
**IDIOMS AND PROPER NAMES AS THE PART OF RHETORICAL STRATEGY
IN PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES IN UKRAINE AND AUSTRALIA
AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY**

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DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-456-6-10>**INTRODUCTION**

Nowadays and a century ago the role of politics in the world has been rather important. The study of methods and forms of political communication occupies a large place in the rhetoric and linguistics of the past and present. The language of the power concept which includes the language of political speeches, political texts, political advertising had become widespread. One of the most noticeable features of a political text is the large number of rhetoric techniques and proper names.

In the opinion of scholars, for political speech to be effective it must combine logical and emotional components. Some researchers of political texts think that the choice of language and speech element has a certain motivation and effect. As was shown by linguistic studies, the effectiveness of speech influence is achieved through the use of various expressive means of language, in particular, tropes and figures of speech (e.g. metaphor, hyperbole, irony, etc.), the level of argumentation, emphasis on the most significant elements of the utterance (e.g. proper names). Such scholars as van Dijk (1997), M. Edelman (1964), T. Kovalevska (2001), A. Kovalevska (2020), N. Kondratenko (2007), R. Lakoff & M. Johnson (1980), N. Petlyuchenko (2009), and R. Wodak (2009) research various aspects of political linguistics.

The modern scholars distinguish between the discourse and the text. Political texts have existed both in written and oral forms throughout the whole history of the human community and are from different genres. According to the researcher, “each manifestation and genre of political discourse in the strategic aspect is based on a set of definite models of role-oriented communicative behavior of speaker-politicians”¹. The effectiveness of a politician’s speech depends on the genre specifics, figurative means of language, and vocabulary, that’s why the political studies involving an

¹ Kondratenko N. V., Kiselova A. A., Zavalska L. V. Strategic and tactics of Communication in Parliamentary *Discourse. Studies about languages*. 2020. № 36. P. 18.

interdisciplinary approach, scholars are concerned with structure and stylistic, cognitive, sociolinguistic, cross-cultural, pragmatic, and other aspects of political texts.

The political discourse became the object of the scientific studies of van Dijk (1997), Fetzer (2013), N. Kondratenko (2020), I. Shevchenko (2021), L. Striy (2015) and other scholars. At the present stage, political discourse is in the attention focus of researchers from many countries. Some authors have suggested that political discourse is a multifaceted phenomenon, the main components of which are text (in oral or written form), extralinguistic context (purpose, circumstances, social name and time of formation), addressee and addressee². Nevertheless, there is no single definition of the political discourse. P. Wodak argues that “discourse implies patterns and commonalities of knowledge and structures, whereas a text is a specific and unique realization of discourse”³.

Parliamentarians’ communication is an integral part of the political discourse. Parliamentary discourse was studied by L. Basyuk, T. Häkkinen, O. Pekonen, O. Pietsukh, M. Tremblay, M. Svensson, I. Shevchenko, D. Alexandrova, V. Gutorov, etc.). On the one hand, the literature review shows that «political discourse is a set of political texts that circulate in society, producing and fixing political values significant symbols and concepts that become criteria for correctness or wrong actions within a certain society»⁴. On the other hand, N. Kondratenko claims that political discourse is a concrete manifestation of political communication that involves updating the political text in the communicative act of political interaction subject (politics, political force, power) and object (audience, electorate, voter)⁵. According to I. Shevchenko, “parliamentary discourse belongs to political discourse (its hyperonym) and comprises interaction of different genres such as party meetings, committee hearings, etc. (its hyponyms)”⁶. Furthermore, some scholars creates the new trend and calls it parliamentary discoursology «as a new branch for analyzing the

² Ковальова О. Політичний дискурс: сучасні лінгвістичні інтерпретації. *Актуальні питання гуманітарних наук*. 2020. № 27 (2). С. 105.

³ Wodak, R. *The Discourse of Politics in Action*. New-York : Palgrave Macmillan, 2009. P. 39.

⁴ Кривенко С-В. О. Семантична парадоксальність політичного дискурсу (теоретико-методологічний аналіз) : дис. ... канд. політ. наук: 23.00.01. Львів, 2016. С. 36.

⁵ Кондратенко Н. В. *Український політичний дискурс: текстуалізація реальності: монографія*. Одеса, 2007. С. 12.

⁶ Shevchenko I., Alexandrova D., Gutorov, V. Impoliteness in parliamentary discourse: a cognitive-pragmatic and sociocultural approach. *Cognition, Communication, Discourse*. 2021. № 22. P. 79.

peculiarities and parameters of the parliamentary interactions within the scope of political discourse studies»⁷.

Researches of phraseological units (idioms) in various aspects were carried out by many domestic and foreign scientists, in particular: L. Skrypnyk, L. Yurchuk, P. I. Ordines, A. P. Pintaris, R. M. Solano, S. Fiedler.

The research aims to find out the diversity of methods used in political texts in the written form by representatives of different language cultures at the beginning of the 20th century. The research of political texts in related and unrelated languages allows for establishing differences and common features of the language organization of political vocabulary. Because of translingual contacts and political relations between Ukraine and Australia at the present stage of history, it is interesting to research and compare the political speeches of the politicians in these countries at the beginning of the 20th century.

Although the topic of political texts has been exploited for a long period, there is still new light that can be thrown on this, such as a comparison of political texts from idiomatic and onomastics standpoints in different languages. The present study has focused on the analysis of political texts in English and Ukrainian languages at the beginning of the 20th century. This paper researched the rhetorical idiomatic and onomastics means of these texts. Examples are adduced to show the peculiarities of both parliaments. It highlights some of the rhetorical peculiarities of politician's speeches. Also, this study attempts to shed more light on the special functions of the proper names and idioms in the politicians' texts.

Proper names are regularly used within mass media, literary, political, and advertising texts and fulfill different functions. It sometimes seems that the force of the persuasion presented in texts depends on the inclusion of proper names. When analyzing political texts, attention is drawn both to linguistic and cultural features. It must be noted that our research deals with cultural-historical onomastics that is the branch of onomastics "when names are examined particularly as part of local history and they are used as a source of information on local history"⁸.

The material for the paper consisted of transcripts of meetings of Australian Senate Official Hansards (the official transcripts of debate in the House of Representatives and the Senate) for 1917–1919 years and transcripts of Ukrainian Congress in Chernihiv (1917), plenary sessions of Ukrainian Central Rada and its executive committee Little Rada

⁷ Pietsukh O. Non-verbal communication means in the UK parliamentary debates. *Wisdom*. 2021. № 1(17). P. 80–94.

⁸ Ainiala T., Saarelma M., Sjöblom P. Names in Focus: An Introduction to Finnish Onomastics, L. Pearl (trans.). Helsinki, 2012, P. 47.

for 1917–1918 years. The research method, which includes two stages, has been presented. The first stage consisted of material collection, the observation of certain proper names, idioms, and examples with rhetorical techniques. The second stage consisted of the description and systematization of the data obtained. The descriptive method was used in the paper for inventory and taxonomy of the studied units and constructions.

1. The historical and theoretical background of the research

The main legislative functions in Australia are performed by two houses: the Senate consisting of 76 senators and the House of Representatives consisting of 50 deputies. According to Marchant, “a Senate was neither strictly necessary nor strictly modeled on the British Constitution”⁹. The history of the Parliament of Australia begins in the middle of the 19th century when the parliaments of the future Australian states were formed: the parliament of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania were created in 1856, the parliament of South Australia was formed in 1857, the parliament of Queensland was formed in 1860, the parliament of West Australia was formed in 1890¹⁰.

According to the Encyclopedia of Ukraine History, Centra Rada is the revolutionary parliament of Ukraine that directed the Ukrainian national movement and by the four Universals of the Central Rada led Ukraine from autonomy to independence¹¹. According to many researchers, there were many political parties in Ukraine but they have different opinions on the structure of the state. According to Borys, “the major distinction between the Ukrainian and minority parties was in their attitude towards self-determination. Whereas the Ukrainian parties emphasized national liberation as the first step toward the solution of other problems, the minority parties were decidedly more cautious”¹².

The structures of the speech procedures of the parliaments in both countries have to a certain extent similar procedures but there are some differences. The chairman or any politician propose the topic of discussion on an economic or a political issue and parliamentarians support or discuss his speech until they come to conclusions. Let`s consider the examples of some extracts from the transcripts of the Australian Parliament:

⁹ Marchant S. The Historical Traditions of the Australian Senate: the Upper House we had to have: thesis. ... doc. phil. Australian National University, 2009. P. 1.

¹⁰ Світові моделі державного управління: досвід для України / заг. ред. Ю. В. Ковбасюка, С. В. Загороднюка, П. І. Крайніка, Х. М. Дейнеги. Київ, 2012. С. 11.

¹¹ Енциклопедія України в інтернеті. URL: <https://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/display.asp/CentralRada.htm>.

¹² Borys J. Political Parties in Ukraine. In The Ukraine, 1917–1921: A Study in Revolution. (Ed. Hunszak T.). Harvard University Press. P. 157.

(1) **Senate.**

Friday, 2 March, 1917.

The President took the chair at 11 a.m. and read prayers.

The President. *I have received from the Governor-General a communication conveying a certificate regarding the representation of Tasmania in the Senate, which I ask the Clerk to read.*

Senator O'Keefe. *Arising out of that communication, sir, may I ask a question concerning the privileges of the Senate? Seeing that the intimation states that Mr. John Earle has been elected, a member of the Senate, that the intimation was received by the Governor-General by wire from the Governor of Tasmania, and that it has been obviously impossible for the Governor's signature to have been attached to such a document and received here, I ask your ruling, sir, as to whether it is in accordance with the Constitution that Mr. John Earle should be allowed to take his seat until the written signature of the Governor of Tasmania has been received?*

We can observe some tactics of addressing the addressee at the following examples:

(2) **Senator Barnes.** *They have had it rigged up all the time.*

The President. *Order!*

Senator Needham. *It was greased lightning.*

The President. *Order!*

Senator Needham. *It was greased lightning.*

According to Basyuk L., the analysis of discursive fragments extracted from the shorthand protocols of committee meetings of the Parliament of Great Britain proved that the Chairman of the meeting mainly uses a combination of several tactics: greeting tactics + tactics of regulating the polling process; tactics of addressing the addressee + tactics of regulating the survey process; tactics of addressing the addressee + tactics of regulating the survey process + tactics of invitation to speak¹³. We observe the same tactics in the researched material as well.

The Ukrainian Parliament has almost the same structure of procedure, the Chairman begins the meeting, after that the politicians take the floor, there are debates, for example,

(3) **ІНФОРМАЦІЯ ПРО ЗАСІДАННЯ МАЛОЇ РАДИ**

30 грудня 1917 р.

Головою професор М. Грушевський.

Публіки на хорах повно, бо на черзі дня розгляд законопроекту національно-персональної автономії. Поза чергою бере слово генеральний секретар справ міжнародних д-дій

¹³ Басюк Л.М. Дебати в парламентському дискурсі Великої Британії і США: лінгвопрагматичний аспект : автореф. дис. ... канд. філол. наук: 10.02.04. Київ, 2019. С. 9.

О. Шульгин і робить заяву про ті переговори в Бересті. Кінчаючи своє повідомлення, д-дій **О. Шульгин** заявив, що зараз Україна переживає той момент, коли вона стає самостійною.

«Я щасливий сказати, – каже він, – що ми маємо таке визнання не тільки з боку Центральних держав, але і з боку, наприклад, Франції, яка недавно прислала свого представника, генерала Табуї, до нашого уряду. Щоб з нами рахувались і інші, нам треба зміцнити свої внутрішні сили, ідучи, наприклад, добровільно, я скажу, в українське військо. Тоді ми зможемо досягти наших вікових національних ідеалів (довгі гучні оплески)».

The illustrative material revealed a number of strategies and tactics used by politicians. As we can see from these extracts, the rhetoric techniques and using of proper names were used in both examples: there are proper names *М. Грушевський, Україна, Шульгин, генерал Табуї, Франції* (3), *Tasmania, Mr. John Earle* (1), repetitions of some key words *the intimation* (1), metonymy *Україна* (3) as one of.

So, the Australian and Ukrainian parliaments appeared almost at the same historical period, have almost the same structure, parliamentarians speeches consist of pragmatic, informative, and educational purposes, the rhetorical means of expressiveness and proper names are used in the parliamentarians documents .

2. Rhetorical techniques in the political texts

The research of the influence of the words occupied a sufficient place in the teachings of the philosophers of ancient Greece. Gorgias (483–375 BC), and Protagoras (486–410 BC) and other sophists laid the foundations theory of eloquence¹⁴. All political texts can be considered as one of the areas of using speech influence. Most of the words in the political texts should involve the audience in the reading and listening. In this paper, we shall be able to show how some of the rhetorical devices are used on different levels in parliamentarians' speeches.

There are many repetitions in every speech of participants of both the Ukrainian and Australian Parliaments. The repetition of the same or similar sound combinations, lexical units, or sentences is a powerful means of political speech that attracts the audience attention to the speech, for example, (4) **Коломийченко**. Тут говорилося про **автономію і самостійність**. Говорилось, що після **автономії** мусить бути **самостійність**. Що Україна має право на це. Але ми не знаєм, що буде далі. Може через рік вся Європа стане федерацією народів. Самостійники хочуть, щоб тоді Україна була рівна з другими

¹⁴ Макович Х. Я., Вербицька Л.О., Капітан Н.О. Словник термінів і понять з риторики. Львів, 2016. С. 120.

народами. На українським конгресі говорилося про широку **автономію** на федеративних началах. Ми бачили, що у Вкраїні одібрано було **автономію**, значить **автономія** не є щось певне. От тому ми хочемо якнайширшої **автономії**, яка б забезпечила волю народню. (Український з'їзд у Чернігові (стенограма) (8–10.06 1917).

The ancient Greek philosopher Plato stressed the importance of the rhythm in the speech and wrote that «in the art of speaking, so far as that is their business, the rule will be the same with them as with all users of language. The rhythm and motion of the words are to come from the outlook of the mind»¹⁵.

(5) **Senator Gardiner** (New South Wales). *I should like to suggest to the Acting Minister for Defence that when bringing this matter under the **consideration**, of the Cabinet he should direct special attention to the **consideration** of the view that His Excellency the Governor-General, the King's representative, should be informed that the Economies Royal Commission is attempting an encroachment upon the ancient rights and liberties of **Parliament**. To my mind, the Commission should be withdrawn from those who contemplate an intrusion and trespass upon **Parliament**. I think that the President has very properly brought before us this, the most serious trespass and encroachment made by the Crown upon **Parliament** since Cromwell and a few of his friends were active.* (24.10.1919).

In the above-mentioned examples, we can observe an epistrophe, that is “a figure of speech in which each sentence or clause ends with the same word”¹⁶ (*самостійність* (4), *Parliament* (5)). The expressiveness of the speeches is achieved by repeating the words *автономію* and *самостійність* (4), and the words *consideration and Parliament* (5). The rhetoric of the Ukrainian politicians is always associated with topical issues that concern millions of Ukrainian citizens in every historical time that is autonomy and independence of the country. The repetition of the word *Parliament* used by the Senator has to enhance the expressiveness of the appeal. Repetitions in both extracts help to organize rhythmic text, making it more emotional and understandable for the audience. All analyzed Ukrainian and Australian speeches are saturated with anaphors, “a rhetorical device involving the repetition of a word, or group of words in successive clauses”¹⁷.

(6) **Вінніченко. Військова справа є опорою нашого матеріального і державного існування, через те на цю справу звертається сама пильну увагу. Військове секретарство працює над формуванням українського**

¹⁵ Plato Republic / ed. Richards I.A. London: Cambridge University Press, 1966. P. 57.

¹⁶ Cuddon J. A. Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory. London: Penguin Books, 1998. P. 246.

¹⁷ Cuddon J. A. Bowden (1998). Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory. London: Penguin Books, 1998. P. 35.

війська, щоб поставити його на Українському фронті. Всі вояки з України, що перебувають тепер по інших краях, стягаються на Україну, і з них формуються нові військові частини (13.12.1917).

Anaphora in the above-mentioned example adds deeper meaning and emotions to the speech of vice-president *Vinnichenko*¹⁸; the description of the problems of military problems becomes fuller, voluminous, and brighter.

(7) **Senator Lynch.** *I do not think that is a justifiable spectacle in any sense. Because there has been a grave charge made. **Against** whom? **Against** the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth – **against** the Leader of the Labour party for the past twenty five years – a charge of corruption. Almost everything that has been said this afternoon has been said by honorable senators on the Ministerial side of the chamber.*

The repetition of the word *against* at the beginning of the sentence attracts the attention of the audience to the Leader of the Labour Party in the speech of Senator Lynch.

At the lexical level, there are a lot of means of expressiveness in political conversations. Among them, may be epithet, hyperbole, zeugma, oxymorons, metaphor, metonymy, etc. We give some examples below. According to Cuddon, the epithet is usually “an adjective or phrase expressing some quality or attribute which is characteristic of a person or thing”¹⁹, for example,

(8) **Окуневський.** *Лишень що залишилось **величезної** важності діло – вибір Крайової Української ради, котра в найближчій будучності завідуватиме політичними справами вільної України (8.04.1917).*

Epithet *величезної* is used in the example to describe the importance of the problem and has to evoke strong emotions. In the parliamentarians' discourse, where political speeches are always battles, language of politicians serves purposes beyond just conveying facts. Politicians from different parties use words as weapons, trying to sway opinions of the audience and arouse emotions. The epithet is one of the most powerful tools for expressiveness, for example,

(9) **Senator Bakhap.** *The people need to possess a **better** conception of what Parliament is. It has to discharge its duties with a sense of the psychology of the people, and of how far they are socially developed. Its operations' cannot be judged by the canons of ordinary business finance. At the same time, finance is a **very important** thing in government. Parliament recognises' that, and, therefore, jealously guards the power of*

¹⁸ Енциклопедія України в інтернеті. URL: <https://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/display.asp?VynnychenkoVolodymyr.htm>.

¹⁹ Cuddon, J. A. Bowden (1998). Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory. London : Penguin Books, 1998. P. 282.

the purse. But in appointing Commissions it is well for the Administration to take care that when gentlemen are given judicial powers they exercise them at all times in accordance with the rules of judicial propriety, in regard, for example, to the calling for evidence, and that they do not arrive at a decision before both sides have been fully heard. (24.10.1919).

Epithets in the examples emphasize the problem and give the additional characteristics for the problems discussed. Politicians use emotional words (very often adjectives) that help the audience understand the speech more easily. These words are *better, very important, great, unique*, etc. Comparisons and personifications can be used to create vivid imagery, evoke emotions, or convey a speaker's attitude towards a person, place, or thing. These means of expressiveness are used in the next example in order to add descriptive details emphasizing the quality of the land, for example,

(10) **Мартос.** *Гасло «Земля народу», балачки, що земля як сонце, як повітря повинна належать всім, не витримує критики. Бо хто має сильні груди, той буде дихати вдосталь цим повітрям. У кого буде можливість, той буде грітись на сонці. Але попробуйте потім не дати цього сонця розстарившимся, хто захоче розстатись потім з землею... Мало по-малому вона перейде в пожизненне володіння, а далі й у спадщину (14.12.1917).*

The comparisons *земля як сонце, як повітря; хто має сильні груди, той буде дихати вдосталь цим повітрям*, the personification *вона перейде в пожизненне володіння, а далі й у спадщину; попробуйте потім не дати цього сонця розстарившимся, хто захоче розстатись потім з землею* are used for the emotional richness of the speech.

(11) **Senator Pearce.** *There is a kind of fish which is noted for squirting out a lot of black fluid when it is in danger, and disappearing. That is typical of our honorable friends on the opposite side. I suggest that they might have a Royal Commission to investigate the statement of Mr. Tudor that Senator Ready was «doped» at Parliament House. It is pretty clear that only certain persons could have doped him. It might have been the waiter, or the cook, or the gentlemen who were having lunch with him (13.03.1917).*

Since the main function of the political texts are the function of influence, and the purpose of expressions in the above-mentioned example (11) is to increase the persuasive role of the speech. Highlighting the discussed problem, the Senator seeks to most successfully convey an important thought for him with the help of expressive meanings like comparison which is included in the main content in the form of reinforcing shades.

Metaphors and metonymy are often included in the political texts. Politicians use metaphors in their speeches to reinforce what they say. Metaphor is “a figure of speech in which one thing is described in terms of

another”²⁰ and metonymy is “a figure of speech in which the name of an attribute or a thing is substituted for the thing itself”²¹, for example:

(12) *Через те Генеральний секретаріат Центральної ради оповіщає: всякий, хто оббріхує і ганить владу українського народу, є ворог народу, ворог Української Народної Республіки і контрреволюціонер, бо своїми брехнями викликає непорядок, безчинства, заважає народові через його правительство **взяти в тверді народні руки землю і волю**, а тим самим нищить найголовніші здобутки революції. Генеральний секретаріат, оберігаючи інтереси трудячого народу, рішуче буде боротися зо всіма контрреволюціонерами, як би вони себе не назвали: чи чорносотенцями, чи більшовиками, чи кадетами, чи як інакше (2.01.2018).*

The metaphor *взяти в тверді народні руки землю і волю*, the metonymy *ворог Української Народної Республіки* are used in the above mentioned speech in order to describe the current situation of Ukraine in geopolitical situation in the strong way.

(13) **Senator Senior.** *From what fell from the lips of certain honorable senators during the debate on conscription, it must be patent that some honorable senators acted under a sense of compulsion. They were not anti-conscriptionists by conviction, but merely by the force of circumstances over which they had no control. I have looked carefully through the charges made by Senator Watson, and I find in them a clear determination on his part and on the part of those who acted in collusion with him – because I have not the shadow of a doubt that more than one person had a hand in framing them—to wreck the Prime Minister and his Government.*

Metaphors *fell from the lips* achieves an aesthetic effect in the example (13). The metonymies *Не можна годувати селянство обіцянками* (14) and *to poison the public mind* (15) in the following examples make political texts more expressive and attract attention to the important current problems in both countries.

(14) **Порш.** *Не можна годувати селянство обіцянками. «Ждіть Установчого зібрання». Не можна відкладати вирішення земельного питання. Але коли російські есери тут тепер теж приєднуються до цього, ми вітаємо вас, але разом з тим я заявляю вам: «Це не ваша справа, і робітниче селянство українське також це вам скаже і заявить: «Товариші російські с -р., не прикладайте своїх рук до цієї справи, бо вона не ваша справа. Це є одне з придбань української демократії» (14.12.1917).*

²⁰ Cuddon J. A. Bowden (1998). Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory. London : Penguin Books, 1998. P. 507.

²¹ Ibid. P. 510.

(15) **Senator Millen.** *What was the good of bringing up this 'laimiour except to **poison the public mind** with the idea that something of that kind had been practiced? When men are prepared to make reckless charges of that kind, not mentioning any names, but merely throwing out statements concerning scandalous and infamous charges, we have a right to ask if, in the absence of any bona fides, they are entitled to call upon the Government to constitute a fishing inquiry. For that is all that this motion means. They know nothing, but act on the principle, «Heads I win, tails you lose», hoping that something will come out at this inquiry by Royal Commission which they may turn to political advantage (13.03.1917).*

Questions are often used in the political speeches to intrigue readers' attention and make them look for the answers to questions in the text. For example,

(16) **Шульгин.** *Демократична республіка забезпечує права народові, який сам мусить писати собі закони. Чи добре буде нам в такій республіці, коли всі закони, всі розпорядки будуть йти з одного центра – з Петрограду, коли по кожній справі треба звертатись туди? (14.12.1917).*

In this speech, the politician uses rhetoric questions to express his attitude towards the independence of Ukraine. The following example consists of both ordinary questions and the rhetorical questions to enhance the expressiveness of speech. The next example consists of rhetoric questions which make the speech more impressive and attractive.

(17) **Senator Pearce.** *My amendment will, at any rate, test their sincerity, and will show whether they believe in these charges themselves. We know that they do not believe in them. We know that they are only so much political window dressing for the elections, and so much bluster and humbug. Is there one man on the other side who will have the courage, or, shall I say, the decency, either to voice a definite charge or else to remain silent? Will honorable senators opposite, on the other hand, continue to skulk behind the hedge, to whisper gossip, and to invent slanders? This amendment will let the public know how much sincerity there is in the making of these charges. Honorable senators opposite have already had the opportunity of accepting responsibility (13.03.1917).*

The texts of politicians' speeches contain an abundance of rhetorical appeals, as well as rhetorical exclamations, for example,

(18) **Маргос.** *Не можна відкладати вирішення земельного питання. Але коли російські есери тут тепер теж приєднуються до цього, ми вітаємо вас, але разом з тим я заявляю вам: «Це не ваша справа, і робітниче селянство українське також це вам скаже і заявить: «Товариші російські с-р., не прикладайте своїх рук до цієї справи, бо*

вона не ваша справа. Це є одне з придбань української демократії» (14.12.1917).

(19) **Senator Gardiner.** *If you, sir, had listened to what I proposed to say to put it beyond all dispute that I hold no suspicion against you. I say that the conversations referred to culminated, according to Senator Watson's statement, in Mr. Hughes offering him a bribe. I want to say that, having listened to Senator Watson's statement, I am perfectly satisfied that you, sir, played no part in offering him a bribe or inducement* (5.08.1917).

The present example illustrates the prominent role of rhetorical appeals in political discourse. A large number of parliamentarians' speeches are built on the principle of gradation. The speaker in the next example starts from a neutral emotional level, which gradually increases, and by the end of the address, it may acquire the character of an emotional appeal, for example:

(20) **Адаменко.** *Тепер земство дбає про те, щоб не тільки початкові школи були українізовані, але щоб були і укр[аїнські] гімназії, університети, навіть научна академія, – всі вони будуть криницями, з котрих укр[аїнський] народ буде черпати освіту і знання. Земство має улаштувати курси лекторів, які мають роз'їжджати по губернії і навчати всіх дорослих; буде звернена увага на те, щоб скрізь одкривалися просвітні гуртки. Такими засобами український народ може одержати освіту, догнати вищих народів і стати поруч з ними.*

First of all, the speaker tells about the importance of Ukrainian primary schools, and then about Ukrainian gymnasium and universities, in the end, the speaker focuses on the rate of education that must be on the highest level. The next example presents the gradation in the discussion of the Catholic priest problem who had been arrested in Ireland. The speech starts with the question to the audience, then a question addresses to government.

(21) **Senator Bakhap.** *A certain Roman Catholic priest, Captain Chaplain O'Donnell, of the A.I.F., who was very conspicuous in every patriotic and loyal movement in Australia, and who volunteered for active service, has been arrested in Ireland the British authorities? He repudiates any charge of disloyalty and of improper conduct. He is at present in prison in Ireland, or under duress of some kind, and complains that no charge has been formulated against him. Will the Government take the matter into consideration, and, as a matter of grace and not of interference with the judicial process of the Imperial authorities, ask that the question of formulating a charge be attended to so that the matter may be proceeded with and adjudicated upon without any unnecessary delay, as a great many Australian patriots are interested in the welfare of this Roman Catholic chaplain?* (13.03.1919).

As has been shown above, parliamentarians' speeches bring many rhetorical techniques to express and pass on their ideas. In this section we dealt with some of the rhetoric means of expressiveness in the political texts in Australia and Ukraine.

3. Idioms and proper names in parliamentarians' speeches

Parliamentarians from many countries use idioms, poems, and quotes of famous writers in their speeches. They identify key issues that may be of interest to target auditory. The rhymes from *Taras Shevchenko* and *W. Shakespeare's* poem in the examples below are used as signals that attract the listener's attention and can hold their interest to the question of discussion. Besides, these examples illustrate the importance of *Taras Shevchenko's* poems for Ukrainian people in every epoch and *W. Shakespeare's* poems for English-speaking countries. For example,

(22) **М. Одинець.** *Обніміте, брати мої, найменшого брата.* (Т. Шевченко) (8.04.1917).

This line from *Taras Shevchenko's* poem is a call for brotherhood and solidarity, it is used to express a sense of unity between Ukrainian people.

(23) **Senator Shannon.** *Senator Watson should be put out of the Senate. I cannot conceive of anything much worse than an attempt to steal the good name of any man. Shakespeare says:*

Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;

'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;

But he that filches from me my good name:

Bobs me of that which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed (13.03.1917).

Sometimes proverbs and lines from the songs that are important to the nation are used in the political text as well, for example,

(24) **Senator Bakhap.** *The affairs of a country are a very different thing – from the affairs of a business. There is an Eastern proverb which says, "A country cannot be governed by the yard-stick of the merchant." I have quoted it before in this Chamber* (24.10.1919).

(25) **Полуботок** (свящ[еник]). *«Ще не вмерла Україна і щастя, і воля, ще нам, браття молодії, усміхнеться доля». Ці слова були колись заборонені, тепер вони для всіх повинні бути особливо ясні і близькі, мусять глибоко западати у серце. Тепер, коли настала для всіх воля, нам кажуть – «не время» для автономії, і кажуть не тільки чужі нам люде, а і свої обмосковлені українці.* (8–10 June, 1917).

In order to make the audience remember the political speech and agree with the ideas the parliamentarians use phraseological units (idioms). L. G. Skrynyk defines phraseological units as «stable combinations of two or more words that create semantic integrity and are reproduced in the process of

speech as ready-made verbal formulas»²². It is worth noting that in Anglo-American linguistics, unlike Ukrainian, as a rule, the term idiom is used. As emphasized by A-S. Grosler, «idioms are words or phrases whose meaning cannot be deduced simply from the meaning of each of their words, but which contain a figurative meaning that is known through common usage»²³. We agree with R. M. Solano, that “the term phraseological unit is an umbrella term that encompasses all multi-word units of the language whose meaning is not compositional, i.e. not retrieved or decoded as the addition of the meanings of each of their constituent parts”²⁴.

Idioms are often used to intrigue readers' attention and make them look for the answers to questions. For example,

(26) **Senator Lynch.** *I again say, from the bottom of my heart, that this is the most melancholy spectacle I have ever witnessed. It is deplorable to think that, though we are here in the highest council of the nation, giving of our best, and voicing the opinions that are within us, when it comes to a statement which is **in black and white**, doubts are thrown upon our parliamentary records by honorable senators opposite. If they doubt these records here, what chance should we have when they get away into the country? It is evident that some of them have not a vestige of honour in their composition. They doubt the records of Parliament. Why, it is enough to make one's blood boil to think of what we have suffered at the hands of these gentlemen in the past (13.03.1917).*

This idiom *in black and white* refers to parliamentary records which are clear and verifiable. There were a lot of idioms in the speeches of Australian parliamentarians, for example, *make one's blood boil*, *bridge the gulf*, *hold the purse strings*, etc. According to researchers, language symbolizes cultural reality²⁵, namely, idioms are one of the sources of information about the cultural and national worldview of the people. Among the Ukrainian idioms, we found the following example:

(27) **Рафес.** *Сьогодні не час говорити про відповідальність і зводити рахунки, але коли наприкінці революції починають уже народжуватись течії, які, крім назви, не мають нічого спільного не тільки з соціалізмом, але і з демократією, або як і мають, то й то з додатком «народова», то в такому разі становище дійсно трагічне» (20.03.2018).*

²² Скрипник Л. Г. Фразеологія української мови. Київ, 1973. С. 7.

²³ Crossler A-S. (2012). English Animal Idioms and their Romanian Equivalents. *Agricultural English (I)*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing. p. 347.

²⁴ Solano R. M. Phraseological Units in English: variation through lexical insertion. *Rassegna Italiana di Linguistica Applicata*, 2011. hal-01645058

²⁵ Kramsch C. *Language and Culture*. Oxford, 1998. P. 3.

The idiom *зводити рахунки* means take revenge on someone and the speaker was trying to call the community for unity and cooperation in the face of historical challenges. There were a lot of idioms in the speeches of Ukrainian parliamentarians as well, for example, *стати на ноги, підвести ризику, піднести прапор*, etc.

This part of the paper deals with some points about proper names functioning in the politicians` texts as well. In the present paper, we attempt to show how political texts are becoming more persuasive and informative with the help of proper names. Because of their cultural and historical background, the readers regard the political text as a fixed unit in which some proper names can be seen in the differing attitudes. Onomastics is the field of linguistics that studies proper names in different aspects²⁶ and the subject study of which is closely related to history, geography, cultural studies, and literary and political studies. The linguistic phenomenon of proper name is defined as a “word or group of words which is recognized, as having identification as its specific purpose, and which achieves, or tends to achieve, that purpose by means of its distinctive sound alone, without regard to any meaning possessed by that sound from the start, or acquired by it through association with the object or objects thereby identified”²⁷.

It is worth noting that there are many onomastic classifications. British scientist A. Gardiner has presented the set of proper names among them there were personal names, place names, ship names, animals and plants names, names of the months and imaginary names, names of titles, houses names and celestial names²⁸. In Ukrainian onomastics, the systematization of proper names was first undertaken by V. V. Nimchuk in the project “Ukrainian Onomastics Terminology” in 1966. The researcher identified four main sections in the onomastics system: 1) proper names in general; 2) proper names of places; 3) proper names of objects (except places); 4) proper names of living being²⁹. In our research we will use W. van Langendonck **proper names** classifications. **The scholar** classifies proper names into four subclasses: 1) personal names; 2) the names of animals; 3) names of places; 4) other names³⁰. The latter group in our research is further subdivided into 1) ideonyms, i.e. proper names of books and newspapers; 2) ethnonyms, i.e. proper names of an ethnic group, or a member of this group;

²⁶ Бучко, Д. Г, Ткачова, Н. В. Словник української ономастичної термінології. Харків, 2012. С. 139.

²⁷ Gardiner A. The Theory of Proper Names: A Controversial Essay. London, 1957. P. 73.

²⁸ Ibid. P. 38–56.

²⁹ Німчук В. В. Українська ономастична термінологія. Повідомлення Української ономастичної комісії. 1966. № 1. С. 24–43.

³⁰ van Langendonck W. Theory and Typology of Proper Names. Berlin : Mouton de Gruyter, 2007. P. 184.

3) chrononyms, i.e. proper names of historically important period, epoch, holiday or certain date, 4) theonyms, i.e. proper names of a god, a goddess, or a divinity, etc.³¹. It must be noted that all groups of proper names are presented in the political texts with differing frequency.

Personal names (or anthroponyms) are an integral element of the speeches, and, in addition, they have a huge information and pragmatic potential. As we see earlier in the examples of politicians' speeches, personal names are always used at the beginning of the speech. In the semantic aspect, the anthroponyms included in the material under investigation could be roughly subdivided into four groups: 1) the names of statesmen and political figures; 2) the names of famous representatives of the country; 3) the biblical names. This division is illustrated by the following set of examples in which different types of anthroponyms will be involved. For example,

(28) **Маргос**. *І хто зна, коли Вільгельм, Франція, Англія й Америка скажуть нам, що ми повинні визнать право на володіння цими землями, хто зна, чи зможемо ми не погодиться з цим?*

The passage uses anthroponym *Вільгельм* and toponyms *Франція, Англія, Америка*. Keizer Wilhelm II (*Вільгельм*) was the last German Emperor³² and it must be noted that most political texts from that period were connected with the First World War because this war was finished in 1918. The belligerents of the war were France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan, Ottoman Empire, etc.³³. For example, toponyms *Франція, Англія, Америка* are used as the metonymy in this extract. The personal name of *Cromwell*³⁴, a very famous English statesman and politician is used in the following extract (29).

(29) **Senator Gardiner** (New South Wales) *I should like to suggest to the Acting Minister for Defence that when bringing this matter under the consideration, of the Cabinet he should direct special attention to the consideration of the view that His Excellency the Governor-General, the King's representative, should be informed that the Economies Royal Commission is attempting an encroachment upon the ancient rights and liberties of Parliament. To my mind, the Commission should be withdrawn from those who contemplate an intrusion and trespass upon Parliament. I think that the President has very properly brought before us this, the most serious trespass and encroachment made by the Crown upon Parliament since Cromwell and a few of his friends were active (24.10.1919).*

³¹ List of Key Onomastic Terms. URL: <https://icosweb.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/ICOS-Terms-en.pdf>.

³² Wilhelm II. Wikipedia. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilhelm_II

³³ World War I. Wikipedia. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I

³⁴ Oliver Cromwell. Wikipedia. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Cromwell

Place names and personal names sometimes can be used to frame an issue or paint a picture in the audience's mind. The name of the member of Central Rada and the Head of the Department of Preschool and Adult Education *Софія Русова*³⁵ is used in the following example:

(30) *З'їзд вчителів Чернигівщини хоч і висловився за федеративну республіку, але чого се стоїло! Коли починали говорити по українському, то учителі кричали: не треба укр[аїнської] мови, «не розуміємо». Діядка укр[аїнська] Русова заплакала навіть, коли учителі української людности на Чернигівщині їй стали кричати: «не розуміємо», «читайте по-руски». Товариші, де вони служать? кому потрібні такі вчителі? (Бучні оплески). (8–10.06.1917).*

The Bible is a foundational text for the Christian culture and by using Biblical names; politicians make their speeches more relatable and easier for the audience to connect with. Sometimes the Biblical names are used by politicians in order to make the speech stronger, for example,

(31) **Senator Lynch.** *They have called him Judas, and traitor, and heaped other choice epithets on him. Lastly, the leader of the party in another place, not to be outdone by honorable senators here, has declared that Senator Ready, who dropped off a chair in the dining-room, was doped, or drugged, or poisoned. Honorable senators tried to stop me when, early in the evening, I sought to quote from the official record exactly what Mr. Tudor had said. But who was beside Senator Ready when he fell from his chair? No less than two members of his own party.*

The main function of the toponyms is informative. According to List of Key Onomastics terms, the toponym is the proper name of a place, both inhabited and uninhabited³⁶. Two groups of toponyms were found in the studied material: 1) choronyms; 2) oikonoms. The term 'choronym' is defined as "proper name of a larger geographical or administrative unit of land" and the term 'oikonoms' or 'settlement name' is defined as "proper name of all kinds of human settlement (cities, towns, villages, hamlets, farms, ranches, houses, etc.)"³⁷. The central place among the toponyms in the political speeches is occupied by the choronyms, for example:

(32) **Стаднюк.** *Товариство «Просвіта» звертається до вас, каже він, з проханням боронити культуру і інтереси всіх пригнічених народів, особливо народів, які живуть на Україні.*

(33) **Senator Henderson.** *I am satisfied that the people of Australia will not very long tolerate this kind of thing. When they are given the*

³⁵ Енциклопедія України в інтернеті. URL: <https://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/display.asp/RusovaSofia.htm>

³⁶ List of Key Onomastic Terms. URL: <https://icosweb.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/ICOS-Terms-en.pdf>

³⁷ Ibid.

opportunity they will be found able to weigh and measure the very violent statements that have been made in this Senate.

Oikonyms as the important components of the political texts can ‘hook’ the attention of the audience. Certain places can be used because they have symbolic meanings and can stir emotions, for example:

(34) **Полковник Поплавка.** *В Одесі відчувається великий брак грошових знаків. В банках є до 6 млн, але здебільшого 1000-рублевими білетами. Всі чекають українських грошей, які будуть прийматися краще, ніж рублі, бо ходять чутки, що українські гроши забезпечені золотим фондом (23.12.1917).*

(35) **Senator Senior.** *Senator Watson’s convictions were known, the workings of his conscience were known, and his state of mind were known. He said he could not live in Newcastle if he did certain things, showing that what was troubling his mind was not the doing of the things, but the living in Newcastle afterwards.*

When reading the text of Ukrainian speakers we may pay attention to proper names connected with Ukraine and European countries. The toponyms used by Australian politicians are linked with the history of Australia, Great Britain, and some neighbor countries. And as it was mentioned earlier, some politicians use the proper names connected with the First World War in their speeches. For example,

(36) **Senator Lt.-Colonel O’Loghlin.** *I refer to the recall from Egypt of Lieutenant-Colonel Rainsay Smith, for the sake of brevity, I have taken the trouble to collate the salient facts relating to this’ matter. Soon after the beginning of the war Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay Smith left our shores in command of the 1st Australian General Hospital. After the hospital had been established at Heliopolis, in Egypt, it expanded in an extraordinary and unprecedented manner, to meet the necessities of the wounded and sick of Gallipoli and Egypt.*

Ideonyms are used in the political speeches, because they deal with the economic, political sphere of questions. They allow politicians to communicate their message efficiently, ensuring a wider audience grasps the core concept, for example:

(37) **Рафес.** *Відомості, що надходять з різних частин Української Народної Республіки, дають багатий матеріал, що свідчить про похід окремих органів місцевої влади проти всіх здобутків революції і проголошених Універсалами демократичних свобод. Користуючись оповіщенням військовим станом, влада робить труси і арешти діячів робітничого і соціалістичного руху, забороняються всякі політичні зібрання і мітинги і навіть функціонування різних політичних організацій (Луцьк, Козятин).*

(38) **Senator Earle.** *Having admitted so much, the honorable senator must consider the circumstances in which the same principle might be extended. I assure honorable senators that in no other circumstance than that the nation is at war would I agree to any interference by the Imperial Government with our self governing Constitution. It is a serious thing for this Parliament to invoke interference by the Imperial Government with the **Australian Constitution**, and it is only because we are in a state of war, and it was absolutely essential that this part of the Empire should be represented at the great Imperial Conference, that I was prepared to agree to that interference, and the prolongation of the life of this Parliament.*

The use of ideonyms such as *Універсал* (37) and *Australian Constitution* (38) make the speeches more valid and help keep the audience's attention and make the texts more memorable. The importance of theonyms in political texts would vary depending on the religious culture and historical period of the certain country. However, sometimes they are used in order to foster social cohesion and shape public behavior. There are some cases of theonym using in the speeches of Australian Parliamentarians, for example,

(39) **Senator Lynch.** *My offer shows again that we on this side are out for fair play, and that no distrust, suspicion, or jealousy animates our minds. We are here because we would yield to no man, institution, or body of men in giving expression to our thoughts. We are the worthy descendants of all those who went before us in standing up against tyranny of every form and kind. Within the band of Labourites on this side is contained that unconquerable and uncaged spirit that alone counts for anything in the race to-day. You could never in **God's** creation make a nation of the men on your left. Those Labourites on this side who went out are worthy representatives of the race that have braved tyranny all through the ages, from the time that King John was challenged at Runnymede.*

One of the main sign for the audience in the political texts is the inclusion of the chrononyms which are famous and have influence on the world history. It is significant that parliamentarians from different countries mentioned the French revolution in their speeches, for example,

(40) **Д-дій Липець** (Бунд). *Безумовно, суверенність націй є одним з основних принципів соціалізму. У нас часто згадують **велику французьку революцію**. Але треба пам'ятати революцію не 1789 року, а 1848-го, коли Франц-Йосип за допомогою Меттерніха повернув знову старий лад (16.12.1917).*

(41) **Senator Pearce.** *If we read the history of **the French Revolution** we shall find that prior to that event the people were seduced into a state of wild agitation by the constant dissemination of rumours, slanders, and the basest insinuations against everybody in authority. Honorable senators*

*opposite have apparently studied the history of the French Revolution, and are following similar tactics. They are throwing out vile slanders against anybody and everybody occupying some sort of position, especially in connexion with the present Government, in the hope that they may be able to create an agitation. In **the French Revolution** those tactics succeeded, but the authors of the slanders eventually found their way to the guillotine to which they had drawn those whom they slandered. It must not be forgotten that our honorable friends opposite make their appeal to a better educated people than those addressed by the slanderers of the period of **the French Revolution** (13.03.1917).*

The French Revolution provided a rich historical case study that politicians from Ukraine and Australia could leverage to make their speeches more persuasive and relevant to contemporary political discourse. The political texts of both parliaments often include ethnonyms which are one of the obligatory components of the system of national identity in the parliamentarians' texts, for example:

(42) **О. Карпинський.** *Яку велику вагу має земля для українців, видно з того, що 87% всіх українців живляться, зобуваютья й одягаються виключно з землі. Земля, на якій живуть українці, багата, родюча, переважно чорна, майже всюду надається до культури тютюну й винограду (26.04.2017).*

Ethnonyms are an often essential tool for politicians, they are essential to political speeches because they reinforce political narratives.

(43) **Senator McDougall.** *Complaints were I have in my home a photograph of Mr. Hughes, taken at the time of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, posing as captain of a tug-of-war team of fifteen men. There is only one **Britisher** among them; there are two **Scandinavians**; and all the rest are **Germans** (24.10. 1919).*

The use of ethnonyms in political speeches help politicians employ to connect with specific constituencies, create in-group/out-group dynamics, establish credibility. To our mind, an important role in the choice of certain proper name is played by the target audience.

All in all, it was noticed that idioms and proper names are widely used in the parliamentarians' texts of both countries in the early 20th century. They reflect the history and culture of the people. The aim of using rhetorical techniques, idioms and proper names in political texts is not only to inform the audience about situation in their country but to make them think about the idea of the speech and agree with the speaker. Proper names and idioms used in the parliamentarian's speeches help to implement the functions of informing and persuading.

CONCLUSIONS

Politics has always been the focus of society's life. Historical excursion has been taken into the formation of the parliaments in both states. Analyzed speeches have most in common but at the same time, they have their diversity. The influence of political texts has always been recognized by researchers and has been subjected to comprehensive analysis in history, psychology, pragmatics, and linguistics. The aim was focused on the rhetorical techniques, proper names and idioms functioning in the whole tissue of the parliamentary discourse.

The expressivity of the political text is determined by the use of various means of the language. It has been shown in this paper the different rhetoric techniques. Proper names and idioms with a high suggestive value made the speech more influential, increasing its efficiency, and also forming the image of the politicians. Special position of the rhetoric techniques are occupied repetition, metaphor, metonymy, gradation, rhetoric questions, and rhetoric appeals. The system of historic, religious and national identity of the Australian and Ukrainian people has evolved over a long time. Proper names and idioms are the part of this system that represent the worldview of any nation and reflect culture and religion, literature, and history. All nations have had the background and the uniqueness of proper names in the unconscious mental map of the certain national community.

Generally speaking, parliamentarians' speeches functioned as art to some extent. Summarizing the above-mentioned, we can emphasize that for the first time, the analysis of proper names was carried out on the material of Australian and Ukrainian politicians. It has been proven that proper names and idioms serve as the additional source of expressiveness. That is why the study of rhetorical, idiomatical and onomastic components in political texts is of particular importance.

SUMMARY

In every historical time, the role of politics in the world is significant; politicians' language plays an increasingly important role in the life of any country. The study of political texts allows us to establish the differences and common features of the linguistic organization of political vocabulary in every country. One of the most noticeable features of political texts is the large number of rhetorical techniques. According to scholars, for political language to be effective, it must combine logical and emotional components. Some researchers of political texts believe that the choice of language units has a certain motivation and effect. Linguistic research has shown that the effectiveness of language influence is achieved through the use of various expressive means of speech, in particular, tropes and figures, as well as certain proper names (onyms) and idioms. That is why the

analysis of the functioning of proper names in modern political texts becomes especially important. The article considers the peculiarities of the use of proper names in the political speeches of Australian and Ukrainian parliamentarians. The paper highlights the functional load of proper names, which perform nominative, informative, and symbolic functions. The article aims to analyze proper names in the speeches of Australian and Ukrainian parliamentarians. The object of research is parliamentarians' speeches. The subject of research is the functioning of rhetorical techniques, idioms and proper names. The aim determines the choice of methods in our study: general scientific methods of systematization, analysis, and synthesis, quantitative analysis were used.

Summing up the above, we can emphasize that for the first time an analysis of onyms was conducted in the political texts of Australian and Ukrainian parliamentarians at the beginning of the 20th century. The practical value of the work is that the analysis of rhetorical techniques, onyms, idioms in political texts opens up prospects for further research, which may be associated with the identification of differential features of the use of rhetorical techniques, proper names and idioms in political texts in different countries. As a result of the investigation, the peculiarities of the functioning of rhetorical techniques, proper names and idioms were established.

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