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CATEGORIZATION OF THE ETHNIC COMMUNITIES IN MODERN ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNICATIVE SPACE (BASED ON TOM STOPPARD'S TRILOGY "THE COAST OF UTOPIA")

The paper is devoted to the semantic features of the nomination and categorization of ethnic communities, in particular, representatives of the russian ethnic community in comparison with the corresponding English community in the modern English-speaking communicative space.

The authors investigate typical frames of russian ethnic nomination, for example, the frame russia – country/territory, russia – state, russia – starting point, russia – end point and metaphorical models, namely: russia – something living, russia – animal, russia – plant, russia – artifact/object, etc., which reflect fragments of the conceptual world of foreign participants in communicative interaction. The specified semantic components are represented in modern English by ethnonominations, nominative units of ethnonymic nature, oriented to the designation of nations and ethnic unity. In particular, attention is focused on the study of the components of the frame of russia, its linguistic and cultural modeling, based on statements about geography, space, time, land, infrastructure, finance, culture, nationality, appearance, lifestyle, proper names, ethnonymic names, phraseological units, etc., which represent a generalized stereotypical understanding of russians in Tom Stoppard's trilogy "The Coast of Utopia". Ethnicity is defined as the idea of the English people about their 'own' people in comparison with the concept of russians as the 'alien' ones. As the result of the analysis, it was found that the specified components of the ethnonymic secondary nomination denote various phenomena, as well the linguistic speech and cultural type of activity of their own and foreign ethnic groups.

It is postulated the idea that it is possible to model an image of the social order that characterizes the English picture of the world as their own and moral. Thus, the perceived ideal of the English ethnicity is freedom of choice, democracy (the goal of progress), the rule of law and stability, etc. All social phenomena and processes that contribute to the 'failure' of achieving this type of society, which is the dictatorial style of state governance, terrorist acts and aggressive behavior characterize the russian picture of the world as the alien and the criminal one.

Key words: *political discourse, semantics, pragmatics, communicative behavior, mentality, stereotype, subject of action.*

Introduction. The processes of globalization, affecting all spheres of society, are most significantly manifested in the sphere of communication, which instantly responds to changes and trends, being consolidated with the help of linguistic means, the main features that characterize speech in general and various types of discourses in particular. A person's ideas about the surrounding reality are expressed in one's language. Modern political linguistics, reflecting the socio-political trends of a certain state, forms public opinion, placing emphasis precisely on those aspects of the life of another state that are directly related to the interests of its nation.

In modern linguistics, there is an increasing interest to the study of a person's ethnic identity, the features of which have been actively discussed in recent years by various researchers, in particular А.Д. Бєлова (2003), P. Brown and S. Levinson (1987), P. Chilton and C. Schaffner (1997), B. Cho et al (1999), T.A. van Dijk (1993, 2006, 2008), T.A. van Dijk and W. Kintch (1983), N. Fairclough (2006), A. Wierzbicka (1997), R. Wodak and M. Meyer (2009), R. Wodak (2021) and many other researchers [1, c. 44–45; 2, p 115–117; 3, p. 217; 4, p. 61–63; 6, p. 251; 7, p. 121; 8, p. 55–57; 9, p. 211; 11, p. 77; 19, p. 155; 21, p. 45; 22, p. 187]. Political discourse is quite saturated with value signs and axiological categories. Political vocabulary shows significant evaluative liability depending on the preferences and positions of the one who uses the corresponding vocabulary. Discourse as a linguistic unit

is determined by its complex nature, which involves, at least, generation/coding produced by the speaker, who embodies information into speech form and perception/decoding by the information holder, the listener [10, p. 119–121].

Despite the variety of approaches and methods combined under the concept of Political Discourse Analysis (PDA), some researchers make attempts to classify them [21, p. 89–91; 22, p. 125–127].

Methodology and research methods. To reproduce the conceptual model of the nomination of the *russian* subject, the frame modeling technique was used. To achieve the set goal and solving specific tasks it is required the use of semantic analysis methods to study the semantic and contextual characteristics of ethnonominations; the onomasiological analysis when establishing the relationship of the nominative unit to objective reality; the component analysis methods, which allowed to divide the semantic structure of the studied nominative units into minimally significant components, the frame analysis methods for representing knowledge and schematizing experience. To identify the specifics of the linguistic means of verbalizing the concept of *russia,* the method of analyzing dictionary definitions was used. The conceptual analysis method was used to isolate the constituent elements of the concept of *russia* and to reconstruct a fragment of the linguistic picture of the world of English, represented by ethnonominations.

The **purpose** of the **paper** is to analyze the linguistic peculiarities of ethnonominations and the objectification of the concept of *russia* in the British variant of modern English based on the material of Tom Stoppard's trilogy "The Coast of Utopia".

Presentation of the main material. Each ethnic group views the world through the prism of its mentality. The lexical system reflects a subjective image of objective reality, understood by the ethnic consciousness of each ethnic community [2, p. 64–65; 12, p. 46–49].

The subjective nature of interethnic communication is manifested in the existence of ethnic prejudices and stereotypical attitudes towards representatives of 'alien' ethnic communities [20, p. 72–75]. Stereotypes act as a generalized idea of the phenomenon that is the subject of discussion and contributes to the establishment of mutual understanding between interlocutors. Accordingly, the reconstruction of stereotypes in the consciousness of communicants is a necessary link in the analysis of the processes of understanding and generation of speech.

Among the most important parameters of stereotypes, the degree of their necessity in everyday life is highlighted as well as the degree of instability and immutability of flexibility in changing perspectives; the content of the stereotype, negative (and therefore aggressive), as opposed to affirmative (non-offensive) [9, p. 47–49]. Therefore, stereotypes as elements of the picture of the world in the consciousness of an individual go through all the stages inherent in dynamic formations they are born, experience a period of their formation, exist in a certain fairly stable state and are subject to decay and destruction. Stereotypes carry culturally conditioned beliefs that contain a 'core of truth' and extend to wide social strata and are endowed with resistance to changes in society and people [14, p. 67–68; 16, p. 37].

Ethnic stereotypes are not neutral, since they contain emotional and evaluative components. The ethno-psychological characteristics of a certain people, reflected in language and literature, create an appropriate image of the ethnos, provide information about the inherent features of the national mentality and character. The existence of the mental binary opposition 'one's own – another's alien', along with the oppositions 'internal and external' and 'close and distant', are the part of the system of a kind of support points of consciousness. Such mental oppositions have ontological roots [12, p. 244]. For example, *in **russia** there is also an internal enemy: **russian** phenomenon – intellectual opposition* [18, p. 141]; *Yes – one! The intelligentsia! – **russian** debut in literature* [18, p. 142], *kukolnik is synonymous with the **russian** theatre* [18, p. 74], *russian* realities do not exist in the cultures of English-speaking countries.

Stereotypical ideas about *russia* are realized in the discourse presented by Tom Stoppard. Thus, the set of stereotypes about *russia* is as follows: ***russia** is a wild and alien country, wild and alien **russia**, a lot of negative experiences and lies in the country; **russia** is a large corrupt country: large **russia**, corruption and inflation predominate …* [18, p. 139–140], ***russian** character is unpredictable: … revolutionary instinct of the people* [18, p. 268]. ***russians** are nationalists. We **russians,** belong neither to the East nor West* [18, p. 80].

The units of the conceptual level are frames – structures of knowledge representation and schematization of experience [12, p. 131]. Among the large number of words related to one frame, classes that form paradigms and other types of structures can be distinguished. However, their semantic description is the possible subject to prior detailing of the conceptual scheme underlying the frame, as a result of which the frame itself becomes the main concept when describing the ways of structuring the human

experience in the lexical system of a language. In the cognitive aspect, it is a special unified construction of knowledge that provides a conceptual basis for a fairly significant corpus of lexical material [13, p. 117–119; 17, p. 67]. The theory of frames has been deepened and developed by domestic and foreign scientists. A frame is a special organization of knowledge that constitutes, according to Charles Fillmore, "the necessary preconditions for our ability to understand closely related words" [13, p. 123–124].

The frame has a binary nature, since, on the one hand, frames are some lexical subsystems structured in a certain way, on the other hand, they are a means of organization and a tool of cognition, certain internal cognitive information that arises in different ways – as an innate structure or through its assimilation from experience and learning [13, p. 125]. In our paper, the frame as a cognitive structure that exists in the phenomenological field of a person, based on reliable knowledge about typical situations and expectations, about the properties and relations of real or hypothetical objects, can be used to model the situation of ethnic nomination and objectification by means of modern English.

The conceptual analysis assumes the possibility of internal division of the concept of *russia* to establish the organization, identify elements and model the relationships existing between them. Various kinds of knowledge about the world expressed in words are structured using certain structures of knowledge representation (propositions, frames, scenarios, scripts, etc.), among which the frame is considered to be the primary one [13, p. 127]. Each word that becomes an element of the linguistic structure also acts as a frame, since behind it is a certain amount of knowledge. Formally, a frame can be represented as a two-level grid of nodes or terminals and relations between them; the upper nodes contain data that are always valid for a given situation; terminal nodes or slots are filled with data from a specific practical situation, a figurative representation of it. The central slots of the frame are connected propositionally [13, p. 131–133]. A sentence is considered as a constitutive element of the frame and a model of a certain area of our experience, a kind of thought about the world. A sentence is a two-element formation and includes a logical subject (object of thought) and a logical predicate (a feature attributed to the subject). Several sentences can form a frame, which, unlike a sentence, is a multi-element structure. A frame, in which not only slots but also relations between them are endowed with significance, is a conceptual grid [12, p. 132].

The type of frame structure depends on slots, being presented in it and exactly interconnected [13, p. 115]. Following Charles Fillmore [13, p. 116], we adhere to the opinion that the components of typical frames are certain conceptual entities, such as some: object; such: quality; so much: quantity; there is: being; so: way; so: assessment; here/now: place/time [13, p. 115–117].

It is worth noting that the subject-centric frame of *russia* is represented with varying degrees of completeness by linguistic and speech units. The subframes *'russia's relations with the other countries'* are also widely represented in the frame *'russia-state'*. We can explain this primarily by objective socio-political processes in the country and the world, and the relevance of these events for the analyzed discourse.

The subframe *'defense'* has a complex structure; it consists of a system of slots, each of them includes groups of realities of a certain sphere of the country's life. This subframe implements the metaphorical model *'russian reality is war, a war that never stops, or in other words – modern russia is a militarized society where war is constantly going on'* [18, p. 206].

The next in terms of representation is the frame *'russia – country/territory'* and the subframe *'geographical objects'*. Inside the metaphorical model *'russia – a person'. It's about time to acquaint russia with Europe…* [18, p. 206], *russia as a 'military' that is losing positions and motivation* [18, p. 209].

The analysis of the quantitative correlation between the features of the concept and the speech means of their actualization (evaluative, emotionally expressive language units, metaphors and metonymies) allows us to create a three-dimensional portrait of *russia,* as it is presented in the discourse of Thomas Stoppard's trilogy "The Coast of Utopia". When modeling the concept of *russia*, it turned out that 'direct' features of the concept are presented more frequently, i.e. those features that form frames and slots as structures of knowledge about the objective aspects of *russian* reality. The main ideas about *russia* are formulated in terms of stereotypical knowledge. In the literary text, objective ideas are implemented, based on knowledge about objective, current and modern socio-political processes in the country: *russia is in a state of chaos, and devastation: It's no good to be talking russian together!* [18, p. 206]. *The main socio-political trends are the weakness of the state, state power, disintegration, and decentralization: socialism in russia is utopian! socialist utopianism. This is russia – russia is irrelevant!* [18, p. 241].

In modern English, ethnonyms, including ethnonyms-surnames and ethnophobias, are the core of

the concept of a foreigner (*russians* within the concept of *russia*) [19, p. 102]. Ethnicity within the concept of a foreigner is defined as the perception of 'their own about their own' and 'their own about the aliens' [9, p. 105]. This concept may be presented as a part of the universal concept of 'their own – their aliens'. All social phenomena and processes are assessed using normative and ethical assessments as normative and moral [20, p. 12]. Thus, the image of an invading state in this case is created by a pathos presentation of *russia* as one that seeks to enslave the whole world. The means of metaphorization serve to intensify the content being expressed and contribute to a simplified coverage of complex economic problems by superimposing various reference areas and introducing an anthropometric component [15, p. 216]. A detailed 'culinary' metaphor, accompanied by an explicit enumeration based on anaphoric repetitions ('one part'), emphasizes the perniciousness of *russia's* policy, which leads to the complete decline of the entire system of the state's economy [5, p. 471–472; 9, p. 28; 15, p. 61–63]. Thus, the peculiarities of constructing the content of the opposition 'our own – their alien' consist in the construction of the content variants, correlated with the discursive deformation of a specific opponent, as well as in the proclamation of the personal politics by predominantly creating an image of the invading 'missionary' state.

Conclusions. So, from the concepts and characteristics presented in this paper and conducted analysis, we can see the importance of the categories of political discourse. We can also state their inseparability from each other and the general influence that the corresponding categories have on the understanding and perception of political discourse in general and certain of its manifestations in other areas of communication in particular. Numerous ethnic clashes, confrontations, misunderstandings, as well as military aggression, are manifestations of xenophobia concerning different ethnic groups. Recognition of the exclusive, higher status of one's people and solving the problems of one people at the expense of the other ethnic groups leads to xeno-phobia and isolationism as one of the types of ethnic identity.

Social inequality, historically dependent positions, economically unstable situations, differences (and sometimes rejection and misunderstanding) of the culture and traditions of ethnic minorities lead to ethnic discrimination of some by the others. Language as a certain way of perceiving, organizing and conceptualizing the world reflects and records the above-mentioned phenomena of social life. Guided by the principle of 'political correctness' and tolerance towards other peoples, society refuses to use offensive, invective designations of other ethnic groups, which are recorded by the linguistic tradition and dictionaries, by separating such units from commonly used colloquial vocabulary. To express an ironic, contemptuous attitude towards foreigners, the English use the strategy of ridiculing representatives of foreign ethnic groups, for which unofficial designations of foreigners – ethnophobia and ethnonyms-nicknames – are involved, as well as official ethnonyms that acquire negative evaluative connotations. The strategy of ridicule is implemented using the following specific tactics: tactics of describing paradoxical/unacceptable behavior of representatives of a foreign ethnic community, tactics of describing a way of life, tactics of changing roles, tactics of caution and tactics of exaggeration. In situations of interethnic communication, there is a combination and change of strategies depending on the ethnocultural characteristics of the speakers, the social status of the communicants and the interaction situation itself.

The cases of constructing content – the opposition 'one's own – another's alien' in the English-language political discourse are more correlated with the discursive reflection of the specifics of international relations.

We believe that the researches in the field of political discourse, expanding the number of frames about *russia*, namely, *russia* – the aggressor, *russia* – the occupant, *russia* – the murderer, *russia* – the terrorist can be promising as they constitute the reality of the modern conceptual picture of the world.

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Галайбіда О. В., Матковська М. В. КАТЕГОРИЗАЦІЯ ЕТНІЧНИХ СПІЛЬНОТ У СУЧАСНОМУ АНГЛОМОВНОМУ КОМУНІКАТИВНОМУ ПРОСТОРІ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ ТРИЛОГІЇ ТОМА СТОППАРДА «БЕРЕГ УТОПІЇ»)

Стаття присвячена семантичним особливостям номінації та категоризації етнічних спільнот, зокрема представників російської етнічної спільності у порівнянні з відповідною англійською спільністю у сучасному англомовному комунікативному просторі. Автори досліджують типові фрейми російської етнічної номінації, наприклад, фрейм росія – країна/ територія, росія – держава, росія – початковий пункт, росія – кінцевий пункт та метафоричні моделі, а саме: росія – щось живе, росія – тварина, росія – рослина, росія – артефакт/предмет тощо, що відображають фрагменти концептуального світу своїх/чужих учасників комунікативної взаємодії. Зазначені смислові компоненти, представлені в сучасній англійській мові етнономінаціями, тобто номінативними одиницями етнонімічного характеру, що орієнтовані на позначення націй та етнічних єдностей. Зокрема, увагу зосереджено на дослідженні складових компонентів фрейму росія, його лінгвістичного й культурологічного моделювання, на основі висловлювань про географію, простір, час, землю, інфраструктуру, фінанси, культуру, національність, зовнішність, спосіб життя, власні імена, етнонімічні назви, фразеологічні одиниці, які представляють узагальнене стереотипне розуміння про росіян у трилогії Тома Стоппарда «Берег Utопії». Етнічність визначається як уявлення англійського народу про 'своїх' у порівнянні з уявленням про росіян як 'чужих'. У результаті аналізу виявлено, що зазначені складові етнонімічної вторинної номінації позначають різноманітні явища, а також мовно-мовленнєвий та культурний вид діяльності 'своїх' і 'чужих' етносів.

Постулюється ідея, що на основі контекстуального аналізу тексту трилогії, можна змоделювати образ суспільного устрою, що характеризує англійську картину світу як свою і моральну. Так, в якості ідеалу представляється свобода вибору, демократія (ціль прогресу), панування законності та стабільності тощо. Всі соціальні явища та процеси, що сприяють 'недосягненню' такого типу суспільства, тобто диктаторський стиль управління державою, терористичні дії та загарбницька поведінка, характеризують російську картину світу як чужу та злочинну.

Ключові слова: *англомовний комунікативний простір, семантика, прагматика, інтенціональність, ментальність, стереотип, суб'єкт дії.*