


**MEANS OF VERBALIZATION OF THE CONCEPT OF TERRORISM IN THE BRITISH
NEWSPAPER DISCOURSE OF 2014**

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The author's intention is concentrated on means of verbalization of the concept of TERRORISM in the British newspaper discourse. The illustrative material is taken from the British periodicals and newspapers.

Keywords: verbalization, discourse, concept, nomination, terrorism.

Conference participants

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The relevance of the topic is determined by the fact that this study stands in line with the most popular trend of linguistics. In the limelight of modern linguistics there are topics related to notions involved with other branches of science. This report analyzes the concept of TERRORISM, determines its nature, structure, complexity and means of verbalization of the concept of TERRORISM in the British periodicals and newspapers.

The objective of the article is to study means of verbalization of the concept of TERRORISM in the British newspaper discourse of 2014. To achieve the objective a number of problems is solved in the report. They are: grounding the theoretical-methodological basis of the study, ascertaining a definition of the concept of TERRORISM, clarification of its content and structure, determination and description of peculiarities of the TERRORISM concept verbalization in the British newspaper discourse.

The subject is a concept of TERRORISM verbalized in the modern British newspaper discourse. The object is the means of verbalization of the TERRORISM concept in the British periodicals and newspapers in 2014.

The interest to the study of concepts is steadily growing, and taking into account present socio-political situation in the world, the concept of TERRORISM is one of those concepts that require elaborate study. In order to define the concept of TERRORISM it is necessary to determine what the concept in general is.

Concept is a substantial side of a word sign, related to a notion connected to mental, spiritual or material spheres of human existence, fixed in the experience

of a nation, having historical roots in its life and being relevant to other notions.

V.I. Karasyk gives a number of approaches to the definition of the concept developed by various authors: concept is an idea that includes abstract, concrete-associative and emotional-evaluative features; concept is a personal comprehension, interpretation of objective meaning and notion as a meaningful minimum of meanings; concept is an essence of the notion which is evident as its substantial forms (shape, notion, symbol) [3, p.46].

The scientist emphasizes that the concept can have occurrence even without a special verbal designation. He defines the concept as a cultural unit, expression of the objective content of words which has a meaning and therefore it is transmitted into various spheres of human life, particularly into spheres of conceptual, figurative and active development of the world [2, p.103].

There are no clear boundaries for the concept. Throughout the life of a linguistic society its applicability and intensity of its value may vary. Based on the experience scientists formulated and substantiated such characteristics of the concept as value, insufficiency with consciousness of the carrier, convention, fuzziness, variability and complex structure.

The study is based on the research by M.V. Nikitin who defines concept as a complex gestalt of interconnected operandi modi. Every modus contains cognitive (objective) and pragmatic (emotional-evaluative) elements. A number of modi is various: it is the result of preparation of accumulated knowledge about the world [4, p.188]. Image plays an important role in the

modus structure; it occupies interposition between logical and social ideas which provide movement of a thought from individual to general ideas and vice versa.

Logical notion is formed in the classifying modus as systematizing the experience of comprehension of the phenomenon of terrorism. The function of logical notion of terrorism is systematization of common experience. The formation of logical notion that tends to the scientific definition is a result of goal-directed cognitive activity of a subject of cognition. Logical notion is the most detached from personal evaluation and emotional experience of subject. On the linguistic level logical notion is formed through the interpretation of semantic features of a concept in typical abstract contexts, fixed in dictionaries [1, p. 40].

The common-sense notion of terrorism is actualized through the notion of discourse. Features of the common-sense notion are systematized in the structural modus of a concept. As compared to the classifying modus, structural modus is a more complex way of organization of conceptual features. According to O.I. Morozova in this modus "cognitive act of ordering features of a concept can be complicated with differentiation according to their level of typicality [5, p. 12]". We also agree with the opinion of M.V. Nikitin who argues that in the identification modus the process of conceptualization is carried out between the extreme points: from the observation to the level of generalized abstractions, and vice versa: from abstractions to the level of concrete images of the individual [6, p. 189]. The common-sense notion

serves to systematize individual perceptions of an appropriate content, loaded with emotional-evaluative associations. It is based on the features which a subject will intuitively associate with the corresponding class of contents.

The interrogation about units that reflect the common-sense notion of the concept of terrorism in minds of ordinary people was conducted in the light of the current political situation in Ukraine particularly and in general in the world. Thus we have received a number of naming units forming the synonymic row of the concept of TERRORISM.

The synonymic row of the common-sense notion of TERRORISM includes a number of related notions through which the concept is verbalized, they are: separatism, alarm, fighter, DNR, LNR, ISIL, horror, anarchy, rebel, violence, dismay, sabotage, menace, shelling, bombardment, oppression, threaten, dread.

For better understanding of its common-sense notion the naming units forming the synonymic row of the concept of TERRORISM were analyzed. Webster's Dictionary of the English Language and Oxford Dictionary of English were used for this purpose. We shall give only few examples of these units.

Naming unit **terrorism** (n) means unauthorized use of violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political aims, according to Webster's Dictionary of the English Language. In the British newspaper discourse it occurs to indicate a movement, aimed to break the established political order with armed attacks, shelling, intimidation, subversion, etc (1). For example: (1) Although the British government warns tourists of a "general threat of **terrorism**" in Malaysia, Kuching is not listed among the country's dangerous areas on the Foreign office website. (D. T., Aug 5, 2014, p. 24).

Notion **separatism** (n), which is the most often used as the synonym of the terrorism notion means the advocacy or practice of separation of a certain group of people from a larger body on the basis of ethnicity, religion, or gender (2), according to Oxford Dictionary of English: (2) Ukraine's interim

president warned on Tuesday that the country faced a serious threat from **separatism** amid fears that the Kremlin – deeply unhappy about the revolution in Kiev – may be stoking pro-Russian sentiment in the Crimean peninsula. (G., Feb 25, 2014, p. 38).

According to Oxford Dictionary of English the derivative **separatist** (n)(3) and its synonyms **rebel** (n) (4), **fighter** (n) (5) mean correspondently: a member of a group of people who want to form a new country, religion, etc., that is separate from the one they are in now (3); a person or animal that fights, a person who does not easily admit defeat (4); a person who rises in opposition or armed resistance against an established government or leader (5). For example: (3) The An-26 plane was brought down by a missile near the Russian border southeast of Luhansk, the scene of heavy fighting between Ukrainian government forces and pro-Russian **separatists**. (D.T., Jul 14, 2014, p.17). (4) The fighter appeared to behead British aid worker David Haines, and two US journalists Steven Sotloff and James Foley, in three brutal videos released by the terrorist group calling itself the Islamic State (IS). (Ind., Sep 25, 2014, p. 29). (5) A ceasefire between Ukraine and pro-Russian **rebels** held despite some violence. (Ec., Sep 13th 2014, p. 29).

All of the above mentioned nominations in the British newspaper discourse indicate subjects of terrorist acts that, depending on their purposes, make an attempt to separate groups of people or territory (2), or to split an established state system (3), or denote members of radical organizations (4), (5) that are ready for any terrorist activity to achieve their goals or that threat to state security.

Nominations **shelling** (n) (6) and **bombardment** (n) (7) according to Oxford Dictionary of English mean correspondently: using of a projectile containing an explosive bursting charge ; bombardment with bullets used with light machine guns (6); a continuous attack with bombs, shells, or other missiles; a continuous flow of questions, criticisms, or information (7). For example: (6) In northern Israel, at least one rocket fired from Lebanon

struck an open area near the town of Metula on Friday, prompting troops to respond with **shelling**. (Obs., Jul 12, 2014, p. 21). (7) The city of Antwerp is being subjected to a **bombardment** which began, according to reports from Holland, at midnight on Wednesday. (T., Oct 8, 2014, p.7).

These nominations denote means of terrorism, which the subjects of terroristic activity use in order to get their goal, that is, to horror average people.

Nominative units: **violence** (n) (8), **horror** (n) (9), **anarchy** (n) (10) according to Oxford Dictionary of English mean correspondently: the use of physical force to harm someone, to damage property (8); an intense feeling of fear, shock, or disgust as a reaction to the actions of subject (9); a state of disorder due to absence or non-recognition of authority or other controlling systems; absolute freedom of the individual, regarded as a political ideal (10); and according to the Webster's Dictionary of the English Language: the unlawful exercise of physical force or intimidation by the exhibition of such force (8); an extreme state of depression (9); absence or denial of any authority or established order (10). For example: (8) Fresh **violence** flared in Pakistan's troubled northwest tribal areas yesterday after at least nine members of the security forces were killed in two gun and bomb attacks. (T., Jul 19, 2014, p. 37). (9) Australians have reacted with **horror** to images posted by a jihadist from Sydney that purport to show his seven-year-old son holding up the severed head of a Syrian victim. (T., Aug 11, 2014, p.21). (10) The behavior of these protesters is illegal, extremely unreasonable and inhumane, and is even worse than that of radical social activists and almost complete **anarchy**. (G., Oct 2, 2014, p. 17).

The nominations, given above, denote the state of people in the country or the absence of any order in the country after the subjects of terrorism conduct their terroristic acts.

Unfortunately, due to the limited size of the report we do not give characteristics of all nominations, received through the conducted experiment. They can be referred to the future prospects of research.

In conclusion, it may be said that having analyzed notions, through which the concept is verbalized in the British

newspaper discourse, it can be noted that the concept of TERRORISM refers to ethnic, political and social motivated concepts, and although it was formed in the political discourse, today it occurs regularly in the newspaper discourse.

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