fuzzy truth, fuzzy relationships and fuzzy inference rules.

According to neuroscientist A. Damasio, a concept is a non-verbal formation by its very nature. The possibilities of verbal description of a concept are realized through the application of volitional efforts with a focus on certain aspects of it.

Anthropologist C. Hardy points out the complexity of the structure of concepts. On the one hand, concepts are connected into a single global network, and on the other hand, each of them is a constellation of elements and processes of all possible types: sensory, affective, mental, because any abstract concept is associated with its sensory roots.

The concept is in consciousness and is a mental projection of cultural elements, materialising in language/speech. Scientists emphasize the relativity of this scheme due to the complexity of the correlation between the phenomena of "language" and "culture". Language is both a part of culture and a factor external to it. In addition, there is a two-way relationship between language and consciousness. Categories of consciousness are realised in linguistic categories and are simultaneously determined by them.

A concept is characterized by conditionality and variability. It has no clear boundaries; in the course of the life of a language group, the relevance of a particular concept and the intensity of its evaluation may change.

A linguistic and cultural concept exists in individual and collective consciousness, is characterized by a three-component structure, which, in addition to the value element, includes factual and figurative elements. Linguistic and cultural concepts should be classified according to different criteria; their distinctive feature is polyapplied.

These approaches to understanding the concept are not mutually exclusive: the concept as a mental formation in the mind of an individual is connected with the conceptual sphere of society, that is, ultimately, with culture, and the concept as a unit of culture is a fixation of collective experience that becomes the property of an individual. These approaches differ in their vectors: the linguistic and cognitive concept is the direction from individual consciousness to culture; the linguistic and cultural concept is the direction from culture to individual consciousness.

The presence of three components in the structure of the linguistic and cultural concept - conceptual, value and figurative - determines the connection of the concept with the language that objectifies it, with culture as a national system of values, determined by the history of the people and their spiritual and mental makeup (Glushchenko, 2012), with human consciousness and its activities. As a result, the concept is characterized by its content and structural multidimensionality.

Therefore, taking into account many scientific approaches, we will further define a concept as a complex cognitive and linguistic phenomenon that has no clear boundaries. The concept embodies both universal and national experience, and is also individual for a particular society, containing the cultural characteristics of each nation and its individual representatives.

1.3. Structure of the concept and ways of its verbalization

It should be noted, that the concept has a certain, though not rigid, structure. This is due to its active role in the thinking process. It is actualized in its various aspects and interacts with other concepts.

In linguistic and cognitive research, the structure of a concept is described in the field. The cognitive field has a core-peripheral organisation and an open-ended structure, a set of explicitly and implicitly expressed components of cognitive structures.

The set of concepts considered in terms of values forms a value picture of the world. This complex mental formation identifies the most important meanings and value dominants for a given culture, the totality of which forms a certain type of culture that is maintained and preserved in the language.

According to O.O. Selivanova, the main controversial issues of modern linguistic conceptology are as follows:

1) distinction between concept and notion;

2) dependence of the concept on refusal verbalisation;

3) qualification of concepts by the ways of their formation;

4) the relationship between concept and meaning;

5) the presence of evaluative-emotional, value and pragmatic components in the concept;

6) the difference of the concept in the individual consciousness or collective consciousness;

7) typology of concepts;

8) structure of concepts;

9) methods of its description and analysis, etc. (Selinovanova, 2008).

There are many ways of referring to a concept in language. One and the same concept can be referred to with the help of units of different levels: morphemes, word forms, lexemes, phraseological units, free word combinations. Structural and positional schemes of sentences are also a means of representing concepts in language.

In different communicative contexts, the same unit of language can become a unit of different concepts. The more diverse the potential for signifying a concept, the more ancient the concept is and the higher its value significance within a particular language group. In the process of its existence, a concept may lose its connection with some linguistic units that expressed it earlier and attracted new ones.

Concepts are activated in the minds of their carriers through associations (according to the stimulus-response scheme). The factors that establish the connection between the stimulus and the concept activated by it in the process of communication may include: the individual experience of communicators, their cultural background, and the situational

context of communication. The ability of a communicator to consciously or unconsciously choose adequate means to activate a concept in the addressee's mind, which ensures the desired perlocutionary effect, is the key to successful communication. If the participants in communication belong to the same culture, this choice may be made unconsciously, due to the commonality of associations inherent in the partners. The ways of appealing to the same concept in different cultures are usually different, which is the main difficulty of intercultural communication. Thus, the object of study of linguistic and cultural studies is not only culturally specific concepts, but also culturally determined ways of appealing to universal concepts.

The structural and semantic layering of the concept is reflected in the procedure of its realisation. At the first stage, it is comprehended, i.e., the concept's semantic content is correlated in our minds with the etymon of the corresponding word. At the second stage, the internal form of the word is formed - the semantic center of the concept-image. It becomes one of the features of the etymological content of the concept.

The third stage is the metonymic concentration of the image, which in turn stimulates the formation of the symbolic meaning of the word. At the fourth stage, the attitude to the myth - the action of the symbol in the cultural paradigm - appears. At this stage, a deeper semantics of the word is formed than its direct meaning.

Thus, a concept is, on the one hand, the starting point for generating the meaning of a linguistic sign, and on the other hand, the final stage of the word's semantic saturation. In language, a concept is, firstly, verbalized, since it receives its name, and secondly, represented by different levels of language.

1.4. The role of time and space in shaping out political discourses

The entwining of the concepts of time and space with political discourse is a profound and enduring facet of our collective engagement with political issues. These fundamental concepts serve as integral components in the construction of our political realities, influencing the lenses through which we perceive, understand, and ultimately participate in the political arena. Far from being abstract or neutral, time and space emerge

as dynamic tools wielded strategically by political actors, shaping narratives, framing issues, and molding the contours of public opinion.

Within the intricate tapestry of political communication, the strategic deployment of temporal and spatial concepts is a deliberate and calculated endeavor. Political actors harness the malleability of time to emphasize or downplay the urgency of specific issues, molding public perception to align with their agenda. Whether invoking historical precedents to establish a narrative of continuity or emphasizing the immediacy of a crisis to prompt swift action, the manipulation of time becomes a potent instrument in the arsenal of political rhetoric (Gaeva, 2022).

Similarly, the utilization of spatial concepts in political discourse extends beyond mere geographical references. Space becomes a metaphorical canvas upon which political actors paint narratives, construct arguments, and delineate ideological boundaries. The demarcation of physical or metaphorical boundaries defines the contours of political landscapes, reinforcing notions of inclusion and exclusion, identity, and belonging. Spatial rhetoric becomes a mechanism through which political actors mold the collective imagination, shaping our understanding of who belongs and who is marginalized within the societal framework.

The nexus of time, space, and political discourse invites a nuanced exploration of the intricate ways in which language, symbolism, and imagery converge to influence public perception. Moreover, the recognition of the intentional and strategic use of these concepts underscores the importance of critical analysis in deciphering political messages and narratives. As citizens, being cognizant of the temporal and spatial dimensions embedded in political discourse empowers us to engage more critically with the narratives presented, fostering a more informed and discerning electorate.

Time stands as a pivotal force in the intricate construction of narratives that surround political issues, exerting a profound influence on the way we perceive and engage with the complexities of the political landscape. The strategic use of temporal framing by political actors is a nuanced endeavor that transcends the mere measurement of chronological intervals; it serves as a powerful tool for shaping public discourse and mobilizing collective action. In this realm, phrases such as "we must act now" or "time is

running out" are not merely linguistic constructs but deliberate instruments aimed at instilling a heightened sense of urgency, compelling individuals to rally behind proposed solutions (Glinka, 2015).

Temporal framing within political discourse is a dynamic process that involves the intentional manipulation of time perceptions to serve specific rhetorical purposes. By emphasizing the immediacy or time-sensitive nature of an issue, political actors seek to mobilize public sentiment and galvanize support for their proposed courses of action. This strategic use of time extends beyond a straightforward chronological lens; it is a means of constructing a narrative that resonates emotionally and prompts a visceral response from the public.

Furthermore, the impact of temporal framing extends beyond individual issues to shape the broader narrative arcs within political landscapes. Political agendas often pivot on the portrayal of crises or pivotal moments that demand immediate attention and decisive action. Through skillful temporal framing, political actors weave a sense of narrative urgency, guiding public perception and influencing policy priorities. This intentional shaping of temporal narratives contributes to the overall framing of political realities, underscoring the interconnectedness between the manipulation of time and the construction of broader socio-political narratives.

As citizens navigating the complex web of political discourse, it is imperative to cultivate a critical awareness of temporal framing. Recognizing the intentional use of time-related language allows for a more discerning analysis of political messages, fostering an informed electorate capable of engaging in nuanced discussions about the urgency, importance, and proposed solutions surrounding political issues. Ultimately, understanding the role of time in political narratives empowers individuals to navigate the complexities of the political landscape with a heightened awareness of the rhetorical strategies at play.

In summary, the strategic use of temporal framing within political discourse is a multifaceted and deliberate endeavor. As a dynamic force, time serves not only as a marker of chronological progression but as a potent tool for shaping narratives, influencing public perception, and mobilizing collective action. Acknowledging the intentional manipulation of time within political communication enhances our ability to

critically engage with the narratives that shape our understanding of political issues and, in turn, contribute to a more informed and participatory democratic discourse.

Nostalgia, the evocation of memories from the past, is another powerful framing tool. By appealing to shared experiences and positive emotions, political actors can connect their message to a sense of longing and desire for a perceived golden age. This strategy is often used to promote traditional values or advocate for a return to a specific historical period (Glushchenko, 2012).

Fear, a potent motivator, can also be harnessed through temporal framing. Political actors may employ language that evokes anxiety or fear to encourage support for their proposed policies, particularly when addressing issues related to security, crime, or public health. However, it is crucial to exercise caution when evaluating fear-based appeals, as they can be manipulative and misleading.

The physical spaces in which political discourse unfolds are not merely neutral backdrops; they are carefully constructed and utilized to convey messages about power, authority, and legitimacy. The design and arrangement of these spaces can significantly impact how political actors and the public perceive and interact with political discourse.

Political buildings, such as parliaments and courthouses, often reflect the principles of the political system. In democracies, these buildings are often designed to be open and accessible, symbolizing transparency and accountability. Conversely, political buildings in authoritarian regimes may be designed to be imposing and intimidating, projecting an image of power and control.

The arrangement of physical space within political settings also conveys messages about power hierarchy. Seating arrangements at political meetings can signal who holds positions of authority, while the use of barriers or security checkpoints can create a sense of distance between political leaders and the public.

The combined use of time and space in political discourse can amplify the impact of framing strategies. Political leaders may deliver speeches emphasizing the urgency of an issue while simultaneously standing in a historically significant location, such as a battlefield or a monument, to evoke a sense of the past and connect their message to a broader narrative (Gnezdilova, 2007).

By effectively utilizing time and space, political actors can shape public perception, influence political discourse, and ultimately, sway public opinion in their favor.

It is essential to approach the use of time and space in political discourse with a critical lens. While these concepts can be powerful tools for framing arguments and shaping perceptions, they can also be misused to manipulate or mislead the public.

Political actors may exploit time to create a false sense of urgency or exaggerate the importance of a particular issue. Similarly, they may use physical space to create an atmosphere of exclusion or intimidation, discouraging dissent and reinforcing their position of authority.

By understanding how time and space are employed in political discourse, we can better evaluate the information presented to us and make more informed decisions about the political process. Critically examining the use of these concepts empowers us to engage with political discourse in a more discerning and thoughtful manner (Glinka, 2015).

Time and space are not neutral concepts in political discourse. They are used by political actors to frame issues, construct arguments, and influence public opinion. By understanding how time and space are used, we can better understand the political process and make more informed decisions.

Conclusion to the first chapter

Based on the above theoretical analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn.

The cognitive-discourse approach to the study of language phenomena is one of the most relevant and promising approaches to language learning, though it necessitates further development and refinement. This approach integrates cognitive and discourse analyses to provide a holistic understanding of language use. From the point of view of the cognitive discourse approach, discourse is a complex cognitive formation; it is a sequence of statements made within certain historical and social boundaries, specially organized and thematically focused. The reception of these statements can influence a person's subjective

experience, internal representation of the world, beliefs, and behavior. This highlights the interconnectedness of language, thought, and social context.

The main specificity of this approach is that the speech activity of an individual is considered in an inseparable connection with cognitive activity. It posits that linguistic phenomena can be adequately understood only in the context of a certain discourse, where discourse is seen as both a product and a process of cognitive activity. This perspective emphasizes the role of language in shaping and reflecting cognitive processes, making it a valuable tool for analyzing how people construct meaning and communicate within specific contexts.

There are different approaches to defining the structure of concepts, but a common feature across these approaches is the multilayered nature of concepts. Concepts are understood to encompass complex information about a phenomenon or object, including public interpretations and attitudes towards it. This information is layered, reflecting both individual and collective understandings. Most often, a concept is modeled in the form of a logical and graphical diagram, illustrating its various components and their interrelations.

From the point of view of the cognitive discourse approach, the English political discourse is a capacious, combined, open discourse containing certain gaps that require further study and development. This discourse is dynamic and evolving, shaped by historical and social contexts. Based on the logic of this study, the English discourse is of scientific interest in terms of identifying concepts that, given the changing nature of this discourse, objectify it at this stage. This means studying how certain concepts are articulated and understood in this discourse and how they influence its overall structure and meaning.

That is why the next tasks of our study will be related to a detailed analysis and description of the concepts of "Space" and "Time" on the basis of the material of English and British political discourse. This will involve examining how these concepts are represented in political language, how they are used to construct political narratives, and how they reflect broader cognitive and social patterns. By focusing on these concepts

within the specific context of political discourse, we aim to uncover the underlying cognitive structures and processes that shape political communication and influence public perception and behavior.

CHAPTER 2. METHODS OF STUDYING THE CONCEPTS OF "SPACE" AND "TIME" IN ENGLISH AND BRITISH POLITICAL DISCOURSE

Currently, the most relevant methods of studying linguistic and cultural concepts are conceptual analysis, analysis of definitional values, etymological analysis, the method of studying concepts through the lexical-grammatical field of the lexeme that represents it, associative experiment, cognitive-semantic, and comparative analysis of concepts.

Conceptual analysis involves the modeling and description of concepts, which has been covered in the scientific research of L. Lysychenko, N. Meh, T. Radzievska, O. Selivanova, I. Chernyshenko, G. Yavorska, and others.

The purpose of conceptual analysis is to identify the paradigm of culturally significant concepts and describe their conceptual sphere (Selivanova, 2008). The meanings conveyed by individual words, grammatical categories or texts are studied. Conceptual analysis covers a large corpus of contexts of word use in a particular discourse. This approach allows the researcher not only to describe the concept, but also to structure it by identifying a set of the most characteristic features.

Other scholars described the methodology of conceptual analysis based on the structural features of the concept. According to the scientist, the dictionary meanings of a particular lexeme form the core of the concept, they provide an opportunity to reveal the content of the concept, to identify the peculiarities of its linguistic expression. The periphery is seen as subjective experience, various pragmatic components of the lexeme, connotations and associations.

At present, there are four types of conceptual analysis, among which the one relevant to our study is the type that is applied to all types of linguistic units identified in a particular discourse (in our case, in American and British political discourse).

The stages of our analysis will be:

1) determination of the preferential situation to which the concept belongs;

2) studying the dictionary definitions of the concept;

3) identifying conceptually related vocabulary in English and British political discourse;

4) determination of associative relations of lexical units denoting the concept.

5) the stage of concept modeling, which will allow to describe the concept as an integral mental unit.

The latter includes the field organization of the identified cognitive features that constitute the core, near, far and extreme periphery of the concept, and the representation of the concept content in the form of a field structure.

The analysis of definitions is a rather productive and necessary method for determining the structure of a concept. The use of definitions makes it possible to correlate the meaning of certain lexical items. Dictionary definitions can belong to different semasiological subclasses and semantic categories.

Dictionary entries describing the semantic structure of a concept can be of the same type or different types. They depend on the part of speech and lexical and grammatical category under consideration.

Thus, the analysis of dictionary definitions is a fairly reliable source of concept description.

An association experiment is also one of the most productive methods of concept research. It is primarily used to analyze the linguistic form that an association takes. There are several types of it, but in our study, we will use the so-called free one, which does not imply any restrictions during the association. It is the simplest, and at the same time the most commonly used in concept research.

In building the nominal field of a concept, there is a possibility to choose one of two ways. It seems likely to focus on identifying only direct nominations of the concept - the keyword and its synonyms. This will lead to the construction of the core of the nominal field, the establishment of a representative keyword that objectifies the concept. A

keyword is a lexical unit defined by the researcher that most fully nominates the concept under study. The most commonly used name is chosen as such a word.

The core of the nominative field is established through the synonymous expansion of the keyword, as well as through the analysis of contexts in which the studied concept is nominated. We extract from the texts the nominations of the species varieties of the concept denotation and individual features of the concept. Then we analyze the compatibility of lexemes that objectify the concept in the articles.

When defining the near periphery, it should be taken into account that its main features are: lower frequency compared to the core, stylistic neutrality, no restrictions on usage, minimal dependence on the context.

The far periphery includes linguistic units with low frequency, both unambiguous and polysementical. Among polysemantical words there are those in which the communicative meaning is not the main one.

The presented sequence of actions and the application of the above-mentioned research methods will allow us to build a graphical and structural model of the concepts of "Space" and "Time", and will reveal the peculiarities of their verbalisation in American and British political discourse.

Conclusions to the second chapter

Thus, this study will analyze the concepts of "Time" and "Space" from the point of view of the ethnocentric approach. We take into account the fact that within the American and British discourse, the studied concepts should be described by linguistic means that are specific to a given linguistic culture, since they express a certain picture of the world inherent in the native speakers. This is because every language captures and reflects the worldview of its speakers, embedding within its structure and usage the unique perspectives and cultural nuances of its linguistic community. When comparing the world images of different peoples, completely different conceptual structures are revealed: in other words, the same concepts have their differences in different linguistic cultures.

Among the numerous structural types of concepts, we will consider only such a type of concept that can be divided into layers or groups of linguistic units that can be involved in the near and far periphery. This layered approach allows us to identify and analyze the various levels of importance and frequency of usage of different linguistic elements associated with each concept. The core of the concept will contain the most used lexical units, which are the most central and commonly recognized terms that define the concept. These core elements form the nucleus around which other related terms and expressions revolve.

To describe the concepts "Time" and "Space", we will take into account all grammatical forms, not just nominal units. This means that our analysis will encompass a broad range of linguistic expressions, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, as well as other grammatical constructions that contribute to the full linguistic representation of these concepts. By considering all grammatical forms, we aim to provide a comprehensive and detailed depiction of how "Time" and "Space" are conceptualized and articulated within the language. This inclusive approach ensures that we capture the dynamic and multifaceted nature of these concepts, reflecting their complexity and richness in everyday language use.

CHAPTER 3. ANALYSIS OF THE VERBALISATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF "SPACE" AND "TIME" IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH POLITICAL DISCOURSE

3.1 The Structure and Peculiarities of Implementation of the Time Concept in American and British Online Newspapers

Time is one of the basic concepts of physics and philosophy and is observable as a sequential change of states of objects and phenomena in the world around us. Its main properties are irreversibility and unlimitedness. Thanks to the existence of a generally accepted timekeeping system based on the data of measuring devices, the idea of time is ordered in the minds of every member of modern society.

The category of time in language and thinking is related to the ways of reflecting the duration, order and direction of events. The complexity of the perception of time has given rise to non-identical systems of perception of the "direction of flow" of time and ways of measuring it in different cultures and at different historical stages. Various linguistic forms will be used as material for analysis in this study - systems of verbal tense forms, adverbs of time, names of cyclical natural phenomena at different stages of historical development of society, time models, correlation between the expression of temporal and spatial ideas, culturally determined and linguistic ideas about the direction of time, etc.

In this study, we will follow the methodology described above and analyse those lexical items that are most frequently used in American and British online newspapers.

First of all, we should turn to the dictionary definition of this concept. The English dictionary offers several definitions of time.

1)   the system of those sequential relations that any event has to any other, as past, present, or future; indefinite and continuous duration regarded as that in which events succeed one another; 2) duration regarded as belonging to the present life as distinct from the life to come or from eternity; finite duration; 3) a limited period or interval, as between two successive events: a long time; 4) a particular period considered as distinct from other periods: Youth is the best time of life; 5) a period in the history of the world, or contemporary with the life or activities of a

notable person: in Lincoln's time; 6) the period or era now or previously present: How times have changed; 7) a period considered with reference to its events or prevailing conditions, tendencies, ideas, etc.: a time of war; 8) a prescribed or allotted period, such as the span of one's life, the term allowed for payment of a debt, etc.: Loans can be made for a maximum time of 10 years;

As we can see, time is defined as a certain part of a period; a specific moment, age, season, time for work, hours, period, cycle; a virtual concept that determines the order of occurrence and course of events; each of the broad phases of evolution.

It should be noted that in the British and American political discourse, according to our observations and analysis, the core of the concept of "Time" is made up of the following linguistic units: *"during" (під час/протягом); "as soon as" (щойно/як тільки); "before" (перед); "now" (зараз); "every day" (щодня); "while" (у той час як); "all this time" (весь цей час); "after" (після); "recently" (нещодавно); "shortly" (невдовзі); "meantime" (тим часом).*

Let us confirm this conclusion with examples:

1. "During" (під час/протягом):

"During the visit, the PM told Zelensky: "Putin might think that he can outlast us but he is wrong. We stand with you today, tomorrow and for as long as it takes. Waver now and we embolden not just Putin, but his allies in North Korea, Iran and elsewhere. That's why the United Kingdom and the free world will continue to stand with Ukraine, as we have since the very beginning of this war".

«Під час візиту прем'єр-міністр сказав Зеленському: "Путін може думати, що він може пережити нас, але він помиляється. Ми стоїмо з вами сьогодні, завтра і стільки, скільки буде потрібно. Похитнеться зараз - і ми підбадьоримо не лише Путіна, але і його союзників у Північній Кореї, Ірані та інших країнах. Ось чому Сполучене Королівство і вільний світ продовжуватимуть підтримувати

Україну, як ми робили це з самого початку цієї війни». (The Mirror. Russia calls Rishi Sunak's meeting with Volodymyr Zelensky 'disastrous' amid bomb warning, 2024)

2. "As soon as" (щойно/як тільки):

"President Biden said in a statement he would sign the bill into law <u>as soon as</u> it crosses his desk on Wednesday, and send aid to Ukraine this week".

«Президент Байден заявив у своїй заяві, що підпише законопроект, <u>щойно</u> він потрапить до нього на стіл у середу, і направить допомогу Україні вже цього тижня». (The Washington Post. Senate passes Ukraine, 2024)

3. "Before" (перед):

"Yet the aid passed. Congress appropriated $13 billion <u>before</u> the attack on Pearl Harbor".

«Але допомога не надійшла. Конгрес виділив 13 мільярдів доларів <u>перед</u> нападом на Перл-Харбор». (The New York Times. Ukraine Aid in the Light of History, 2024)

4. "Now" (зараз):

"<u>Now</u>, just six months after his unlikely elevation to speaker of the House, Mike Johnson (R-La.) has pushed through a $60 billion effort to bolster Ukraine's arsenal, along with funding for Israel and the Indo-Pacific".

«<u>Зараз</u>, всього через шість місяців після свого малоймовірного призначення спікером Палати представників, Майк Джонсон (республіканець, штат Лос-Анджелес) проштовхнув виділення 60 мільярдів доларів на зміцнення арсеналу України, а також фінансування Ізраїлю та Індо-Тихоокеанського регіону». (The Washington Post. The evolution of Mike Johnson on Ukraine, 2024)

5. "While" (у той час як):

"<u>While</u> Moldova, under European Union-aligned President Maia Sandu, struggles to fight off Russian meddling and build ties with the West, it knows that its survival as a democracy is contingent on Ukraine's survival, the foreign minister told me".

«<u>У той час як</u> Молдова під керівництвом президента Майї Санду, орієнтованої на Європейський Союз, намагається боротися з російським втручанням і налагоджувати зв'язки із Заходом, вона знає, що її виживання як демократії залежить від виживання України, - сказав мені міністр закордонних справ». (The Washington Post. If Ukraine falls to Russia, Moldova knows it's next, 2024)

6. "All this time" (весь цей час):

"<u>All this time</u>, Ukraine's soldiers were literally running out of bullets".

«<u>Весь цей час</u> в українських солдатів буквально закінчувалися набої». (The Washington Post. Aid to Ukraine seemed dead, 2024)

7. "For a while" (на деякий час):

"Like many observers, I'm simultaneously relieved, ashamed, angry and worried by what has happened. I'm relieved that a nation under siege will probably — probably — get aid in time to survive, at least <u>for a while</u>, something that was increasingly in doubt given overwhelming Russian artillery superiority".

«Як і багато спостерігачів, я одночасно відчуваю полегшення, сором, злість і занепокоєння від того, що сталося. Я відчуваю полегшення від того, що країна, яка перебуває в облозі, ймовірно - можливо - вчасно отримає допомогу, щоб вижити, принаймні <u>на деякий час</u>, що ставало все більш сумнівним з огляду на переважну перевагу російської артилерії». (The New York Times. Ukraine Aid in the Light of History, 2024)

8. "After" (після):

"<u>After</u> Russia invaded in February 2022, troops advanced quickly toward Chernihiv, just 50 miles from the Russian border".

«Після вторгнення Росії в лютому 2022 року війська швидко просунулися в напрямку Чернігова, всього за 50 миль від російського кордону». (The Washington Post. A Ukraine-born congresswoman voted no on aid, 2024)

9. "Recently" (нещодавно):

"A rocket recently smashed into the house of her mother's friend. Rather than flee, the friend moved in with her mother, and they have no plans to leave".

«Нещодавно ракета влучила в будинок подруги її матері. Замість того, щоб тікати, подруга переїхала до її матері, і вони не планують виїжджати». (The Washington Post. Senate passes Ukraine, 2024)

10. "Shortly" (невдовзі):

"Shortly after approving the funding on Wednesday, Mr. Biden said that the weapons shipments would begin in "a few hours".

«Невдовзі після затвердження фінансування в середу пан Байден заявив, що постачання зброї розпочнеться за "кілька годин». (The New York Times. Biden Praises Aid Package for Ukraine and Israel, 2024)

11. "Meantime" (тим часом):

"With the worst war in Europe for 80 years. NATO is the body that gives certainty and stability and will bring peace. But in the meantime, give those Ukrainians what they need".

«З найгіршою війною в Європі за останні 80 років. НАТО - це організація, яка дає впевненість і стабільність і принесе мир. Але тим часом дайте українцям те, що їм потрібно». (The Mirror. NATO warplanes scrambled, 2024)

The near periphery is made up of less frequent means of expressing the Time concentration, which can be summarised in the following layers:

1. "When" (коли):

"<u>When</u> the House passed a $40 billion emergency funding bill for Ukraine in May 2022, support for Ukraine was largely still a bipartisan issue".

«<u>Коли</u> у травні 2022 року Палата представників ухвалила законопроект про екстрене фінансування України на суму 40 мільярдів доларів, підтримка України все ще залишалася питанням двопартійності». (The Washington Post. The evolution of Mike Johnson on Ukraine, 2024)

2. "Time of the day" (час доби; late last night):

"Lawmakers approved a giant new tranche of support for Ukraine <u>late last night</u> after a tortured passage through the U.S. Congress, where it was nearly derailed by right-wing resistance in the House".

«<u>Вчора пізно ввечері</u> законодавці схвалили новий гігантський транш на підтримку України після важкого проходження через Конгрес США, де його ледь не зірвав опір правих сил у Палаті представників». (The New York Times. Is $60 Billion Enough to Save Ukraine, 2024)

3. "Yesterday/ tomorrow/ today" (вчора/завтра/сьогодні):

""We need this money yesterday, not tomorrow, not today," Denys Shmyhal said".

««Ці гроші потрібні нам вчора, а не завтра, не сьогодні», - сказав Денис Шмигаль». (The Mirror. Chilling World War 3 warning from Ukraine ahead of Congress aid vote, 2024)

""Today the Senate sends a unified message to the entire world," Majority Leader Charles E. Schumer (D-N.Y.) said on the floor on Tuesday".

««Сьогодні Сенат надсилає єдине послання всьому світу», - заявив лідер більшості Чарльз Шумер (D-N.Y.), виступаючи на засіданні у вівторок». (The Washington Post. Senate passes Ukraine, 2024)

4. "Sometimes" (іноді):

"That they have <u>sometimes</u> dithered in delivering this support would make things worse, not better: further confirmation, among sceptics of liberal polities, that democracies lack what it takes to stand up for their interests".

«Те, що вони <u>іноді</u> зволікали з наданням цієї підтримки, лише погіршило б ситуацію, а не покращило: ще одне підтвердження серед скептиків ліберальної політики, що демократії не мають того, що потрібно для того, щоб відстоювати свої інтереси». (The Economist. What happens if Ukraine loses, 2024)

5. "Over time" (з часом):

"They also hope, <u>over time</u>, to undermine Russia's ability to wage war, since refined oil products such as gasoline, diesel and jet fuel are essential for keeping any large army moving".

«Вони також сподіваються <u>з часом</u> підірвати здатність Росії вести війну, оскільки нафтопродукти, такі як бензин, дизельне і авіаційне паливо, необхідні для підтримки руху будь-якої великої армії». (The New York Times. Russia Bombs Power Plants and Ukraine Targets Refineries in Dueling Attacks, 2024)

6. "Minutes" (хвилини):

""This is the third betrayal by Mike Johnson," she fumed on the House steps <u>minutes</u> after the vote on Saturday, citing the government funding bills and legislation he advanced to renew an expiring warrantless surveillance law as his first two transgressions".

««Це вже третя зрада Майка Джонсона», - вигукнула вона на сходах Палати представників через кілька <u>хвилин</u> після голосування в суботу, назвавши першими двома його порушеннями законопроекти про державне фінансування і законодавство, яке він просунув для продовження терміну дії закону про стеження без ордерів». (The New York Times. How Mike Johnson Got to 'Yes' on Aid to Ukraine, 2024)

The further periphery of the concept of "Time" is represented by the following layers, which are limited in use in American and British online newspapers:

1.   "At the end of the day" (врешті-решт):

"So, the global, the global system of security will be destroyed... and all the world will need to find... a new system of security. Or, there will be many conflicts, many such kinds of wars, and <u>at the end of the day</u>, it could lead to the Third World War".

«Отже, глобальна, світова система безпеки буде зруйнована... і весь світ повинен буде знайти... нову систему безпеки. Або ж буде багато конфліктів, багато подібних війн, і <u>врешті-решт</u> це може призвести до Третьої світової війни». (The Mirror. Chilling World War 3 warning from Ukraine ahead of Congress aid vote, 2024)

2.   "Next" (наступний):

"<u>The next day</u>, shelling of the Russian border city of Belgorod killed more than two dozen people".

«<u>Наступного дня</u> в результаті обстрілу російського прикордонного міста Бєлгород загинуло більше двох десятків людей». (The Mirror. Putin accidentally blitzes Russian village, 2024)

3.   "So far" (поки що):

"<u>So far</u>, Ukraine is ignoring American advice to call off the strikes. "Detective", an intelligence officer responsible for part of the programme, says he has not received instructions to dial down operations".

«<u>Поки що</u> Україна ігнорує американські поради щодо припинення ударів. «Детектив», офіцер розвідки, відповідальний за частину програми, каже, що не отримував інструкцій щодо згортання операцій». (The Economist. Ukraine is ignoring US warnings to end drone operations inside Russia, 2024)

4.   "Days of the week" (дні тижня):

"According to a US official and three individuals who are familiar with the discussions, the new weapon is expected to be deployed on the Ukrainian battlefield as early as this <u>Wednesday</u>".

«За словами американського чиновника і трьох осіб, знайомих з ходом переговорів, очікується, що нова зброя буде розгорнута на полі бою в Україні вже в цю <u>середу</u>». (The Mirror. US to send new longer-range bomb to Ukraine as soon as Wednesday, 2024)

The extreme periphery is made up of lexical items that are the least used and can be involved in other concepts:

1. "Shortly" (невдовзі):

"<u>Shortly</u> after approving the funding on Wednesday, Mr. Biden said that the weapons shipments would begin in "a few hours".

«<u>Невдовзі</u> після затвердження фінансування в середу пан Байден заявив, що постачання зброї розпочнеться за «кілька годин»». (The New York Times. Biden Praises Aid Package for Ukraine and Israel as a 'Good Day for World Peace', 2024)

2. "Decade" (десятиліття):

"The population will shrink by a tenth or so in the next two <u>decades</u>. And as the 71-year-old Mr Putin ages, a succession struggle will loom. It is always hard to predict when a tyrant will fall. However, a prudent working assumption is that Mr Putin will be in power for years".

«Протягом наступних двох <u>десятиліть</u> населення скоротиться приблизно на десяту частину. І в міру того, як 71-річний пан Путін старішатиме, назріватиме боротьба за спадкоємність. Завжди важко передбачити, коли впаде тиран. Однак, розумне робоче припущення полягає в тому, що пан Путін буде при владі ще багато років». (The Economist. Rogue Russia threatens the world, not just Ukraine, 2024)

3. "Long-term/short-term" (довгостроковий/короткостроковий):

"The Royal Navy said: "The ships, however, will form a critical capability for Ukraine in the future defence of its coastline as the UK looks to support <u>the longer-term</u> capabilities of the Ukrainian Navy, while they look to protect commercial shipping by detecting and disabling sea mines".

«Про це заявили у Королівських ВМС: "Кораблі, однак, сформують критично важливу здатність для України в майбутньому захищати своє узбережжя, оскільки Велика Британія прагне підтримати <u>довгострокові</u> можливості ВМС України, в той час як вони прагнуть захистити комерційне судноплавство, виявляючи і знешкоджуючи морські міни». (The Mirror. Former Royal Navy warships given to Ukraine seen in UK waters as they prepare for operation, 2024)

4. "For a while" (деякий час):

"<u>For a while</u> yet, too many missiles will get through, and too many Russian warplanes will fly too freely in Ukrainian skies, ready to support ground forces that are expected to make a big push next month".

«Ще <u>деякий час</u> надто багато ракет пролітатимуть, і надто багато російських військових літаків будуть вільно літати в українському небі, готові підтримати наземні війська, які, як очікується, зроблять великий наступ наступного місяця». (The Economist. Finally, America's Congress does right by Ukraine. 2024)

5. "In a matter of moments" (за лічені миті):

"In a matter of moments, Johnson became second in line to the presidency. The day after he was elected speaker in October, he met with Biden and the three House national security panel chairs — Reps".

«За лічені миті Джонсон став другим у черзі на посаду президента. Наступного дня після обрання спікером у жовтні він зустрівся з Байденом і трьома головами комітету з національної безпеки Палати представників —

республіканцями». (The Washington Post. The evolution of Mike Johnson on Ukraine, 2024)

6. "Darkest hour" (найгірші часи):

"Even more strikingly, support for Lend-Lease (triangles pointing up in the chart below) was closely correlated with economic ideology (Dimension 1). Almost all liberals favored supporting Britain in its <u>darkest hour;</u> many conservatives didn't".

«Ще більш вражаючим є те, що підтримка ленд-лізу (трикутники, спрямовані вгору на графіку нижче) була тісно пов'язана з економічною ідеологією (Вимір 1). Майже всі ліберали виступали за підтримку Британії в її <u>найгірші часи;</u> багато консерваторів цього не робили». (The New York Times. Ukraine Aid in the Light of History, 2024)

7. "Rush hour" (година пік):

"But after Spartz voted against a \$61 billion aid package for Ukraine last week, that pride for some turned to anger and a sense of betrayal — feelings made more raw because her "no" vote came days after Chernihiv was bombed during morning <u>rush hour,</u> killing 18 people".

«Але після того, як минулого тижня Спартц проголосувала проти пакету допомоги Україні на суму 61 мільярд доларів, ця гордість для декого перетворилася на гнів і відчуття зради - почуття, які стали ще більш гострими через те, що її голос "проти" пролунав через кілька днів після того, як у Чернігові в ранкову <u>годину пік</u> стався вибух, в результаті якого загинули 18 людей». (The Washington Post. A Ukraine-born congresswoman voted no on aid, 2024)

The analysis of individual lexical groups related to the perception of time allows us to distinguish three strategies in understanding time recorded in American and British online newspapers. The first strategy is related to "orientation" in time at the everyday level, when it is not the general idea of the passage of time that is important, but the

temporal correlation of everyday activities typical for different cyclic time periods, i.e., time is presented as a sequence of similar events that repeat.

The second anthropocentric strategy of understanding time can also be called "worldview", since its emergence is directly related to the way of life and the way of economic activity of the community. While the division of the day into dark and light parts and the years into seasons is important for different cultures due to the objectivity of cyclical changes in the environment, the specific features of the community's economic activity determine the way representatives of a particular culture view this environment. The same applies to the perception of time. A person feels part of the "flow of time" and even competes with it in speed, and movement towards the future is visualised in spatial movement as forward movement.

In the third strategy, time is treated as an absolute process, free from the influence of human factors. According to this conception, time exists independently of any individual or collective actions. Events in this context are perceived as a sequence, where each event is distinguished as prior to the events that come later, and all of them have a direction towards a certain end point. This approach is not dependent on individual judgements or interpretations, but rather allows time to be seen as a constant flow that determines the sequence of events in the universe.

3.2. Field structure of the verbalisation of the concept "Space" in American and British online newspapers

The world's geographical orientation is usually carried out using the geocentric approach, which is based on the determination of the cardinal points relative to the sun. This method of orientation has its roots in historical beliefs and practices. For example, in American culture, the east is considered "forward" because the sun rises on that side, while the west means "backward" because the sun sets there. In addition, in the US, as well as in the UK, there is a tradition of using specific terms to indicate the direction of the wind and the weather conditions associated with it. These terms may be of American origin or

borrowed from other cultures. Importantly, these terms are used independently to indicate direction, not as part of the definition of wind itself.

In addition, it is worth noting that the main methods of orientation in space are horizontal and vertical directions. For example, in British culture, horizontal orientation can be based on the use of terms such as "left" and "right", "in front" and "behind", "side", as well as terms indicating distance such as "back" and "the one on the other side". While vertical orientation can be expressed using terms indicating "top", "bottom", "above" and "below". These terms are used to define the location of an object in space and provide a convenient way to orientate oneself in the environment.

According to dictionary definitions, space has the following interpretation:

1)   the unlimited or incalculably great three-dimensional realm or expanse in which all material objects are located and all events occur; 2) the portion or extent of this in a given instance; extent or room in three dimensions; 3) extent or area in two dimensions; a particular extent of surface;

As you can see, space is used to refer to the infinite space, the cosmos, the space in which all beings are located; the unlimited space in which all celestial bodies are located.

Having analysed the lexical items referring to space in American and British online newspapers, it should be concluded that the core of the concept "Space" is represented by the following lexical items and layers: *"around" (навколо); "among" (посеред); "verbs of movement and displacement" ("extending" (розширювати); "underwent" (проходити); "return" (повертатися); "to flow" (надходити); "pushed" (просунути); "migrate" (мігрувати)).*

1.   "Around" (навколо):

"The Girkiy chain, for example, is hard to miss in the capital, with more than 70 coffee shops. Its mint-colored kiosks stand at the foot of centuries-old Orthodox churches and <u>around</u> Kyiv's main squares".

«Мережу «Гіркий», наприклад, важко не помітити в столиці, адже вона налічує понад 70 кав'ярень. Її кіоски м'ятного кольору стоять біля підніжжя багатовікових православних храмів і <u>навколо</u> головних площ Києва». (The New York Times. War or No War, Ukrainians Aren't Giving Up Their Coffee, 2024)

2. "Among" (посеред):

"On Capitol Hill, even <u>among</u> Republicans, Spartz is known to be erratic".

«На Капітолійському пагорбі, навіть <u>посеред</u> республіканців, Спартц відома своєю непостійністю». (The Washington Post. A Ukraine-born congresswoman voted no on aid, 2024)

3. "Verbs of movement and displacement" ("extending" (розширювати); "underwent" (проходити); "return" (повертатися); "to flow" (надходити); "pushed" (просунути); "migrate" (мігрувати)):

"Even drawing an armistice line might not be so straightforward. The Kremlin in September 2022 declared that it was annexing four southern and eastern Ukrainian provinces, including the Donbas region but <u>extending</u> well beyond it".

«Навіть провести лінію перемир'я може бути не так просто. У вересні 2022 року Кремль оголосив, що анексує чотири південні та східні області України, включно з Донбасом, але <u>розширюється</u> далеко за його межі». (The Washington Post. Inside Donald Trump's secret, long-shot plan to end the war in Ukraine, 2024)

"The infantryman, who asked to be identified only by his call sign, Smiley, returned to duty willingly. But it was only when he <u>underwent</u> intensive combat training in the weeks after that the depth and range of his injuries, both psychological and physical, began to surface".

«Піхотинець, який просив називати його лише за позивним "Смайлик", охоче повернувся на службу. Але лише після того, як він <u>пройшов</u> інтенсивну бойову підготовку впродовж кількох тижнів, глибина та спектр його травм, як психологічних, так і фізичних, почали випливати на поверхню». (The New York

Times. Many Ukrainian Prisoners of War Show Signs of Trauma and Sexual Violence, 2024)

"As they <u>return</u> with physical and psychological wounds stemming from torture by their Russian captors, soldiers are being sent back to active duty — often without adequate treatment".

«<u>Повертаючись</u> з фізичними та психологічними ранами, отриманими внаслідок катувань російськими полоненими, солдати повертаються на військову службу - часто без належного лікування». (The New York Times. Many Ukrainian Prisoners of War Show Signs of Trauma and Sexual Violence, 2024)

"President Biden said on Wednesday that weapons would begin <u>to flow</u> to Ukraine "within hours" as he signed a $95.3 billion package of aid to Ukraine, Israel and Taiwan, reaffirming U.S. support for Kyiv after months of congressional gridlock put the centerpiece of the White House's foreign policy in jeopardy".

«Президент Байден заявив у середу, що зброя почне <u>надходити</u> в Україну «протягом декількох годин», підписавши пакет допомоги Україні, Ізраїлю і Тайваню на суму 95,3 мільярда доларів, підтвердивши підтримку Києва з боку США після того, як багатомісячна безвихідь у Конгресі поставила під загрозу основний напрямок зовнішньої політики Білого дому». (The New York Times. Biden Praises Aid Package for Ukraine and Israel as a 'Good Day for World Peace', 2024)

"Spartz not only joined in blocking the aid bill but <u>pushed</u> amendments to reduce the package and limit other help to Ukraine".

«Спартц не лише долучилася до блокування законопроекту про допомогу, але й <u>просунула</u> поправки, які скорочують пакет допомоги та обмежують іншу допомогу Україні». (The Washington Post. A Ukraine-born congresswoman voted no on aid, 2024)

"His company helped pay for her college education in Kyiv and in 2000, she <u>immigrated</u> after meeting her husband, Jason. They settled in Indiana, his home state, and had two daughters".

«Його компанія допомогла оплатити її навчання в коледжі в Києві, а в 2000 році вона <u>іммігрувала</u>, познайомившись зі своїм чоловіком Джейсоном. Вони оселилися в Індіані, його рідному штаті, і народили двох доньок». (The Washington Post. A Ukraine-born congresswoman voted no on aid. Her hometown feels betrayed, 2024)

The near periphery of the concept, according to our analysis, is represented by the following layers:

1.   "Inside, in" (всередині, в):

"The vote <u>in</u> Mariupol could be written off as a farce, were it not for everything that went before it. The second day of voting came exactly two years after Russian planes dropped bombs on the city's main theatre while a large number of children were taking shelter <u>inside</u>, killing hundreds of them".

«Голосування <u>в</u> Маріуполі можна було б списати на фарс, якби не все, що передувало йому. Другий день голосування припав рівно на два роки після того, як російські літаки скинули бомби на головний театр міста, в той час як <u>всередині</u> ховалася велика кількість дітей, сотні з яких загинули». (The Economist. In occupied Mariupol, Russian invaders hold a sham election, 2024)

<u>Inside</u>, lab-coated technicians are busy assembling grey birds under the glow of overhead lights. Young men in t-shirts scuttle about, before packing the drones in boxes for onward delivery. The destination for some of them will be 1,000km away and more—hunting for important targets <u>inside</u> Russia.

«<u>Усередині</u> техніки в лабораторних халатах зайняті складанням сірих птахів під світлом верхніх ліхтарів. Молоді люди у футболках снують навколо, перед тим, як спакувати дрони в коробки для подальшої доставки. Деякі з них будуть за 1000 км і більше від місця призначення - полюватимуть на важливі цілі <u>всередині</u> Росії». (The Economist. Ukraine is ignoring US warnings to end drone operations inside Russia, 2024)

2. "Next to" (поруч):

"He was right, but he <u>would not be by her side</u>. A few days after the funeral, in March 2022, he was killed in a Russian missile strike on a Ukrainian military base and buried <u>next to</u> his brother, Vasyl".

«Він мав рацію, але він не був би <u>поруч</u> з нею. Через кілька днів після похорону, у березні 2022 року, він загинув під час російського ракетного удару по українській військовій базі і був похований <u>поруч</u> зі своїм братом Василем». (The New York Times. In Western Ukraine, a Community Wrestles With Patriotism or Survival, 2024)

"A stack of FPVs sit <u>next to</u> other supplies she uses to build the drones, including a soldering iron, copper wire, pliers, a screwdriver, acid and zip ties soldiers use to attach their bombs".

«Стос БПЛА лежить <u>поруч</u> з іншими матеріалами, які вона використовує для створення дронів, включаючи паяльник, мідний дріт, плоскогубці, викрутку, кислоту і стяжки, якими солдати кріплять свої бомби». (The Washington Post. As Ukraine runs low on ammo, civilians build troops DIY drones at home, 2024)

3. "Above" (над):

"As we report, the decision by Trump-supporting Republicans in Congress to block the Biden administration's $61bn military package for Ukraine is having an effect at the front line and <u>above</u> Ukraine's cities".

«Як ми повідомляли, рішення республіканців у Конгресі, які підтримують Трампа, заблокувати військовий пакет адміністрації Байдена на суму 61 мільярд доларів для України, має наслідки на лінії фронту та <u>над</u> українськими містами». (The Economist. Russia is gearing up for a big new push along a long front line, 2024)

4. "Everywhere" (повсюди, скрізь):

Always willing to push the boundaries, Ukrainian baristas have also popularized the "Capuorange" — a double shot of espresso mixed with fresh orange juice — now on sale <u>everywhere</u> in Kyiv.

Завжди готові розширювати межі, українські бариста також популяризували "Капуоранж" - подвійну порцію еспресо, змішану зі свіжим апельсиновим соком, - який тепер продається в Києві <u>повсюдно</u>. (The New York Times. War or No War, Ukrainians Aren't Giving Up Their Coffee, 2024)

The far periphery of the concept, according to our analysis, is characterised as follows:

1.   "Cardinal points" (сторони світу; west, east, north, south):

"Since the fall in February of Avdiivka, a bitterly fought-over coking town in Donetsk province, Russian forces have been pressing hard in <u>eastern</u> Ukraine".

«Після падіння в лютому Авдіївки, коксохімічного міста в Донецькій області, за яке точилися запеклі бої, російські війська чинять жорсткий тиск на <u>сході</u> України». (The Economist. Ukraine is in a race against time to fortify its front line, 2024)

"Russian guns are firing around five times as many shells as Ukraine's are. Fighting has intensified in recent weeks. On February 17th the invaders seized Avdiivka, a town on the <u>eastern</u> front".

«Російські гармати випускають приблизно в п'ять разів більше снарядів, ніж українські. Останніми тижнями бойові дії посилилися. 17 лютого окупанти захопили Авдіївку, місто на <u>східному</u> фронті». (The Economist. Might Russia run out of big guns, 2024)

2.   "Right, left" (праворуч, ліворуч):

"Mr. Biden's critics on <u>the left</u> are angry about his willingness to provide more weapons to Israel, though the legislation also includes $1 billion for humanitarian aid that the president said would be sent quickly to Gaza".

«<u>Ліві</u> критики Байдена розгнівані його готовністю надати Ізраїлю більше зброї, хоча закон також передбачає виділення 1 мільярда доларів на гуманітарну допомогу, яка, за словами президента, буде швидко відправлена в Газу». (The New

York Times. Biden Says Weapons Will Flow to Ukraine Within Hours as He Signs Aid Bill, 2024)

3. "Before, in front of" (перед):

"Students stand <u>in front of</u> a mural of a Ukrainian soldier killed in the war who graduated from Chernihiv's School Number 15.".

«Учні стоять <u>перед</u> муралом загиблого на війні українського солдата, випускника чернігівської школи №15». (The Washington Post. A Ukraine-born congresswoman voted no on aid. Her hometown feels betrayed, 2024)

"She made passionate defenses of her homeland, wore blue and yellow, criticized President Biden for not imposing more sanctions on Russia <u>before</u> the invasion, and pledged to fight for aid".

«Вона палко захищала свою батьківщину, носила синьо-жовті кольори, критикувала президента Байдена за те, що він не наклав більше санкцій на Росію <u>перед</u> вторгненням, і пообіцяла боротися за допомогу». (The Washington Post. A Ukraine-born congresswoman voted no on aid. Her hometown feels betrayed, 2024)

The extreme periphery is represented by lexical items of such strata that are rarely used in American and British online newspapers:

1. "Around a corner" (за рогом):

"<u>Around a corner</u> is the workshop, and the buzz of manufacturing. Inside, lab-coated technicians are busy assembling grey birds under the glow of overhead lights".

«<u>За рогом</u> - майстерня, де панує виробничий гул. Усередині техніки в лабораторному одязі зайняті складанням сірих птахів під світлом верхнього освітлення». (The Economist. Ukraine is ignoring US warnings to end drone operations inside Russia, 2024)

2. "As far as it is possible" (так далеко, як це можливо):

"Although Russia paid a high price in blood and equipment to take Avdiivka—up to 17,000 of its soldiers may have been killed—its forces are pushing <u>as far</u> west of the town <u>as they can</u>, trying to stop Ukraine from forming stronger defensive lines there".

«Хоча Росія заплатила високу ціну кров'ю і технікою за взяття Авдіївки - до 17 000 її солдатів, можливо, загинули - її війська просуваються <u>так далеко</u> на захід від міста, <u>як тільки можуть</u>, намагаючись перешкодити Україні сформувати там більш міцні оборонні рубежі». (The Economist. Ukraine is in a race against time to fortify its front line, 2024)

3. "To the depths" (на глибині):

"There is an alarming possibility that a big new Russian push in the next few months could punch through Ukraine's defences and <u>deep</u> into the country".

«Існує тривожна ймовірність того, що новий потужний наступ Росії протягом наступних кількох місяців може прорвати оборону України і проникнути <u>в глибину</u> країни». (The Economist. Ukraine is in a race against time to fortify its front line, 2024)

It is noteworthy that the lexemes used to denote the concept of "Space" in American and British online newspapers are anthropocentric in nature. English lexemes used to denote the spatial location of objects refer them strictly to one or another part of this space and, conversely, certain lexemes express a generalised idea of any of the parties, i.e. a higher level of abstraction.

It is also worth noting that when describing spatial movement carried out by traditional means, the direction rather than the mode of movement of an object is of greater importance: when used together in a sentence, verbs of direction convey the main information, and verbs of mode of movement in the form of an adverb convey additional information. The verbs of movement do not focus on the ultimate goal of movement, but rather express movement as a process of movement.

3.3. The relationship between the concepts of Time and Space

The intricate relationship between spatial and temporal dimensions within the English language permeates its lexicon, manifesting in multifaceted ways. One of the most conspicuous manifestations is observed in the semantics of common lexemes. Consider words like "*short*" and "*long*." While these terms intuitively denote spatial distances, they also extend their meaning to encompass durations in time. For instance, a "*short meeting*" not only implies brevity in time but also suggests a limited spatial extent within which the meeting occurs.

Similarly, verbs such as "*reach*" and "*achieve*" embody this dual spatial-temporal connotation. When one "reaches" a destination, it implies both traversing a spatial distance and arriving within a specific timeframe. Likewise, to "*achieve*" a task involves not only completing it spatially but also doing so within a certain period.

Moving beyond individual words, phrases like "*along*" and "*throughout*" illustrate how spatial continuity can inherently imply temporal duration.

Moreover, temporal markers embedded within spatial contexts further elucidate this interconnectedness. Terms like "*before*" and "*after*," serve as temporal signposts within spatial narratives. They delineate temporal sequences within spatial descriptions, enriching the narrative with chronological order and context.

However, despite these intertwined nuances, English lexical representations often distinguish spatial and temporal concepts separately. Spatial relations are commonly conveyed through prepositions and locatives, while temporal associations typically rely on adverbs of time or temporal nouns. Adverbs such as "*yesterday*," "*today*," and "*tomorrow*," coupled with temporal nouns like "*day*," "*night*," "*week*," and "*month*," serve to ground events and actions within the temporal dimension.

Moreover, temporal durations and frequencies find expression through phrases like "*every two hours*," "*once a day*," or "*twice a month*," reinforcing the temporal aspect within spatial discourse.

In essence, the English language's capacity to articulate phenomena and events reflects a nuanced interplay between spatial and temporal dimensions. While spatial relations are primarily conveyed through locatives, temporal associations are predominantly expressed through adverbs of time and temporal nouns. This dual approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of both spatial and temporal aspects of language, underscoring the intricate interdependence between space and time in human cognition and communication.

Conclusions to the third chapter

Thus, summarising the above material, the following conclusions should be drawn.

In the American and British political discourse, the concept of "Time" is represented by a core, near, far and extreme peripheries. The core of the concept of "Time" in British and American political discourse is made up of the following linguistic units: *"during" (під час/протягом); "as soon as" (щойно/як тільки); "before" (перед); "now" (зараз); "every day" (щодня); "while" (у той час як); "all this time" (весь цей час); "after" (після); "recently" (нещодавно); "shortly" (невдовзі); "meantime" (тим часом).*

The near periphery is made up of less frequent means of expressing the Time concentration, which can be summarised in the following layers: *"when" (коли); "time of the day" (час доби; late last night); "yesterday/ tomorrow/ today" (вчора/завтра/сьогодні); "sometimes" (іноді); "over time" (з часом); "minutes" (хвилини).*

The further periphery of the concept "Time" is made up of the following lexical groups, which are limited in use: *"at the end of the day" (врешті-решт); "next" (наступний); "so far" (поки що); "days of the week" (дні тижня).*

The extreme periphery is made up of lexical items that are the least used and can be involved in other concepts: *"shortly" (невдовзі); "decade" (десятиліття); "long-term/short-term" (довгостроковий/короткостроковий); "for a while" (деякий час); "in a matter of moments" (за лічені миті); "darkest hour" (найгірші часи); "rush hour" (година пік).*

The concept of "Space" is less pronounced compared to the concept of "Time" in American and British political discourse. The core of the concept is represented by the following linguistic units: *"around" (навколо); "among" (посеред); "verbs of movement and displacement" ("extending" (розширювати); "underwent" (проходити); "return" (повертатися); "to flow" (надходити); "pushed" (просунути); "migrate" (мігрувати)).*

The near periphery of the concept, according to our analysis, is represented by the following layers: *"inside, in" (всередині, в); "next to" (поруч); "above" (над); "everywhere" (повсюди, скрізь).*

The further periphery of the concept "Time" is made up of the following lexical groups, which are limited in use: *"cardinal points" (сторони світу; west, east, north, south); "right, left" (праворуч, ліворуч); "before, in front of" (перед).*

The extreme periphery is represented by lexical items of such strata that are rarely used in American and British online newspapers: *"around a corner" (за рогом); "as far as it is possible" (так далеко, як це можливо); "to the depths" (на глибині).*

The interplay between spatial and temporal dimensions in the English language is evident through the meanings of various lexemes. Lexemes such as "*short*" and "*long*" not only describe spatial lengths but also connote durations in time. Similarly, verbs like "*reach*" and "*achieve*" embody both spatial extension and temporal completion, suggesting the act of achieving something within a specific period or distance. Phrases like "*along*" or "*throughout*" signify spatial continuity while implicitly implying temporal duration.

Moreover, terms like "*before*" and "*after*," illustrate the integration of time and space within English lexicon. These expressions serve as temporal markers within spatial contexts, providing temporal context to spatial narratives.

Additionally, spatial and temporal dimensions intersect in English lexical representations, as demonstrated by adverbs of time and temporal nouns. Adverbs such as "*yesterday*," "*today*," and "*tomorrow*," along with temporal nouns like "*day*," "*night*," "*week*," and "*month*," anchor events and actions within the temporal dimension while enriching spatial descriptions.

In essence, the English language, intertwines spatial and temporal concepts in its lexicon, reflecting a shared cognitive framework among speakers. These lexemes serve as points of intersection between both dimensions, elucidating the common spatial-temporal understanding prevalent in English-speaking societies, which is evidenced in English political discourse.

CONCLUSION

Based on the theoretical analysis of scientific sources and an empirical approach to the study of linguistic phenomena, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1.   It is clarified that the cognitive discourse approach to the study of linguistic phenomena is a complex cognitive and linguistic method of analysis; it is a specially organised and thematically focused sequence of analysis of statements carried out within certain historical and social discourse frameworks, the reception of which can influence the models of a person's subjective experience, his/her internal representation of the world, and beliefs. It is argued that the most important component of discourse is its cognitive nature and ethnic component.

2.   It is found that a concept is a discrete mental formation which is the basic unit of a person's thinking code, has a relatively ordered structure, is the result of cognitive activity of a person and society, transmits complex information about a phenomenon or object, about the interpretation of this information by the public consciousness and the attitude of the public consciousness to this object or phenomenon. A concept has four zones - two main ones (intrazone - a feature of the concept that reflects the personal characteristics of the denotation, extrazone - features that follow from figurative meanings) and two additional ones (quasi-intrazone and quasi-extrazone) related to formal associations that arise as a result of the consonance of the concept name with another word, etc. There are concepts-frames, concepts-scenarios, categorical concepts, concepts represented by layers, etc.

3.   It is proved that there are typical national peculiarities of linguistic expression of the concepts of newspaper political discourse in America and Britain. From the point of view of the cognitive discourse approach, the English political discourse is a capacious, combined discourse of an open type. It is characterised by emotional colouring. Among the most frequent specific features are the following: the use of metaphors, quoting famous world leaders, the use of quotations from literary works or their interpretation, the use of vernacular words, and the active use of the system of hints instead of direct actualisation of semantic units.

4. The cognitive structure of the concepts of "Time" and "Space", which (each separately) have a field representation (core, near periphery, far periphery and extreme periphery), is determined.

The core of the concept of "Time" in English political discourse is made up of such linguistic units as: "during" (під час/протягом); "as soon as" (щойно/як тільки); "before" (перед); "now" (зараз); "every day" (щодня); "while" (у той час як); "all this time" (весь цей час); "after" (після); "recently" (нещодавно); "shortly" (невдовзі); "meantime" (тим часом).

The near periphery is made up of less frequent means of expressing the "Time" concentration, which can be summarised by the following lexical groups: "when" (коли); "time of the day" (час доби; late last night); "yesterday/ tomorrow/ today" (вчора/завтра/сьогодні); "sometimes" (іноді); "over time" (з часом); "minutes" (хвилини).

The further periphery of the concept "Time" is represented by the following lexical groups, which are limited in use in English online newspapers: "at the end of the day" (врешті-решт); "next" (наступний); "so far" (поки що); "days of the week" (дні тижня).

The extreme periphery is made up of lexical items and groups of lexical items that are the least used and can be involved in other concepts: "shortly" (невдовзі); "decade" (десятиліття); "long-term/short-term" (довгостроковий/короткостроковий); "for a while" (деякий час); "in a matter of moments" (за лічені миті); "darkest hour" (найгірші часи); "rush hour" (година пік).

The core of the concept "Space" in this type of discourse is represented by the following linguistic units and lexical groups: "around" (навколо); "among" (посеред); "verbs of movement and displacement" ("extending" (розширювати); "underwent" (проходити); "return" (повертатися); "to flow" (надходити); "pushed" (просунути); "migrate" (мігрувати)).

The near periphery of the concept, according to our analysis, is represented by the following lexical groups: "inside, in" (всередині, в); "next to" (поруч); "above" (над); "everywhere" (повсюди, скрізь).

The further periphery of the concept "Time" is made up of the following lexical groups, which are limited in use: "cardinal points" (сторони світу; west, east, north, south); "right, left" (праворуч, ліворуч); "before, in front of" (перед).

The extreme periphery is represented by lexical items of such strata that are rarely used in American and British online newspapers: "around a corner" (за рогом); "as far as it is possible" (так далеко, як це можливо); "to the depths" (на глибині).

5. Common and differential features of the aforementioned concepts have been identified, indicating their interconnectedness in the English journalistic discourse due to shared characteristics. The interconnectedness of spatial and temporal notions is evident in:

- the parallel usage of a series of lexemes (short, long, reach-, extend-, throughout, during, before, after, etc.);
- the artificial creation of lexemes with temporal meanings (period, duration) based on English roots with spatial significance.

In English, there is an opposite tendency, which is manifested in the use of the locative indicator to correlate an event or phenomenon with the names of different periods. This tendency emphasizes the modern system of division into seasons and time measurement rather than the ancient one. Such usage highlights the contemporary preference for precise time segmentation and the frequent reference to specific time periods in discourse.

The concept of "Space" is characterized by several notable features. One of these is anthropocentricity, which is manifested in the designation of directions according to the location of the human body. This means that spatial orientation is often described from a human-centered perspective, such as using terms like "left," "right," "above," and "below." Another feature is geocentricity, which assigns a special meaning to the horizontal

direction. This indicates that horizontal orientation holds a prominent place in how space is conceptualized and described. Additionally, there is a secondary use of lexemes denoting vertical movement, which are relatively few in number within the concept of "Space." This suggests that vertical dimensions are less emphasized compared to horizontal ones in spatial descriptions.

It is noteworthy that in American and British political discourse, the concept of "Time" is more widely represented by linguistic units. This extensive representation indicates that time and temporal features hold greater relevance and importance in this type of discourse. Political narratives often rely on temporal markers to construct arguments, highlight progress or urgency, and frame events within specific time contexts.

Further research prospects include addressing the problems of identifying the cognitive structure of these concepts in other types of discourses. Exploring how "Time" and "Space" are conceptualized in various discourses can provide deeper insights into their cognitive underpinnings and contextual variations. Additionally, comparative analysis of the expression of these concepts in different linguistic cultures can reveal cross-cultural differences and similarities. Such comparisons can enhance our understanding of how different cultures perceive and articulate fundamental concepts, contributing to broader linguistic and cognitive research.

REFERENCES

1.   Glushchenko, V. A. (2012). *Emotionality of the text and emotional self-regulation of speech: linguistic and psychological aspects*. Linguistic Bulletin, No. 14-15, pp. 303-307.

2.   Selivanova, O. O. (2008). General and linguistic methods of research. *Linguistics: directions and problems.* Poltava: Enviroment-K.

3.   Gaeva, P. O. (2022). *Lexico-semantic differentiation of emotive and emotional discourses in English.* Scientific Bulletin of Kherson State University, pp. 5-9.

4.   Glinka, N. V. (2015). *Artistic text / artistic work: issues of interpretation.* Lviv University Bulletin. Series "Philological", issue No. 53.

5.   Gnezdilova, Y. V. (2007). *Emotionality and Emotivity of Modern English Discourse: Structural, Semantic and Pragmatic Aspects*: A Dissertation. Kyiv, p. 291.

6.   T. van Dijk. (1977). *Text and context. Studies in semantics and pragmatics.* London, Longman.

7.   Habermas, J. (2001). *Moral Consciousness and Communicative Action.* Translated by Christian Lenhardt and Shierry Weber Nicholsen. Cambridge: MIT Press.

8.   Meinhof, U. (1993). *Discourse.* The Blackwell Dictionary of Twentieth Century Social Thought in Outhwaite W., Bottomore T. eds.. Oxford: Blackwell.

9.   Beaugrande, R. (1996). *The story of Discourse Analysis. Introduction to Discourse Analysis in Teun van Dijk ed.* London: Sage.

10.   Cook, G. (2000). *Language Play, Language Learning.* Oxford, OUP.

11.   Russell, T., Forrest, L., Ming Ming Pu and Myung Hee Kim. (1997). *"Discourse Semantics".* London: Sage Publications.

12.   Werth, P. (1999). *Text worlds: representing conceptual space in discourse.* London: Longman.

13.   Meinhof, U. (1993). *Discourse.* The Blackwell Dictionary of Twentieth Century Social Thought in Outhwaite W., Bottomore T. eds.. Oxford: Blackwell.

Internet resources

14.   Frasynyuk, N. (2021) Concept, notion, meaning in their relationship and interaction *Scientific notes of V.I. Vernadsky Taurida National University, Series:*

Philology. Journalism. No. 4. Part 2: 68–71. Retrieved from https://www.philol.vernadskyjournals.in.ua/journals/2021/4_2021/part_2/14.pdf

15. Polyuzhin, M. (2015) Notion, Concept and Its Structure. *Lesya Ukrainka Eastern European National University Scientific Bulletin. Philological Sciences. Linguistics.* No. 4: 212-222. Retrieved from http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Nvvnuflm_2015_4_43

16. Harris, Z. S. (1952) Journal Article: *Discourse Analysis*. New York, Linguistic Society of America. Retrieved from https://doi.org/10.2307/409987

17. Definition of the term "Time" in the Cambridge Dictionary. Retrieved from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/time

18. Definition of the term "Space" in the Cambridge Dictionary. Retrieved from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/learner-english/space

19. R. Sunak. Russia calls Rishi Sunak's meeting with Volodymyr Zelensky "disastrous" amid bomb warning. The Mirror. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/russia-calls-rishi-sunaks-meeting-31874080

20. P. Krugman. Ukraine Aid in the Light of History. The New York Times. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/23/opinion/ukraine-aid-military.html

21. L. A. Caldwell, M. Sotomayor. The evolution of Mike Johnson on Ukraine. The Washington Post. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2024/04/21/ukraine-aid-mike-johnson-house-speaker/

22. J. Rogin. If Ukraine falls to Russia, Moldova knows it's next. The Washington Post. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2024/04/25/moldova-russian-politics-ukraine-invasion-europe/

23. L. Goodwin, Y. Abutaleb, T. Pager. Aid to Ukraine seemed dead. Then secretive talks revived it. The Washington Post. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2024/04/24/ukraine-israel-aid-bill-new-details/
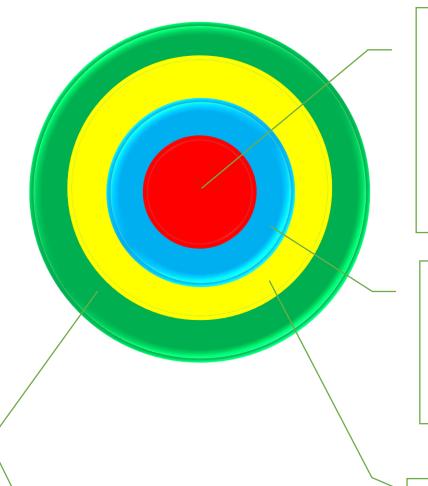
24.   S. O'Grady, A. Galouchka, M. Sotomayor. A Ukraine-born congresswoman voted no on aid. Her hometown feels betrayed. The Washington Post. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2024/04/25/victoria-spratz-ukrainian-congresswoman-aid-betrayed/

25.   Z. Kanno-Youngs. Biden Praises Aid Package for Ukraine and Israel as a "Good Day for World Peace". The New York Times. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/live/2024/04/24/us/biden-israel-ukraine-aid

26.   W. Stewart, R. Fahey. NATO warplanes scrambled as Vladimir Putin launches new hypersonic missile. The Mirror. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/breaking-nato-warplanes-scrambled-vladimir-32560480

27.   M. Santora. Is $60 Billion Enough to Save Ukraine? The New York Times. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/24/podcasts/the-daily/is-60-billion-enough-to-save-ukraine.html

28.   M. McHardy. Chilling World War 3 warning from Ukraine ahead of Congress aid vote. The Mirror. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/us-news/chilling-world-war-3-warning-32614763

29.   What happens if Ukraine loses? The Economist. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.economist.com/europe/2024/04/11/what-happens-if-ukraine-loses

30.   M. Santora. Russia Bombs Power Plants and Ukraine Targets Refineries in Dueling Attacks. The New York Times. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/27/world/europe/russia-ukraine-missiles-drones.html

31.   C. Endmondson. How Mike Johnson Got to "Yes" on Aid to Ukraine. The New York Times. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/21/us/politics/mike-johnson-house-foreign-aid.html

32.   W. Stewart, R. Hagan. Putin accidentally blitzes Russian village after missile misfires on Ukraine border. The Mirror. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/putin-accidentally-blitzes-russian-village-31787258

33. Ukraine is ignoring US warnings to end drone operations inside Russia. The Economist. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.economist.com/europe/2024/04/18/ukraine-is-ignoring-us-warnings-to-end-drone-operations-inside-russia

34. V. Barba. US to send new longer-range bomb to Ukraine as soon as Wednesday. The Mirror. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/us-news/send-new-longer-range-bomb-32005649

35. Rogue Russia threatens the world, not just Ukraine. The Economist. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.economist.com/leaders/2024/03/14/rogue-russia-threatens-the-world-not-just-ukraine

36. R. Preston-Ellis, D. Murray. Former Royal Navy warships given to Ukraine seen in UK waters as they prepare for operation. The Mirror. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/former-royal-navy-warships-given-32571691

37. Finally, America's Congress does right by Ukraine. The Economist. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.economist.com/leaders/2024/04/20/finally-americas-congress-does-right-by-ukraine

38. C. Meheut, D. Mitiuk. War or No War, Ukrainians Aren't Giving Up Their Coffee. The New York Times. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/12/world/europe/kyiv-ukraine-coffee-culture.html

39. I. Arnsdorf, J. Dawsey, M. Birnbaum. Inside Donald Trump's secret, long-shot plan to end the war in Ukraine. The Washington Post. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2024/04/05/trump-ukraine-secret-plan/

40. C. Gall, O. Chubko. Many Ukrainian Prisoners of War Show Signs of Trauma and Sexual Violence. The New York Times. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/28/world/europe/russia-ukraine-prisoners-of-war-trauma-violence.html

41. In occupied Mariupol, Russian invaders hold a sham election. The Economist. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.economist.com/europe/2024/03/16/in-occupied-mariupol-russian-invaders-hold-a-sham-election

42. N. Yermak. In Western Ukraine, a Community Wrestles With Patriotism or Survival. The New York Times. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/26/world/europe/russia-ukraine-war.html

43. S. O'Grady, K. Khudov. As Ukraine runs low on ammo, civilians build troops DIY drones at home. The Washington Post. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2024/04/28/ukraine-runs-low-ammo-civilians-build-troops-diy-drones-home/

44. Russia is gearing up for a big new push along a long front line. The Economist. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.economist.com/leaders/2024/03/27/russia-is-gearing-up-for-a-big-new-push-along-a-long-front-line

45. Ukraine is in a race against time to fortify its front line. The Economist. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.economist.com/europe/2024/03/25/ukraine-is-in-a-race-against-time-to-fortify-its-front-line

46. Might Russia run out of big guns? The Economist. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2024/03/20/might-russia-run-out-of-big-guns

47. Z. Kanno-Youngs. Biden Says Weapons Will Flow to Ukraine Within Hours as He Signs Aid Bill. The New York Times. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/24/us/politics/biden-ukraine-israel-aid.html#:~:text=President%20Biden%20said%20on%20Wednesday,House's%20foreign%20policy%20in%20jeopardy.

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1

The <u>core</u> of the concept is made up of:
"during" (під час/протягом); "as soon as" (щойно/як тільки); "before" (перед); "now" (зараз); "every day" (щодня); "while" (у той час як); "all this time" (весь цей час); "after" (після); "recently" (нещодавно); "shortly" (невдовзі); "meantime" (тим часом).

The <u>near</u> periphery is made up of:
"when" (коли); "time of the day" (час доби; late last night); "yesterday/ tomorrow/ today" (вчора/завтра/сьогодні); "sometimes" (іноді); "over time" (з часом); "minutes" (хвилини).

The <u>extreme</u> periphery consists of:
"shortly" (невдовзі); "decade" (десятиліття); "long-term/short-term" (довгостроковий/короткостроковий); "for a while" (деякий час); "in a matter of moments" (за лічені миті); "darkest hour" (найгірші часи); "rush hour" (година пік).

The <u>far</u> periphery is made up of: *"at the end of the day" (врешті-решт); "next" (наступний); "so far" (поки що); "days of the week" (дні тижня).*

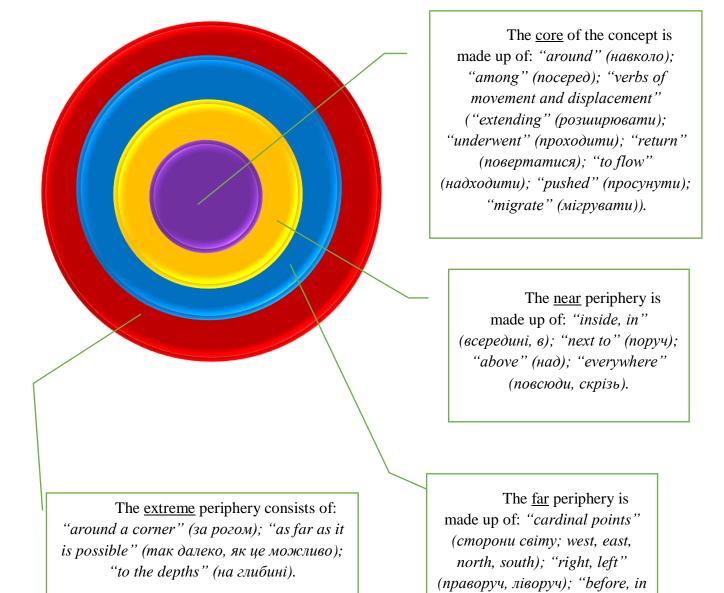Figure 1. Logical and graphical diagram of the concept "Time"

Appendix 2

The <u>core</u> of the concept is made up of: *"around" (навколо); "among" (посеред); "verbs of movement and displacement" ("extending" (розширювати); "underwent" (проходити); "return" (повертатися); "to flow" (надходити); "pushed" (просунути); "migrate" (мігрувати)).*

The <u>near</u> periphery is made up of: *"inside, in" (всередині, в); "next to" (поруч); "above" (над); "everywhere" (повсюди, скрізь).*

The <u>extreme</u> periphery consists of: *"around a corner" (за рогом); "as far as it is possible" (так далеко, як це можливо); "to the depths" (на глибині).*

The <u>far</u> periphery is made up of: *"cardinal points" (сторони світу; west, east, north, south); "right, left" (праворуч, ліворуч); "before, in front of" (перед).*

Figure 2. Logical and graphical diagram of the "Space" concept