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Cognitive Linguistic Characteristics of Queen Elizabeth II's Speech to British Parliament

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INTRODUCTION

The conceptual sphere of British political discourse, like that of any national discourse, represents the conceptual world in which the national linguistic personalities of the subjects and objects of politics are formed and act. The linguistic picture of the world of politics inherent in the British is captured in lexicon, phraseology, grammar and reflects the totality of universal and national knowledge about the socio-historical structure of the world (Левенкова 2009: 225). Solving the problem of the relationship between the linguistic and conceptual pictures of the world, linguists are trying to establish how the formation of new and rethinking of traditional concepts in political discourse, which linguistic forms are chosen for the nomination of changing fragments of political reality. Language presentation and comprehension of social and political reality is carried out primarily through concepts.

The topicality of this study is due to the general focus of modern linguistic research on the identification of linguistic and cognitive characteristics of political speeches in general and of Queen Elizabeth II's Speeches to British Parliament in particular.

The object of the paper is Queen Elizabeth II's Speeches to British Parliament.

The subject-matter of the present study is cognitive and linguistic characteristics of Queen Elizabeth II's Speeches to British Parliament.

Theoretical value of the master's paper lies in the fact that the results of the study clarify the concept of the throne speech of the Queen of Great Britain in Parliament and its linguistic and cognitive characteristics. This work makes a significant contribution to the development of disciplines such as Cognitive linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, Gender linguistics, Stylistics, Grammar, pragmatics and lexicology of the English language.

Practical value of the results gained in the study is in their application in the classes of Practical English, both spoken and written. The results can also be applicable to writing students' papers, diploma papers and post-graduates' researches. The practical value of the work also lies in the possibility of applying the main results of research in teaching basic theoretical and practical courses of a foreign language, namely – the study of General linguistics, in particular its separate field – Cognitive linguistics.

The aim of this work is to show the specificity of cognitive linguistic characteristics on Queen Elizabeth II's Speech to the British Parliament.

The aim of this study is achieved by the following **tasks**:

1) to substantiate the theoretical foundations of the study of political discourse in Great Britain;

2) analyze the specifics of British political discourse, throne speech and its main features;

3) to analyze the methodology of political linguistics, the political discourse of Great Britain in the cognitive aspect, the British conceptual picture of the world and the key concepts of the throne speech of the Queen;

4) to study the linguistic aspects of the throne speech of Queen Elizabeth II: lexical and semantic linguistic means, morphological and syntactic verbalizers, stylistic functions of linguistic means in the throne speeches of the queen.

Methods of research used in the paper include lexico-semantic analysis, morphologo-syntactic analysis and stylistic analysis for clarifying the specific meaning of words and phrases in the texts of throne speeches as well as for justification for the use of a certain manipulative tactic or strategy verbalized by a specific word, phrase or syntactic construction. Also, cognitive and discursive analysis was conducted to help in identifying the cognitive aspects of political discourse.

The novelty of the paper is in the investigation of cognitive linguistic characteristics of Queen Elizabeth II's Speech to the British Parliament, which did not receive the due attention of cognitive studies before now.

Compositionally, the paper consists of the introduction, three chapters, conclusions to each chapter and general conclusions to the whole paper, the list of references, the list of illustrative material, appendix and resume.

In the **Introduction,** the paper presents the object and the subject of the investigation, underlines the topicality of the problem under study, mentions the novelty of the conducted research, sets the main aim and the tasks by which it is achieved, and presents the methods of research used in the work.

Chapter One presents general theoretical aspects of the study of political discourse in Great Britain and the features of British political discourse, throne speech and its main characteristics.

Chapter Two considers methodology of political linguistics, political discourse of Great Britain in the cognitive aspect, the British conceptual picture of the world and key concepts of the Queen's throne speech.

Chapter Three makes a survey of lexical and semantic linguistic means, morphological and syntactic verbalizers, stylistic functions of linguistic means in the throne speeches of the queen.

Conclusions summarize the main points of the thesis and provide topics for further investigation.

CHAPTER ONE
THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF STUDYING THE POLITICAL DISCOURSE OF GREAT BRITAIN

In this chapter we will substantiate the theoretical foundations of the study of political discourse in the UK and analyze the features of British political discourse, throne speech and its main features.

1.1. Characteristics of British Political Discourse

The focus of many linguistic studies is on the discourse that has expanded its boundaries significantly. In recent years, discourse has been studied in determinations with text, communication as well as with the linguistic and cultural characteristics of objects. Thus, "from the cognitive and linguistic points of view, the concepts of discourse and text are connected by a causal relationship: the text is created in the discourse and is its "brainchild" (Musolff 2017: 67). E.I. Sheigal gives the discourse the following characteristics:

1) ultimacy and at the same time lack of strict structural restrictions. A discourse can include any number of units of speech activity: from two speech acts to a variety of events;

2) consistency is observed in the laws of production of any discourse and regular methods of speech activity (sigmatic, semantic, pragmatic and syntactic);

3) functional completeness and communicative certainty of a particular discourse (Шейгал 2017: 16).

Political discourse is the focus of modern linguistics. Evidence of this is the scientific research of such prominent researchers as T. Van Dijk (Dijk 2012), O.I. Sheigal (Шейгал 2017: 23) (in the field of discourse theory), K.L. Hacker (Hacker 2011) (in the field of political linguistics), J. Searle (Searle 2015), P. Strawson (Strawson 2012), G.G. Pocheptsov (Почепцов 2013) (in the field of pragmalinguistics).

To date, there is no single definition of political discourse. There is a broad and narrow meaning of political discourse in the linguistic literature. Linguists who adhere to a broad understanding of political discourse include, in particular, O.I. Sheigal, who understands political discourse as "any language formations whose content belongs to the sphere of politics" (Шейгал 2017: 23). The broad understanding of "political language" as a language used in the public sphere takes into account the growing power of the media, the development of new communication technologies, the expansion of globalization and the process of commercialization of political communication.

Analyzing the structure of political discourse, O.I. Sheigal defines its intersections with other types of discourses: legal, scientific, media discourse, and so on. The researcher identifies the following structural features of political discourse – institutionality, informativeness, semantic uncertainty and authoritarianism (Шейгал 2017: 27). The narrow definition of political discourse is followed, in particular, by the Dutch researcher T. Van Dijk. He believes that political discourse is a class of genres limited by the social sphere, namely politics.

Political and parliamentary debates, party programs, speeches of politicians – these are the genres that belong to the sphere of politics. Political discourse is the discourse of politicians. Limiting political discourse to professional frameworks, the activities of politicians, the researcher notes that political discourse, at the same time, is a form of institutional discourse. This means that the discourses of politicians are those discourses that are created in such an institutional environment as government meetings, parliamentary sessions and congresses of political parties. Thus, discourse is political when it accompanies a political act in a political environment (Dijk 2010: 365). In our study, we have a broad understanding of discourse, including the process and outcome of political discourse and all the extralinguistic factors that accompany and influence its generation and perception.

In modern foreign linguistics there are several main directions in the study of political communication. *The first* of them develops traditional views on the study of political language, which originate in ancient rhetoric. In this case, language units are

perceived as a form of thought transmission, as a way to embellish thought, make it more accessible and pragmatically meaningful. This approach focuses on the ways of creating and staging a political text (Божеску 2013: 8).

The second direction is based on the cognitive approach, according to which speech activity is perceived as a reflection of the picture of the world in the human mind, as material for the study of national, social and individual mentality. The leading role in the formation of this direction belongs to George Lakoff (Lakoff 2010: 67), although he did not create his theory out of nowhere, because the cognitive approach to the study of political language emerged much earlier.

The *third direction* is based on a discursive approach, according to which the political text is studied in the discourse, i.e. importance is given to the conditions of creation and functioning of the text, its interaction with other texts, national culture and traditions, the political situation in the region, country or world. Thus, today there is no generally accepted definition of political discourse. The term "discourse" is used in modern linguistics to denote different types of speech and speech works, awareness of which must be built taking into account the whole set of linguistic and extralinguistic factors. In addition, the definition and interpretation of discourse varies depending on the understanding of political discourse (narrow and broad), the direction of research in political communication (rhetorical, cognitive and discursive) etc. (Божеску 2013: 6).

A brief review of the scientific literature allows us to conclude that the cognitive approach to the analysis of communication occupies a leading position in modern political linguistics. The cognitive approach to language learning opens up a wide range of possibilities and allows researchers to look at certain language phenomena in terms of cognitive mechanisms underlying human mental activity. At the same time, some aspects of cognitive theory remain controversial. On the other hand, the discursive approach in the field of political communication seems particularly fruitful and promising, as it sets the perspective of research that allows us to understand an essential aspect of this area of language – the specifics of

conceptualizing the world, which generates a wide range of forms of language influence.

British political discourse is a collection of texts of different genres (pre-election, mass media discourse, parliamentary), which carry information that is important for a specific time period, which are aimed at introducing a conservative idea through speech activity (Beard 2014: 12).

Studying the speeches of British politicians, including Margaret Thatcher and David Cameron, it should be noted that their speeches are always distinguished by an amazing combination of efficiency and eloquence. So, Margaret Thatcher's speech is filled with courage and conviction, which confirms her image of an "iron lady". David Cameron has established himself as an unrivaled speaker who is able to clearly express his position, has a subtle sense of humor and self-irony (Beard 2014: 15). When considering the personal and communicative characteristics of D. Cameron, it can be noted that he is characterized by openness, rationality and practicality. Family and religion are the most important values for him.

All this, of course, is reflected in all the speeches of politicians, in particular in the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II. We will study them in more detail. Representatives of conservatism actively use lexemes that appeal to the emotional component of the audience. A distinctive feature of conservative discourse is its metaphorization. Political speeches have always been particularly metaphorical.

In addition, the use of colloquial vocabulary in the speeches of political figures is observed in contemporary political discourse. For example, slang units can serve as a reflection of cohesion, the speaker's desire to convey the social role that he has in this context. The use of slang lexicon indicates the importance of a freer option for communication. The use of colloquial lexical units is a distinctive feature of D. Cameron. In an appeal to the Australian parliament, D. Cameron repeatedly resorts to this means.

Relations between Australia and the UK have always been quite complex, but in his speech, the British Prime Minister is trying to demonstrate his willingness to change the situation and try to establish contact with his colleagues.

At the same time, D. Cameron uses in his speech not only general colloquial lexicon, but also Australian slang, in order to show his closeness to the people of Australia. So, in order to increase the emotional mood of the audience and arouse interest in his speech, D. Cameron uses the exclamation "Strewth!" that is understandable for every Australian citizen (Charteris-Black 2014: 89), which causes amazement or confirmation of a fact.

I would also like to draw attention to the use of national precedent phenomena by politicians. Knowledge of national precedent phenomena may indicate that the speaker seeks to demonstrate his belonging to a particular era or culture, or to show interest and respect for another culture. For example, when referring to colleagues in the party, M. Thatcher refers to the outstanding Scottish economist Adam Smith (Edelman 2013: 67). Also, the use of precedent phenomena in a certain discourse may indicate that the topic under discussion is very important and significant, because even before that, people whose names are known to everyone mentioned it.

Since the politician's speech should convince the listeners of the correctness of the way chosen by the speaker, the author uses allusions, that is, stylistic figures that contain an indication, analogy or a hint of some literary, historical, mythological or political fact, embodied in textual culture or in colloquial speech (Fairclough 2016: 99). For example, D. Cameron recognizes the importance of religious beliefs, he is a follower of the Church of England and considers himself a faithful Christian. Therefore, in his speeches, references to the Bible and Christ are often found. This demonstrates that D. Cameron honors the laws of the Bible and encourages society to abide by them and to preserve moral and ethical values (Fairclough 2016: 109).

As for M. Thatcher, she has always been a politician devoted to her country. In this regard, her policies sometimes ran counter to the policies of other European countries. So, in an appeal to the European College, M. Thatcher seeks to dispel the image of the adversary of Europe, which was so actively promoted in European countries, with the help of a vivid allusion with elements of comparison. In her

speech, she mentions Genghis Khan, known to all as the conqueror of China, Central Asia, the Caucasus and Eastern Europe.

Each politician goes his own way, has his own idea of what reforms need to be carried out, which sides should focus on, what ideas to promote to the masses and how to achieve social position. D. Cameron positions himself as a practical and pragmatic person. In his speeches, he focuses on the effectiveness of his policies. M. Thatcher has always been known as a freedom fighter (Foucault 2012: 778). Her reformist ideas were reflected in almost every speech.

It is also worth paying attention to the fact that in order to manipulate public consciousness, politicians often try to influence people's feelings. To do this, they use in the texts of their speeches those lexical units that can affect the emotions of the audience, make the audience trust the speaker and follow him, remind of moral principles. Thus, M. Thatcher's speeches abound in the use of the word "heart" (Hacker 2011: 30), which expresses the sincerity and warmth of the speaker.

Another striking feature of political discourse is the tactics of self-presentation. It consists in contrasting the current government with its predecessors. Thanks to this, a positive image of the speaker is created against the background of the actions of an earlier period. Especially often this technique is used by D. Cameron in his speeches in order to once again emphasize the constructiveness of his policy.

At the syntactic level, the speeches of British politicians characterized by the often use of anaphora, repetition, parallel constructions and rhetorical questions. The use of anaphora gives speech a characteristic intonational and rhythmic expressiveness, creates a sense of the integrity of the arguments and increases their persuasiveness. Anaphora is a fairly common stylistic means, as it has a high degree of persuasiveness. Using anaphora, D. Cameron calls society for action (Green 2014: 209). The combination of anaphoric construction with the construction "let's" makes the statement even more convincing. Besides D. Cameron expresses his willingness to act together with the people, achieveing their goals.

It is also worth noting that the functions of political discourse determine the frequent use of semantic repetitions, since they are based on the function of persuasion or influence. Repetitions carry an underline function. They are used to highlight the main idea, which is directly related to the main theme of the text. In a speech related to reforms in migration policy, D. Cameron focuses on the word *fairness* (Green 2014: 211). Thus, the politician focuses on the need for an open and fair migration policy.

The use of rhetorical questions in the process of argumentation of actions also plays an important role in political discourse. Involvement of such a syntactic technique in speech makes it possible for students to reflect on the questions posed and possibly come to some conclusions on their own. Rhetorical issues may indicate problems that need to be addressed. Thus, the speech of D. Cameron, addressed to representatives of the European Union, is replete with rhetorical questions.

Another means of influence is the use of antithesis in political discourse. It can serve as a contrast to the position of the speaker and his opponent (Wilson 2015: 56). After analyzing the political speeches of the UK, it should be concluded that the main feature, traced in all the speeches of politicians, is the problem of preserving the traditions and values that have developed over the centuries. At the lexical level, British politicians actively use words that appeal to the emotional component of the addressee, that is, emotionally evaluative words. The main features of the discourse of conservative politicians include its rich metaphorization. Each politician's discourse has the so-called "unique" topics covered only by this speaker (Townsend 2013: 176). The problem of the reflection of value concepts in political texts is traced. These concepts are basic in the discourse of politicians and literally permeate all their speeches. So, for example, the concepts of morality, freedom, democracy are key for M. Thatcher, and religion, family, social stability and equality – for D. Cameron. As for the syntactic peculiarities of the speakers' speeches, a large number of parallel constructions, anaphora, semantic repetitions, and rhetorical questions are often found.

Clarifying the characteristics of the 'emotionality' of British political discourse, we can present the thesis by O.R. Levenkova that the political discourse of Great Britain is more neutral and argumentative than in the United States, and is characterized by a desire for impartiality as the highest goal of public communication (Левенкова 2011: 118).

It is known that the argumentative potential of political communication is significantly enhanced by means of intertextuality, in particular quotations. The researcher notes that in the speeches of British politicians the main form of intertext is a direct quote, to a lesser extent – indirect and allusive citation. More often than American politicians, British leaders resort to fragmentary citation – quotation in the text of the speech, which logically ends in the immediate context (Левенкова 2011: 119). Thus, the system of argumentation in British political discourse is based on rational considerations devoid of contradictory nature.

D.V. Shapochkin notes that the focus of British political discourse is largely expressed in politicians' concern for the welfare of the nation. At the same time, in their addresses to the people, the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom mostly show themselves as the first and main persons of the government. They are more restrained than American presidents, and maintain a certain distance in communication with people (Шапочкин 2012: 159). In our view, restraint and 'correctness' can be considered a characteristic feature of the speech behavior of most British politicians.

It should be noted that a special place is occupied by the study of political metaphors, as their understanding contributes to an adequate assessment of a situation that is relevant in the speeches of politicians to manipulate the minds of people. In recent decades, there has been a noticeable trend towards a comparative analysis of political metaphors in national discourses. For example, J. Charteris-Black analyzed the rhetoric of British (W. Churchill, M. Thatcher, T. Blair) and American (M.L. King, B. Clinton, J. Bush) politicians and found out that metaphors are actively used in public speeches to actualize the necessary emotional associations and create political myths about heroes and thieves, messiahs and

monsters. For example, to describe the political reality the "Iron Lady" M. Thatcher used military metaphors (Charteris-Black 2014: 105).

Of particular interest are the scientific works of the British linguist Prof. Dr. Andreas Musolf, who studies the dynamics of political metaphor in one conceptual area. Thus, he traced the development of the metaphor "*Europe is a home*" of the late XXth century – early XXI century on the material of English and German newspapers. The scientist identified two periods in the development of the metaphor of the house – optimistic (1989-1997) and pessimistic (1997-2001). Analyzing the metaphors of the second period, the researcher notes that the British more often reflected pessimistic meanings in the metaphor of the house (Musolff 2015: 88).

In other publications, Andreas Musolf compares metaphors with the source sphere "*road / traffic / speed*" and argues that the British and Germans use the potential of the source sphere to reflect different views on the prospects of the European Union. The British criticize Germany for haste, the Germans criticize Great Britain for slowness (Musolff 2017; Musolff 2015).

An analysis of the political speeches of British politicians is a confirmation that a conservative way of thinking undoubtedly affects all the language levels of politicians that they use to promote their ideas.

1.2. Throne speech and its features

The study of the mechanism of political rhetoric encourages, first of all, to study the peculiarities of the functioning of political speech as a significant social priority genre, delved into a semiotic sphere, reflecting different ways of conceptualizing reality by the ratio of constancy and variability, naturally reproducing the rhythm of the space-time continuum (Васік 2013: 11).

At the same time, a comprehensive study of political discourse in the plane of interaction of the semantic, pragmatic and prosodic levels of its structure remains relevant. Rhythmic organization of political speech as a basic rhetorical

factor is the communicative expediency of compatibility and change the information capacity of the components of the verbal context, which is characterized by a specific configuration of semantic resources, stereotyping of mental images and a certain level of semantic and prosaic language levels that determine the effective rhetorical model of speech. That is why the study of the rhythmic organization of political discourse in terms of the integration of semantics and prosody as important components of the receptive scheme of political communication remains relevant.

The degree of centrality or marginality of a genre in the sphere of political discourse is determined by how it corresponds to the basic intention of political communication. If we share this view, then, of course, the prototype genre should be considered a politician's public speech.

Political speech as a genre of political discourse belongs to the institutional type of communication (Чудинов 2014: 67), in which, in contrast to personal, the status of each communicant is rigidly fixed. At the same time, it should be noted that public speaking has traditionally been the main object of rhetoric. In our opinion, it is the rhetorical approach that makes it possible to study all the components of effective political speech.

Throughout the centuries-old history of rhetoric, the understanding of its subject, tasks, and internal structure has undergone radical changes. Thus, the classical understanding of rhetoric as a science of belief, proposed by Aristotle, was rethought by Quintilian, for whom belief is a possible, but not the main purpose of the speaker's speech. From the art of 'correct speech' rhetoric becomes the art of eloquence. In other words, modern rhetoric can be interpreted as the science of the conditions and forms of effective communication. Thus, in the framework of our study aimed at studying public speaking, the use of a narrow definition of rhetoric is legitimate. Therefore, public speaking is a special type of discourse created by the laws of rhetoric, focused on beliefs, which determines its integrative nature (Сагач 2016: 76).

Characteristic features of the oratory style determine the peculiarities of its specific incarnations and way of life. First of all, speech is a type of public live speaking. Target instruction is known to be a mandatory feature of oratory style, that is, what is called oratory intent. Depending on the nature of the audience, genre and purpose of influence, the speaker chooses a style of speech that includes the amount of artistic techniques of the theme. Public speaking is a moving and diverse conglomeration of linguistic, facial and other means of expression. At the same time, a special role in the formation of the expressiveness of public speech and the implementation of direct influence on the audience is played by the bright prosodic presentation of the speech of a political figure, which is manifested in the increase and variation of basic prosodic parameters. In political speech, prosody serves as a conscious and deliberate means of direct influence (Красильникова 2005: 12).

We know that rhythm along with other linguistic means, plays a leading role in the realization of the rhetorical orientation of political speech. Rhetoric is a philological science that studies the principles of constructing effective speech (Smith 2010: 9), the expediency of which is provided by a rhythm that is a wise and complex oratorical mechanism, so necessary that without it there would be no movement or strength in eloquence. Rhythm as a dynamic complex of interaction of language levels is able to activate the listener's perception and to convey the author's idea to him.

The integrity of the oratory speech lies in the unity of its theme as the main idea of the speech, the key problem posed in it and the semantic parts of different structure and length. Speech is effective only when there are clear semantic connections that reflect consistency in the presentation of thought. Confused, inconsistent utterance does not achieve the goal and is not appropriate in the rhetorical sense of communication. At best, listeners remain indifferent, at worst, they do not understand what they are talking about (Strawson 2012: 460). It is rhythm that plays a leading role in ensuring the integrity of discourse. The general tone of speech, the understanding of its semantics depend as much as possible on

the rhythmic regulated interaction of language levels. As a result of the action of integrative processes of formation of integrity, the dynamics of the structural organization of discourse is revealed (Москальчук 2011: 189). Rhythm as an integrative factor of creating integrity plays a synthesizing role.

The composition of the speech must meet a set of requirements, including, on the one hand, strict sequence of presentation, coherence, subordination, coherence of all parts, on the other – individuality and depth of thought. The irreversibility of speech determines its structure. The fact that it is difficult to keep in memory the speech in general, dictates a fundamentally different structure compared to written speech.

The coherence of the speech is ensured by cohesion, retrospection and prospection: connections that ensure the consistency and interdependence of individual parts of the speech, send listeners to the prepositional content or adjust to the post-information background that will unfold in the following parts of speech. Thus, the text is an open non-equilibrium integrative system (Москальчук 2011: 190).

The processes of integration are dynamic in nature, although the result of their action is the fixation of the total integrity of the language object, i.e. its total staticity and certainty, the revealed form. They allow to deploy a certain semantic program in a linear sequence of language signs until the moment when the person who creates the text manages to perform it (ibid: 28). Discourse unfolds dynamically over time and, due to psychophysiological limitations, cannot be processed all at once: only units that do not exceed the capabilities of random-access memory are available for processing (Ягунова 2005: 90). That is why political speeches are characterized by the repetition of different sized units of delimitation of semantic space.

Thus, political speech is a discourse of a certain balanced, harmonious diversity, which provides an adequate delimitation of the semantic continuum. The rhetorical effectiveness of speech is based on correctness, clarity, expediency and

beauty (Wodak 2013: 127). The defining feature in the rhetorical sense is clarity, and it is directly related to persuasiveness.

The correctness of political speech prevents unpleasant incidents; expediency reduces the likelihood of communicative failures, which in political communication means the lack of appropriate response from the recipient to the political text (Musolff 2016: 209); the beauty of speech enhances persuasiveness. Moreover, beauty is not only the correct choice of words, but also eurythmy and euphony (Musolff 2016: 224). In a perfectly harmonious text there should be equal sentences, which creates a rhythmic monotony of the development of the whole, but these structures rarely function. Perceptions – and especially active influence – require greater activity of the form of the whole, greater distinguished ability, deviations from any monotony. So more used are not absolute repetitions, but mostly variable in one way or another.

Therefore, rhythm is an integrative phenomenon that unites all the subsystems of language together; prosodic presentation acts as a 'speech envelope' that optimizes auditory perception and, consequently, speech impact (Hamilton 2014: 12). It is obvious that rhythm is a powerful means of speech influence, because, forming the necessary vision of the world in the addressee, it allows to control the perception of objects and situations, to impose their positive or negative assessment. Further study of ways to implement the rhetorical orientation of political discourse will help to identify effective models of communication and determine the prerequisites for adequate use of a set of means of all subsystems of language, taking into account the extralingual factors of the communicative situation.

The British royal family is the pride of the British. Belief in the monarch and veneration of members of the royal family over the centuries have become an integral part of the English mentality. As D.I. Ter-Minasova notes, the English monarchy is very interesting and in its way a unique object of research. It can be viewed and studied from different angles: it can be of interest to completely

different scientific disciplines, such as history, cultural studies, political science, diplomacy, sociology, public relations and others" (Тер-Минасова 2012: 142).

The proof of this can be the research of modern scientists: the dissertation by J.A. Abrekova "The Evolution of the English Monarchy in the First Half of the 20th Century" (2004), the dissertation by A.A. Polyakova "The Role of the Monarchy in the Domestic and Foreign Policy of Great Britain at the End of the 20th – the beginning of the 21st Century" (2015), the dissertation by E.V. Bakaldina "The English royal court at Edward IV. Institutes, servants, ceremonial" (2011), the dissertation by D.I. Ter-Minasova "Image of the Institute of the Monarchy of Great Britain" (2007), as well as her monograph "Image of the Monarchy of Great Britain: History and Present" (2012), thesis by E.Yu. Thomsett "The Monarchy in the political life of Great Britain in the 20-30 years of XX century" (2003).

However, we are interested in the study of the English monarchy from the point of view of linguistics, namely the research of the speech of the English monarchs. Little attention was paid to this topic in sociolinguistics, among them are M.M. Angelova's dissertation "Linguoculturological field of the concept of "monarchy" in modern English" (2005), as well as studies on the research of the speech characteristics of representatives of the English aristocracy, namely, the dissertation by T.A. Ivushkina "Sociolinguistic aspects of the development of English speech: on the basis of the speech characteristics of the representatives of the upper classes of Great Britain in the works of English fiction" (1998), thesis by Yu.O. Kvartovkina "The Speech of the English and Russian Aristocrats in the Literary Works of the 19th Century" (2004), dissertation by D.V. Kryukova "Sociolinguistic characteristics of letters of the English aristocracy of the Victorian era" (2001).

We should also note the dissertation by I.A. Murzinova "The linguistic and cultural type "British Queen" (2009) and her articles "The linguistic and cultural type "British Queen": statement of the problem", which presents the linguistic and cultural modeling of the "British Queen" type and the reasons why this linguistic

and cultural modeling is interesting and "Speech portrait of the linguistic and cultural type "British Queen" (Мурзинова 2009: 49; 46), which examines the speech characteristics of the type "British Queen" through the prism of linguistic consciousness of British speakers' linguistic culture.

Throne speech, also called *crown speech*, is the usual procedure for a number of monarchies in the world during which the monarch (or his / her representative) delivers a prepared appeal to the assembled Parliament to present the government's program for the coming year. The speech is not written by the head of state, but by the party that prevails in the lower House of Parliament. In the United Kingdom, *Speech from the Throne* is part of a very solemn ritual during the opening ceremony of Parliament (Fiske 2009: 23). The speech is read by the Monarch, and compiled by the Prime Minister.

Modeling of linguistic and cultural types helps to comprehend the value priorities inherent in one or another linguistic culture. Among the types of British culture, the British Queen occupies a special place. This type is constantly in the focus of attention of the British public. Active discussions are taking place in the media about it. It appears in a huge number of literary and journalistic works created by British authors. One of the stages of modeling this type is the creation of its speech portrait.

In the paradigm of different sciences, there are different approaches to the concept of "portrait": in psycholinguistics they consider an associative-somatic portrait (Мурзинова 2009: 46); in psychology a psychological portrait of a person is modelled; in linguistics a language portrait of a speaker is studied, i.e. the information that a person "automatically" and unconsciously informs others about himself when he speaks (Стернин 2012: 43). Following M.V. Karnaukhova, by *speech portrait* we understand the totality of written and oral statements, "which are characterized by individual lexico-grammatical and psychological features" (Карнаухова 2015: 9). We must add that the phonetic and prosodic features of a person's speech, including typed speech, are also an integral part of a speech

portrait, because they are associated with the psychological characteristics of the person.

In the linguistic and cultural aspect, we deal not with the speech characteristics of a real or existed person, but with a speech portrait of a type attached to a particular person. The speech portrait in this case is a combination of objective and stereotypical representations of the bearers of a particular culture about the speech behavior of a typed personality.

The Queen's speech is the grammatically correct speech of the English aristocracy, called by the British "Queen's English" or "King's English". Unlike "BBC English", where modern norms allow for the use of various accents, "Queen's English" is a special form of English, mainly due to its phonetic features (Smith 2010: 56)

At the phonetic level, the Queen's speech conforms to the norms of "received pronunciation" (RP), a pronunciation accepted by high society that opposes other socio-territorial types of pronunciation (Smith 2010: 127). The phonetically correct speech of the queen, combined with the individual characteristics of pronunciation, creates a peculiar accent of the British monarchine, recognizable by every native speaker of British linguistic culture. The Queen's accent is given out by a person belonging to the narrow social stratum of the English aristocracy, the "elite of the elite," that is, to the social group of the English monarchs.

Thus, we can draw some conclusions about the phonetic peculiarities of the Queen's speech in the perception of lower class people. The Queen's speech is characterized by the replacement of a short vowel [i] with a diphthong [ei], as in the example *simply → simplay*, stretching a long monophthong of the back row [a:] with the addition of an "extra" fricative sound [r]: *can't → carn't*. Yu.O. Kvartovkina points to such a feature of aristocratic pronunciation as monophthongization of vowels (Квартовкина 2004: 6). All these peculiarities add some unnaturalness to the Queen's speech, make it look like a robot's mechanical speech, i.e. "fake person" (Townsend 2013: 78).

The grammatical differences in the speech of the upper and lower classes significantly complicate the understanding between the representatives of these classes. At the lexical level, the Queen's speech is characterized by the replacement of the pronoun "I" with the pronoun "*one*" (in an informal setting) and "*my husband and I*" (in official speeches), as well as a frequent repetition of the introductory construction "*I say*" (Townsend 2013: 79). The pronoun "one", which is one of the ways of expressing the category of personality, has acquired a pronounced estimated status value in modern English due to the fact that Queen Elizabeth II actively uses it instead of the personal pronoun "I".

It is known that the British consider it impolite that the pronoun "I" is used excessively by statesmen and public figures. *The Private Eye* newspaper even developed a methodology for calculating the columnist's egocentricity coefficient by counting the number of pronouns "I" used in one column). Therefore, perhaps the queen seeks to adhere to generally recognized standards of etiquette.

An important characteristic of the Queen's speech is her commitment to the official style. T.A. Ivushkina points out that the formality of the speech of the English aristocrats came from the French language, which is often used in writing and is still considered an indicator of high social status and good education (Ивушкина 2012: 78).

As L.P. Seliverstova notes, the linguistic and cultural type not only reflects the values that have become entrenched in society, but also serves as the basis for the formation of new value orientations in society (Селиверстова 2007: URL). For example, an important characteristic of the speech of the English Queen Elizabeth I was the presence in it of a large number of swear words and expressions, which influenced the speech behavior of her courtiers.

Of course, the degree of prevalence of abusive expressions in society cannot be explained by the mere impact of the speech behavior of the queen ruling in a particular historical period, but we cannot completely exclude the possibility of this impact. If we assume that it takes place, we can construct the following scheme for the transformation of ideas about the queen in society: "representations

of the speech behavior of the ruling queen as a model person (term by V.I. Karasik)" → "speech behavior of the British Queen type" → "representations about the speech behavior of a particular queen" (Карасик 2013: 77).

It can be concluded that a speech portrait of a linguocultural type is a combination of objective and stereotypical representations of the bearers of a particular culture about the speech behavior of the typed personality in question. The speech of the linguistic and cultural type "Queen's English" is a special form of the English language used exclusively by the elite layer of the upper class, recognized by the representatives of the British linguistic and cultural community, distinguished from other forms of the English language by its phonetic, lexical and stylistic characteristics and corresponding to grammatical norms officially accepted in British society. Depending on the speech behavior of a particular queen, the speech-and-behavioral attributes of the "British Queen" type, fixed by associative grounds (I.A. Murzinova's term) (Мурзинова 2009: 49), can undergo qualitative changes.

Conclusions to Chapter One

1. Political discourse is interpreted as institutional communication, which, in contrast to personality-oriented, uses a certain system of professionally oriented signs, that is, has its own sublanguage (vocabulary and phraseology). An important feature of political discourse is that politicians often try to disguise their goals using nominalization, ellipsis, metaphorization, special intonation, and other methods of influencing the consciousness of the electorate and opponents.

2. One of the main functions of a political language is the struggle for power and holding power in the hands in case of mastery of it. The characteristic features of the language of politics are semantic uncertainty, phantomity (many signs of the political language do not have a real denotation). Reliance on the subconscious, esoteric nature (the true meaning of many political statements is understandable only to the elite), distancing and theatricality. As the main features of political

discourse, we have identified the following ones: evaluativeness and aggressiveness, effectiveness, defending the point of view in political discourse. As the main function of political discourse, we have identified manipulative. The main linguistically oriented methods of studying political discourse are aimed at revealing a meaningful connection between politics and language and demonstrate a tendency to interdisciplinary research of political discourse.

3. Political speech is a personal embodiment of group ideology, characterized by the interaction of multiple ideological personalities of the speaker. Political discourse and ideology are closely intertwined. Discourse plays a fundamental role in the expression and embodiment of ideology as a form of social cognition. And ideology, in turn, affects different levels of the structure of political discourse: from the choice of intonation, lexical units and syntactic structures to the use of metaphors and arguments. The examination the peculiarities of the speech of monarchs allows to conclude that their speech is rich in features inherent in the aristocracy, endowed with features characteristic of the upper classes.

CHAPTER TWO
METHODOLOGY OF POLITICAL LINGUISTICS (ON THE MATERIAL OF THE QUEEN SPEECHES)

In this chapter, we will analyze the methodology of political linguistics, the political discourse of Great Britain in the cognitive aspect, the British conceptual picture of the world and the key concepts of the Queen's throne speech.

2.1. Cognitive trend in political linguistics (concept analysis, synthesis)

2.1.1. The political discourse of Great Britain: the cognitive aspect. Over the past decade, a sufficient number of scientific papers have appeared devoted to the problems of cognitive linguistics: T.A. van Dijk (Dijk 2012), R. Jackendoff (Jackendoff 1997), J. Lakoff (Lakoff 2010), L. Talmy (Talmy 2012), C. Fillmore (Fillmore 1999), W. Chafe (2011) and others. A cognitive approach to language is being increasingly mentioned, which opens up a wide range of possibilities and allows its researchers to look at various existing phenomena in the language from a completely different angle, namely, from the point of view of cognitive mechanisms that underlie human cognitive activity.

The focus of cognitive linguistics is not only the language in the inextricable unity of its form and substance, but also a higher unity, i.e. the unity of the language and the human acting in the real world, thinking and cognizing, learning with his own kind. Therefore, it is not surprising that a communicative approach to language can be defined as an ***anthropological*** approach (Cienki 1995). This shows, in particular, an analysis of the scientific literature on cognitive research and its results. Despite the heterogeneity of the authors' points of view, something common and unifying is observed there (Kirkeby 2013). In an explicit form it is not always recognized by all authors, namely *anthropocentricity* of the language (Ungerer 1996).

An introduction to linguistics of an anthropological approach to language has intensified interest in the personal and social aspects of the speaker. As a result of this, for many researchers, discourse has become a steadfast object of study. According to T.A. van Dijk: "discourse is a complex communicative phenomenon that includes extralinguistic factors (knowledge of the world, opinions, attitudes, goals of the addressee)" (Dijk 2012).

In addition, the political influence and manipulation of public consciousness have intensified in connection with the expansion and growth of the role of the mass media in the modern world. The politicization of the public masses, namely *political discourse* (Карасик 2013, Чудинов 2014, Шейгал 2012) and others becomes an integral component of the so-called 'informational life' of a person. Therefore, the analysis of political discourse, as we believe, is necessary to study its internal content, its true intentions, i.e. all that provides an understanding of speech and the existing intentions of a politician, which are contained in his public statements.

The problem of studying the cognitive aspects of political discourse is one of the issues of the cognitive theory of language, communicative pragmatics and the theory of discourse. In any case, the researcher of political communication needs to know how correctly speakers and listeners understand each other. An orientation toward understanding is a fundamental condition for human communication (Talmy 2012: 170). At the same time, successful understanding is carried out not only when people try to comprehend the meaning of words and phrases in a political statement. It happens, first of all, when they are focused on the intention of the interlocutor, on what he or she wants to express and what speech act he or she produces. The solution to the problem of this communication is carried out, in our opinion, on the basis of an analysis of political discourse and, thus, allows the researcher to see its cognitive aspects. Therefore, the topic of our study is relevant and largely promising in relation to the study of the cognitive aspects of political communication.

The relevance of this work is determined by the following factors. There is an urgent need for the further development of cognitive linguistics, the cognitive theory of language. Despite the fact that the cognitive direction of research in linguistics is becoming more widespread and widely discussed at various conferences, its achievements are often either completely ignored or clearly underestimated. Meanwhile, a new understanding of language is associated with cognitive linguistics, and this entails the question of what theoretical linguistics should embrace (Ungerer 1996: 4). In modern linguistics, the human personality, speaking or writing, comes to the fore. It is he who, "communicating certain information to the interlocutor and expressing his attitude to it, selects the necessary language means, counting on a communicative effect" (Kirkeby 2013: 27). At the same time, we believe that the implementation of cognitive aspects in the language is carried out. Political linguistics is one of the areas of science in which there are especially many "blank spots". The study of cognitive aspects in the political discourse of Great Britain will contribute to a more accurate understanding of the laws of political communication.

2.1.2. The main trends in the study of British political discourse in line with the cognitive-discursive paradigm. In this section, an attempt to identify and compare features of the implementation of cognitive aspects in the British public political discourse on the example of the speeches by Queen Elizabeth II has been made. In the course of research work, we clarified the theoretical foundations, concepts and research methods in cognitive linguistics, communicative pragmatics and the theory of discourse. We studied such a concept as political discourse. An attempt was made to develop and apply its cognitive model. As a result, we have identified relevant criteria and conducted a cognitive and discursive analysis of Queen Elizabeth's political speeches.

Cognitive and discursive analysis was carried out by us according to the following criteria (Charteris-Black 2014: 122): 1) a general description of British political discourse. Characterization of a politician as a linguistic personality (in

our case, Queen Elizabeth II), a characteristic of the speaker's cognitive-speech strategies. When describing politicians as a linguistic personality, we took into account the following criteria (Jackendoff 1997: 127): the degree of difficulty in perceiving the discourse, the depth and accuracy of the reflection of reality, as well as a certain target orientation of the discourse; characteristic of communicative and pragmatic context, i.e. characteristic of the language space (text), i.e. expliciteness and impliciteness in British political discourse.

Cognitive and discursive analysis of the public speeches by the Queen Elizabeth II helped us to identify the cognitive aspects of political discourse. In general, we have identified the following cognitive aspects that combine the British political discourse and allow to establish some of its specific features (Fillmore 1999: 85): appeal, emotionality, speech strategies and target orientation. In this case, it is advisable to note the following aspects.

The **appeal** (of the speaker to the listener, the addressee) allows to establish close contact with the audience and helps to identify the speaker with the listeners (Cienki 1995: 45). The appeal often reflects the speaker's positive attitude, emphasizes his ability to behave in public, interact with it, and attract its attention. For instance: *When I spoke to you last, at Christmas, I asked you all, whatever your religion, to pray for me on the day of my Coronation – to pray that God would give me wisdom and strength to carry out the promises that I should then be making* (QCD: URL). In this speech, delivered in 1953 on the occasion of Queen's coronation, she addresses her loyal subjects and the whole people of Great Britain.

Emotionality (of the speaker), i.e. the manifestation of emotionality is also characteristic of public political discourse. This is an important cognitive and rhetorical aspect, reflecting the speaker's mood, which, in turn, is transmitted to the listeners. In British throne speech, emotionality is expressed by appropriate lexical units with positive and negative connotations, 'internal' predicates, modal verbs, and also due to stylistic means: metaphors, epithets, similes, etc. The presence of emotions is also indicated by the name of political speech, for example (Edelman 2013: 34): inaugural speech (solemnity), speech about resignation

(regret), etc. For example: *Now that we are <u>coming to manhood</u> and womanhood <u>it is surely a great joy</u> to us all to think that we <u>shall be able</u> to <u>take some of the burden off the shoulders</u> of our elders who <u>have fought and worked and suffered</u> to protect our childhood* (ASBQ: URL).

Here, the Queen's speech is replete with such emotional indicators as modal adverbs and verbs *surely* and *to be able*, epithet *of great joy*, metaphors *to come to manhood, to take burden off the shoulders*, as well as the syntactic phenomenon of polysyndeton, i.e. the deliberate insertion of conjunctions into a sentence, clearly expressing the excitement and inexperience inherent in a young lady.

Speech strategies (of the speaker), as we were able to trace on the research material, British politicians, in particular, Queen Elizabeth II, actively uses the following cognitive-speech moves in her throne speech (Edelman 2013: 36): generalization, example or citation, correction, amplification, obvious concessions, repetition and contrast. Their use allows the speaker to interact with listeners, attract their attention and influence their consciousness in a certain way, for example: *We must not be daunted by the anxieties and hardships that the war has left behind for every nation of our commonwealth. We know that these things are the price we cheerfully undertook to pay for the high honour of standing alone, seven years ago, in defence of the liberty of the world. Let us say <u>with Rupert Brooke: Now God be thanked who has matched us with this hour"</u>* (ASBQ: URL) (giving an example).

The **target focus** of throne speech is on the speaker's side to convey and clarify certain information by listener that affect their public interests and values (security, freedom, welfare of the nation) (Hacker 2011: 29): *And when I look at our country today, and see what we are willing to do to <u>protect and support</u> one another, I say with pride that <u>we are still a nation those brave soldiers, sailors and airmen would recognise and admire</u>* (QEGS: URL). In this Queen's speech, marked lexical units, such as the verbs *to protect* and *support*, as well as the nouns *brave soldiers, sailors* and *airmen*, serve to reveal the concept 'security'.

We also managed to establish some differences in how these cognitive aspects manifest themselves in British political discourse. Thus, the Queen of Great Britain Elizabeth II in communication with the public mainly appears as the first and main person of her government. She is more restrained and forced to maintain a certain distance, to keep herself within the appropriate framework (unlike, for example, American presidents) (Townsend 2013: 77). The focus of British political discourse historically also manifests itself in the fact that the British are mainly concerned about the welfare of the nation: *I declare before you all that my whole life whether it be long or short shall be devoted to your service and the service of our great imperial family to which we all belong* (ASBQ: URL). In this speech, the Queen solemnly promises to devote her life entirely to serving her people, while using the metaphorical expression *our great imperial family.*

In this work, the goal was achieved, i.e. to identify the features of the implementation of cognitive aspects in British political discourse based on a cognitive-discursive analysis of the public speeches by Queen Elizabeth II, as well as certain provisions were confirmed (Ивушкина 2012: 165): the interpretation of political discourse requires the construction of its *cognitive model*; the cognitive model of political discourse is an important component in the discovery of criteria for cognitive and discursive analysis; cognitive and discursive analysis of public political speeches helps to identify, describe and compare the cognitive aspects of British political discourse.

The following ***areas of research*** can be identified as prospects for studying the chosen theme (Talmy 2012: 18): deepening the consideration of stylistic figures in the throne speeches of Queen Elizabeth II, as well as studying the mental features and techniques of manifestation of political correctness.

When conducting a ***cognitive and discursive analysis*** of the speech of the British Queen, the following was revealed:

1) Characteristic of a politician as a linguistic person: speaking about the degree of complexity of Queen Elizabeth's speech, it should be noted that speech is perceived easily, being concise, accessible to perception for most listeners: *I*

have in sincerity pledged myself to your service, as so many of you are pledged to mine. Throughout all my life and with all my heart I shall strive to be worthy of your trust (QCD: URL).

The degree of depth and accuracy of reflection of reality is also not in doubt. The speech reflects such relevant events as the preservation of the integrity of the United Kingdom, the delegation of power to Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union: *My Government's priority is to deliver the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union on 31 January. My Ministers will bring forward legislation to ensure the United Kingdom's exit on that date and to make the most of the opportunities that this brings for all the people of the United Kingdom* (TQS: URL).

The focus of this speech is absolutely clear: it is the call for the government to work in the interests of the British nation, continuing the successful economy, to promote the unity of Great Britain and to make the power even greater: *My Ministers will bring forward measures to ensure that every part of the United Kingdom can prosper. My Government will invest in the country's public services and infrastructure whilst keeping borrowing and debt under control; maintaining the sustainability of the public finances through a responsible fiscal strategy* (TQS: URL).

Based on the above criteria, the linguistic personality of the British Queen can be characterized as quite correct, trying to cause a certain positive response from the audience. But, probably, this tolerance is explained by political correctness, caused by the orientation of this speech, since in other speeches the Queen can harshly criticize the policies and actions of the ministries.

When analyzing **cognitive-speech strategies** (which usually include generalization, giving example, correction, amplification, concession, repetition, contrast, mitigation, shift, evasion, as well as presupposition, implication, assumption, indirect speech act) in the public discourse of Queen Elizabeth II we have identified the following: *Although there is none of my father's subjects from the oldest to the youngest whom I do not wish to greet, I am thinking especially*

today of all the young men and women who were born about the same time as myself and have grown up like me in terrible and glorious years of the second world war (ASBQ: URL). (amplification).

The above examples of cognitive-speech strategies have their discursive meaning and characterize the British Queen as a linguistic personality.

2) The characteristic of communicative and pragmatic context, i.e. a **contextual analysis** showed the following (FTSQ: URL): time – *May 18, 2011*; place – *Ireland, Dublin, Dublin Castle*; event / action – a solemn speech at a dinner in the Dublin Castle (attempt at reconciliation); sphere of activity – speech of the Queen of Great Britain Elizabeth II at a State dinner of the heads of two states in confrontation; participants – Queen Elizabeth II as the addresser, the population of Great Britain as the direct addressee; the roles of participants – the communicative role of the speaker is expressed by a personal pronoun in the singular *I* and a personal pronoun in the plural *we,* which indicates that the speaker speaks for herself and for the whole country; the speaker's social role is manifested in the desire to mark a new stage in the historically 'far from simple relations' between London and Dublin; social relations – official, informative; cognitive characteristics of participants – the influence of the speaker on the consciousness of society in order to unite the state and ensure a bright future.

In the course of the **textual analysis** of the Queen's throne speeches, we restrict ourselves to the lexical and syntactic levels of the language, as the most effective in terms of cognitive analysis. We encountered the following phenomena:

1. The prevalence in speech of full non-elliptic sentences, for example: *It's a timely reminder of what positive things can be achieved when people set aside past differences and come together in the spirit of friendship and reconciliation* (QCB: URL).

2. Rare use of elliptical sentences: *For the world moves on quickly* (FTSQ: URL).

3. Use of a Active voice, direct word order: *Two hundred years on from the birth of my great, great grandmother, Queen Victoria, Prince Philip and I have*

been delighted to welcome our eighth great grandchild into our family (QCB: URL).

4. The use of personal, possessive, demonstrative pronouns, among which the most common are *I, we, us*: *But through the inventions of science I can do what was not possible for any of them. I can make my solemn act of dedication with a whole Empire listening. I should like to make that dedication now. It is very simple* (ASBQ: URL).

5. The prevalence of vocabulary related to politics: *Those words were an inspiration to many bygone heirs to the Throne when they made their knightly dedication as they came to manhood. I cannot do quite as they did* (ASBQ: URL).

6. The prevalence of vocabulary with a positive connotation: *If we all go forward together with an unwavering faith, a high courage, and a quiet heart, we shall be able to make of this ancient commonwealth, which we all love so dearly, an even grander thing – more free, more prosperous, more happy and a more powerful influence for good in the world – than it has been in the greatest days of our forefathers* (ASBQ: URL).

Thus, the results of the study helped to identify some cognitive aspects of the British political discourse on the material of the throne speeches by Queen Elizabeth II, but to obtain the full picture requires a more detailed study.

2.2. British conceptual picture of the world

Linguistic picture of the world or *linguistic conceptualization of the world* is a set of ideas about the world, historically formed in the minds of the language team, a holistic image of the world, in the formation of which involved all aspects of human mental activity. This is the conceptualization of the world contained in language (Bever 2014: 5). Linguistic conceptualization is about the notions of the world inherent in the speakers of language and culture, and perceived by them as something self-evident (Crane 1999: 27). These ideas are reflected in the semantics of language units so that mastering the language and, in particular, the meaning of

words, the speaker simultaneously coexists with these ideas. Being inherent in all native speakers, they are decisive for a number of features of the culture that uses this language. This notion of linguistic conceptualization of the world arises from Humboldt's ideas (Гумбольдт 2011: 67), and finds its expression in the well-known Sapir-Whorf hypothesis (Sapir 2014; Whorf 2011).

It should be noted that both pictures of the world (conceptual and linguistic) are interconnected, although they have some differences. The background of the **conceptual model** of the world is the information presented in the concepts, while the main in the **language model** is the knowledge assigned to the units of specific languages (Eckardt 2015: 27).

Today, the issues of *British identity* and *Britishness* are actively discussed in the political discourse of Great Britain. English national identity is under considerable pressure at the present stage: through the political and cultural advantages of *Britishness* over *Englishness* (Langacker 2016: 88), through the process of transferring the right to other nations of the United Kingdom to define their identity and resolve devolution, due to new huge flows of emigrants settling for permanent residence in the UK (Langacker 2016: 98). These processes have resulted in the efforts of government and public institutions to restore British identity and **British values** in order to unite society around them. In the context of multiculturalism of the country, British values are seen as the basis of a new globalized world: *Thereafter, my Ministers will seek a future relationship with the European Union based on a <u>free trade agreement</u> that benefits the whole of the United Kingdom. They will also begin <u>trade negotiations</u> with other leading <u>global economies</u>…. <u>The integrity</u> and <u>prosperity of the United Kingdom</u> is of the utmost importance to my Government …* (TQS: URL).

Discussions of various kinds suggest that only a country that is confident in its identity can unite to defend common security: shared values can help overcome the threat of extremism of any kind (Lepore 2011: 109). Thus, in the political and economic situation of the multinational Great Britain today there is a rather complicated tendency of devaluation of traditional values and threat of loss of the

national British identity. Because of this, the concept *British values* acquires a special meaning in political discourse and is used as a holistic concept, which is closely related to the concept of 'Britishness' or 'to be British': *I hope in the years to come everyone will be able to take pride in how they responded to this challenge, and those who come after us will say <u>the Britons of this generation were as strong as any, that the attributes of self-discipline, of quiet, good-humored resolve, and of fellow feeling still characterize this country</u>* (QECS: URL).

The notion of British identity includes such a quality as creativity, which is based on the ability to adapt, rights and responsibilities, and the position of external observation to another world (Langacker 2010: 99). All these qualities 'make the British British': *A modern, fair, points-based immigration system will welcome skilled <u>workers from across the world to contribute to the United Kingdom's economy, communities and public services</u>* (TQS: URL).

In her speech *"The remarks on Wednesday, May 18th, 2011 by Queen Elizabeth II at a State dinner in Dublin Castle in her honour"* Queen Elizabeth II reveals the meaning of the concept *British values* and traditions and proves the need for the population to share them. This is a condition for mutual understanding between the two neighboring countries: *Indeed, so much of this visit reminds us of the complexity of our history, its many layers and <u>traditions,</u> but also the importance of <u>forbearance and conciliation</u>. Of being able to bow to the past, but not be bound by it* (FTSQ: URL).

According to the Queen, modern British society is a country that gives freedom to different races, religions and cultures. The British love and are proud of their diversity. And the right to be called British is given by common values such as faith in democracy, rule of law, respect for the country and its common heritage: *It will stand firm against those who <u>threaten the values</u> of the United Kingdom, including by developing a sanctions regime to directly address <u>human rights abuse,</u> and working to ensure that all girls have access to twelve years of quality education* (TQS: URL).

Today, the United Kingdom is a multinational state, united not by race or ethnicity, but by common values that have formed common institutions: from the monarchy and the national anthem to the Anglican Church, the BBC and sports teams. Among the values that Britons are proud of are British tolerance, the British faith in freedom and the British sense of justice (Rudzka 2015: 79). These values are the result of the need for Britons to live together in a multinational country: *My Government will work closely with international partners to help solve the most complex international security issues and promote peace and security globally* (TQS: URL).

British values are defined by British history and the choice of the British and are "based on the Judeo-Christian value system, which in combination with the ideas of Hellenism created and contributed to the civilization of the Free World" (Lepore 2011: 111): *My Ministers will promote the United Kingdom's interests, including freedom of speech, human rights and the rule of law* (TQS: URL).

The most defining element of this civilization is *freedom*, which is understood as the ability of individuals to make rational decisions, as individual moral factors, about their own interests (Schwarz 2013: 176). In addition, like any value system, it includes a number of other equally important elements, the most important of which are 'family protection' and 'duty to work'. The very elements are the defining parameters of freedom as such: *My family and I are also inspired by the men and women of our emergency services and Armed Forces; and at Christmas we remember all those on duty at home and abroad, who are helping those in need and keeping us and our families safe and secure* (QCB: URL).

The British understand *work* as an instrumental means of material support of life. For them, work is a normal and natural way for a person and a sphere for individual creativity, self-expression and competitive achievements, as well as a way to ensure the peace process (DEL 2017: 276). 'Free labor' and 'freedom' as such are psychologically and originally inseparable: *I applaud the work of all those involved in the peace process, and of all those who support and nurture peace, including members of the police, the Gardaí, and the other emergency services,*

and those who <u>work</u> in the communities, the churches and charitable bodies like Co-operation Ireland (FTSQ: URL).

The natural mechanisms that support labor in the British sense are private property, the family, an independent legal system, and a market economy (Pylyshyn 2016: 87). If the state appropriates the rights and responsibilities of entrepreneurs, then work in the true sense cannot exist. Important for such existence are the preservation and strengthening of the necessary **cultural values** and the activities of relevant institutions (in this case, a fair justice system): *My Government is committed to a <u>fair justice system</u> that keeps people safe. My ministers will establish a Royal Commission to review and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process* (TQS: URL).

Violation of these principles will result in unemployment, begging and decline of society (unemployment, poverty), which act as anti-values to work, welfare and prosperity: *The greatest tribute to their sacrifice is that countries who were once sworn enemies are now friends, <u>working side by side</u> for the peace, health and <u>prosperity</u> of us all* (QEGS: URL).

All these values in their unity 'make the British British' and are the source of their freedom. Finally, good health is one of the dimensions of personal success: *My Government will embark on an <u>ambitious programme of domestic reform</u> that delivers on the <u>people's priorities</u>. For the first time, the National Health Service's <u>multi-year funding settlement</u>, agreed earlier this year, will be enshrined in law* (TQS: URL).

Belief in God has always been one of Britain's main traditional values: *But I shall not have strength to carry out this resolution alone unless you join in it with me, as I now invite you to do: I know that your support will be unfailingly given. <u>God help me to make good my vow, and God bless all of you</u> who are willing to share in it* (ASBQ: URL).

The British today are less inclined to accept the assertions of the authorities (Harman 2012: 104). At the same time, in the present stage in Great Britain there is a tendency to follow church rituals during important events in life (baptism,

marriage, burial and celebration of Christmas). For example: *As Christmas dawned, church congregations around the world joined in singing It Came Upon the Midnight Clear. Like many timeless carols, it speaks not just of the coming of Jesus Christ into a divided world, many years ago, but also of the relevance, even today, of the angels' message of peace and goodwill* (QCB: URL).

Consumption and choice are key elements of modern British society. Core values today include personal wealth and individual choice. According to the British, the traditional family plays a key role in raising children in the light of work: *My Government will bring forward measures to support working families, raising the National Insurance threshold and increasing the National Living Wage. To ensure every child has access to a high-quality education my Ministers will increase levels of funding per pupil in every school* (TQS: URL). Thus, the family is where moral principles are taught and where the necessary psychological infrastructure of freedom is at its core.

Thus, analyzing what values are lexicalized in the political speeches of Queen Elizabeth II, we identified components of the value system of the British nation. Given the frequency of use in the texts, we offer the following life and moral values of the British population: tolerance, success, strong community, sense of community, freedom, consumption, patriotism, pride for the country, rule of law, private property, rights and responsibilities, family, public health institutions, market economy, labor, wealth, democracy, science and mutual aid. In addition, we can name the main character traits that the British associate with their own nation: honesty, restraint, politeness, stoicism, pride and diligence.

2.3. Key concepts in the throne speeches of the Queen of Great Britain

The identification of the units that form the conceptual sphere of political discourse in Great Britain was carried out on the basis of the analysis of the speeches by the Queen of Great Britain Elizabeth II, representing various genres and thematic-cognitive segments of the discourse (Bever 2014: 7). A study of the

linguistic features and the vertical context of Queen Elizabeth II's speeches revealed concepts that characterize British political culture of the XXI century. The criterion for referring to the key concepts of this period was the frequency of the concept's functioning in the analyzed fragments of the discourse, as well as its linguistic detailing (through synonyms, inclusion in metaphorical schemes, etc.).

Thus, the lexical means of implementing ***the concept*** that serves as a mental representation of a culturally significant phenomenon in the mass consciousness have been analyzed taking into account (Langacker 2010: 57): a) the semantic structure of the concept name in monolingual explanatory and encyclopedic dictionaries, b) its synonymic connections, compatibility, figurative rethinking in the context of political communication. As a result, the thematic and cognitive structure of the professional political discourse of Great Britain has been analyzed at three levels (Lepore 2011: 90): the level of the totality of concepts in a particular type of national discourse, the level of language means for designating concepts that create and interpret reality in the socio-political sphere and the level of modeling relationships 'concept – its language implementation'.

Concepts are classified in political discourse for various reasons. So, considering the vocabulary of the language as the key to ethnophilosophy, history and political science, A. Vezhbitskaya distinguishes concepts-terminological units of philosophy and political science, such as 'parliament', 'oath', on the one hand, and non-specialized concepts (Вежбицкая 1999: 441), enclosed in the words 'freedom', 'justice', 'truth' – on the other: *It gives expression, as I pray it always will, to living principles, as sacred to the Crown and Monarchy as to its many Parliaments and Peoples* (QCD, URL); *I ask you now to cherish them – and practise them too; then we can go forward together in peace, seeking justice and freedom for all men* (QCD: URL). In our opinion, the concepts of the second group are culturally specific, since certain methods of conceptualizing the world are encoded in them, and not an objective picture of reality.

Another classification of concepts functioning in the political sphere is proposed by E.I. Sheigal, which distinguishes discourse-forming units that make

up the content-thematic core and form the genre structure of the discourse (Шейгал 2012: 34). The author classifies the concepts in terms of the main aspects of the philosophical understanding of the political world: political ontology, ideology and axiology (Шейгал 2012: 36). Based on this three-part division, we have attempted to develop a classification that reflects the specifics of the cognitive organization of British political discourse, in particular on the material of the speeches by Queen Elizabeth II.

Within the conceptual sphere of British political discourse, three conceptual areas have been identified. The first area combines the concepts-terminological units of political ontology, which are heterogeneous in composition (Шейгал 2012: 37). They include, firstly, the central concepts of the world of politics, such as 'politics', 'politics', 'power': *An Integrated Security, Defence and Foreign Policy Review will be undertaken to reassess the nation's place in the world, covering all aspects of <u>international policy</u> from defence to diplomacy and development* (TQS: URL).

Secondly, this includes the concepts of subjects and objects of politics: 'government', 'Parliament', 'community', 'society', etc., for example: *<u>Parliamentary institutions,</u> with their free speech and respect for the rights of <u>minorities,</u> and the inspiration of a broad tolerance in thought and expression – all this we conceive to be a precious part of our way of life and outlook* (QCD: URL).

Thirdly, in the speech of the British Queen, the concepts of political systems and forms of statehood, such as 'state', 'nation', 'monarchy', 'empire' are seen: *But in our time we may say that <u>the British Empire</u> has saved the world first, and has now to save itself after the battle is won* (ASBQ: URL).

The term concepts are marked by a pronounced connotation or coloring along the time axis, characterizing the period of Queen Elizabeth's ruling. So, the term *National Skills Fund* is inextricably linked with the Queen's activities in 2019: *To support business, my government will increase tax credits for research and development, establish a <u>National Skills Fund,</u> and bring forward changes to business rates* (TQS: URL).

The use of such conceptual terms is due not only to the desire of Queen Elizabeth to individualize her speech and current political course, but also to the need to strengthen the function of solidifying social relationships through speech communication. A commonality of social identification and social relationships (Johnson 2013: 336) and, in particular, assessments, beliefs and views is established between the subject and the objects of speech exposure. The basic ontological concept of political discourse in Great Britain is the concept *power,* since the struggle for power is the intentional basis of political communication. An analysis of the speech realizations of the concept *power* confirms that all conceptual approaches to the interpretation of political power are divided into two groups (Johnson 2013: 337): *attributive-substantive*, that interpret power as an attribute, a substantial property of the subject and *relational,* which describe power as a social relation or relationship.

In the British speech by Queen Elizabeth II, the first of two approaches prevails, since power is seen by British politicians primarily as an object or attribute. The most common representations of power as (Rudzka 2015: 80): 1) the acquisition object: *Therefore I am sure that this, my Coronation, is not the symbol of <u>a power</u> and a splendour <u>that are gone</u> but a declaration of our hopes for the future, and for the years I may, by God's Grace and Mercy, be given to reign and serve you as your Queen* (QCD: URL); 2) transfer or share: *That transformation is also evident in the establishment of a successful <u>power-sharing</u> Executive in Northern Ireland* (FTSQ: URL).

The **key concepts** of political ideology in the discourse of the British Queen Elizabeth II are the concepts-terms of political orientations, systems or their objects, for example, 'terrorism' → 'terrorist': *New sentencing laws will ensure the most serious violent offenders, including <u>terrorists,</u> serve longer in custody* (TQS: URL).

Like ontological units, the concepts of political orientations were classified as autochthonous, i.e. formed historically within a given discourse and regularly reproduced in it (Johnson 2013: 345). The most frequent and representative

ideological concept of Great Britain in recent decades is the concept *democracy*. The very concept is included in the slogan characterizing the social life of Britain at the turn of the century (Langacker 2016: 66): *By being willing to put past differences behind us and move forward together, we honour the freedom and <u>democracy</u> once won for us at so great a cost* (QCB: URL).

Democracy acts as an object of evaluation when politicians turn to the nomination of democratic values with which it is associated. At the same time, politicians appeal both to traditional values (for example, human rights and freedoms), and to those that reflect the individual, subjective categorization of a political leader (Bever 2014: 10). An example of such a **conceptualization** is the inclusion of economic characteristics in the number of traditional democratic values: *My Government will <u>prioritise investment in infrastructure</u> and <u>world-leading science research</u> and skills, in order to unleash productivity and improve daily life for communities across the country* (TQS: URL).

A high degree of abstractness of *democracy* allows politicians to "load" it with various contents. The concept acquires additional meanings and characteristics in a certain context, which is determined by the pragmatics of political speech (Wilson 2015: 99). The content of the studied *democracy* concept is determined not only by the lexemes that make up the definitions of the keyword, but also by the close connection of *democracy* with axiological concepts such as 'security', 'justice' and 'freedom': *My Ministers will seek cross-party consensus on proposals for long term reform of social care. They will ensure that the social care system provides everyone with the dignity and <u>security they deserve</u> and that no one who needs care has to sell their home to pay for it* (TQS: URL).

The units of political axiology are an extensive group of concepts testifying to the key role of public ideas about good and evil, justice, the meaning of history, and the role of a leader in the world of politics. The tradition of defining power in terms of good and bad dates back to Aristotle, the founder of the science of power, and his classification of six forms of government (Aristotle 2015: 354). Therefore, the appeal of modern politicians to cultural concepts and the search for "value

dominants" seem quite traditional and logical. The significance of value concepts is also facilitated by the fact that modern society is based on moral and ethical standards introduced into the modern world by Christianity. As a result, politicians constantly appeal to *values*, using them as the main arguments in making and substantiating political decisions. Thus, speaking at a State dinner in Dublin Castle in her honor in 2011, Queen Elizabeth II characterizes Irish-British relations through the prism of core values: *Together we have much to celebrate: the ties between our people, the shared values, and the economic, business and cultural links that make us so much more than just neighbours, that make us firm friends and equal partners* (FTSQ: URL).

The practice of widespread use of ***axiological concepts*** by politicians is determined not only by tradition, but also by their specificity. They are not only thought, but also emotionally experienced, possessing the ability to intensify the spiritual life of a person (Schwarz 2013: 108). "Since the time of the syncretic perception of the world, such concepts as 'freedom', 'slavery', 'life', 'death', 'order', 'chaos', 'light', 'darkness' have been forming around polar universal human concepts, around evaluative correlates "good" – "evil", "good" – "bad". Therefore, these concepts can be attributed to the number of cognitive universals" (Eckardt 2015: 54). In our opinion, the manipulating force of such political universals as 'freedom', 'equality', 'happiness' is in the sense, i.e. values they possess: *They died so we could live as free people in a world of free nations. They risked all so our families and neighbourhoods could be safe* (QEGS: URL).

The positive and negative characteristics of axiological concepts were taken into account when classifying them, as a result of which four subgroups were distinguished (Crane 1999: 28). The first subgroup is formed by the concepts of universal values, which can be: a) positive: 'freedom', 'future', 'peace', 'prosperity', 'opportunity', 'wealth', 'success', 'development', 'progress', 'security': *Such reconciliation seldom happens overnight. It takes patience and time to rebuild trust, and progress often comes through small steps* (QCB: URL); б) минусовые: threat, war, poverty: *The wartime generation knew that the best*

way to honour those who did not come back from <u>the war</u>, was to ensure that it didn't happen again (QEGS: URL); c) not having unambiguous positive or negative characteristics out of context: 'change', 'challenge', 'value': *Let me begin by saying 'thank you' to all the thousands of kind people who have sent me messages of good will. This is a happy day for me; but it is also one that brings serious thoughts, thoughts of life looming ahead with all its <u>challenges</u> and with all its opportunity* (ASBQ: URL).

In the subgroup of **moral and ethical concepts**, positive and negative concepts were also highlighted: *So we celebrate together the widespread <u>spirit of goodwill and deep mutual understanding</u> that has served to make the <u>relationship more harmonious, close</u> as good neighbours should always be* (FTSQ: URL).

A subgroup of concepts that convey emotional state and feelings is represented by both positive 'pride', 'hope', and negative units such as 'grievance', 'humiliation' etc.: *The <u>pride</u> in who we are is not a part of our past, it defines our present and our future* (FTSQ: URL); *Taken together, their <u>work</u> not only serves as a basis for reconciliation between our people and communities, but it gives <u>hope</u> to other peacemakers across the world that through sustained effort, peace can and will prevail* (FTSQ: URL).

Axiological concepts dominate the ritual genres of political discourse, as politicians refer to the values embodied in concepts as phenomena of public consciousness and guidelines in social reality (Bever 2014: 8). Queen Elizabeth II appeals to both universal and national concepts, among which one can distinguish a subgroup of lacunar ones. **Lacunar** are the concepts that, having no equivalents in another linguistic culture, most reflect the mentality, cognitive and value approaches to the material world, ways of mastering reality and its moral assessment (Bever 2014: 11). This primarily includes the concept 'the spirit of Britain' or 'the national spirit', for example: *The moments when the United Kingdom has come together to applaud its care and essential workers will be remembered as an expression of <u>our national spirit,</u> and its symbol will be the rainbows drawn by children* (QECS: URL).

The concept '*the national spirit*' is an important value dominant, in the presentation of which textual definitions and metaphors are involved. Many British leaders turn to the definition of the British lifestyle, clarifying the concept in the new political conditions and forming the idea of this concept in the minds of the people. Thus, the British Queen defines *the British spirit*, embodied in those people who wholeheartedly work at the risk of life during the Coronavirus pandemic, helping another people and compares it with a rainbow painted by children (a heavenly snake is associated with a rainbow, since it can also be a bridge between two worlds): *The moments when the United Kingdom has come together to applaud its care and essential workers will be remembered as an expression of <u>our national spirit,</u> and its symbol will be the rainbows drawn by children* (QECS: URL).

The definitions given by G. Brown introduce a number of features of the concept (Brown 2000: 309): order, security of citizens, strong self-government and concern for the environment, tolerance, for example: <u>*The challenges*</u> *many people face today may be different to those once faced by my generation, but I have been struck by how new generations have brought a similar sense of purpose to issues such as <u>protecting our environment and our climate</u>* (QCB: URL).

Thus, the interpretation offered by politicians, in particular, by the British Queen Elizabeth II, consists of a number of aspects, including political, economic and moral issues.

However, these contextual definitions do not always reveal the specifics of the concept, which is positioned as one of the main identifiers of the uniqueness of British national values. This can be explained by the fact that the British leader, who advocates reforming various aspects of English reality, intentionally does not include in her definitions the concepts that are inextricably linked with the characteristics of English national consciousness, i.e. compliance with customs and respect for the past. Refusal from them leads to the leveling of the conceptual component that reveals the specifics of the linguocultural content of the concept.

Conclusions to Chapter Two

1. The theoretical conclusions formulated by us in the process of scientific research make a certain contribution to the field of interpretation of political discourse and open up prospects for further study of cognitive aspects in the political speeches of the British Queen. The practical value of the work lies in the fact that cognitive and discursive analysis in interpreting British political discourse was applied, which, in its turn, helped to identify its cognitive aspects.

2. Contextual models represent a subjective interpretation of events and situations and are the basis of our pragmatic interpretations of discourse. Any political discourse is created on the basis of contextual models. The context usually determines not only what people say, but how they do it: build sentences, choose words, use intonation, etc.

3. Political discourse is limited not only to contextual models, but also to how the speaker presents the event under discussion. Thus, the plan of the analysis included: a characterization of the linguistic personality (politician), a characterization of the speaker's cognitive-speech strategies, a characterization of the context (communicative and pragmatic), and a characterization of the language or textual level.

4. A study of Queen Elizabeth II's throne speeches confirmed that the most important value concepts for consciousness, which are actively verbalized in British political discourse, find numerous ways of lexicalization. The hierarchy of values of the British linguistic community established as a result of research as a whole coincides with the values which have been allocated as a result of the analysis of political speeches by Queen Elizabeth II. The research also confirmed that the study of trends in spiritual and cultural values and value orientations of the British ethnic group allows to penetrate into the deep processes occurring in the socio-political, economic and cultural life of society, in building a picture of the world.

5. The development of a discursive approach aimed at identifying the specific properties of the conceptosphere of Queen Elizabeth's throne speech made

it possible to classify concepts and determine the basic meanings of this national discourse. An analysis of the lexical means of implementing key concepts indicates that the outline content of a language sign is purposefully modified in order to change the dominant attitudes and concepts in the socio-political sphere. The semantic structure of names denoting discourse-forming and axiological concepts in the Queen's throne speech is characterized by dynamics associated with a change in the conceptual, figurative and value components.

CHAPTER THREE
LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S THRONE SPEECHES

The following chapter deals with the practical results gained in the study. In accordance with the aim of research we will study the linguistic aspects of the throne speech of Queen Elizabeth II: lexical and semantic linguistic means, morphological and syntactic verbalizers, stylistic functions of linguistic means in the throne speeches of the queen.

3.1. Lexical and semantic language means

Characteristic features of political discourse in terms of the vocabulary of British politicians, in particular in the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II, are very widespread use of:

— professional political terminology; frequent use of "high", i.e. bookish words: *My lords and members of the House of Commons, my government will continue to work closely with the devolved administrations in Scotland and Wales, and will work to bring about the conditions necessary for the restoration of political institutions in Northern Ireland* (QSH: URL). In the fragment, professional political terms in the Queen's speech are represented by simple (*lords*), derivative suffixal (*government*), as well as composite three-componental (*members of the House of Commons*) and two-componental (*political institutions, devolved administrations*) terminological units.

— cliches and set phrases: *An immigration bill, ending free movement, will lay the foundation for a fair, modern and global immigration system* (QSH: URL). In the fragment, the set expression *to lay the foundation for* is used in the meaning of "to produce the basic ideas or structures from which something much larger develops" (CD: URL), which indicates the neutral nature of its use in terms of social orientation of the speaker (listeners). In this case, only the functions of increasing the expressiveness of speech are actualized.

In the political language of the queen, non-imaginative set phrases also often appear: *And though self-isolating may at times be hard, many people of all faiths, and of none, are discovering that it presents an opportunity to slow down, pause and reflect, in prayer or meditation* (WST: URL). The fragment uses a non-figurative set expression *to present an opportunity* and a phrasal verb *to slow down* with neutral and negative or positive connotations. At the end of the sentence we can observe the gradation of verbs *to slow down*, *pause* and *reflect* with the appropriate stylistic coloring.

It is possible to note numerous borrowings in the English dictionary, which were mainly included in it from Latin and French: *My government will bring forward a Bill to give effect to the constitutional treaty for the European Union, subject to a referendum* (QSH: URL). In the fragment, the noun *referendum* is a borrowed word from Latin, used in the sense of "what needs to be reported" (ПЕС 2013: 123), i.e. in state law, the electorate (voters) make decisions on constitutional, legislative or other domestic or foreign policy issues.

In the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II, one can find Latin and French words and expressions that contribute to the creation of a solemn, conservative and sublime style: *Measures will be brought forward to introduce more choice and diversity in healthcare provision and to continue to improve the quality of health services and hospital hygiene* (QSH: URL). In the fragment, the medical term *hygiene* is of Latin origin, used to mean the science that studies the patterns of impact on the human body and public health of a set of environmental factors in order to develop hygiene standards, sanitary rules, precautions and health measures (HWHO: URL).

Less common in the Queen's speeches are Greek borrowings: *Draft proposals will be published to reform the regulation of human embryology* (FTO: URL). In the fragment, the term *embryology* is of Greek origin, meaning the section of developmental biology (ontogenesis), which studies the embryonic period of ontogenesis (Wolpert 2006: 56), i.e. embryos of different species, their

anatomy and physiology, patterns of their growth, development and maturation, pathology and anomalies embryos.

For a political language, which is characterized by a high density of information, the presence of generally accepted and author's abbreviations is typical: *My Government will continue to invest in our gallant Armed Forces. My Ministers will honour the Armed Forces Covenant and the NATO commitment to spend at least two per cent of national income on defence* (QSH: URL). A fragment of the royal speech uses the well-known acronym *NATO*, which makes up the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as well as the North Atlantic Alliance. In other words, it is an international intergovernmental organization, a military-political alliance of 30 states in North America and Europe, seeking to achieve the goal of the North Atlantic Treaty, signed in Washington on April 4, 1949.

In the political language of the queen, there are many proper names (personalities, names of peoples, countries, geographical objects, names of institutions, periodicals, cultural and historical objects): *My Lords and Members of the House of Commons. My Government's priority has always been to secure the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union on 31 October* (QSH: URL). In the fragment, the marked lexical units represent a purely professional vocabulary of political orientation.

An analysis of Queen Elizabeth II's speeches makes it possible to single out phrases that emphasize and affirm the ideological positions of her government. Thus, in the selected phrases, the special **lexical means** emphasizing importance of positive perception of the specified ideological positions are used, namely:

1) economic development *"economy"* and *"economic"* and *"welfare"*. At the same time, noun phrases with the words *"economy"* and *"economic"* can use premodifying adjectives that affirm the positive development of the economy, and the possessive pronoun *my*, which emphasizes that economic issues are in the interests of the Queen's government: *To ensure that the benefits of a prospering economy reach every corner of the United Kingdom, my Ministers will bring forward a National Infrastructure Strategy* (QSH: URL); *My lords and members of*

the House of Commons, <u>my</u> government will continue to pursue <u>economic policies</u> which entrench stability and promote long-term growth and prosperity (QSH: URL). In the first fragment of her speech, the Queen emphasizes that in order to develop the economy throughout the United Kingdom, her ministers must propose a formal response to the National Infrastructure Assessment. In the second fragment of her speech, the Queen mentions the British Parliament and the Cabinet, which continue to pursue economic policies that consolidate stability and promote long-term growth and prosperity.

The word *welfare* is used for the purpose of negative representation of others and positive self-representation: *Proposals will also be brought forward to promote and protect <u>the welfare</u> of animals [Animal <u>Welfare</u> (Sentencing) Bill], including banning imports from trophy hunting* (QSH: URL). In the fragment of the text in the appropriate context it is about saving the lives of animals (*welfare of animals*), which are threatened by trophy hunting, i.e. a kind of sport hunting, when the purpose of obtaining a hunting animal is to acquire a trophy – large horns, skins or animal heads.

Concern for the well-being of British citizens is also expressed through the use of verbs and their derivatives, which guarantee stability and confidence: to support – *My Ministers <u>will bring forward measures to support</u> citizens across all the nations of the United Kingdom* (QSH: URL). In the passage the verb *to support* is used to say that the Queen's Ministers agree with the British and wish to help them because they want them to succeed; to secure – *To this end, my government will continue to <u>secure</u> low inflation and sound public finances* (QSH: URL). In the fragment the verb *to secure* is used to mean to achieve something, in this case '*low inflation and sound public finances*', which will be permanent especially after a lot of effort; to protect — *I also want to thank those of you who are staying at home, thereby helping <u>to protect</u> the vulnerable and sparing many families the pain already felt by those who have lost loved ones* (WST: URL). In an excerpt of the royal speech, the ruler thanks those who remain at home and thus helps protect people vulnerable to the COVID-19 virus.

2) equality and justice: in order to emphasize the priority of these concepts, Queen Elizabeth II uses opposites and antonyms, as well as uses noun phrases that mean duty: *My government will continue its reform of the welfare state, in order to reduce poverty further, offer greater equality, and match rights with responsibilities* (HIT: URL). In the fragment, the queen promises that her government will continue to reform the welfare state. It is a term that generally describes the policy of the state, which aims to ensure the provision of a number of basic services such as health care, the appropriate level of education (usually free) through public funding. It is one of the many concepts of the rule of law, which also includes poverty reduction, greater equality and a combination of rights and responsibilities.

Speaking of the country's security, the Queen uses the terms *'terrorism'* and *'threat'*, which allow a clear categorization of WE – positive (the British government and the country as a whole) and THEY – negative (terrorists). Negatively colored words are used to enhance the impact: terror, threat: *At the heart of my government's programme will be further action to provide strong, secure and stable communities, and to address the threat of terrorism* (FTO: URL). In an excerpt from the text of the speech, the Queen contrasts the government's program, which will be based on further action to overcome the threat of terrorism.

The proposed solution is to strictly control the processes of reforming the social security system, which will oppose WE – positive (House of Lords, Queen herself) guarantee security, and THEY – negative (Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition or Official Opposition) pose a threat: *My government will take forward legislation to reform the welfare system, and to reduce poverty* (FTO: URL). In the fragment, the government is also committed to improving legislation to reduce the country's poverty.

Analysis of the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II suggests that in order to form the image of the head of state, which influences the solution of economic and political issues, ***special terminology*** was used, in particular: *My Government will*

take steps to protect <u>*the integrity of democracy*</u> *and the* <u>*electoral system*</u> *in the United Kingdom* (QSH: URL), as well as verb and noun phrases that have the meaning of solution and planning: <u>*My Government's new economic plan*</u> *will be underpinned by a responsible fiscal strategy, investing in economic growth while maintaining the sustainability of the public finances* (QSH: URL); *New laws will be taken forward to help implement* <u>*the National Health Service's Long Term Plan*</u> *in England, and to establish an independent body to investigate serious healthcare incidents [Health Service Safety Investigations Bill]* (QSH: URL). In fragments of the texts of the royal speech, special terms of political, economic and medical orientation are represented by multicomponental terminological units, which consist of three to six components.

Management or administration of the State is a type of activity that involves the realization of managerial organizational influence through the use of powers via the implementation of laws, management functions for integrated socio-economic and cultural development of the state, as well as ensuring the implementation of public policy in relevant areas of public life, creating conditions for citizens to exercise their rights and freedoms (Bever 2014: 16). She emphasizes her function as the head of state and government, to which the queen listens and with whom the monarch consults, by using the very term *government*: <u>*My Government*</u> *intends to work towards a new partnership with the European Union, based on free trade and friendly cooperation [European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill]* (QSH: URL).

In her speech, the Queen still expressed hope and sometimes confidence that her visit to Australia in March for the opening of the Commonwealth Games in Melbourne would take place soon, as would her visit to Singapore. The queen embodied this idea in such lexical units as *to hope, to trust, to expect, to look forward to, to believe*: *We* <u>*look forward to*</u> *our visit to Australia in March next year for the opening of the Commonwealth Games in Melbourne followed by our state visit to Singapore* (QSH: URL).

The political vocabulary of speeches consists mainly of those units that denote positions and authorities: *My <u>Ministers</u> will work to implement new regimes for fisheries, agriculture and trade, seizing the opportunities that arise from leaving <u>the European Union</u> [Fisheries Bill, Agriculture Bill and Trade Bill]* (QSH: URL). In the fragment, the political vocabulary is represented by the proper names *Ministers* and *the European Union*.

The Queen's speeches also include economic lexicon used in the context of Her Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament which was held on 14 October, 2019: *Steps will be taken to provide certainty, stability and new opportunities for the <u>financial services</u> and legal sectors [<u>Financial Services Bill</u> and Private International Law (Implementation of Agreements) Bill]* (QSH: URL).

In addition, due to her clear position in the political world, the Queen often uses **ideologemes** or national narratives, i.e. words that have an ideological component in their meaning (Чудинов 2014: 92). Such lexemes immediately outline the attitude of the monarch to a particular ideological current or policy, for example: *My government will also continue its programme of reform to provide institutions that better serve a <u>modern democracy</u>* (FTO: URL). The fragment uses such an ideologeme as *democracy*, which is always marked, that is, emotionally colored. Purposeful use of this ideologeme is an effective means of controlling mass consciousness. In other words, the ideologeme *democracy* is easy to remember and creates the illusion of understanding among the objects of manipulation.

Despite the fact that the analyzed lexical features of the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II outline her individual style, her speeches are also characterized by political stereotypes, clichés and unfigurative set phrases: *Measures <u>will be brought forward to</u> support and strengthen the National Health Service, its workforce and resources, enabling <u>it to deliver the highest quality care</u>* (QSH: URL). The following phraseological units are used in the fragment, which are structurally verbal set expressions such as *to bring forward* and *to deliver the highest quality care*, that are also positively colored.

The language of political texts lexically is usually dry (as a result of the use of numerous clichéd phrases and all kinds of stamps), abstract, with a high level of generalization (due to the richness of compound words and words with abstract meaning), for example: *Increased investment in science will be complemented by the development of a new funding agency, <u>a more open visa system, and an ambitious national space strategy</u>* (QSH: URL). In the fragment, abstract words are represented by such lexemes as *visa system* and *space strategy*, which in the appropriate context are accompanied by adjectives with neutral and emotional shades of *open* and *ambitious*.

The language of the Queen's speeches is little or specifically colored in emotional terms (emphaticity is mainly achieved by grammatical means) and, in general, is very traditional and conservative in terms of using an arsenal of linguistic means. It also shows the author's artistic and creative elements, which boil down to the creation of new terms: *Legislation will <u>provide for free off-peak local bus travel</u> for pensioners and disabled people* (FTO: URL). In the fragment the lexeme *off-peak*, which is part of a compound term, is used to describe bus travel that happens at times when there is the least demand for it. Prices at off-peak times are often lower than at other times.

New formations in the vocabulary of British political discourse draw particular attention. Scientific research of political processes and trends involves the emergence of new discoveries, the introduction of new concepts and new terminology. For example: *Legislation will be introduced to create a new homes and Communities Agency that will deliver more social and affordable housing, and promote <u>regeneration</u>* (HOG: URL). The fragment uses a semantic neologism, i.e. one that originated first in biology ('regeneration' is the restoration of structural elements of tissue instead of damaged or dead), and then entered the realm of politics.

Therefore, we can conclude that political speech is a personal embodiment of group ideology, characterized by the interaction of multiple ideological personalities of the speaker. Thus, it seems possible to conclude that the British

political discourse, represented by the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II, can be regarded as speech formations affecting the spheres of politics, implemented verbally and extraverbally due to lexical and semantic features.

3.2. Morphological and syntactic verbalizers

Speaking of the morphological characteristics of the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II, it is worth mentioning the concept of **deixis**. 'Deixis' is usually understood as the ability of a language unit to perform an indicative function in relation to the participants involved in communication, its place and time (Musolff 2017: 66). Lexical and grammatical (morphological) means of speech can be deictic. In the speeches of the British Queen deictic means are represented by personal and possessive pronouns (*I, you, my, your* is role deixis), demonstrative pronouns and particles (*this, that, here, there* is spatial deixis), pronoun adverbs (now, then – temporal deixis): *Together <u>we</u> are tackling this disease, and <u>I</u> want to reassure <u>you</u> that if <u>we</u> remain united and resolute, <u>then we</u> will overcome it* (WST: URL). In the fragment, along with the role deixis, we can see the use of the temporal deixis, expressed by the adverb *then.*

According to O.I. Sheigal, the choice of pronouns to denote subjects in the speech of politicians is due to the latter belonging to the categories of 'own' or 'foreign' (Sheigal 2017: 26): *While <u>we have faced challenges before</u>, <u>this one</u> is different. <u>This time</u> we join with all nations across the globe in a common endeavour, using the great advances of science and our instinctive compassion to heal. We will succeed – and <u>that</u> success will belong to every one of us* (WST: URL). In the passage, the repetition of the demonstrative pronoun *this* indicates the positive changes that are currently taking place in the world and to which the United Kingdom is involved (compared to changes in the past).

Determinant for understanding ethnic prejudices is the concept *ethnocentrism*, which is based on the idea that one's own nation, its culture is better, more developed than others (Brown 2008: 253). The distinction between

'one's own' and 'another's' becomes the basis of ethnic prejudices, the means of expression of which can be personal and possessive pronouns. Such units serve as a reference to "members of one's own nation, people, ethnic group, and members of their nation, people, ethnic group" (Dijk 2002: 230), as T. Van Dijk says in terms of 'referents of ingroup – outgroup relations' (Dijk 2002: 231). These units can form the axiological perspective of discourse.

Pronouns *we, us (our)* are inclusive, positive units of reference of members of one's own nation. Exclusive pronouns *they, them (their)* serve as a means of alienation and negative-generalizing reference of representatives of foreign ethnic groups. Here are examples of the use of such pronouns in the discourse of the British monarch: *We don't need them. The only reason for current immigration from the Third World is not that we need them, but that they want prosperous Britain* (WST: URL).

The alienation of foreigners in the speech of the British monarch occurs in parallel constructions (partial parallelisms) *We do not need them, not that we need them* and chiasms *not that we need them, that they want… Britain* through which the speaker claims that the British do not want to accept immigrants from Third World countries. The personal pronouns *We – they (them)* are the means of reference and co-reference of the representatives of one's own and foreign nations in the indicated constructions. A sentence with an exclusive pronoun with the general meaning *they (but that they want prosperous Britain)* allows a speaker to characterize the representatives of Third World countries as a homogeneous group of poor people who, despite everything, aspire to live in a rich country. This helps to create their overall negative image and explains the speaker's prejudice against them.

Let us analyze another example of the use of pronouns, which, along with other units, also serve as a means of expressing ethnic prejudices in the discourse of British Queen: *Pakistani people remain largely attached to a civilization which is not our own and which totally distances itself from us on numerous points that we consider to be essential* (QSH: URL).

Describing immigrants from Pakistan as a foreign marginal ethnocultural community, different from the British traditions, the speaker excludes them from the value world of 'friends' by using: ethnonym to denote them as former representatives of a non-European country (*Pakistani*); predicative and attributive constructions, the semantics of which explicate the alienation of the relevant referents.

The alienation and actualization of prejudices about strangers is also facilitated by the use of phrases with possessive (*not our own*) and personal (*distances itself from us*) pronouns in these structures. With the help of these constructions and pronouns, the speaker determines the features of the relationship between 'they- and we-groups'. Peculiar in this passage is the Queen's assertion that Pakistanis distance themselves from the ethnic majority (and not the other way around), because they do not want to recognize the system of British (European) values. The definition of such values is by means of a clarifying construction *such as the equality of the sexes or the conception of the family*. As R. Wodak points out, the non-perception of the identity and peculiarities of the mentality of foreign ethnic groups is a manifestation of ethnocentrism and prejudice of one nation towards others (Wodak 2013: 112).

Alienation and distancing are facilitated by the use of the demonstrative pronoun *those* in the discourse of Queen Elizabeth II. Such a pronoun is not only a means of denoting impoverished people, but also explicates prejudices about them: *My Ministers will continue work to reform the Mental Health Act to improve respect for, and care of, those receiving treatment* (QSH: URL).

Thus, the means of expressing ethnic prejudices in the English-language discourse of the British Queen are deictic means: personal and possessive pronouns *they, their, not our*, as well as the demonstrative pronoun *those*. They acquire a negative value in the discourse of Queen Elizabeth II, contrasting the representatives of their own and another nation, forming, among other units, the axiological perspective of biased discourse (Wodak 2013: 113). The demonstrative pronoun *those* is not only a unit of nomination of foreigners in the speeches of the

Queen of Great Britain, but also a means of their alienation and distancing from the representatives of the British nation.

An analysis of Queen Elizabeth II's speeches shows that the universal pronoun *all* is used to reinforce the object expressed by the personal pronoun *we / us* (the interests of the Queen are not separated from the interests of the whole people): *I want to thank everyone on the NHS front line, as well as care workers and those carrying out essential roles, who selflessly continue their day-to-day duties outside the home in support of us all* (WST: URL); and as a complement to the preposition *for*, which forms a prepositional phrase that serves as an adjunct: *My government will further reform the education system to improve quality and choice in the provision of schooling, and build on the progress already made to improve educational standards for all* (HIT: URL).

The universal pronoun *everyone* is used to emphasize that the Queen and her government represent the interests of all British citizens: *I hope in the years to come everyone will be able to take pride in how they responded to this challenge* (WST: URL); *My Government is committed to raising educational standards and giving everyone the chance to reach their full potential* (HOG: URL).

The analysis of Queen's speeches allowed us to identify **grammatical constructions** that embody the ideology of a professional politician. In this context, attention should be paid to the frequency of use of the personal pronoun *I* and the possessive pronoun *my*, which show the position of an individual and not a representative of a social group: *My Government will bring forward proposals to reform adult social care in England to ensure dignity in old age* (QSH: URL). In the passage, the Queen considers herself to be an integral part of the government (by the use of the pronoun *my*), which is interested in improving the well-being of its people.

The criterion for identification is the performance of the duties of the Queen and her government. In order to identify herself as a professional politician who performs certain duties and is responsible for it, the British monarch uses noun phrases and modal verbal expressions with the meaning of duty: *The bill will*

include measures that reinforce <u>this commitment</u> [Immigration and Social Security Co-ordination (EU Withdrawal) Bill] (QSH: URL); *My Government <u>remains committed to ensuring</u> that resident European citizens, who have built their lives in, and contributed so much to, the United Kingdom, have the right to remain* (QSH: URL); *<u>A new duty will be placed</u> on public sector bodies, <u>ensuring</u> they work together to address serious violence [Serious Violence Bill]* (QSH: URL).

In addition, in order to form the image of a professional in the audience, the Queen uses adjectival and verbal phrases that express her absolute confidence in the proper performance of government duties: *<u>My Government wants</u> all children to have <u>the best possible start</u> in life* (HOG: URL). In the passage, the verb *to want* and the adjective *possible* are used to express confidence in the government's actions.

Nationalism is an ideology and direction of politics, the basic principle of which is the thesis of the value of the *nation* as the highest form of social unity and its primacy in the state-building process (Musolff 2017: 60). Nationalism basically preaches loyalty and devotion to one's own nation, political independence and activity for the benefit of one's own people, unification of national self-consciousness for the practical protection of the nation's living conditions, territory, economic resources and spiritual values (Brown 2008: 254). It is interesting in this context to use a higher degree of comparison of adjectives, which allows not only to form a sense of dignity, but also to categorize WE – positive and THEY – negative through the use of positively and negatively stylistically colored words: *My Government's programme will <u>meet people's aspirations for better education, housing, healthcare and children's services, and for a cleaner environment</u>* (HOG: URL).

According to the results of research on suggestion (influence on human consciousness) in political discourse, O.T. Yudanova singled out a number of verbal means with the definition of their functions (Юданова 2003: 548). Thus, to emphasize the importance of joint efforts and unity in difficult times, the British Queen speaks of herself, of Parliament and the people as a whole, which is

manifested in her use of first person pronouns in the plural *we*: *The pride in who we are is not a part of our past, it defines our present and our future* (WST: URL).

To position her person as a political leader, she uses the pronoun of the first person singular *I*: *I am sure the nation will join me in assuring you that what you do is appreciated and every hour of your hard work brings us closer to a return to more normal times* (WST: URL).

Thus, she separates "friends" from "foes" and usually by the pronoun of the third person plural *they* she means subordinate in rank (in this case police officers): *Police officers will be provided with the protections they need to keep the population safe [Police Protections Bill]. They will also be awarded the power to arrest individuals who are wanted by trusted international partners [Extradition (Provisional Arrest) Bill]* (QSH: URL).

At the **morphological level**, the most common means of expressing subjective modality are ***modal verbs***. Modal verbs in English essentially express the possibility or impossibility of action, probability or improbability, obligation, necessity, desirability, doubt, etc. (Fairclough 2016: 78). The primary function of modal verbs is to verbalize, mark the author's psychological emotional state, attitude to the communicative situation and its components, soften the categoricalness of functional verbs: *Measures will be introduced to improve air and water quality, tackle plastic pollution and restore habitats so plants and wildlife can thrive* (QSH: URL). This example demonstrates that the verb *can* in the sense of physical ability or skill can also refer to politician itself, politician and her or his environment, as well as other persons / phenomena.

Modal verbs, which represent an action as obligatory or optional, possible or impossible, definite or doubtful, etc., are considered additional means of expressing the speaker's attitude to the action in the sentence. Thus, the natural popularity of modal verbs during the proclamation of political speeches is quite natural (Fairclough 2016: 25): *Other measures will be laid before you. I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your counsels* (QSH: URL). Another

meaning inherent in English modal verbs is the assumption / uncertainty / probability of action. In the passage, the assumption refers to the activities of others in conjunction with the noun *the blessing*. In the discourse of the corresponding Queen's speech, this meaning is characteristic of the modal verb *may*.

In the course of the analysis it was established that the most frequent are modal verbs in Queen's speeches and their equivalents, expressing different shades of obligation / necessity: *But through the inventions of science I can do what was not possible for any of them* (ASBQ: URL).

The speeches of Queen Elizabeth II are full of modal verbs, most of which denote duty: *We must not be daunted by the anxieties and hardships that the war has left behind for every nation of our commonwealth* (ASBQ: URL).

At the **word-formation level**, a number of linguistic features of the speeches of the British Queen can also be distinguished. English political discourse is characterized by the emergence of a large number of compound words, consisting of two stems or words. So, for the speeches of the British Queen, nouns are characteristic, which were formed by conversion via the method of compounding from combinations of a verb and a noun: *There will also be a Bill to reform the planning system, providing for quicker and more transparent decision-making* (HOG: URL).

Such words appear in large numbers and often do not have an established spelling (separately, together or with a hyphen): *That the attributes of self-discipline, of quiet good-humoured resolve and of fellow-feeling still characterise this country* (WST: URL).

At the **syntactic level**, the speeches of the British Queen are characterized by a predominant number of complex extended sentences. Among them, it is worth noting the frequent use of subordinate attributive and objective sentences that reflect its tendency to a detailed description of the situation or object: *My Government will take steps to make work fairer, introducing measures that will support those working hard [Employment (Allocation of Tips) Bill]* (QSH: URL).

The fragment uses a subordinate attributive sentence, which is introduced by the conjunction *that*. At the same time, complex sentences typical of her speeches often alternate with simple sentences that prevent monotony and attract the listener's attention.

The next characteristic feature of the Queen's speeches are parenthetic constructions, or interjections: *But now, as then, we know, deep down, that it is the right thing to do* (WST: URL). The fragment uses as many as three **parentheses**, which help the speaker to make logical transitions from one topic to another, to emphasize the consequences or causes of a problem and to create a coherent speech.

In the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II sound both monosyllabic parenthetic constructions, expressed by modal words and adverbs, and the combinations of words with prepositions or with the infinitive. At the same time, her political speeches are saturated with various inserted constructions, which clarify and supplement the content of the sentence within which they are located: *It reminds me of the very first broadcast I made, in 1940, helped by my sister* (WST: URL). In the fragment, the adverbial modifier of time, expressed by a prepositional expression with a numeral, is separated on both sides by commas in order to draw attention to an important event that happened in the life of the Queen many years ago.

It is also quite easy to trace the tendency of using such types of repetitions, typical of the speeches of the British Queen, as: anaphora: *Proposals will be brought forward to ensure that victims receive the support they need and the justice they deserve. Laws will be introduced to ensure that the parole system recognises the pain to victims and their families caused by offenders refusing to disclose information relating to their crimes [Prisoners (Disclosure of Information About Victims) Bill]* (QSH: URL); epanaphora: *I am speaking to you at what I know is an increasingly challenging time. A time of disruption in the life of our country: a disruption that has brought grief to some, financial difficulties to many, and enormous changes to the daily lives of us all* (WST: URL); parallel

constructions within a sentence: *We should take comfort that while we may have more still to endure, better days will return: <u>we will be with our friends again; we will be with our families again; we will meet again</u>* (WST: URL).

This technique has a depressing effect and, consequently, the necessary emotional mood, which contributes to a more effective imposition of thoughts. In other words, repetition is one of the key elements of speeches, in this case those belonging to the Queen of Great Britain, which perform a suggestive function.

In the language of politics, attention is drawn to the abundance of stereotypical beginnings: *<u>To this end</u>, my government will continue to secure low inflation and sound public finances* (HIT: URL). In a fragment, the phrase *to this end* emphasizes the British government's continued commitment to low inflation and sound public finances.

Turning to the most significant linguistic features of the speeches of the British Queen, it is worth noting the careful choice and use of syntactic constructions, primarily the active and passive voice (Green 2014: 111). Active voice is used in speech as part of an appeal to the people in order to show a willingness to fulfill promises and action in general: *Across the Commonwealth and around the world, we <u>have seen</u> heart-warming stories of people coming together to help others, be it through delivering food parcels and medicines, checking on neighbours, or converting businesses to help the relief effort* (WST: URL). In an excerpt from the speech, the Queen expresses her gratitude and admiration for the British as a nation that did not stay away during the Coronavirus epidemic, but actively (along with the government and the Queen) took part in helping the victims.

The use of a verb in a passive form allows to refocus the listeners' attention from the actor, thereby removing some degree of responsibility from him or her for any actions. The following sentence is a prime example: *We, as children, spoke from here at Windsor to children who <u>had been evacuated</u> from their homes and sent away for their own safety* (WST: URL).

It is also advisable to include the ability to describe a situation using ***nominalization*** to the syntactic level. Nominalization involves the process of converting a verb to a noun (Hacker 2011: 30). Nominalization controls the processes of perception and understanding, since the speaker can quite easily remove important figures from the discussion, up to the complete removal of participants (ibid 2011). However, nominalization is a flexible mechanism of influence and allows to modify the speech utterance in order to leave the actor who is necessary in this situation: *My Government is committed to addressing violent crime, and to <u>strengthening public confidence in the criminal justice system</u>* (QSH: URL). In the fragment the object is expressed by a gerund, which is known to combine the features and functions of both a verb and a noun.

Consequently, syntactic transformations of speech utterances are politically significant and can have a great impact on the perception of the situation by the listener, as well as lead to a rethinking of the main character of the situation.

The listener's understanding of information is also influenced by the sequence of words in the utterance. By changing the order of words in a sentence, one can change the impression you make. However, first of all, the order of words in a sentence affects the listener's ability to remember information. We can influence how the listener remembers enumerated objects by changing their order: *<u>To help people plan for the future</u>, measures will be brought forward to provide simpler oversight of pensions savings. <u>To protect people's savings for later life</u>, new laws will provide greater powers to tackle irresponsible management of private pension schemes [Pension Schemes Bill]* (QSH: URL). In the fragment, the inversion is represented by infinitive constructions in the pre-position to the primary parts of the sentence – the subject and the predicate.

The study testified to the interaction of multiple ideological personalities of the speaker, embodied in the texts of her speeches. In particular, through the use of a number of linguistic means, Queen Elizabeth II acted as a representative of the government of Great Britain (group ideology), as a professional politician (professional ideology), as a British citizen (nationalist ideology), and as a person

(ideology of higher values). In addition, examples of personal representation of the communicative situation by the speaker, ie the embodiment of personal cognitive models, were found in the texts of speeches.

3.3. Stylistic functions of linguistic means in the speeches of the queen

As it is known, the speaker's speech should attract the attention of listeners from the first words. Speaking to an audience is very difficult. The fact is that the speaker always presents his idea to the audience. Rhetorical techniques, such as the use of image, comparison, metaphor, repetition, allegory and others, allow the speaker to fully reveal the topic of speech, to make the speech lively, understandable and interesting to the audience.

Rhetoric is the art of speaking or writing effectively. So any device that helps a speaker do that, get her point across more clearly and succinctly and helps connect better with her audience is a rhetorical device (Рустемовна 2016: URL). So the purpose of my research is to explain the essence of rhetorical techniques and their application in public speaking, precisely in Queen's throne speeches.

Since political speech has a persuasive purpose, ie one that is aimed at manipulating society and directing it in the desired direction, it must be distinguished by special vocabulary and appropriate syntactic features in order to influence a wide range of people. The political speeches of the British Queen are characterized by the variability of lexical units and metaphorical images, which she embodies in her statements. Even a cursory analysis of the Queen's speeches shows that they have a significant amount of political and socio-economic vocabulary.

The analysis also allows us to state that the speeches of the British Queen are distinguished by the content of various artistic means that depict their reporting nature. Paying attention to the ***metaphors*** she uses, we found that most of them are aimed at calling the people to action. This allows us to divide the metaphors used by the Queen into the following groups:

Metaphors denoting a critical situation and a stressful period. Such metaphors are very common in all the speeches considered and reflect the extralinguistic reality that the author had to deal with. Such metaphors often become hyperbolic, for example: *My Government will maintain Britain's strong commitment <u>to reaching a lasting peace settlement</u> between Israel and the Palestinians* (HOG: URL). The fragment uses a diplomatic metaphor to use the means of reconciliation between Israelis and Palestinians.

Metaphors denoting a call to action and a show of support. Despite the large number of metaphors with a neutral connotation, the Queen's speeches are aimed at raising the spirits of the people. Therefore, most figurative expressions have a positive connotation and influence the listeners with their imagery, for example: *<u>A white paper</u> <u>will be published to set out my Government's ambitions</u> for unleashing regional potential in England, and to enable decisions that affect local people to be made at a local level* (QSH: URL).

Variation of different semantic consequences of metaphors in different contexts determines the effect of this mechanism of interpretation of reality. Metaphors are widely used in political speeches and argumentation. They serve as a means of persuading the audience to make a decision, encouraging the audience's expected behavior of the speaker (Федатов 2003: 190). In cognitive theory, J. Lakoff argues that when a speaker uses metaphors, he transforms 'initial' information into the 'final' one, that is, information that forms the recipient's opinion (Lakoff 2010: 34): *Today, once again, many <u>will feel a painful sense of separation</u> from their loved ones. But now, as then, we know, deep down, that it is the right thing to do* (WST: URL).

As a stylistic device used in the texts of political speeches, the metaphor allows the interpretation of what is said and offers the listener the opportunity to alternatively interpret the issue discussed by the politician.

Examining political metaphors as a factor of political culture, it should be noted that in the language of political discourse, scholars distinguish between the following types of metaphors: metaphors of size, metaphors of personal

supremacy, metaphors of distance, metaphors of subordination and metaphors of choice (Зарецкая 2009: 260). An analysis of Queen Elizabeth II's speeches proves the relevance of this classification to metaphors in the discourse of the British monarch.

Metaphors of size encompass the concept of 'the more the better'. In the speeches of politicians, this type of metaphor achieves the effect of a better perception of information by the addressee, especially related to size and volume. They contribute to the formation of the image in the mind and lay the initial attitude to certain concepts (Зарецкая 2009: 262). For example, in the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II we can find the following lexical constructions: *A bill will be introduced to reduce regulatory burdens on business* (HOG: URL).

In this example, the use of metaphor creates a positive period for the country's economy (*to reduce regulatory burdens on business*), and the metaphor reinforces the importance of the problem associated with the adoption of the bill, creating an appropriate image in the minds of the audience. Thanks to this combination, the metaphor promotes better memorization of information, and the image it creates has a characteristic emotional and evaluative nature.

Metaphors of distance are used to describe certain phenomena in terms of past or future or within certain territorial frameworks: *My Government remains committed to working with all parties in Northern Ireland to support the return of devolved government and to address the legacy of the past* (QSH: URL). In these examples, metaphors indicate the need for change and the search for other ways of playing politics, as well as the effect of comparing the current economic situation in the country with the previous one. Metaphors perform an emotional and evaluative function, act as a successful means of influencing the audience, thereby causing an emotional and evaluative reaction of the addressee of the speech.

The **metaphor of subordination**, as a rule, indicates that the addressees of the speech cannot change the situation, because there is an inviolable centralized hierarchical system of social order and public administration. In the speeches and addresses of Queen Elizabeth II we can often see the use of metaphors of

subordination: *The integrity and prosperity of the union that binds the four nations of the United Kingdom is of the utmost importance to my Government* (QSH: URL), which have a democratic orientation and are calls to combat the threats of economic crisis and democracy. In addition, they are focused on the protection of freedom as one of the key concepts among the values of the British people, and, in a way, perform a conspiratorial function, which allows to classify the direct meaning of the message, hide names and any proper names.

Metaphors of choice are again metaphors of democracy. They are used by politicians to show voters that there is an alternative: *My Ministers will ensure that all young people have access to an excellent education, unlocking their full potential and preparing them for the world of work* (QSH: URL).

The above metaphors dominate the Queen's speeches and give the impression that the economic well-being of citizens, as well as the future of the state, is always in the hands of the citizens themselves, and that their conscious choice helps to establish democratic ideals and principles that will guarantee their success and economic growth of their state. This kind of metaphor is directly related to the search and the alternative, and therefore to the right choice.

The presented metaphors perform an informative function, which is characterized by the transfer of the integrity and panorama of the image through metaphor. This panorama of the image is based on its visual nature, forcing a new look at the state of affairs.

Another feature in the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II is the use of metaphors that contain elements or whole lexical **constructions with military terms** or constructions that have a military semantic coloring with signs of metaphorization to denote the phenomena of social and political life: *My Government will continue to work with the United Nations, G8 and the European Union to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction, including addressing international concerns over Iran's nuclear intentions* (HOG: URL).

Analysis of practical material shows that a characteristic feature of British Queen's speeches is the wide use of metaphors, which are built mainly on military

vocabulary: *My government will work with the United Nations and European Union partners to prevent the spread of <u>weapons of mass destruction</u>, including addressing international concerns over North Korea and Iran, and to promote good governance* (FTO: URL). In the fragment, a metaphorical statement with a hyperbolic tone *weapons of mass destruction* is WMD, i.e. a weapon designed to cause great human loss or large-scale destruction. The abbreviation ABC weapons (from atomic, biological or chemical weapons) is also often used in international English-language media vocabulary.

In addition, Queen Elizabeth II in her political speeches repeatedly uses **sports metaphors** that create the impression of play and team, cohesive spirit around the task, for example: *My Government <u>will be at the forefront of efforts</u> to solve the most complex international security issues. <u>It will champion global free trade and work</u> alongside international partners to solve the most pressing global challenges* (QSH: URL).

These metaphors create the impression of the game, deprive the situation of seriousness, indicate the winners and those who were defeated. These lexemes make the information emotionally colored, making it easier for the recipient to perceive it as a clear and familiar option, because politics really resembles sports games, races, and politicians are similar to the participants in these competitions. In a way, such metaphors perform a game function, thanks to which important information can be transmitted in a game form.

Thus, metaphor, by retransmitting the properties and features of real life objects into political phenomena, creates in people's minds images and constructs that become patterns in their political views and behavior. The imagery and metaphorical utterances of the British Queen during public speeches and addresses creates a friendly atmosphere, promotes the understanding of serious topics, interprets global processes in simple language that appeals to the emotions and feelings of the audience. This approach is quite effective in politics.

Along with metaphors, **euphemisms** are widely used in the speeches of the British Queen, which are excellent means of camouflaging and embellishing

realities (Strawson 2012: 460), as well as ways of manipulating a person's consciousness in order to create the most beneficial picture of what is happening: *My government will continue its investment in, and reforms of, the public services in order to improve further their effectiveness and to help the most vulnerable members of society* (FTO: URL). The fragment under *the most vulnerable members of society* means old and disabled people (or invalids).

The next artistic means by which the British Queen evaluates the situation or adds emotion to what is said is ***epithet***. Based on the classification of epithets by V.P. Moskvin, we determined that Queen Elizabeth II uses newspaper (journalistic) and bookish epithets in stylistic coloring (Москвин 2001: 31). ***Newspaper epithets*** have a clear military or criminal connotation: *Measures will be brought forward to give law enforcement agencies new powers to combat serious and organised crime* (FTO: URL). In the fragment, the newspaper epithet is represented by the evaluative adjectives *serious* and *organized* in combination with the noun *crime*.

Bookish epithets, on the contrary, are characterized by whimsy and fabulousness: *The United Kingdom will take over the Presidency of the European Union in July, and my government will work to build an increasingly prosperous and secure Europe* (FTO: URL). In the fragment, the epithet with positive connotations is part of the metonymic expression *to build an increasingly prosperous and secure Europe.*

Often adjectives that act as epithets are used in the superlative degree of comparison to draw special attention to the problem: *But for now, I send my thanks and warmest good wishes to you all* (WST: URL).

The ***periphrasis*** appears in Queen's speeches to denote Great Britain (*the United Kingdom*): *My Government is committed to establishing the United Kingdom as a world-leader in scientific capability and space technology* (QSH: URL).

In the considered speeches of the British Queen the following tropes have been singled out:

1) simile: *And those who come after us will say that the Britons of this generation were as strong as any* (WST: URL);

2) personification: *Legislation will transform the approach of the justice system and other agencies to victims of domestic abuse [Domestic Abuse Bill], and minimise the impact of divorce, particularly on children [Divorce, Dissolution and Separation Bill]* (QSH: URL).

3) metonymy: *The moments when the United Kingdom has come together to applaud its care and essential workers will be remembered as an expression of our national spirit; and its symbol will be the rainbows drawn by children* (WST: URL).

4) climax or gradation: *My Government will bring forward measures to protect individuals, families and their homes* (QSH: URL).

It is known that the argumentative potential of political communication is significantly enhanced by means of ***intertextuality*** (Левенкова 2011: 34). It is thanks to them that the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II are given bright names and are remembered as inspiring. For example: *Legislation will also create new legally-binding environmental improvement targets. A new, world-leading independent regulator will be established in statute to scrutinise environmental policy and law, investigate complaints and take enforcement action [Environment Bill]* (QSH: URL). In the fragment, intertextuality is represented by a reference to the so-called *Environment Bill*, which is a bill to ensure environmental protection. Such syntactic findings characterize the British Queen not only as a strong leader, but also as a spiritual mentor.

Thus, after conducting a thorough analysis of the speeches of the Queen of Great Britain, highlighting the pressing political, economic, social, religious and military problems of our time, and having studied the features of the monarch's speech, we came to the conclusion that the speech of the British Queen is rich in features inherent in the aristocracy, endowed with peculiarities characteristic for the upper classes.

Conclusions to Chapter Three

1. The characteristic features of political discourse in terms of the vocabulary of British politicians, in particular in the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II, are very widespread use of: professional political terminology; frequent use of bookish words; proper names, abbreviations, clichés, neologisms, abstract universal vocabulary, terms from the spheres of economics, military affairs, politics, medicine as well as sports. It should be noted that set phrases occupy a significant place in the semiotic space of British political discourse.

2. Political phraseology are linguistic reflexes of political communication. It refers to the orienting signs by which the politician is identified in the discourse. Distinctive features of them are novelty, originality of thought, dominance of subjectivity, agitational 'subtext', flattery, manipulativeness, which gives British Queen's speeches the magic of influencing the listener due to its external design and internal content. It should be noted that the presence of one's own set of set expressions affects the speaker's respective competence, her social status, level of education and erudition, and, accordingly, can significantly affect the listener's opinion about her, the desire to take the side of the monarch.

3. At the morphological level, the most common means of expressing subjective modality are modal verbs. Speaking of the morphological features of the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II, it is worth mentioning the concept of deixis. Morphological means of speech can be deictic. In the speeches of the British Queen, deictic means are represented by personal and possessive pronouns (role deixis), demonstrative pronouns and particles (spatial deixis), pronoun adverbs (temporal deixis).

4. At the syntactic level, the speeches of the British Queen are characterized by a predominant number of complex extended sentences. Syntactic and stylistic indicators of the political texts of the British Queen's speeches perform expressive, attractive, and emotional functions and are used to attract the listener's attention

and strengthen the pragmatic aspect of the speech. They contribute to a more compact presentation of information, its better assimilation, enhancing the information and psychological impact.

5. Given that British Queen's speech, although limited by the institutional environment, is still aimed at a wide audience, such texts use not only professional vocabulary, but also existing stylistic figures: metaphors, comparisons or simile and even personifications inherent in the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II. At the same time, the emotionality and imagery of the British monarch's speech is also achieved by syntactic means: a variety of complex sentences and means of intertextuality.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Political discourse is interpreted as institutional communication, which, in contrast to personality-oriented, uses a certain system of professionally oriented signs, that is, has its own sublanguage (vocabulary and phraseology). An important feature of political discourse is that politicians often try to disguise their goals using nominalization, ellipsis, metaphorization, special intonation, and other methods of influencing the consciousness of the electorate and opponents.

One of the main functions of a political language is the struggle for power and holding power in the hands in case of mastery of it. The characteristic features of the language of politics are semantic uncertainty, phantomity (many signs of the political language do not have a real denotation). Reliance on the subconscious, esoteric nature (the true meaning of many political statements is understandable only to the elite), distancing and theatricality. As the main features of political discourse, we have identified the following ones: evaluativeness and aggressiveness, effectiveness, defending the point of view in political discourse. As the main function of political discourse, we have identified manipulative. The main linguistically oriented methods of studying political discourse are aimed at revealing a meaningful connection between politics and language and demonstrate a tendency to interdisciplinary research of political discourse.

Political speech is a personal embodiment of group ideology, characterized by the interaction of multiple ideological personalities of the speaker. Political discourse and ideology are closely intertwined. Discourse plays a fundamental role in the expression and embodiment of ideology as a form of social cognition. And ideology, in turn, affects different levels of the structure of political discourse: from the choice of intonation, lexical units and syntactic structures to the use of metaphors and arguments. Having examined the peculiarities of the speech of monarchs, we have come to the conclusion that their speech is rich in features inherent in the aristocracy, endowed with features characteristic of the upper classes.

The theoretical conclusions formulated by us in the process of scientific research make a certain contribution to the field of interpretation of political discourse and open up prospects for further study of cognitive aspects in the political speeches of the British Queen. The practical value of the work lies in the fact that we applied cognitive and discursive analysis in interpreting British political discourse, which, in turn, helped to identify its cognitive aspects.

Contextual models represent a subjective interpretation of events and situations and are the basis of our pragmatic interpretations of discourse. Any political discourse is created on the basis of contextual models. The context usually determines not only what people say, but how they do it: build sentences, choose words, use intonation, etc. Political discourse is limited not only to contextual models, but also to how the speaker presents the event under discussion. Thus, the plan of our analysis included: a characterization of the linguistic personality (politician), a characterization of the speaker's cognitive-speech strategies, a characterization of the context (communicative and pragmatic), and a characterization of the language or textual level.

A study of Queen Elizabeth II's throne speeches confirmed that the most important value concepts for consciousness, which are actively verbalized in British political discourse, find numerous ways of lexicalization. The hierarchy of values of the British linguistic community established as a result of research as a whole coincides with the values which have been allocated as a result of the analysis of political speeches by Queen Elizabeth II. The research also confirmed that the study of trends in spiritual and cultural values and value orientations of the British ethnic group allows to penetrate into the deep processes occurring in the socio-political, economic and cultural life of society, in building a picture of the world. The development of a discursive approach aimed at identifying the specific properties of the conceptosphere of Queen Elizabeth's throne speech made it possible to classify concepts and determine the basic meanings of this national discourse. An analysis of the lexical means of implementing key concepts indicates that the outline content of a language sign is purposefully modified in order to

change the dominant attitudes and concepts in the socio-political sphere. The semantic structure of names denoting discourse-forming and axiological concepts in the Queen's throne speech is characterized by dynamics associated with a change in the conceptual, figurative and value components.

Political speech is a personal embodiment of group ideology, characterized by the interaction of multiple ideological personalities of the speaker. The British political discourse represented by the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II can be considered as speech formations affecting the spheres of politics, realized verbally and extraverbally due to lexical and semantic features.

Speaking about the morphological features of the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II, it is worth mentioning the concept of deixis, which means the ability of a language unit to perform an indicative function in relation to the participants involved in communication, its place and time. Lexical and grammatical (morphological) means of speech can be deictic. In the speeches of the British Queen, deictic means are represented by personal and possessive pronouns, demonstrative pronouns and particles, pronoun adverbs. The analysis of Queen Elizabeth II's speeches shows that the universal pronoun *all* is used to reinforce the object expressed by the personal pronoun *we / us*. The universal pronoun *everyone* is used to emphasize that the Queen and her government represent the interests of all British citizens.

To position her personality as a political leader, the Queen often uses the first person singular pronoun *I*. At the morphological level, the most common means of expressing subjective modality are modal verbs. The analysis figured out that the most common modal verbs in Queen's speeches and their equivalents express different shades of obligation or necessity. The speeches of Queen Elizabeth II are full of modal verbs, most of which denote duty. At the word-formation level, one can also distinguish a number of linguistic features of the speeches of the British Queen. British Queen's speeches are characterized by the emergence of a large number of compound words consisting of two stems or words.

At the syntactic level, the speeches of the British Queen are characterized by an overwhelming number of complex extended sentences. Among them, it is worth noting the frequent use of subordinate attributive and object sentences that reflect her tendency to a detailed description of the situation or object. At the same time, complex sentences typical of Queen's speeches often alternate with simple sentences that prevent monotony and attract the listener's attention. The next characteristic feature of the Queen's speeches are parenthetic constructions. In the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II sound both monosyllabic parenthetic constructions, expressed by modal words and adverbs, and the combination of words with prepositions or with the infinitive. Queen's political speeches are full of various inserted constructions, which clarify and supplement the content of the sentence within which they are located. It is also quite easy to trace the tendency to use such types of repetitions, typical for the speeches of the British Queen, as: anaphora, epanaphora and parallel constructions within the sentence. This technique has a debilitating effect and, consequently, the necessary emotional mood, which contributes to a more effective imposition of thoughts. In the language of speeches, the abundance of stereotypical beginnings also attracts great attention.

Addressing the most significant linguistic features of the British Queen's speeches, it is worth noting the careful choice and use of syntactic constructions, primarily of the Active and Passive Voice. Active Voice is used in speech as part of an appeal to the people to show a willingness to keep promises and act in general. The use of the verb in the Passive Voice allows to refocus the listeners' attention from the actor, thus removing some degree of responsibility from her for any actions. The syntactic level should also include the ability to describe the situation with the help of nominalization. The listener's understanding of the information is also influenced by the sequence of words in the utterance. By changing the order of the words in the sentence, the speaker can change the impression.

The speeches of the British Queen are distinguished by the content of various artistic means that depict their reporting character. This allows to divide the metaphors used by the Queen into the following groups: metaphors denoting a critical situation and a stressful period and metaphors denoting a call to action and a show of support; metaphors of size, metaphors of distance, metaphors of subordination, metaphors of choice. As a stylistic device used in the texts of Queen's speeches, the metaphor allows the interpretation of what is said and offers the listener the opportunity to alternatively interpret the issue discussed by the monarch. Along with metaphors, euphemisms are widely used in the speeches of the British Queen, which are excellent means of camouflage and embellishment of realities, as well as ways of manipulating human consciousness in order to create the most favorable picture of what is happening. The next artistic means by which the British Queen evaluates the situation or adds emotion to what is said is epithet (newspaper and bookish).

The periphrasis appears in Queen's speeches to denote mostly Great Britain. In the considered speeches of the British Queen the following tropes are traced singly: comparison or simile, personification, metonymy and gradation. The argumentative potential of political communication is significantly enhanced by the means of intertextuality. It is thanks to them that the speeches of Queen Elizabeth II are given bright headings and are remembered as inspiring.

RESUME

Концептосфера британського політичного дискурсу, як і будь-якого національного дискурсу, репрезентує концептуальний світ, в якому формуються і діють національні мовні особистості суб'єктів та об'єктів політики. Мовна картина світу політики, притаманна британцям, відображена в лексиці, фразеології, граматиці і відображає сукупність загальнолюдських і національних знань про суспільно-історичний устрій світу (Левенкова 2009: 225). Вирішуючи проблему співвідношення мовної та концептуальної картин світу, лінгвісти намагаються встановити, як відбувається формування нових і переосмислення традиційних концептів в політичному дискурсі, які мовні форми вибираються для номінації фрагментів політичної дійсності, що змінюються. Мовна презентація та осмислення суспільно-політичної реальності здійснюється в першу чергу через концепти.

Теоретичне значення роботи визначається тим, що результати проведеного дослідження уточнюють поняття тронної промови королеви Великобританії у парламенті та її лінгвокогнітивних характеристик. Ця робота є значним внеском у розвиток таких дисциплін, як когнітивна лінгвістика, соціолінгвістика, психолінгвістика, гендерна лінгвістика, стилістика, граматика, прагматика та лексикологія англійської мови.

У вступі обґрунтовано актуальність теми, визначено об'єкт і предмет дослідження, сформульовано його мету та завдання, новизну, схарактеризовано джерела добору фактичного матеріалу та дослідницькі методи, розкрито теоретичну та практичну цінність роботи.

У першому розділі обґрунтовано теоретичні засади дослідження політичного дискурсу у Великій Британії та проаналізовано особливості британського політичного дискурсу, тронну промову та її основні риси.

У другому розділі проаналізовано методологію політичної лінгвістики, політичний дискурс Великої Британії у когнітивному аспекті, британську

концептуальну картину світу та ключові концепти тронної промови королеви.

У **третьому розділі** досліджено лінгвістичні аспекти тронної промови королеви Єлизавети ІІ: лексико-семантичні мовні засоби, морфологічні і синтаксичні вербалізатори, стилістичні функції лінгвістичних засобів у тронних промовах королеви.

Дослідження тронних промов королеви Єлизавети ІІ підтвердило, що найважливіші ціннісні поняття для свідомості, які активно вербалізуються у британському політичному дискурсі, знаходять численні шляхи лексикалізації. Ієрархія цінностей британської лінгвістичної спільноти, встановлена в результаті досліджень в цілому, збігається із цінностями, які були виділені в результаті аналізу політичних виступів королеви Єлизавети ІІ. Дослідження також підтвердило, що вивчення тенденцій духовних та культурних цінностей та ціннісних орієнтацій британської етнічної групи дозволяє проникнути в глибинні процеси, що відбуваються в соціально-політичному, економічному та культурному житті суспільства, у побудові картини світу .

Аналіз лексичних засобів реалізації ключових концепцій вказує на те, що контурний зміст мовного знака цілеспрямовано модифікується з метою зміни домінуючих установок та понять у соціально-політичній сфері.

Варто зазначити, що хоча виступ британської королеви і обмежений інституційним середовищем, але все-таки спрямований на широку аудиторію, такі тексти містять не лише професійну лексику, а й існуючі стилістичні фігури: метафори, порівняння чи порівняння і навіть персоніфікації, властиві виступам королеви Єлизавети ІІ. Водночас, емоційність та образність виступу британського монарха досягається також синтаксичними засобами: різноманітними складними реченнями та засобами інтертекстуальності.

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATION MATERIALS

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APPENDIX

When I spoke to you last, at Christmas, I asked you all, whatever your religion, to pray for me on the day of my Coronation – to pray that God would give me wisdom and strength to carry out the promises that I should then be making (QCD: URL).

Now that we are coming to manhood and womanhood it is surely a great joy to us all to think that we shall be able to take some of the burden off the shoulders of our elders who have fought and worked and suffered to protect our childhood (ASBQ: URL).

We must not be daunted by the anxieties and hardships that the war has left behind for every nation of our commonwealth. We know that these things are the price we cheerfully undertook to pay for the high honour of standing alone, seven years ago, in defence of the liberty of the world. Let us say with Rupert Brooke: Now God be thanked who has matched us with this hour" (ASBQ: URL)

And when I look at our country today, and see what we are willing to do to protect and support one another, I say with pride that we are still a nation those brave soldiers, sailors and airmen would recognise and admire (QEGS: URL).

I declare before you all that my whole life whether it be long or short shall be devoted to your service and the service of our great imperial family to which we all belong (ASBQ: URL).

I have in sincerity pledged myself to your service, as so many of you are pledged to mine. Throughout all my life and with all my heart I shall strive to be worthy of your trust (QCD: URL).

My Government's priority is to deliver the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union on 31 January. My Ministers will bring forward legislation to ensure the United Kingdom's exit on that date and to make the most of the opportunities that this brings for all the people of the United Kingdom (TQS: URL).

My Ministers will bring forward measures to ensure that every part of the United Kingdom can prosper. My Government will invest in the country's public services and infrastructure whilst

keeping borrowing and debt under control; <u>maintaining the sustainability of the public finances</u> through a responsible fiscal strategy (TQS: URL).

Although there is none of my father's subjects from the oldest to the youngest whom I do not wish to greet, I am thinking especially today of all the young men and women who were born about the same time as myself and have grown up like me <u>in terrible and glorious years of the second world war</u> (ASBQ: URL).

It's a timely reminder of what positive things can be achieved when people set aside past differences and come together in the spirit of friendship and reconciliation (QCB: URL).

For the world moves on quickly (FTSQ: URL).

Two hundred years on from the birth of my great, great grandmother, Queen Victoria, <u>Prince Philip and I have been delighted to welcome</u> our eighth great grandchild into our family (QCB: URL).

But through the inventions of science <u>I</u> can do what was not possible for any of them. <u>I</u> can make my solemn act of dedication with a whole Empire listening. <u>I</u> should like to make that dedication now. It is very simple (ASBQ: URL).

Those words were an inspiration to many bygone <u>heirs to the Throne</u> when they made their <u>knightly dedication</u> as they came to manhood. I cannot do quite as they did (ASBQ: URL).

If we all go forward together with <u>an unwavering faith, a high courage, and a quiet heart,</u> we shall be able to make of this ancient commonwealth, which we all love so dearly, an even grander thing – more free, more prosperous, more happy and a more powerful influence for good in the world – than it has been in <u>the greatest days of our forefathers</u> (ASBQ: URL).

Thereafter, my Ministers will seek a future relationship with the European Union based on a <u>free trade agreement</u> that benefits the whole of the United Kingdom. They will also begin <u>trade negotiations</u> with other leading <u>global economies</u>.... <u>The integrity</u> and <u>prosperity of the United Kingdom</u> is of the utmost importance to my Government ... (TQS: URL).

I hope in the years to come everyone will be able to take pride in how they responded to this challenge, and those who come after us will say <u>the Britons of this generation were as strong as any, that the attributes of self-discipline, of quiet, good-humored resolve, and of fellow feeling still characterize this country</u> (QECS: URL).

A modern, fair, points-based immigration system will welcome skilled <u>workers from across the world to contribute to the United Kingdom's economy, communities and public services</u> (TQS: URL).

Indeed, so much of this visit reminds us of the complexity of our history, its many layers and traditions, but also the importance of <u>forbearance and conciliation</u>. Of being able to bow to the past, but not be bound by it (FTSQ: URL).

It will stand firm against those who <u>threaten the values</u> of the United Kingdom, including by developing a sanctions regime to directly address <u>human rights abuse</u>, and working to ensure that all girls have access to twelve years of quality education (TQS: URL).

My Government will work closely with international partners to help solve the most complex <u>international security issues</u> and <u>promote peace and security globally</u> (TQS: URL).

My Ministers will promote the United <u>Kingdom's interests</u>, including <u>freedom of speech, human rights and the rule of law</u> (TQS: URL).

My family and I are also inspired by the men and women of our emergency services and Armed Forces; and at Christmas we remember all those on duty at home and abroad, who are helping those in need and <u>keeping us and our families safe and secure</u> (QCB: URL).

I applaud <u>the work</u> of all those involved in the peace process, and of all those who support and nurture peace, including members of the police, the Gardaí, and the other emergency services, and those who <u>work</u> in the communities, the churches and charitable bodies like Co-operation Ireland (FTSQ: URL).

My Government is committed to a <u>fair justice system</u> that keeps people safe. My ministers will establish a Royal Commission to review and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process (TQS: URL).

The greatest tribute to their sacrifice is that countries who were once sworn enemies are now friends, <u>working side by side</u> for the peace, health and <u>prosperity</u> of us all (QEGS: URL).

My Government will embark on an <u>ambitious programme of domestic reform</u> that delivers on the <u>people's priorities</u>. For the first time, the National Health Service's <u>multi-year funding settlement</u>, agreed earlier this year, will be enshrined in law (TQS: URL).

But I shall not have strength to carry out this resolution alone unless you join in it with me, as I now invite you to do: I know that your support will be unfailingly given. <u>God help me to make good my vow, and God bless all of you</u> who are willing to share in it (ASBQ: URL).

As <u>Christmas</u> dawned, church congregations around the world joined in <u>singing It Came Upon the Midnight Clear.</u> Like many timeless <u>carols</u>, it speaks not just of the coming of Jesus Christ into a divided world, many years ago, but also of the relevance, even today, of the angels' message of peace and goodwill (QCB: URL).

My Government will bring forward measures to <u>support working families</u>, raising <u>the National Insurance threshold</u> and increasing <u>the National Living Wage</u>. To ensure every child has access to a <u>high-quality education</u> my Ministers will increase levels of funding per pupil in every school (TQS: URL).

It gives expression, as I pray it always will, to living principles, as sacred to the Crown and Monarchy as to its many <u>Parliaments</u> and Peoples (QCD, URL);

I ask you now to cherish them – and practise them too; then we can go forward together in peace, seeking <u>justice</u> and <u>freedom</u> for all men (QCD: URL).

An Integrated Security, Defence and Foreign <u>Policy</u> Review will be undertaken to reassess the nation's place in the world, covering all aspects of <u>international policy</u> from defence to diplomacy and development (TQS: URL).

<u>Parliamentary institutions,</u> with their free speech and respect for the rights of <u>minorities,</u> and the inspiration of a broad tolerance in thought and expression – all this we conceive to be a precious part of our way of life and outlook (QCD: URL).

But in our time we may say that <u>the British Empire</u> has saved the world first, and has now to save itself after the battle is won (ASBQ: URL).

To support business, my government will increase tax credits for research and development, establish a <u>National Skills Fund,</u> and bring forward changes to business rates (TQS: URL).

Therefore I am sure that this, my Coronation, is not the symbol of <u>a power</u> and a splendour <u>that are gone</u> but a declaration of our hopes for the future, and for the years I may, by God's Grace and Mercy, be given to reign and serve you as your Queen (QCD: URL);

That transformation is also evident in the establishment of a successful <u>power-sharing</u> Executive in Northern Ireland (FTSQ: URL).

New sentencing laws will ensure the most serious violent offenders, including <u>terrorists,</u> serve longer in custody (TQS: URL).

By being willing to put past differences behind us and move forward together, we honour the freedom and <u>democracy</u> once won for us at so great a cost (QCB: URL).

My Government will <u>prioritise investment in infrastructure</u> and <u>world-leading science research</u> and skills, in order to unleash productivity and improve daily life for communities across the country (TQS: URL).

My Ministers will seek cross-party consensus on proposals for long term reform of social care. They will ensure that the social care system provides everyone with the dignity and <u>security they deserve</u> and that no one who needs care has to sell their home to pay for it (TQS: URL).

Together we have much to celebrate: the ties between our people, the shared <u>values, and the economic, business and cultural links</u> that make us so much more than just neighbours, that make us firm friends and equal partners (FTSQ: URL).

They died so we could live as <u>free people</u> in a world of <u>free nations</u>. They risked all so our families and neighbourhoods could <u>be safe</u> (QEGS: URL).

Such reconciliation seldom happens overnight. It takes patience and time to rebuild trust, and <u>progress </u>often comes through small steps (QCB: URL);

The wartime generation knew that the best way to honour those who did not come back from the war, was to ensure that it didn't happen again (QEGS: URL);

Let me begin by saying 'thank you' to all the thousands of kind people who have sent me messages of good will. This is a happy day for me; but it is also one that brings serious thoughts, thoughts of life looming ahead with all its challenges and with all its opportunity (ASBQ: URL).

So we celebrate together the widespread spirit of goodwill and deep mutual understanding that has served to make the relationship more harmonious, close as good neighbours should always be (FTSQ: URL).

The pride in who we are is not a part of our past, it defines our present and our future (FTSQ: URL); *Taken together, their work not only serves as a basis for reconciliation between our people and communities, but it gives hope to other peacemakers across the world that through sustained effort, peace can and will prevail* (FTSQ: URL).

The moments when the United Kingdom has come together to applaud its care and essential workers will be remembered as an expression of our national spirit, and its symbol will be the rainbows drawn by children (QECS: URL).

The moments when the United Kingdom has come together to applaud its care and essential workers will be remembered as an expression of our national spirit, and its symbol will be the rainbows drawn by children (QECS: URL).

The challenges many people face today may be different to those once faced by my generation, but I have been struck by how new generations have brought a similar sense of purpose to issues such as protecting our environment and our climate (QCB: URL).

My lords and members of the House of Commons, my government will continue to work closely with the devolved administrations in Scotland and Wales, and will work to bring about the conditions necessary for the restoration of political institutions in Northern Ireland (QSH: URL).

An immigration bill, ending free movement, will lay the foundation for a fair, modern and global immigration system (QSH: URL).

And though self-isolating may at times be hard, many people of all faiths, and of none, are discovering that it presents an opportunity to slow down, pause and reflect, in prayer or meditation (WST: URL).

My government will bring forward a Bill to give effect to the constitutional treaty for the European Union, subject to a referendum (QSH: URL).

Measures will be brought forward to introduce more choice and diversity in healthcare provision and to continue to improve the quality of health services and hospital hygiene (QSH: URL).

Draft proposals will be published to reform the regulation of human <u>embryology</u> (FTO: URL).

My Government will continue to invest in our gallant Armed Forces. My Ministers will honour the Armed Forces Covenant and <u>the NATO</u> commitment to spend at least two per cent of national income on defence (QSH: URL).

My <u>Lords and Members</u> of the <u>House of Commons</u>. My <u>Government's</u> priority has always been to secure the <u>United Kingdom's</u> departure from <u>the European Union</u> on 31 October (QSH: URL).

To ensure that the benefits of <u>a prospering economy</u> reach every corner of the United Kingdom, <u>my</u> Ministers will bring forward a National Infrastructure Strategy (QSH: URL);

<u>My</u> lords and members of the House of Commons, <u>my</u> government will continue to pursue <u>economic policies</u> which entrench stability and promote long-term growth and prosperity (QSH: URL).

Proposals will also be brought forward to promote and protect <u>the welfare</u> of animals [Animal <u>Welfare</u> (Sentencing) Bill], including banning imports from trophy hunting (QSH: URL).

My Ministers <u>will bring forward measures to support</u> citizens across all the nations of the United Kingdom (QSH: URL).

To this end, my government will continue to <u>secure</u> low inflation and sound public finances (QSH: URL).

I also want to thank those of you who are staying at home, thereby helping <u>to protect</u> the vulnerable and sparing many families the pain already felt by those who have lost loved ones (WST: URL).

My government will continue its reform of the welfare state, in order to reduce poverty further, <u>offer greater equality</u>, and match rights with responsibilities (HIT: URL).

At the heart of my government's programme will be further action to provide strong, secure and stable communities, and to address <u>the threat of terrorism</u> (FTO: URL).

My government will take forward legislation <u>to reform the welfare system</u>, and <u>to reduce poverty</u> (FTO: URL).

My Government will take steps to protect <u>the integrity of democracy</u> and the <u>electoral system</u> in the United Kingdom (QSH: URL),

<u>My Government's new economic plan</u> will be underpinned by a responsible fiscal strategy, investing in economic growth while maintaining the sustainability of the public finances (QSH: URL);

New laws will be taken forward to help implement <u>the National Health Service's Long Term Plan</u> in England, and to establish an independent body to investigate serious healthcare incidents [Health Service Safety Investigations Bill] (QSH: URL).

My Government intends to work towards a new partnership with the European Union, based on free trade and friendly cooperation [European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill] (QSH: URL).

We look forward to our visit to Australia in March next year for the opening of the Commonwealth Games in Melbourne followed by our state visit to Singapore (QSH: URL).

My Ministers will work to implement new regimes for fisheries, agriculture and trade, seizing the opportunities that arise from leaving the European Union [Fisheries Bill, Agriculture Bill and Trade Bill] (QSH: URL).

Steps will be taken to provide certainty, stability and new opportunities for the financial services and legal sectors [Financial Services Bill and Private International Law (Implementation of Agreements) Bill] (QSH: URL).

My government will also continue its programme of reform to provide institutions that better serve a modern democracy (FTO: URL).

Measures will be brought forward to support and strengthen the National Health Service, its workforce and resources, enabling it to deliver the highest quality care (QSH: URL).

Increased investment in science will be complemented by the development of a new funding agency, a more open visa system, and an ambitious national space strategy (QSH: URL).

Legislation will provide for free off-peak local bus travel for pensioners and disabled people (FTO: URL).

Legislation will be introduced to create a new homes and Communities Agency that will deliver more social and affordable housing, and promote regeneration (HOG: URL).

Together we are tackling this disease, and I want to reassure you that if we remain united and resolute, then we will overcome it (WST: URL).

While we have faced challenges before, this one is different. This time we join with all nations across the globe in a common endeavour, using the great advances of science and our instinctive compassion to heal. We will succeed – and that success will belong to every one of us (WST: URL).

We don't need them. The only reason for current immigration from the Third World is not that we need them, but that they want prosperous Britain (WST: URL).

Pakistani people remain largely attached to a civilization which is not our own and which totally distances itself from us on numerous points that we consider to be essential (QSH: URL).

My Ministers will continue work to reform the Mental Health Act to improve respect for, and care of, those receiving treatment (QSH: URL).

I want to thank everyone on the NHS front line, as well as care workers and those carrying out essential roles, who selflessly continue their day-to-day duties outside the home in support of <u>us all</u> (WST: URL);

My government will further reform the education system to improve quality and choice in the provision of schooling, and build on the progress already made to improve educational standards <u>for all</u> (HIT: URL).

I hope in the years to come <u>everyone</u> will be able to take pride in how they responded to this challenge (WST: URL); *My Government is committed to raising educational standards and <u>giving everyone the chance to reach their full potential</u>* (HOG: URL).

<u>My Government</u> will bring forward proposals to reform adult social care in England to ensure dignity in old age (QSH: URL).

The bill will include measures that reinforce <u>this commitment</u> [Immigration and Social Security Co-ordination (EU Withdrawal) Bill] (QSH: URL);

My Government <u>remains committed to ensuring</u> that resident European citizens, who have built their lives in, and contributed so much to, the United Kingdom, have the right to remain (QSH: URL);

<u>A new duty will be placed</u> on public sector bodies, <u>ensuring</u> they work together to address serious violence [Serious Violence Bill] (QSH: URL).

<u>My Government wants</u> all children to have <u>the best possible start</u> in life (HOG: URL).

My Government's programme will <u>meet people's aspirations for better education, housing, healthcare and children's services, and for a cleaner environment</u> (HOG: URL).

The pride in who <u>we are</u> is not a part of our past, it defines our present and our future (WST: URL).

<u>I am sure</u> the nation will join me in assuring you that what you do is appreciated and every hour of your hard work brings us closer to a return to more normal times (WST: URL).

Police officers will be provided with the protections they need to keep the population safe [Police Protections Bill]. <u>They will also be awarded</u> the power to arrest individuals who are wanted by trusted international partners [Extradition (Provisional Arrest) Bill] (QSH: URL).

Measures will be introduced to improve air and water quality, tackle plastic pollution and restore habitats so plants and wildlife <u>can thrive</u> (QSH: URL).

Other measures will be laid before you. I pray that the blessing of Almighty God <u>may rest upon</u> your counsels (QSH: URL).

But through the inventions of science <u>I can</u> do what <u>was not possible for</u> any of them (ASBQ: URL).

We must not be daunted by the anxieties and hardships that the war has left behind for every nation of our commonwealth (ASBQ: URL).

There will also be a Bill to reform the planning system, providing for quicker and more transparent decision-making (HOG: URL).

That the attributes of self-discipline, of quiet good-humoured resolve and of fellow-feeling still characterise this country (WST: URL).

My Government will take steps to make work fairer, introducing measures that will support those working hard [Employment (Allocation of Tips) Bill] (QSH: URL).

But now, as then, we know, deep down, that it is the right thing to do (WST: URL).

It reminds me of the very first broadcast I made, in 1940, helped by my sister (WST: URL).

Proposals will be brought forward to ensure that victims receive the support they need and the justice they deserve. Laws will be introduced to ensure that the parole system recognises the pain to victims and their families caused by offenders refusing to disclose information relating to their crimes [Prisoners (Disclosure of Information About Victims) Bill] (QSH: URL).

I am speaking to you at what I know is an increasingly challenging time. A time of disruption in the life of our country: a disruption that has brought grief to some, financial difficulties to many, and enormous changes to the daily lives of us all (WST: URL).

We should take comfort that while we may have more still to endure, better days will return: we will be with our friends again; we will be with our families again; we will meet again (WST: URL).

To this end, my government will continue to secure low inflation and sound public finances (HIT: URL).

Across the Commonwealth and around the world, we have seen heart-warming stories of people coming together to help others, be it through delivering food parcels and medicines, checking on neighbours, or converting businesses to help the relief effort (WST: URL).

We, as children, spoke from here at Windsor to children who had been evacuated from their homes and sent away for their own safety (WST: URL).

My Government is committed to addressing violent crime, and to strengthening public confidence in the criminal justice system (QSH: URL).

To help people plan for the future, measures will be brought forward to provide simpler oversight of pensions savings. To protect people's savings for later life, new laws will provide greater powers to tackle irresponsible management of private pension schemes [Pension Schemes Bill] (QSH: URL).

My Government will maintain Britain's strong commitment to reaching a lasting peace settlement between Israel and the Palestinians (HOG: URL).

A white paper will be published to set out my Government's ambitions for unleashing regional potential in England, and to enable decisions that affect local people to be made at a local level (QSH: URL).

Today, once again, many will feel a painful sense of separation from their loved ones. But now, as then, we know, deep down, that it is the right thing to do (WST: URL).

A bill will be introduced to reduce regulatory burdens on business (HOG: URL).

My Government remains committed to working with all parties in Northern Ireland to support the return of devolved government and to address the legacy of the past (QSH: URL).

The integrity and prosperity of the union that binds the four nations of the United Kingdom is of the utmost importance to my Government (QSH: URL),

My Ministers will ensure that all young people have access to an excellent education, unlocking their full potential and preparing them for the world of work (QSH: URL).

My Government will continue to work with the United Nations, G8 and the European Union to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction, including addressing international concerns over Iran's nuclear intentions (HOG: URL).

My government will work with the United Nations and European Union partners to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction, including addressing international concerns over North Korea and Iran, and to promote good governance (FTO: URL).

My Government will be at the forefront of efforts to solve the most complex international security issues. It will champion global free trade and work alongside international partners to solve the most pressing global challenges (QSH: URL).

My government will continue its investment in, and reforms of, the public services in order to improve further their effectiveness and to help the most vulnerable members of society (FTO: URL).

Measures will be brought forward to give law enforcement agencies new powers to combat serious and organised crime (FTO: URL).

The United Kingdom will take over the Presidency of the European Union in July, and my government will work to build an increasingly prosperous and secure Europe (FTO: URL).

But for now, I send my thanks and warmest good wishes to you all (WST: URL).

My Government is committed to establishing the United Kingdom as a world-leader in scientific capability and space technology (QSH: URL).

And those who come after us will say that the Britons of this generation were as strong as any (WST: URL);

Legislation will transform the approach of the justice system and other agencies to victims of domestic abuse [Domestic Abuse Bill], and minimise the impact of divorce, particularly on children [Divorce, Dissolution and Separation Bill] (QSH: URL).

The moments when the United Kingdom has come together to applaud its care and essential workers will be remembered as an expression of our national spirit; and its symbol will be the rainbows drawn by children (WST: URL).

My Government will bring forward measures to protect individuals, families and their homes (QSH: URL).

Legislation will also create new legally-binding environmental improvement targets. A new, world-leading independent regulator will be established in statute to scrutinise environmental policy and law, investigate complaints and take enforcement action [Environment Bill] (QSH: URL).