

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Київський національний лінгвістичний університет
Кафедра англійської філології і філософії мови

Курсова робота
на тему: Номінація викликів і проблем в американському публічному
дискурсі

студентки групи МЛа 01-20
факультету германської філології і перекладу
денної форми здобуття освіти
спеціальності 035 Філологія
спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови та літератури
(переклад включно), перша – англійська
освітньо-професійної програми Англійська мова і
друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад
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Національна шкала _____
Кількість балів _____
Оцінка ECTS _____

Київ – 2024

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Kyiv National Linguistic University
Chair of English Philology and Philosophy of Language

Term Paper

Nomination of *challenges* and *problems* in American public discourse

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Kyiv 2024

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INTRODUCTION

Modern American public discourse is developing in conditions of rapid socio-political changes, processes of globalization and scientific breakthroughs. It gets a lot of media coverage. The need for prompt coverage of an array of socially important facts and events affects approaches to the presentation of material in public texts. Considerable attention of linguists is attracted by the toolkit of linguistic means of presenting information and its replenishment.

The processes of the formation of nominations are an influential producer of the lexical content of the English language, which is caused by the unstoppable progress of humanity in all spheres of life. Recently, the concepts of "problem" and "challenge" in political speeches have attracted the attention of linguists, and therefore some aspects of their research are gaining significant relevance (Voronina-Pryhodii 2019).

A significant theoretical and practical contribution to the study of nominations of "problems" and "challenges" based on the material of various languages is presented in the works of the following researchers: G. Amaglobeli (Amaglobeli 2017), J. Blommaert (Blommaert 2000), C. Bulcaen (Bulcaen: 2000), T. A. van. Dijk (Dijk Van 2011), N. Fairclough (Fairclough 2004), D. Schiffrin (Schiffrin 2003), R. Wodak (Wodak 2022: 13).

The topicality of the study is determined by the urgent need to analyze the linguistic and translational characteristics of the units “challenges” and “problems”, which realize the pragmatic intentions of speakers in informing and influencing the reader within the limits of the American public discourse. One of the urgent problems of modern linguistic pragmatics remains the study of the nomination of problems and challenges in the public speeches of English-speaking political figures (Voronina-Pryhodii 2019).

The object of the research is American public speeches.

The subject of the study is the linguistic features of the nomination of problems and challenges in American public discourse.

The aim of the study is to determine the peculiarities of the nomination of problems and challenges in American public discourse.

Achieving the formulated aim requires solving the following **tasks**:

- To study the theoretical foundations of nomination;
- To describe the main features of discourse;
- To consider the main features of the American public discourse;
- To outline the presidential variety of the American public discourse;
- To determine the meaning of the nouns “challenge” and “problem”;
- To analyze speeches with the noun “challenge” and “problem”.

The research material contains several fragments of public speeches reflecting the linguistic-pragmatic features of the nomination of the problem and challenge. Public speeches of such politicians as: Donald Trump and Joe Biden were used in the work.

Structure of the paper. The work consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions to each of them, general conclusions, a list of used sources and a list of illustrative material.

CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE STUDY OF THE NOMINATION OF CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS IN THE AMERICAN PUBLIC DISCOURSE

1.1. American public discourse: the presidential variety

In this chapter, theoretical information about the concept of discourse, its features, and details about American public discourse will be studied. The main points of presidential variety will also be considered.

1.1.1. Definition of discourse. Although the concept of "discourse" has existed for more than two thousand years in the sense of "dialogue", "reasoning", as a linguistic term began to be widely used only in the 1950s after the publication of the article by the American linguist Z. Harris. He named the method of analyzing connected speech as such, designed to take descriptive linguistics beyond the limits of one sentence at a given time and to correlate language and culture (Harris 1952).

The linguistic encyclopedic dictionary interprets discourse as "a coherent text in combination with extralinguistic – pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological and other factors; text considered in the context of events; speech, considered as a purposeful, social act, as a component that takes part in the interaction of people and the mechanisms of their consciousness (cognitive processes)" (Ващук 2007: 182).

There are three main characteristics of discourse:

- 1) in formal terms, it is a unit of language that exceeds a sentence in extent;
- 2) in terms of content, discourse is related to the use of language in a social context;
- 3) by its organization, the discourse is interactive (Петренко 2010: 54).

Extremely important for understanding the term "discourse" is the distinction between the concepts of "discourse", "text" and "speech", which is also the subject of discussions among linguists. Although there is much in common between text and discourse, they should not be equated. The difference between text and discourse lies in the scope and approach of analysis: text focuses on specific linguistic units

and their structure, while discourse considers the broader context of the interaction of language and society.

Despite the variety of approaches of scholars (van Dijk 2006: 360) to the definition of the concept of "discourse", from the given definitions it can be concluded that they are not mutually exclusive, but rather complement each other, considering the concept from different perspectives.

One of the main approaches to the classification of discourse is the classification of H. Pocheptsov. He distinguishes television and radio discourses, media, theater, film discourse, literary discourse, discourse in the field of public relations (PR), advertising discourse, political, religious discourses (Почепцов 1999).

In most cases, classification differences are not mutually exclusive, but complementary due to the effect of the uncertainty principle, and the typology of discourse is chosen by the researcher according to the needs of a specific analysis, since in real communication, types and subtypes of discourse mostly overlap each other.

Based on the above, we can formulate our own definition of discourse. In our understanding, discourse is a set of topics, texts, speeches, and characteristics related to one or another type of activity or social branch.

1.1.2. American public discourse. Public discourse has a complex communicative and managerial function because it is related to the implementation of managerial relations that concern all aspects of social life. Its tasks can be different: to inform the addressee what actions he should take, to convince and encourage the audience to certain actions, in the communicative situation that is formed in the process of implementing managerial relations (Amaglobeli 2017: 18).

Understanding public discourse helps to get an idea of the mechanism and form of its implementation, the means of influencing the participants of the discourse in the process of their implementation of management relations. Public discourse is

connected with the practice of political activity and public administration, primarily with power, and partially, it is political discourse, and therefore it is formed in the process of functioning of such institutions as the parliament, government, party congresses, etc (Amaglobeli 2017: 20).

For example, Donald Trump is a major factor in people's views about the state of the nation's political discourse. Perhaps more striking are the public's feelings about the things Trump says: sizable majorities say Trump's comments often or sometimes make them feel concerned (76%), confused (70%), embarrassed (69%) and exhausted (67%). By contrast, fewer have positive reactions to Trump's rhetoric, though 54% say they at least sometimes feel entertained by what he says (Gallup 2020).

Overall, Americans are more likely to see Democrats as comfortable expressing their views in country than to say this about Republicans. While about half of the public (48%) says that Democrats in country are "very comfortable" to freely and openly express their political views, a smaller share (36%) says the same about Republicans (Pew Research Center 2024).

1.1.3. The presidential variety of public discourse. Public discourse is a form of discourse that occurs in open, publicly accessible spaces or media where participants discuss issues of public importance. This can include a wide range of topics, from politics and economics to culture and education (Biria & Mohammadi 2012).

For a clearer understanding of presidential variability, let's take the inaugural and political speeches. Inauguration is one of the forms of political symbolic action that expresses certain universal values and social relationships. Thanks to the inauguration, the national symbols of the USA are updated in public awareness (Biria & Mohammadi 2012).

The inaugural speech plays a major role in political communication. The importance of its study in American political rhetoric is due to the fact that this text

is an interpretation of the history of the presidency in the United States, it is an expression of the political creed of the leader, and a statement of the principles by which the head of state will be guided in domestic and foreign policy.

The inaugural speech unites the audience as a single people, lists traditional values; lays out the political principles that will guide the new administration; shows that the president appreciates the requirements and limitations of his executive functions; achieves these goals by means appropriate to the speech, focuses attention on it, unites the past and the future, praises the model of government (Birria & Mohammadi 2012).

When conducting a linguistic analysis of political speeches, great attention is paid to different levels of their organization. Grammatical level, namely syntax and morphology, has a huge influence on the process of creation and successful functioning of political discourse, according to the general recognition of many linguists (Wodak 2009).

In the presidential discourse, it is interesting to use definite and indefinite articles, modal constructions, the use of the passive instead of the active mode (this technique allows establishing causal relationships between political events, subjects of the political process and is the most important condition for understanding the true content of a political statement), conditional mode, degrees of comparison of adjectives (Wodak 2009).

Concluding the analysis of all theoretical information about the inaugural speeches, we can note that in all the inaugural speeches American presidents turn to the theme of the unity of the nation, to the historical past; they talk about the need for transformations, define the role and personal task of the president.

Observing the features of the presidents' rhetoric allows us to draw a conclusion about the predominance of the following linguistic phenomena: nominalization, the use of words with an abstract meaning, a small number of adjectives and metaphors.

1.2. Nominative aspect of public discourse

In this section, theoretical information about the concept of nomination, its features and characteristics will be studied. We will also consider the definitions of the concepts "challenge" and "problem", which we will take from dictionaries.

1.2.1. Concept of nomination. Nomination is defined as the process and result of providing a name, in which language elements are correlated with the objects they denote (Blank, 2001). As a process of selection and understanding a designated object or event, as well as a result of this process, nomination "appears simultaneously as a product of a person's classification activity in the chosen field of knowledge or social experience and as a product of speech, language activity" (Таращенко 2002: 41).

Classical nominative units are lexical nominations, which "as a form of existence of concepts is a reflection of objective reality" (Таращенко 2002: 43). In addition to words, word combinations and phraseological units are also included in the nominative units, defined as non-classical nominations.

We can claim that the nomination is aimed at indicating the meaning. Modern textbooks on semantics define meaning as "content conventionally attached to a sign in a sign system", and meaning – as "content", which individual or collective consciousness associates with a certain existing phenomenon in a specific act of use or interpretation (Blank 2001).

The main nominative unit is a word. The category of nominative means also includes stable lexicalized and phraseological phrases and syntactic constructions equivalent to words, syntactic phrases and sentences (Voronina-Pryhodii, 2019: 47). Such scholar as Voronina-Pryhodii distinguish three types of nomination: lexical (through word and phrase); propositive (through sentence); discursive (through text) (Voronina-Pryhodii, 2019: 49).

1.2.2. The meaning of the nouns “challenge” and “problem”. The Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries (2024) gives the following definitions of the noun "challenge":

- something that is difficult and that tests someone's ability or determination;
- an invitation to compete in a game or a fight;
- an expression of disagreement with ideas, rules, or someone's authority.

The above information allows us to understand that the noun "challenge" is polysemantic and can be interpreted in different ways depending on the context.

Secondly, the Oxford Learner’s Dictionary (2024) give the following definitions of the noun "problem":

- a situation that causes difficulties and that needs to be dealt with health problems;
- a question that you use mathematics to solve.

The above information allows us to understand that the noun "problem" is polysemantic and can be interpreted in different ways depending on the context.

In fact, after analyzing all these definitions, we can come to the conclusion that they are semantically similar, but “problem” still appears to be something more serious, and something that cannot be solved with little effort and within a short time. Meanwhile “challenge” is more like something that can be solved with a little effort.

Conclusions to Chapter 1

Despite the fact that the theory of discourse and its typology have been developed by linguists for a long time, there is still no universal definition of this concept that would include all its aspects; and a unified system of criteria for the classification of its varieties has not been developed. However, having analyzed the theoretical points and definitions from dictionaries, we can take the following definition: discourse is a broad term used to describe ways of speaking that reflect certain social norms, ideologies, and power relations in a culture or society. It covers

not only speech and text, but also ways of thinking and interacting that are formed in specific social contexts.

Therefore, the interest of researchers will be directed to solving these problems, studying the features of certain types of discourse and carrying out their comparative analysis. Having analyzed the theoretical works of some linguists, we can conclude that discourse can be understood as a way of thinking and a separate system of concepts, which in any case is interconnected with other discourses.

Inaugural addresses and political speeches are a reflection of the political era, linguistic and national characteristics of the country. The semantic features and themes of the speeches reproduce the historical, socio-political and linguistic background. The resulting picture is confirmed by linguistic observations at different levels. The main points of the theoretical basis that we studied demonstrate the evolution of views in the American political discourse and allow to obtain a holistic perception of the changes that have taken place.

According to the analysis of the terms "challenge" and "problem" in different dictionaries, it can be concluded that they have somewhat similar definitions, but still there is a difference between these concepts.

The main difference between "challenge" and "problem" can be seen in the globality of the issue: if the issue can be resolved, conditionally, without the involvement of additional forces and does not require any strong efforts, then it is rather a challenge. If we are talking about an issue that is global and cannot be solved "in 5 minutes", then it is a "problem".

CHAPTER 2. NOMINATION OF CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS IN THE POLITICAL SPEECHES OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS IN EARLY 21ST CENTURY

This chapter analyzes several speeches by Donald Trump “Inaugural Address of Donald Trump”, “Donald Trump Rally in Reno”, “Donald Trump Speaks to the Press before Air Force One Departure (Annex A, Annex C, Annex E) and Joe Biden “Remarks by President Biden before a Meeting with Congressional Leaders”, “Remarks by President Biden at a Campaign Reception”, “Remarks by President Biden on Lowering Housing Costs for American Families” (Annex B, Annex D, Annex F). Speeches only with the noun "challenge" (by both politicians), only with the noun "problem" were found and analyzed.

2.1. Speeches with the noun “challenge”

This section will contain speeches by both politicians (Annex A, Annex F) using the noun “challenge”.

Firstly, let’s take a look at the inaugural address of Donald Trump (Annex A). He uses the word “challenge” twice, avoiding the word “problem” in order to have a more neutral and positive impression. Contextually, “challenge” suggests obstacles or difficulties that are seen as opportunities for growth or improvement (Annex A).

It means that the challenges he is talking about do not necessarily carry a sense of urgency or severity, but are seen as tasks or situations that require more efforts.

The word “challenge” is used in the collocation “*to face challenges*” in this passage:

*“We, the citizens of America, are now joined in a great national effort to rebuild our country and restore its promise for all of our people. Together, we will determine the course of America and the world for many, many years to come. We will face **challenges**, we will confront hardships, but we will get the job done.”*
(Annex A)

The word “challenge” is also used in the collocation “*no challenge can match*” in this passage:

*“Do not allow anyone to tell you that it cannot be done. No **challenge** can match the heart and fight and spirit of America. We will not fail. Our country will thrive and prosper again.”* (Annex A)

Using “challenges” he means bringing back jobs, borders, wealth; building new roads, highways, bridges, airports, tunnels and railways; reinforcing old alliances and form new ones and unite the civilized world against Islamic terrorism. Thus, using this formulation, he wants to persuade his people that the so called “challenges” will be overcome easily with the mutual help.

According to the whole text of the inaugural speech (Annex A), the word “challenge” in these passages is related to the following issues: “*poverty in our inner cities; rusted-out factories scattered like tombstones across the landscape of our Nation; an education system, flush with cash, but which leaves our young and beautiful students deprived of all knowledge; and the crime and the gangs and the drugs that have stolen too many lives and robbed our country of so much unrealized potential*”.

However, for an external observer it is obvious that poverty, corruption, different types of crime and drugs are not just a “challenge” that can be easily handled, but huge problems that require a lot of efforts and time to deal with.

The use of “challenges” in this speech aligns with the common rhetorical strategy employed by leaders to inspire confidence, resilience, and a sense of shared purpose among the audience. It suggests that challenges are not such big obstacles but rather opportunities for growth and achievement in the pursuit of national goals. It means that “challenge” is used on purpose to appear more confident and optimistic, as though all these issues the president mentions are not such a big deal.

The next speech is **Joe Biden’s** remarks on lowering housing costs for American families (Annex F). He uses the word “challenge” once avoiding the word “problem” in order to produce a more positive connotation. The word “challenge” is used in the collocation “*has been a challenge for a long time*” in this passage:

*“And, folks, we know affordable housing has been a **challenge** for a long time. To solve it long term, we have to increase supply, because when supply is down and demand is up, costs rise.”* (Annex F)

Given the context of the entire paragraph, Biden called the issue of the cost of housing for Americans a challenge, not a problem, emphasizing that even given the long-term solution to the problem, it is still not the most global issue, and one that can be solved with the help of several reforms and financing.

To conclude, we can observe that using only the noun "challenge", politicians are trying to improve the general emotional mood of the audience (people), and with all their might to show that the questions that arise in this context are not scary, temporary and subject to resolution.

2.2. Speeches with the noun “problem”

This section will discuss speeches with the noun “problem” by both politicians (Annex B, Annex C, Annex D, Annex E).

Firstly, let’s take a look at Donald Trump’s speech to the press before Air Force one departure (Annex E). Here he uses the word “problem” twice instead of the noun “challenge”.

The word “problem” occurs in the collocation “*it causes a lot of problems*” in this passage:

*“But I think big tech has made a terrible mistake, and very, very bad for our country. And that's leading others to do the same thing, and it causes a lot of **problems** and a lot of danger. Big mistake. They shouldn't be doing it. But there's always a counter move when they do that. I've never seen such anger as I see right now, and that's a terrible thing. Terrible thing.”* (Annex E).

Based on the context of the entire passage, the president uses the word “*problem*” precisely because here he is talking about global issues that cannot be solved in one day, and which do not have a 100% guarantee of their solution (compared to the previous analyzed case). To stress the severity of the problems the

noun is used in the plural, combines with the quantifier *a lot of* being followed by the noun *danger*.

The word “problem” is also used in the collocation “*that was a real problem*” in another passage:

“*And if you look at what other people have said – politicians at a high level – about the riots during the summer, the horrible riots in Portland and Seattle, in various other – other places, that was a real **problem** – what they said.*” (Annex E)

Using the noun “problem” in the above passage, the president focuses the listeners’ attention on “*what is really a problem*” – the riots in different states – as if devaluing all other issues (or wording) in the background (if we take into account the context of the entire speech). He used it in order to have a less neutral and much more negative connotation.

The next speech with the noun *problem* used four times was delivered by Donald Trump at a rally in Reno (Annex C).

First, the word “problem” occurs in the collocation “*those are the bigger problems*” in the following passage:

“*They come from prisons. They come from mental institutions and insane asylums. Many are terrorists. They’re catching record numbers of terrorists, but the ones that they don’t catch, those are the **bigger problems** because they’re coming in at levels that nobody’s ever seen before. This is a **problem** that our country’s going to have. We have to take care of it very quickly and local law enforcement will help and they’ll help a lot. And I want to thank them. A lot of them are here.*” (Annex C)

The word “problem” is used twice in the above passage. Given the context of the entire speech, in the first case, the phrase “*bigger problems*”, which indicates the greater importance of the problem in question – refers to terrorists who were not detained/arrested for some reason, and now they infiltrate various levels of society, because as a rule, they are rarely recognized by face. The gravity of the problem is underscored by the adjective *bigger* used in the comparative degree.

Secondly, Trump specifically uses the noun *problem* to emphasize that a particular group of people – free terrorists – is a global and very important issue at the moment, and it will only get worse in the future.

Thirdly, the noun “problem” occurs in the collocations “*the primary **problem** is the power of the weaponry*” and “*the worst **problem** is...*” in the following passage:

*“And the **primary problem** is the power of the weaponry, nuclear weapons and all. This is not Second World War. You hear me say it with army tanks going back and forth, shooting each other. This is not that. These are weapons of mass destruction. [...] Now, every day you read about nuclear, nuclear, nuclear, and we have a man who’s incompetent leading discussions. But **the worst problem** is there are no discussions.”* (Annex C)

Moreover, the phrases “primary problem” and “the worst problem” emphasize an increased importance of the second problem.

Joe Biden’s remarks before a meeting with Congressional Leaders (Annex B) contain the noun “problem” used one time.

The word “problem” occurs in the collocation “an important problem” in the following passage:

*“Look, I want to thank the leaders for being here today. We got a lot of work to do. We got to figure out how we’re going to keep funding the government, which is an important **problem**, an important solution we need to find. And I think we can do that.”* (Annex B)

Biden uses the word "problem" instead of "challenge" to draw the attention of the listeners to the fact that the financing of Ukraine is being discussed. Moreover, the adjective "important" before the word "problem" reinforces the effect of the speaker and makes it clear that the issue must be resolved, even with additional factors (for example, funding for other countries in need of help).

Joe Biden’s remarks at a campaign reception (Annex D) contain the word “problem” used twice.

The word “problem” is used in the collocation “the problem isn’t just...” and “the problem is...” in the following passage:

*“But, look, folks, the **problem** isn’t just getting back to where Trump left the country. The **problem** is he wants to take us — where he wants to take us now.”*

(Annex D)

Using the noun "problem" in this context, rather than "challenge", the president strengthens the effect of the global nature of the denoted issue and draws the listeners’ attention to the fact that this issue cannot be solved with a minimum of three minutes of effort. The word “challenge” would not be appropriate here.

In both cases, the president uses the word "problem" to stress a negative connotation to the speech and to explain to the audience the global nature of the issue of nuclear weapons.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to find Trump's or Biden’s recent speeches that contained both the nouns "problem" and "challenge" at the same time. The observations make one notice that both Trump and Biden prefer exactly "problems" rather than "challenges". This may be related to his worldview, as a person and as a politician, or maybe the problem also lies in the lack of qualifications of speechwriters.

Conclusions to Chapter 2

After analyzing several political speeches by Donald Trump and Joe Biden, we can conclude that the nouns "problem" is used by politicians more often than "challenges". Joe Biden prefers the noun “problem” instead of challenge, though it depends on the context. He tries not to give his assessment of some things and situations more importance than they really are. That is, Trump does not overestimate (issues) he talks about. Donald Trump tries to reduce everything to a neutral connotation.

We can observe that politicians prefer the noun "problem" to "challenge" in those cases when it comes to global problems that cannot be solved easily and in a short time, but which are significant and require more effort and attention. One of

the reasons why one or another politician uses “problem” or “challenge” may be their speechwriters, who lack the competence and knowledge to finally distinguish between these two concepts.

CONCLUSIONS

Discourse is a unit of speech that exceeds a sentence in volume; in terms of content, being related to the use of language in a social context; according to its organization, discourse is interactive, that is, dialogic. In our understanding, discourse is a set of topics, texts, speeches, and characteristics related to one or another type of activity or social branch.

Public discourse is a complex phenomenon that is realized in the sphere of communication, being a means of interaction between the government and society, and in general has a very close connection with political discourse. The public renders a harsh judgment on the state of political discourse in the USA. And for many Americans, their own conversations about politics have become stressful experiences that they prefer to avoid.

Talking about presidential variety, we can say that the inaugural and political speeches plays a major role in political communication. When conducting a linguistic analysis of public speeches, great attention is paid to different levels of their organization.

Nomination is defined as the process and result of providing a name, in which language elements correlate with the objects they denote. Classical nominative units are lexical nominations, which as a form of existence of concepts is a reflection of objective reality.

The nouns "problem" and "challenge" are semantically similar, but "problem" still appears to be something more serious, and something that cannot be solved with little effort and within a short time. Whereas a "challenge" is more like something that can be solved with a little effort.

The use of the noun "challenge" only is aimed at improving the general emotional mood of the audience (people), and with all their might to show that the questions that arise in this context are not scary, temporary and subject to resolution.

Politicians prefer the noun "problem" to "challenge" when it comes to global issues that cannot be solved easily and in a short time, being significant and requiring more effort and attention.

Donald Trump's speeches tries to reduce issues he talk to neutral connotation. Joe Biden likes the term "problem" rather than "challenge". He tries not to overestimate the issues he discusses with others. Another interesting result of our research is that politicians almost do not use both "problems" and "challenges" in the same speech.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Дослідження на тему «Номінація викликів і проблем в американському публічному дискурсі» присвячене аналізу вживання іменників «problem» і «challenge» в англійських політичних промовах (відповідно, у публічно-політичному дискурсі). Курсова робота складається зі вступу, двох розділів, висновків до кожного з них, загальних висновків, списку літератури, списку ілюстративних джерел та додатків.

Перший розділ «Теоретичні засади дослідження номінації “викликів” і “проблем” в американському публічному дискурсі» розглядає основні положення дискурсу, особливості публічного дискурсу, а також вивчаються теоретичні основи поняття номінації і термінів «challenge» і «problem».

Другий розділ «Номінація викликів і проблем у політичних виступах американських президентів початку XXI ст» являє собою практичне дослідження. У ньому представлено аналіз вживання понять «problem» та «challenge» у політичних промовах (включаючи інавгураційні) американського президента Дональда Трампа та Джо Байдена.

***Ключові слова:** номінація, публічний дискурс, problem, challenge, президентський дискурс.*

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ANNEX A**INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF DONALD TRUMP (2017) – FRAGMENTS
FOR THE ANALYSIS**

*We, the citizens of America, are now joined in a great national effort to rebuild our country and restore its promise for all of our people. Together, we will determine the course of America and the world for many, many years to come. We will face **challenges**, we will confront hardships, but we will get the job done.*

*Do not allow anyone to tell you that it cannot be done. No **challenge** can match the heart and fight and spirit of America. We will not fail. Our country will thrive and prosper again.*

ANNEX B**REMARKS BY PRESIDENT BIDEN BEFORE A MEETING WITH
CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS (2024) – FRAGMENTS FOR THE
ANALYSIS**

*Look, I want to thank the leaders for being here today. We got a lot of work to do. We got to figure out how we're going to keep funding the government, which is an important **problem**, an important solution we need to find. And I think we can do that.*

And — and Ukraine — I think the need is urgent. I hope we get to speak to that a little bit. And I think the consequence of inaction every day in Ukraine are dire. I've been speaking to some of our — our G7 partners. And you just got back, Chuck.

ANNEX C

**DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECH. DONALD TRUMP RALLY IN RENO (2023)
– FRAGMENTS FOR THE ANALYSIS**

*They come from prisons. They come from mental institutions and insane asylums. Many are terrorists. They're catching record numbers of terrorists, but the ones that they don't catch, those are the bigger **problems** because they're coming in at levels that nobody's ever seen before. This is a **problem** that our country's going to have. We have to take care of it very quickly and local law enforcement will help and they'll help a lot. And I want to thank them. A lot of them are here.*

*And the primary **problem** is the power of the weaponry, nuclear weapons and all. This is not Second World War. You hear me say it with army tanks going back and forth, shooting each other. This is not that. These are weapons of mass destruction. These are weapons so powerful; I don't even want to talk to you about it. They're so powerful. We didn't want to ever mention the words nuclear. We didn't want to talk about it. Now, every day you read about nuclear, nuclear, nuclear, and we have a man who's incompetent leading discussions. But the worst **problem** is there are no discussions.*

ANNEX D**REMARKS BY PRESIDENT BIDEN AT A CAMPAIGN RECEPTION.****(2023) – FRAGMENTS FOR THE ANALYSIS**

Well, when fear ruled our lives, and Trump was President? I don't think so. I don't think so.

*But, look, folks, the **problem** isn't just getting back to where Trump left the country. The **problem** is he wants to take us — where he wants to take us now.*

Look at the things he's saying. And I hope we all know by now he means what he says. He only wants to be a dictator for a day.

ANNEX E

**DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECH. DONALD TRUMP SPEAKS TO THE
PRESS BEFORE AIR FORCE ONE DEPARTURE (2021) – FRAGMENTS
FOR THE ANALYSIS**

*But I think big tech has made a terrible mistake, and very, very bad for our country. And that's leading others to do the same thing, and it causes a lot of **problems** and a lot of danger. Big mistake. They shouldn't be doing it. But there's always a counter move when they do that. I've never seen such anger as I see right now, and that's a terrible thing. Terrible thing.*

*And if you look at what other people have said – politicians at a high level – about the riots during the summer, the horrible riots in Portland and Seattle, in various other – other places, that was a real **problem** – what they said.*

ANNEX F

**REMARKS BY PRESIDENT BIDEN ON LOWERING HOUSING COSTS
FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES. (2024) – FRAGMENTS FOR THE
ANALYSIS**

And my new plan would help hundreds of thousands more, including foster kids — as was mentioned earlier — aging out of foster care so they have to move out, living on their own for the first time.

It's also going to help thousands of veterans afford their rent, because no one should be homeless in America, especially someone who served this country.

*And, folks, we know affordable housing has been a **challenge** for a long time. To solve it long term, we have to increase supply, because when supply is down and demand is up, costs rise.*