THE VERBALIZATION OF THE "TIME" AND "SPACE" CONCEPTS IN THE POLITICAL WAR DISCOURSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE USA

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INTRODUCTION

At the present stage, linguistic study is witnessing a shift in interest from immanent linguistic research to functional linguistics, pragmalinguistics and cognitive linguistics. The modern anthropocentric paradigm of the studies in these fields leads to the investigation of the problem of interaction between language and human, the analysis of language and speech through the cognitive activity of the individual. When considering such processes of interaction and cognitive activity of an individual, one should assume the existence of various forms of representation of certain structures of consciousness in the human brain. Such global units of thinking and speaking activity are concepts.

Some scholars insist that a concept always has its own verbal expression. Yet, it is believed that verbal nomination is not necessary to distinguish a concept as a real mental unit, since the mechanism of thinking and the mechanism of verbalization are not identical, as proven by modern psycholinguistic and neurolinguistic studies. We agree with this view, believing that only a part of concepts receives linguistic interpretation. Thus, knowledge about the world contains verbalized and non-verbalized concepts, and the sphere of concept formation is not limited to language, as it can exist in the universal subject code of a person without being directly involved in communication. Thus, language means serve more to communicate a concept than to exist in it.

Modern conceptology is associated with a detailed analysis of concepts based on a particular discourse. Today, there is a large number of works by domestic and foreign scholars devoted to covering various aspects of discourse studies: R. Bogrand, P. Vers, L. Grenoble, T. van Dijk, B. Delinger, J. Ifversen, G. Cook, D. Noonan, N. Ferklag, S. Stembroke, B. Fraser, J. Hobbs, T. Hookin, etc. The multidimensionality of the content and forms of discourse determine the diversity of theoretical definitions and approaches to

its study. Nonetheless, a lot of concepts need their further investigation, in this case in terms of a political war discourse, as so far it has become the most spoken about.

So, the **aim** of this study: to identify the core and peripheral units of the concepts of "Time" and "Space" on the basis of contemporary American and British war political discourses.

The **aim** is achieved by solving the following tasks:

1. Basing on the analysis of theoretical sources, to clarify the main provisions of the cognitive-discursive approach to the study of language phenomena.

2. To find out the content of the "concept" and its structure.

4. To determine the cognitive structure of the concepts of "space" and "time" as segmental concepts in American and British political war discourses.

5. To identify common and differential features of the concepts of "Time" and "Space" in American and British political war discourses.

The material of the study includes online articles on political topics, in particular, on the topic of war between Russia and Ukraine, with lexical items to denote space and time, selected from the American and British online newspapers "The Washington Post", "The Economist", "The New York Times", "The Mirror".

The study methods are determined by the tasks, material, and general direction of the work. In the course of the study, the method of theoretical analysis of scientific sources was used to identify the degree of development of the problem and for the purpose to determine the research methodology; the method of linguistic observation of the material and the descriptive method to analysis and record the linguistic material and its functioning in the discourse; the method of conceptual analysis as the main method of studying concepts, the method of analysis of definitions in order to identify the core of the concept; the associative method to identify the links between linguistic units; the method of modeling in order to represent concepts in a mental and formalized way; the method of generalization in order to identify the common features of both concepts.

1. The theoretical analysis of scientific sources and the methods of solving the problem

In linguistics, discourse is understood as a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, which is generally considered as a set of speech acts used in various spheres of life, which are built according to certain rules. The term "discourse" comes from the French word "discours", which means "language", "type of language", "text", "type of text". The term "discourse"

was first used in linguistics by the American scientist Z. Harris in his article "Discourse analysis" in 1952[1].

It is worth noting that even today in modern linguistic science, each scholar tries to provide his or her own definition of discourse, but it should be acknowledged that at present linguistics lacks a clear and universally accepted definition of it that covers all cases of use.

The most authoritative justification of the concept of "discourse" belongs to the contemporary Dutch linguist T. A. van Dijk. The researcher understands discourse as a communicative event that takes place between a speaker and a listener (observer, etc.) in the process of communicative action in a certain time, space and other contexts. This communicative action can be oral, written, have verbal and non-verbal components[2].

J. Habermas understands discourse as a special communication aimed at an impartial analysis of reality, a way of obtaining true scientific knowledge, a kind of tool for cognition of reality. From his point of view, discourse is defined as a way of dialogically arguing a controversial position (phenomenon, theory, etc.) that claims to be significant or true in order to reach a general agreement[3].

The meaning of discourse can vary from a narrow linguistic description, according to which discourse is defined as "a coherent speech utterance, larger than a sentence (written or spoken; belonging to one speaker or to several)"[4], to macro-concepts that attempt to theoretically define ideological clusters – discursive formations that systematize knowledge and experience.

A striking example of discourse analysis is given in the article by B. Dellinger. This work is a continuation of the cognitive direction of discourse research, started by T. van Dijk. B. Dellinger's cognitive approach focuses on the study of knowledge representation in discourse in the form of script frames. The researcher presents the frame as a network consisting of nodes and links between them. Each mode is filled with a task that represents the characteristics of a particular situation. In its structure, a frame consists of a macro proposition (topic) and slots filled with propositions. Thus, the cognitive approach involves the study of discourse based on the analysis of the representation of knowledge in discourse in the form of situation models.

Thus, the analysis shows that the cognitive-discourse approach to the study of linguistic phenomena is an equal component of the theory of language, but

[1] Harris, Z. S. Journal Article: Discourse Analysis. New York, Linguistic Society of America.1952. URL: https://doi.org/10.2307/409987https://doi.org/10.2307/409987

[2] Van Dijk T.A. Text and context. Exploration in the semantics and pragmatics. London and New York: Longman, 1977

[3] Habermas J. Moral Consciousness and Communicative Action. Translated by Christian Lenhardt and Shierry Weber Nicholsen. Cambridge: MIT Press, 2001

[4] Meinhof U. Discourse. The Blackwell Dictionary of Twentieth Century Social Thought in Outhwaite W., Bottomore T. Oxford: Blackwell, 1993

it lags far behind other approaches in terms of the degree of study. In order to overcome this gap, we consider it expedient to apply the cognitive approach, the premise of which is that language activity is one of the varieties of human cognitive activity, and language phenomena can be adequately understood only in the context of a certain discourse, in our case, English and American political discourse.

Although the term "concept" is widely used in modern scientific literature, it can be interpreted in different ways.

A concept as a linguistic and cognitive phenomenon is a unit of "mental and psychic resources of our consciousness and the information structure that reflects human knowledge and experience; an operational content unit of memory, mental lexicon, conceptual system and language of the brain (lingua mentalis), the whole picture of the world reflected in the human psyche.

It is important to note that cognitive research shows that the traditional approach to thinking as a process of operating with clear logical concepts does not reflect the essence of human mental activity. The process of human thinking is inherently vague, since it is not based on classical logic, but on logic with fuzzy truth, fuzzy relationships and fuzzy inference rules.

On top of this, a concept is characterized by conditionality and variability. It has no clear boundaries; in the course of the life of a language group, the relevance of a particular concept and the intensity of its evaluation may change.

A linguistic and cultural concept exists in individual and collective consciousness, it is characterized by a three-component structure, which, in addition to the value element, includes factual and figurative elements. Linguistic and cultural concepts should be classified according to different criteria; their distinctive feature is polyapplied.

Therefore, taking into account many scientific approaches, we will further define a concept as a complex cognitive and linguistic phenomenon that has no clear boundaries. The concept embodies both universal and national experience, and is also individual for a particular society, containing the cultural characteristics of each nation and its individual representatives.

Thus, a concept is, on the one hand, the starting point for generating the meaning of a linguistic sign, and on the other hand, the final stage of the word's semantic saturation. In language, a concept is, firstly, verbalized, since it receives its name, and secondly, represented by different levels of language.

According to the Ukrainian scholar O. O. Selivanova, the main controversial issues of modern linguistic conceptology are as follows:

1) distinction between concept and notion;
2) dependence of the concept on refusal verbalization;
3) qualification of concepts by the ways of their formation;
4) the relationship between concept and meaning;

5) the presence of evaluative-emotional, value and pragmatic components in the concept;

6) the difference of the concept in the individual consciousness or collective consciousness;

7) typology of concepts;

8) structure of concepts;

9) methods of its description and analysis, etc.[5].

The concepts of time and space in a political discourse are a profound and enduring facet of our collective engagement with political issues. These fundamental concepts serve as integral components in the construction of political realities, influencing the lenses through which people perceive, understand, and ultimately participate in the political arena. Far from being abstract or neutral, time and space emerge as dynamic tools wielded strategically by political actors, shaping narratives, framing issues, and molding the contours of public opinion.

Similarly, the utilization of spatial concepts in political discourse extends beyond mere geographical references. Space becomes a metaphorical canvas upon which political actors paint narratives, construct arguments, and delineate ideological boundaries.

In summary, the strategic use of temporal framing within political discourse is a multifaceted and deliberate endeavor. As a dynamic force, time serves not only as a marker of chronological progression but as a potent tool for shaping narratives, influencing public perception, and mobilizing collective action.

It should be pointed out, that at present, there are four types of conceptual analysis, among which the one relevant to our study is the type that is applied to all types of linguistic units identified in a particular discourse (in our case, in American and British political discourses).

The stages of our analysis will be:

1) determination of the preferential situation to which the concept belongs;

2) studying the dictionary definitions of the concept;

3) identifying conceptually related vocabulary in the American and British political discourses;

4) determination of associative relations of lexical units denoting the concept;

5) the stage of concept modeling, which will allow to describe the concept as an integral mental unit.

The latter includes the field organization of the identified cognitive features that constitute the core, near, far and extreme periphery of the

[5] Selivanova, O. O. General and linguistic methods of research. Linguistics: directions and problems. Poltava: Enviroment-K, 2008.

concept, and the representation of the concept content in the form of a field structure.

In building the nominal field of a concept, there is a possibility to choose one of two ways. It seems likely to focus on identifying only direct nominations of the concept – the keyword and its synonyms. This will lead to the construction of the core of the nominal field, the establishment of a representative keyword that objectifies the concept. A keyword is a lexical unit defined by the researcher that most fully nominates the concept under study. The most commonly used name is chosen as such a word.

The core of the nominative field is established through the synonymous expansion of the keyword, as well as through the analysis of contexts in which the studied concept is nominated. We extract from the texts the nominations of the species varieties of the concept denotation and individual features of the concept. Then we analyze the compatibility of lexemes that objectify the concept in the articles.

When defining the near periphery, it should be taken into account that its main features are: lower frequency compared to the core, stylistic neutrality, no restrictions on usage, minimal dependence on the context.

The far periphery includes linguistic units with low frequency, both unambiguous and polysemantical. Among polysemantical words there are those in which the communicative meaning is not the main one.

The presented sequence of actions and the application of the above-mentioned research methods will allow us to build a graphical and structural model of the concepts of "Space" and "Time", and will reveal the peculiarities of their verbalization in American and British political discourses.

In this study, we will follow the methodology described above and analyze those lexical items that are most frequently used in the American and British online newspapers.

2. The analysis of the concept "time" verbalization in the American and British political war discourses

First of all, it seems logical to turn to the dictionary definition of the "time" concept. The English dictionary offers several definitions of time.

1)   the system of those sequential relations that any event has to any other, as past, present, or future; indefinite and continuous duration regarded as that in which events succeed one another; 2) duration regarded as belonging to the present life as distinct from the life to come or from eternity; finite duration; 3) a limited period or interval, as between two successive events: a long time; 4) a particular period considered as distinct from other periods: Youth is the best time of life; 5) a period in the history of the world, or contemporary with the life or activities of a notable person: in Lincoln's time; 6) the period or era now or previously present: How times have

changed; 7) a period considered with reference to its events or prevailing conditions, tendencies, ideas, etc.: a time of war; 8) a prescribed or allotted period, such as the span of one's life, the term allowed for payment of a debt, etc.[6]

Apparently, time is defined as a certain part of a period; a specific moment, age, season, time for work, hours, period, cycle; a virtual concept that determines the order of occurrence and course of events; each of the broad phases of evolution.

It should be noted that in the British and American political discourses, according to our observations and analysis, the core of the concept of "Time" is made up of the following linguistic units: "during" (під час/протягом); "as soon as" (щойно/як тільки); "before" (перед); "now" (зараз); "every day" (щодня); "while" (у той час як); "all this time" (весь цей час); "after" (після); "recently" (нещодавно); "shortly" (невдовзі); "meantime" (тим часом).

Let us confirm this conclusion with examples:

1.   "During" (під час/протягом):

"During the visit, the PM told Zelensky: "Putin might think that he can outlast us but he is wrong. We stand with you today, tomorrow and for as long as it takes. Waver now and we embolden not just Putin, but his allies in North Korea, Iran and elsewhere. That's why the United Kingdom and the free world will continue to stand with Ukraine, as we have since the very beginning of this war".

«Під час візиту прем'єр-міністр сказав Зеленському: "Путін може думати, що він може пережити нас, але він помиляється. Ми стоїмо з вами сьогодні, завтра і стільки, скільки буде потрібно. Похитнеться зараз – і ми підбадьоримо не лише Путіна, але і його союзників у Північній Кореї, Ірані та інших країнах. Ось чому Сполучене Королівство і вільний світ продовжуватимуть підтримувати Україну, як ми робили це з самого початку цієї війни».[7]

2.   "As soon as" (щойно/як тільки):

"President Biden said in a statement he would sign the bill into law as soon as it crosses his desk on Wednesday, and send aid to Ukraine this week".

«Президент Байден заявив у своїй заяві, що підпише законопроект, щойно він потрапить до нього на стіл у середу, і направить допомогу Україні вже цього тижня».[8]

[6]   Definition of the term "Time" in the Cambridge Dictionary. URL: https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/time

[7] Sunak R. Russia calls Rishi Sunak's meeting with Volodymyr Zelensky "disastrous" amid bomb warning. 2024. URL: https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/russia-calls-rishi-sunaks-meeting-31874080

[8]   Senate passes Ukraine, Israel aid bill after months-long debate https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2024/04/23/senate-vote-foreign-aid-ukraine-israel/

3.   "Before" (перед):

"Yet the aid passed. Congress appropriated $13 billion before the attack on Pearl Harbor".

«Але допомога не надійшла. Конгрес виділив 13 мільярдів доларів перед нападом на Перл-Харбор».[9]

 4.   "Now" (зараз):

"Now, just six months after his unlikely elevation to speaker of the House, Mike Johnson (R-La.) has pushed through a $60 billion effort to bolster Ukraine's arsenal, along with funding for Israel and the Indo-Pacific".[10]

5.   "While" (у той час як):

"While Moldova, under European Union-aligned President Maia Sandu, struggles to fight off Russian meddling and build ties with the West, it knows that its survival as a democracy is contingent on Ukraine's survival, the foreign minister told me".

«У той час як Молдова під керівництвом президента Майї Санду, орієнтованої на Європейський Союз, намагається боротися з російським втручанням і налагоджувати зв'язки із Заходом, вона знає, що її виживання як демократії залежить від виживання України, – сказав мені міністр закордонних справ».[11]

6.   "All this time" (весь цей час):

"All this time, Ukraine's soldiers were literally running out of bullets".

«Весь цей час в українських солдатів буквально закінчувалися набої».[12]

7.   "For a while" (на деякий час):

"Like many observers, I'm simultaneously relieved, ashamed, angry and worried by what has happened. I'm relieved that a nation under siege will probably – probably – get aid in time to survive, at least for a while, something that was increasingly in doubt given overwhelming Russian artillery superiority".

«Як і багато спостерігачів, я одночасно відчуваю полегшення, сором, злість і занепокоєння від того, що сталося. Я відчуваю полегшення від того, що країна, яка перебуває в облозі, ймовірно – можливо – вчасно отримає допомогу, щоб вижити, принаймні на деякий час, що ставало

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[9] Ukraine Aid in the Light of History. URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/23/opinion/ukraine-aid-military.html

[10] The evolution of Mike Johnson on Ukraine. URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2024/04/21/ukraine-aid-mike-johnson-house-speaker/

[11] If Ukraine falls to Russia, Moldova knows it's next. URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2024/04/25/moldova-russian-politics-ukraine-invasion-europe/

[12] Aid to Ukraine seemed dead. Then secretive talks revived it. URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2024/04/24/ukraine-israel-aid-bill-new-details/

все більш сумнівним з огляду на переважну перевагу російської артилерії»[13]

8. "After" (після):

"After Russia invaded in February 2022, troops advanced quickly toward Chernihiv, just 50 miles from the Russian border".

«Після вторгнення Росії в лютому 2022 року війська швидко просунулися в напрямку Чернігова, всього за 50 миль від російського кордону».[14]

9. "Recently" (нещодавно):

"A rocket recently smashed into the house of her mother's friend. Rather than flee, the friend moved in with her mother, and they have no plans to leave".

«Нещодавно ракета влучила в будинок подруги її матері. Замість того, щоб тікати, подруга переїхала до її матері, і вони не планують виїжджати».[15]

10. "Shortly" (невдовзі):

"Shortly after approving the funding on Wednesday, Mr. Biden said that the weapons shipments would begin in "a few hours".

«Невдовзі після затвердження фінансування в середу пан Байден заявив, що постачання зброї розпочнеться за "кілька годин».[16]

11. "Meantime" (тим часом):

"With the worst war in Europe for 80 years. NATO is the body that gives certainty and stability and will bring peace. But in the meantime, give those Ukrainians what they need".

«З найгіршою війною в Європі за останні 80 років. НАТО – це організація, яка дає впевненість і стабільність і принесе мир. Але тим часом дайте українцям те, що їм потрібно».[17]

The near periphery is made up of less frequent means of expressing the Time concentration, which can be summarised in the following layers:

1. "When" (коли):

"When the House passed a $40 billion emergency funding bill for Ukraine in May 2022, support for Ukraine was largely still a bipartisan issue".

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[13] Ukraine Aid in the Light of History. URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/23/opinion/ukraine-aid-military.html

[14] A Ukraine-born congresswoman voted no on aid. Her hometown feels betrayed. URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2024/04/25/victoria-spratz-ukrainian-congresswoman-aid-betrayed/

[15] The Washington Post. Senate passes Ukraine. URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2024/04/25/victoria-spratz-ukrainian-congresswoman-aid-betrayed/

[16] Biden Praises Aid Package for Ukraine and Israel as a "Good Day for World Peace". The New York Times. URL: https://www.nytimes.com/live/2024/04/24/us/biden-israel-ukraine-aid

[17] Nato scrambles fighter jets over Poland as Putin launches drone attack on Ukraine energy supplies. URL: Nato scrambles fighter jets over Poland as Putin launches drone attack on Ukraine energy supplies

«Коли у травні 2022 року Палата представників ухвалила законопроект про екстрене фінансування України на суму 40 мільярдів доларів, підтримка України все ще залишалася питанням двопартійності».[18]

2. "Time of the day" (час доби; late last night):

"Lawmakers approved a giant new tranche of support for Ukraine late last night after a tortured passage through the U.S. Congress, where it was nearly derailed by right-wing resistance in the House".

«Вчора пізно ввечері законодавці схвалили новий гігантський транш на підтримку України після важкого проходження через Конгрес США, де його ледь не зірвав опір правих сил у Палаті представників».[19]

3. "Yesterday/ tomorrow/ today" (вчора/завтра/сьогодні):

"We need this money yesterday, not tomorrow, not today," Denys Shmyhal said".

«Ці гроші потрібні нам вчора, а не завтра, не сьогодні», – сказав Денис Шмигаль».[20]

4. "Sometimes" (іноді):

"That they have sometimes dithered in delivering this support would make things worse, not better: further confirmation, among sceptics of liberal polities, that democracies lack what it takes to stand up for their interests".

«Те, що вони іноді зволікали з наданням цієї підтримки, лише погіршило б ситуацію, а не покращило: ще одне підтвердження серед скептиків ліберальної політики, що демократії не мають того, що потрібно для того, щоб відстоювати свої інтереси».[21]

5. "Over time" (з часом):

"They also hope, over time, to undermine Russia's ability to wage war, since refined oil products such as gasoline, diesel and jet fuel are essential for keeping any large army moving".

«Вони також сподіваються з часом підірвати здатність Росії вести війну, оскільки нафтопродукти, такі як бензин, дизельне і авіаційне паливо, необхідні для підтримки руху будь-якої великої армії».[22]

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[18] The evolution of Mike Johnson on Ukraine. https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2024/04/21/ukraine-aid-mike-johnson-house-speaker/

[19] The New York Times. Is $60 Billion Enough to Save Ukraine. URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/24/podcasts/the-daily/is-60-billion-enough-to-save-ukraine.html

[20] Chilling World War 3 warning from Ukraine ahead of Congress aid vote URL: https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/us-news/chilling-world-war-3-warning-32614763

[21] What happens if Ukraine loses? URL: https://www.economist.com/europe/2024/04/11/what-happens-if-ukraine-loses

[22] Russia Bombs Power Plants and Ukraine Targets Refineries in Dueling Attacks. URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/27/world/europe/russia-ukraine-missiles-drones.html

6. "Minutes" (хвилини):

"This is the third betrayal by Mike Johnson," she fumed on the House steps minutes after the vote on Saturday, citing the government funding bills and legislation he advanced to renew an expiring warrantless surveillance law as his first two transgressions".

««Це вже третя зрада Майка Джонсона», – вигукнула вона на сходах Палати представників через кілька хвилин після голосування в суботу, назвавши першими двома його порушеннями законопроекти про державне фінансування і законодавство, яке він просунув для продовження терміну дії закону про стеження без ордерів».[23]

The further periphery of the concept of "Time" is represented by the following layers, which are limited in use in American and British online newspapers:

1. "At the end of the day" (врешті-решт):

"So, the global, the global system of security will be destroyed... and all the world will need to find... a new system of security. Or, there will be many conflicts, many such kinds of wars, and at the end of the day, it could lead to the Third World War".

«Отже, глобальна, світова система безпеки буде зруйнована... і весь світ повинен буде знайти... нову систему безпеки. Або ж буде багато конфліктів, багато подібних війн, і врешті-решт це може призвести до Третьої світової війни».[24]

2. "Next" (наступний):

"The next day, shelling of the Russian border city of Belgorod killed more than two dozen people".

«Наступного дня в результаті обстрілу російського прикордонного міста Бєлгород загинуло більше двох десятків людей»[25]

3. "So far" (поки що):

"So far, Ukraine is ignoring American advice to call off the strikes. "Detective", an intelligence officer responsible for part of the programme, says he has not received instructions to dial down operations".

«Поки що Україна ігнорує американські поради щодо припинення ударів. «Детектив», офіцер розвідки, відповідальний за частину

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[23] How Mike Johnson Got to 'Yes' on Aid to Ukraine. URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/21/us/politics/mike-johnson-house-foreign-aid.html

[24] Chilling World War 3 warning from Ukraine ahead of Congress aid vote. URL: https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/us-news/chilling-world-war-3-warning-32614763

[25] Putin accidentally blitzes Russian village after missile misfires on Ukraine border. URL: https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/putin-accidentally-blitzes-russian-village-31787258

програми, каже, що не отримував інструкцій щодо згортання операцій».[26]

4. "Days of the week" (дні тижня):

"According to a US official and three individuals who are familiar with the discussions, the new weapon is expected to be deployed on the Ukrainian battlefield as early as this Wednesday".

«За словами американського чиновника і трьох осіб, знайомих з ходом переговорів, очікується, що нова зброя буде розгорнута на полі бою в Україні вже в цю середу».[27]

The extreme periphery is made up of lexical items that are the least used and can be involved in other concepts:

1. "Shortly" (невдовзі):

"Shortly after approving the funding on Wednesday, Mr. Biden said that the weapons shipments would begin in "a few hours".

«Невдовзі після затвердження фінансування в середу пан Байден заявив, що постачання зброї розпочнеться за «кілька годин»». (The New York Times. Biden Praises Aid Package for Ukraine and Israel as a 'Good Day for World Peace'

2. "Decade" (десятиліття):

"The population will shrink by a tenth or so in the next two decades. And as the 71-year-old Mr Putin ages, a succession struggle will loom. It is always hard to predict when a tyrant will fall. However, a prudent working assumption is that Mr Putin will be in power for years".

У найближчі два десятиліття чисельність населення скоротиться приблизно на десяту частину. І в міру того, як 71-річний пан Путін старіє, назріває боротьба за спадок. Завжди важко передбачити, коли тиран впаде. Однак розумним робочим припущенням є те, що пан Путін буде при владі роками»[28]

3. "Long-term/short-term" (довгостроковий/короткостроковий):

"The Royal Navy said: "The ships, however, will form a critical capability for Ukraine in the future defence of its coastline as the UK looks to support the longer-term capabilities of the Ukrainian Navy, while they look to protect commercial shipping by detecting and disabling sea mines".

«Про це заявили у Королівських ВМС: "Кораблі, однак, сформують критично важливу здатність для України в майбутньому захищати своє узбережжя, оскільки Велика Британія прагне підтримати

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[26] Ukraine is ignoring US warnings to end drone operations inside Russia. URL: https://www.economist.com/europe/2024/04/18/ukraine-is-ignoring-us-warnings-to-end-drone-operations-inside-russia

[27] US to send new longer-range bomb to Ukraine as soon as Wednesday. URL: https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/us-news/send-new-longer-range-bomb-32005649

[28] Finally, America's Congress does right by Ukraine. URL: https://www.economist.com/leaders/2024/04/20/finally-americas-congress-does-right-by-ukraine

довгострокові можливості ВМС України, в той час як вони прагнуть захистити комерційне судноплавство, виявляючи і знешкоджуючи морські міни»[29].

4. "For a while" (деякий час):

"For a while yet, too many missiles will get through, and too many Russian warplanes will fly too freely in Ukrainian skies, ready to support ground forces that are expected to make a big push next month".

«Ще деякий час надто багато ракет пролітатимуть, і надто багато російських військових літаків будуть вільно літати в українському небі, готові підтримати наземні війська, які, як очікується, зроблять великий наступ наступного місяця».[30]

5. "In a matter of moments" (за лічені миті):

"In a matter of moments, Johnson became second in line to the presidency. The day after he was elected speaker in October, he met with Biden and the three House national security panel chairs – Reps".

«За лічені миті Джонсон став другим у черзі на посаду президента. Наступного дня після обрання спікером у жовтні він зустрівся з Байденом і трьома головами комітету з національної безпеки Палати представників – республіканцями».[31]

6. "Darkest hour" (найгірші часи):

"Even more strikingly, support for Lend-Lease (triangles pointing up in the chart below) was closely correlated with economic ideology (Dimension 1). Almost all liberals favored supporting Britain in its darkest hour; many conservatives didn't".

«Ще більш вражаючим є те, що підтримка ленд-лізу (трикутники, спрямовані вгору на графіку нижче) була тісно пов'язана з економічною ідеологією (Вимір 1). Майже всі ліберали виступали за підтримку Британії в її найгірші часи; багато консерваторів цього не робили».[32]

7. "Rush hour" (година пік):

"But after Spartz voted against a $61 billion aid package for Ukraine last week, that pride for some turned to anger and a sense of betrayal – feelings made more raw because her "no" vote came days after Chernihiv was bombed during morning rush hour, killing 18 people".

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[29] Former Royal Navy warships given to Ukraine seen in UK waters as they prepare for operation. URL: https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/former-royal-navy-warships-given-32571691

[30] Finally, America's Congress does right by Ukraine. URL: https://www.economist.com/leaders/2024/04/20/finally-americas-congress-does-right-by-ukraine

[31] The evolution of Mike Johnson on Ukraine. URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2024/04/21/ukraine-aid-mike-johnson-house-speaker/

[32] Ukraine Aid in the Light of History. URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/23/opinion/ukraine-aid-military.html

«Але після того, як минулого тижня Спартц проголосувала проти пакету допомоги Україні на суму 61 мільярд доларів, ця гордість для декого перетворилася на гнів і відчуття зради – почуття, які стали ще більш гострими через те, що її голос "проти" пролунав через кілька днів після того, як у Чернігові в ранкову годину пік стався вибух, в результаті якого загинули 18 людей».[33]

The analysis of individual lexical groups related to the perception of time allows us to distinguish three strategies in understanding time recorded in American and British online newspapers. The first strategy is related to "orientation" in time at the everyday level, when it is not the general idea of the passage of time that is important, but the temporal correlation of everyday activities typical for different cyclic time periods, i.e., time is presented as a sequence of similar events that repeat.

The second anthropocentric strategy of understanding time can also be called "worldview", since its emergence is directly related to the way of life and the way of economic activity of the community. While the division of the day into dark and light parts and the years into seasons is important for different cultures due to the objectivity of cyclical changes in the environment, the specific features of the community's economic activity determine the way representatives of a particular culture view this environment. The same applies to the perception of time. A person feels part of the "flow of time" and even competes with it in speed, and movement towards the future is visualized in spatial movement as forward movement.

In the third strategy, time is treated as an absolute process, free from the influence of human factors. According to this conception, time exists independently of any individual or collective actions. Events in this context are perceived as a sequence, where each event is distinguished as prior to the events that come later, and all of them have a direction towards a certain end point. This approach is not dependent on individual judgements or interpretations, but rather allows time to be seen as a constant flow that determines the sequence of events in the universe.

3. The analysis of the concept "space" verbalization in the American and British political war discourses

It is worth noting that the main methods of orientation in space are horizontal and vertical directions. For example, in British culture, horizontal orientation can be based on the use of terms such as "left" and "right", "in front" and "behind", "side", as well as terms indicating distance such as "back" and "the one on the other side". While vertical orientation can be expressed

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[33] A Ukraine-born congresswoman voted no on aid. Her hometown feels betrayed. URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2024/04/25/victoria-spratz-ukrainian-congresswoman-aid-betrayed/

using terms indicating "top", "bottom", "above" and "below". These terms are used to define the location of an object in space and provide a convenient way to orientate oneself in the environment.

According to dictionary definitions, space has the following interpretation:

1) the unlimited or incalculably great three-dimensional realm or expanse in which all material objects are located and all events occur; 2) the portion or extent of this in a given instance; extent or room in three dimensions; 3) extent or area in two dimensions; a particular extent of surface. (Collins Dictionary)

Having analyzed the lexical items referring to space in the American and British online newspapers, it should be concluded that the core of the concept "Space" is represented by the following lexical items and layers: "around" (навколо); "among" (посеред); "verbs of movement and displacement" ("extending" (розширювати); "underwent" (проходити); "return" (повертатися); "to flow" (надходити); "pushed" (просунути); "migrate" (мігрувати)).

1.   "Around" (навколо):

"The Girkiy chain, for example, is hard to miss in the capital, with more than 70 coffee shops. Its mint-colored kiosks stand at the foot of centuries-old Orthodox churches and around Kyiv's main squares".

«Мережу «Гіркий», наприклад, важко не помітити в столиці, адже вона налічує понад 70 кав'ярень. Її кіоски м'ятного кольору стоять біля підніжжя багатовікових православних храмів і навколо головних площ Києва».[34]

2.   "Among" (посеред):

"On Capitol Hill, even among Republicans, Spartz is known to be erratic".

«На Капітолійському пагорбі, навіть посеред республіканців, Спартц відома своєю непостійністю».[35]

3.   "Verbs of movement and displacement" ("extending" (розширювати); "underwent" (проходити); "return" (повертатися); "to flow" (надходити); "pushed" (просунути); "migrate" (мігрувати)):

"Even drawing an armistice line might not be so straightforward. The Kremlin in September 2022 declared that it was annexing four southern and eastern Ukrainian provinces, including the Donbas region but extending well beyond it".

«Навіть провести лінію перемир'я може бути не так просто. У вересні 2022 року Кремль оголосив, що анексує чотири південні та східні

[34] War or No War, Ukrainians Aren't Giving Up Their Coffee. URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/12/world/europe/kyiv-ukraine-coffee-culture.html

[35] A Ukraine-born congresswoman voted no on aid. Her hometown feels betrayed. URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2024/04/25/victoria-spratz-ukrainian-congresswoman-aid-betrayed/

області України, включно з Донбасом, але розширюється далеко за його межі».[36]

"His company helped pay for her college education in Kyiv and in 2000, she immigrated after meeting her husband, Jason. They settled in Indiana, his home state, and had two daughters".[37]

"As they return with physical and psychological wounds stemming from torture by their Russian captors, soldiers are being sent back to active duty – often without adequate treatment".

«Повертаючись з фізичними та психологічними ранами, отриманими внаслідок катувань російськими полоненими, солдати повертаються на військову службу – часто без належного лікування»[38].

"President Biden said on Wednesday that weapons would begin to flow to Ukraine "within hours" as he signed a $95.3 billion package of aid to Ukraine, Israel and Taiwan, reaffirming U.S. support for Kyiv after months of congressional gridlock put the centerpiece of the White House's foreign policy in jeopardy".

«Президент Байден заявив у середу, що зброя почне надходити в Україну «протягом декількох годин», підписавши пакет допомоги Україні, Ізраїлю і Тайваню на суму 95,3 мільярда доларів, підтвердивши підтримку Києва з боку США після того, як багатомісячна безвихідь у Конгресі поставила під загрозу основний напрямок зовнішньої політики Білого дому».[39]

"Spartz not only joined in blocking the aid bill but pushed amendments to reduce the package and limit other help to Ukraine".

«Спартц не лише долучилася до блокування законопроекту про допомогу, але й просунула поправки, які скорочують пакет допомоги та обмежують іншу допомогу Україні

The near periphery of the concept, according to our analysis, is represented by the following layers:

1. "Inside, in" (всередині, в):

"The vote in Mariupol could be written off as a farce, were it not for everything that went before it. The second day of voting came exactly two years after Russian planes dropped bombs on the city's main theatre while a

[36] Inside Donald Trump's secret, long-shot plan to end the war in Ukraine. URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2024/04/05/trump-ukraine-secret-plan/

[37] A Ukraine-born congresswoman voted no on aid. Her hometown feels betrayed. URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2024/04/25/victoria-spratz-ukrainian-congresswoman-aid-betrayed/

[38] Many Ukrainian Prisoners of War Show Signs of Trauma and Sexual Violence. URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/28/world/europe/russia-ukraine-prisoners-of-war-trauma-violence.html

[39] Biden Praises Aid Package for Ukraine and Israel as a "Good Day for World Peace". URL: https://www.nytimes.com/live/2024/04/24/us/biden-israel-ukraine-aid

large number of children were taking shelter inside, killing hundreds of them".

«Голосування в Маріуполі можна було б списати на фарс, якби не все, що передувало йому. Другий день голосування припав рівно на два роки після того, як російські літаки скинули бомби на головний театр міста, в той час як всередині ховалася велика кількість дітей, сотні з яких загинули».[40]

2. "Next to" (поруч):

"He was right, but he would not be by her side. A few days after the funeral, in March 2022, he was killed in a Russian missile strike on a Ukrainian military base and buried next to his brother, Vasyl".

«Він мав рацію, але він не був би поруч з нею. Через кілька днів після похорону, у березні 2022 року, він загинув під час російського ракетного удару по українській військовій базі і був похований поруч зі своїм братом Василем».[41]

"A stack of FPVs sit next to other supplies she uses to build the drones, including a soldering iron, copper wire, pliers, a screwdriver, acid and zip ties soldiers use to attach their bombs".

«Стос БПЛА лежить поруч з іншими матеріалами, які вона використовує для створення дронів, включаючи паяльник, мідний дріт, плоскогубці, викрутку, кислоту і стяжки, якими солдати кріплять свої бомби».[42]

3. "Above" (над):

"As we report, the decision by Trump-supporting Republicans in Congress to block the Biden administration's $61bn military package for Ukraine is having an effect at the front line and above Ukraine's cities".

«Як ми повідомляли, рішення республіканців у Конгресі, які підтримують Трампа, заблокувати військовий пакет адміністрації Байдена на суму 61 мільярд доларів для України, має наслідки на лінії фронту та над українськими містами».[43]

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[40] In occupied Mariupol, Russian invaders hold a sham election. URL: https://www.economist.com/europe/2024/03/16/in-occupied-mariupol-russian-invaders-hold-a-sham-election

[41] In Western Ukraine, a Community Wrestles With Patriotism or Survival. URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/26/world/europe/russia-ukraine-war.html

[42] As Ukraine runs low on ammo, civilians build troops DIY drones at home. URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2024/04/28/ukraine-runs-low-ammo-civilians-build-troops-diy-drones-home/

[43] Russia is gearing up for a big new push along a long front line. URL: https://www.economist.com/leaders/2024/03/27/russia-is-gearing-up-for-a-big-new-push-along-a-long-front-line

4.   "Everywhere" (повсюди, скрізь):

Always willing to push the boundaries, Ukrainian baristas have also popularized the "Capuorange" – a double shot of espresso mixed with fresh orange juice – now on sale everywhere in Kyiv.

Завжди готові розширювати межі, українські бариста також популяризували "Капуоранж" – подвійну порцію еспресо, змішану зі свіжим апельсиновим соком, – який тепер продається в Києві повсюдно.[44]

The far periphery of the concept, according to our analysis, is characterised as follows:

1.   "Cardinal points" (сторони світу; west, east, north, south):

"Since the fall in February of Avdiivka, a bitterly fought-over coking town in Donetsk province, Russian forces have been pressing hard in eastern Ukraine".

Donetsk province, Russian forces have been pressing hard in eastern Ukraine".

«Після падіння в лютому Авдіївки, коксохімічного міста в Донецькій області, за яке точилися запеклі бої, російські війська чинять жорсткий тиск на сході України».[45]

"Russian guns are firing around five times as many shells as Ukraine's are. Fighting has intensified in recent weeks. On February 17th the invaders seized Avdiivka, a town on the eastern front".

«Російські гармати випускають приблизно в п'ять разів більше снарядів, ніж українські. Останніми тижнями бойові дії посилилися. 17 лютого окупанти захопили Авдіївку, місто на східному фронті».[46]

2.   "Right, left" (праворуч, ліворуч):

"Mr. Biden's critics on the left are angry about his willingness to provide more weapons to Israel, though the legislation also includes $1 billion for humanitarian aid that the president said would be sent quickly to Gaza".

«Ліві критики Байдена розгнівані його готовністю надати Ізраїлю більше зброї, хоча закон також передбачає виділення 1 мільярда доларів на гуманітарну допомогу, яка, за словами президента, буде швидко відправлена в Газу».[47]

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[44]   War or No War, Ukrainians Aren't Giving Up Their Coffee URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/12/world/europe/kyiv-ukraine-coffee-culture.html

[45]   Ukraine is in a race against time to fortify its front line. URL: https://www.economist.com/europe/2024/03/25/ukraine-is-in-a-race-against-time-to-fortify-its-front-line

[46]   Might Russia run out of big guns? URL: https://www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2024/03/20/might-russia-run-out-of-big-guns

[47]   Biden Says Weapons Will Flow to Ukraine Within Hours as He Signs Aid Bill. URL: https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/24/us/politics/biden-ukraine-israel-aid.html#:~:text=President%20Biden%20said%20on%20Wednesday,House's%20foreign%20policy%20in%20jeopardy.

3.   "Before, in front of" (перед):

"Students stand in front of a mural of a Ukrainian soldier killed in the war who graduated from Chernihiv's School Number 15."

«Учні стоять перед муралом загиблого на війні українського солдата, випускника чернігівської школи №15».[48]

The extreme periphery is represented by lexical items of such strata that are rarely used in American and British online newspapers:

1.   "Around a corner" (за рогом):

"Around a corner is the workshop, and the buzz of manufacturing. Inside, lab-coated technicians are busy assembling grey birds under the glow of overhead lights".

«За рогом – майстерня, де панує виробничий гул. Усередині техніки в лабораторному одязі зайняті складанням сірих птахів під світлом верхнього освітлення».[49]

2.   "As far as it is possible" (так далеко, як це можливо):

"Although Russia paid a high price in blood and equipment to take Avdiivka–up to 17,000 of its soldiers may have been killed–its forces are pushing as far west of the town as they can, trying to stop Ukraine from forming stronger defensive lines there".

«Хоча Росія заплатила високу ціну кров'ю і технікою за взяття Авдіївки – до 17 000 її солдатів, можливо, загинули – її війська просуваються так далеко на захід від міста, як тільки можуть, намагаючись перешкодити Україні сформувати там більш міцні оборонні рубежі».[50]

3.   "To the depths" (на глибині):

"There is an alarming possibility that a big new Russian push in the next few months could punch through Ukraine's defences and deep into the country".

«Існує тривожна ймовірність того, що новий потужний наступ Росії протягом наступних кількох місяців може прорвати оборону України і проникнути в глибину країни».[51]

It should be pointed out that the lexemes used to denote the concept of "Space" in American and British online newspapers are anthropocentric in

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[48] A Ukraine-born congresswoman voted no on aid. Her hometown feels betrayed. URL: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2024/04/25/victoria-spratz-ukrainian-congresswoman-aid-betrayed/

[49] Ukraine is ignoring US warnings to end drone operations inside Russia. URL: https://www.economist.com/europe/2024/04/18/ukraine-is-ignoring-us-warnings-to-end-drone-operations-inside-russia

[50] Ukraine is in a race against time to fortify its front line. URL: https://www.economist.com/europe/2024/03/25/ukraine-is-in-a-race-against-time-to-fortify-its-front-line

[51] Ukraine is in a race against time to fortify its front line. URL: https://www.economist.com/europe/2024/03/25/ukraine-is-in-a-race-against-time-to-fortify-its-front-line

nature. English lexemes used to denote the spatial location of objects refer them strictly to one or another part of this space and, conversely, certain lexemes express a generalized idea of any of the parties, i.e. a higher level of abstraction.

It is also worth noting that when describing spatial movement carried out by traditional means, the direction rather than the mode of movement of an object is of greater importance: when used together in a sentence, verbs of direction convey the main information, and verbs of mode of movement in the form of an adverb convey additional information. The verbs of movement do not focus on the ultimate goal of movement, but rather express movement as a process of movement.

The intricate relationship between spatial and temporal dimensions within the English language permeates its lexicon, manifesting in multifaceted ways. One of the most conspicuous manifestations is observed in the semantics of common lexemes. Consider words like "short" and "long." While these terms intuitively denote spatial distances, they also extend their meaning to encompass durations in time. For instance, a "short meeting" not only implies brevity in time but also suggests a limited spatial extent within which the meeting occurs.

Similarly, verbs such as "reach" and "achieve" embody this dual spatial-temporal connotation. When one "reaches" a destination, it implies both traversing a spatial distance and arriving within a specific timeframe. Likewise, to "achieve" a task involves not only completing it spatially but also doing so within a certain period.

Moving beyond individual words, phrases like "along" and "throughout" illustrate how spatial continuity can inherently imply temporal duration.

Moreover, temporal markers embedded within spatial contexts further elucidate this interconnectedness. Terms like "before" and "after," serve as temporal signposts within spatial narratives. They delineate temporal sequences within spatial descriptions, enriching the narrative with chronological order and context.

However, despite these intertwined nuances, English lexical representations often distinguish spatial and temporal concepts separately. Spatial relations are commonly conveyed through prepositions and locatives, while temporal associations typically rely on adverbs of time or temporal nouns. Adverbs such as "yesterday," "today," and "tomorrow," coupled with temporal nouns like "day," "night," "week," and "month," serve to ground events and actions within the temporal dimension.

Moreover, temporal durations and frequencies find expression through phrases like "every two hours," "once a day," or "twice a month," reinforcing the temporal aspect within spatial discourse.

In essence, the English language's capacity to articulate phenomena and events reflects a special interplay between spatial and temporal dimensions. While spatial relations are primarily conveyed through locatives, temporal associations are predominantly expressed through adverbs of time and temporal nouns. This dual approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of both spatial and temporal aspects of language, underscoring the intricate interdependence between space and time in human cognition and communication.

CONCLUSIONS

Basing on the theoretical analysis of scientific sources and an empirical approach to the study of the concepts, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. It is clarified, that the cognitive discourse approach to the study of linguistic phenomena is a complex cognitive and linguistic method of analysis. It is stressed out, that the most important component of discourse is its cognitive nature and ethnic component.

It has been found out, that a concept is a discrete mental formation which is the basic unit of a person's thinking code, has a relatively ordered structure, is the result of cognitive activity of a person and society, transmits complex information about a phenomenon or object, about the interpretation of this information by the public consciousness and the attitude of the public consciousness to this object or phenomenon. A concept has four zones – two main ones (intrazone – a feature of the concept that reflects the personal characteristics of the denotation, extrazone – features that follow from figurative meanings) and two additional ones (quasi-intrazone and quasi-extrazone) related to formal associations that arise as a result of the consonance of the concept name with another word, etc.

2. It is proved, that there are typical national peculiarities of linguistic expression of the concepts of newspaper political discourse in the USA and Great Britain. From the point of view of the cognitive discourse approach, the English political discourse is a capacious, combined discourse of an open type. It is characterized by emotional colouring. Among the most frequent specific features are the following: the use of metaphors, quoting famous world leaders, the use of quotations from literary works or their interpretation, the use of vernacular words, and the active use of the system of hints instead of direct actualization of semantic units.

3. The cognitive structure of the concepts of "Time" and "Space", which (each separately) has a field representation (core, near periphery, far periphery and extreme periphery), has been determined.

The core of the concept of "Time" in English political discourse is made up of such linguistic units as: "during" (під час/протягом); "as soon as" (щойно/як тільки); "before" (перед); "now" (зараз); "every day" (щодня);

"while" (у той час як); "all this time" (весь цей час); "after" (після); "recently" (нещодавно); "shortly" (невдовзі); "meantime" (тим часом).

The near periphery is made up of less frequent means of expressing the "Time" concentration, which can be summarized by the following lexical groups: "when" (коли); "time of the day" (час доби; late last night); "yesterday/ tomorrow/ today" (вчора/завтра/сьогодні); "sometimes" (іноді); "over time" (з часом); "minutes" (хвилини).

The further periphery of the concept "Time" is represented by the following lexical groups, which are limited in use in English online newspapers: "at the end of the day" (врешті-решт); "next" (наступний); "so far" (поки що); "days of the week" (дні тижня).

The extreme periphery is made up of lexical items and groups of lexical items that are the least used and can be involved in other concepts: "shortly" (невдовзі); "decade" (десятиліття); "long-term/short-term" (довгостроковий/короткостроковий); "for a while" (деякий час); "in a matter of moments" (за лічені миті); "darkest hour" (найгірші часи); "rush hour" (година пік).

The core of the concept "Space" in this type of discourse is represented by the following linguistic units and lexical groups: "around" (навколо); "among" (посеред); "verbs of movement and displacement" ("extending" (розширювати); "underwent" (проходити); "return" (повертатися); "to flow" (надходити); "pushed" (просунути); "migrate" (мігрувати)).

The near periphery of the concept, according to our analysis, is represented by the following lexical groups: "inside, in" (всередині, в); "next to" (поруч); "above" (над); "everywhere" (повсюди, скрізь).

The further periphery of the concept "Time" is made up of the following lexical groups, which are limited in use: "cardinal points" (сторони світу; west, east, north, south); "right, left" (праворуч, ліворуч); "before, in front of" (перед).

The extreme periphery is represented by lexical items of such strata that are rarely used in American and British online newspapers: "around a corner" (за рогом); "as far as it is possible" (так далеко, як це можливо); "to the depths" (на глибині).

4. Common and differential features of the aforementioned concepts have been identified, indicating their interconnectedness in the English journalistic discourse due to shared characteristics. The interconnectedness of spatial and temporal notions is evident in:

– the parallel usage of a series of lexemes (short, long, reach-, extend-, throughout, during, before, after, etc.);

– the artificial creation of lexemes with temporal meanings (period, duration) based on English roots with spatial significance.

In the British discourse, there is an opposite tendency, which is manifested in the use of the locative indicator to correlate an event or phenomenon with the names of different periods. This tendency emphasizes the modern system of division into seasons and time measurement rather than the ancient one. Such usage highlights the contemporary preference for precise time segmentation and the frequent reference to specific time periods in discourse.

5. The concept of "Space" is characterized by several notable features. One of these is anthropocentricity, which is manifested in the designation of directions according to the location of the human body. This means that spatial orientation is often described from a human-centered perspective, such as using terms like "left," "right," "above," and "below." Another feature is geocentricity, which assigns a special meaning to the horizontal direction. This indicates that horizontal orientation, holds a prominent place in how space is conceptualized and described. Additionally, there is a secondary use of lexemes denoting vertical movement, which are relatively few in number within the concept of "Space." This suggests that vertical dimensions are less emphasized compared to horizontal ones in spatial descriptions.

It is noteworthy that in American and British political discourse, the concept of "Time" is more widely represented by linguistic units. This extensive representation indicates that time and temporal features hold greater relevance and importance in this type of discourse. Political narratives often rely on temporal markers to construct arguments, highlight progress or urgency, and frame events within specific time contexts.

What is more, this study was conducted before the crucial shift of the new USA President (Mr.Donald Trump) approach to the Russian-Ukrainian war. Thus, the context of the study retains the relevant position of the most USA online newspapers in terms of the presidency of J.Baiden, whereas the British approach to this war has not significantly changed with the election of a new Prime-minister in the UK, as well as not the rhetoric of their leaders from both Parties.

Further prospects include addressing the problems of identifying the cognitive structure of these concepts in other types of discourses. Exploring how "Time" and "Space" are conceptualized in various discourses can provide deeper insights into their cognitive nature and contextual variations. Additionally, comparative analysis of the expression of these concepts in different linguistic cultures can reveal cross-cultural differences and similarities. Such comparisons can enhance our understanding of how different cultures perceive and articulate fundamental concepts, contributing to broader linguistic and cognitive studies.

SUMMARY

This study deals with the problem of verbalization of "time" and "space" concepts in English and American political war discourses and their field structure. By analyzing their role as social and cognitive constructs, and examining their diverse manifestations in political speeches, articles, this work reveals the profound impact of time and space on shaping political narratives, constructing ideological frameworks, and influencing public opinion. The field structure of both concepts including the core, the near periphery, the further periphery and the extreme one has been defined.

A comparative analysis of both discourses unveils distinct patterns. English political discourse often evokes a sense of continuity and tradition through temporal references, while spatial metaphors construct national identity and territorial boundaries. American political discourse, in contrast, emphasizes progress and innovation, spatially portraying the nation as a beacon of freedom and opportunity.

Despite these differences, both cultures utilize temporal references to establish historical context and spatial metaphors to illustrate political concepts.

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