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ALINA LIBRA
NATIONAL VALUES OF THE BRITISHERS AND THEIR NOMINATIONS.
SOCIOCOGNITIVE APPROACH.

035.10 “Philology (Applied Linguistics)” Thesis for Master’s degree

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АНОТАЦІЯ

У дослідженні увагу зосереджено на цінності британців. Розглядаються частота вживання, походження та значення номінацій.

Метою роботи є вивчення національних цінностей британців та їх номінації.

Об'єктом роботи є британці та їх цінності, а предметом – особливості номінації цінностей британців.

Предметом роботи є видання національних британських газет: «The Times», «The Guardian», «The Independent», «The Telegraph», «The Daily Mail», десять словників англійської мови та Британський національний корпус. **Методи дослідження:** індуктивні та дедуктивні, які спонукають робити висновки на основі аналізу та конкретного матеріалу та обґрунтовувати й ілюструвати теоретичні положення лінгвістичними даними.

Практична цінність роботи виявляється у можливості застосування основних результатів, практичних положень та висновків роботи на лекціях та практичних курсах англійською мовою.

Проаналізовано теоретичне значення роботи та зібрана інформація про цінності англійців. У центрі уваги також є аналіз британських номінацій, які чітко сформульовані в роботі.

Структура роботи складається зі вступу, двох розділів з висновками до кожного з них, загальних висновків, списку використаної літератури та доповнення. Загальний обсяг курсової роботи разом з бібліографією складає 97 сторінок, з них текстова частина – 69 сторінок.

Розділ I розглядає основи сучасної цивілізації як лібералізм і капіталізм. Представлено найважливіші події в історії англійської демократії. Відображено право на свободу та важливість толерантності для британців.

Розділ II дослідження присвячений аналізу публікацій національних британських газет: «The Times», «The Guardian», «The Independent», «The

Telegraph», «The Daily Mail» з метою визначення кількох шляхів відображення традиційних цінностей у британському журналістському дискурсі. Дослідження також проводиться на основі десяти словників англійської мови та Британського національного корпусу.

У висновках представлені основні результати роботи та результати, отримані під час дослідження. Також проаналізовано британські номінації та їх значення в суспільстві. Підводячи підсумки роботи, британці часто вживають слово демократія. Вивчивши наукову літературу про британське суспільство та культуру та провівши дослідження, ми можемо зробити гетеростереотипне судження про британців. Узагальнюючими рисами національного характеру називають стабільність і стійкість, толерантність, невтручання в чужі справи, замкнутість, індивідуалізм, стриманість у вияві почуттів, сміливість. Відмінними рисами є дух самостійності, волі, витримки. До особливостей англійського мислення можна віднести також практичність, цікавість, марносластво, здоровий глузд, вміння володіти собою (культ самоконтролю), адекватно реагувати на життєві ситуації (культ запропонованої поведінки).

Ключові слова: номінації, менталітет, демократія, свобода, толерант

ABSTRACT

The thesis focuses on the value of the British. There are considered the frequency of use, origin, and meaning of nominations.

The aim of the work is to study national values of the Britishers and their nomination.

The object of the thesis is Britishers and their values.

The subject of the thesis is the publication of the national British newspapers: The Times, The Guardian, The Independent, The Telegraph, The Daily Mail, ten English dictionaries, and The British National Corpus.

Research methods: inductive and deductive which encourage to form conclusions based on the analysis and specific material and to substantiate and illustrate theoretical positions with linguistic data.

The practical value of work is manifested in the possibility of applying the main results, practical provisions, and conclusions of thesis work in lectures and practical courses in English.

The theoretical significance of the work is analyzed and collected information about the values of the British. The focus is also on the analysis of the British nominations, which are clearly stated in the work.

Structure of work consists of an introduction, two chapters, with conclusions to each of them, general conclusions, a list of references, and appendices. The total volume of coursework together with the bibliography is 97 pages, of which the text part is 69 pages.

Chapter I considers the foundations of modern civilization as liberalism and capitalism. The most important events in the history of English democracy are presented. The rights to freedom and the importance of tolerance for the British are reflected.

Chapter II of study is devoted to analysis of publication of the national British newspapers: The Times, The Guardian, The Independent, The Telegraph, The Daily

Mail in order to identify several ways to reflect traditional values in British journalistic discourse. The study is also conducted on the basis of ten dictionaries of the English language and the British National Corpus.

The conclusions present the main results of the bachelor's work, and the results obtained during the work. British nominations and their importance in society are also analyzed.

Having summed up the work, the British often use the word democracy. Having studied the scientific literature on British society and culture and conducted research, we can make a heterostereotypical judgment about the British.

The generalizing features of the national character are called stability and stability, tolerance, non-interference in other people's affairs, isolation, individualism, restraint in the expression of feelings, and courage.

Distinctive features are the spirit of independence, will, and endurance. Features of English thinking also include practicality, curiosity, vanity, common sense, the ability to control themselves (the cult of self-control), and respond adequately to life situations (the cult of proposed behavior).

Key words: nominations, mentality, democracy, liberty, tolerance

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INTRODUCTION

The thesis focuses on the value of the British and analysis their nominations. A person's ideas about himself, about his connection with other people (social group, community) create of individual and group behavior models These ideas are formed in correlation with the values and guidelines developed in a certain social group, which are either accepted as "their own" or rejected as "others". In the modern world, the expansion of spheres and the complication of forms of intercultural interaction leads to the interpenetration of cultures and actualizes the problem of identity.

British civilization is a separate world, formed on the basis of the traditions of the peoples who inhabited the numerous islands, regions, and provinces of the United Kingdom. It is a multicultural State with sovereignty over 14 overseas Territories and 3 crown lands. The lands of the British Isles were conquered with varying success by the Celts, Normans, Saxons, Vikings and Romans. The ethnic composition is very diverse. Culturally, there is a similar diversity. Therefore, they are very tolerant of any religion and national traditions.

Britain appears "in the form of a woman, sometimes sitting in a Roman chariot with a lion, holding a shield and a spear, thereby demonstrating its superiority over all enslaved peoples.

The aim of the thesis is to study national values of the Britishers and their nomination
The object of the work is Britishers and their values, and the subject is the peculiarities of the nomination of Britishers' values.

The tasks of the research work are the following:

1. To analyze democracy and its basic notion, liberty and its basic notion British tolerance and the importance of respect in the British mentality
2. To research of national values of the Britishers and their nomination.

The theoretical significance of the work is analyzed and collected information about the values of the British. The focus is also on the analysis of the British nominations, which are clearly stated in the work.

Structure of work consists of an introduction, two chapters, with conclusions to each of them, general conclusions, a list of references, and appendices. The total volume of coursework together with the bibliography is 107 pages, of which the text part is 77 pages.

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CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES OF BRITISH VALUES

1.1 Democracy: basic notions

The ideological and political basis of modern civilization, which began its formation in Western Europe from the New Time, was liberalism, and the economic one was capitalism. The highest value of this civilization was the universal recognition of the priority of the individual, his freedoms, rights and interests, especially property and entrepreneurship [7, p. 110].

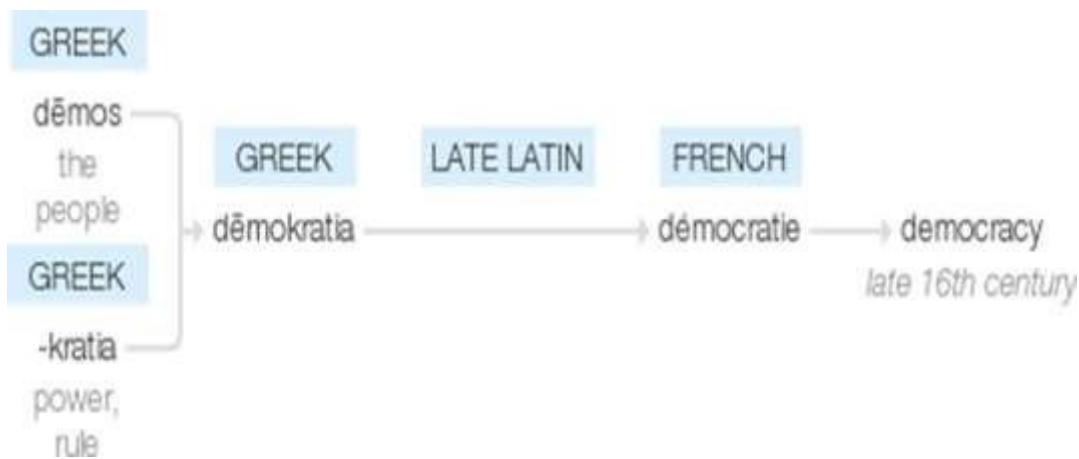


Figure 1.1 Etymology of democracy

The century of the birth and formation of the foundations of a liberal society in England, which continues to this day, was the XVII century. The formation of liberal democratic values in the English state was extremely dramatic.

In a stubborn and hard struggle, the English people defended their rights: the right to private property, equality, freedom of religion, etc. The history of England tells about the hard struggle for democratic rights and freedoms, full of retreats, defeats and at a considerable cost of success [16, p. 13]

The most important events in the history of the formation of English democracy at the beginning of Modern times were the two revolutions of the middle and end of the XVII

century, which went down in history as the "bloody" and "peaceful" (glorious) revolutions [14, p. 71].

At the beginning of the XVII century, England, a former agrarian country, began to experience serious socio-economic changes. The land was concentrated in the hands of the monetary gentry-the new nobility, and the owners of the manufactories. Large scale capitalist land leases spread in the countryside, and a significant stratum of farmers appeared [6].

The interests of these new strata of English society came into conflict with the traditional relations in the countryside, where feudal law prevailed and land holdings were subject to the king, large feudal lords, with the resulting numerous feudal duties. At this time, industry also underwent significant changes: manufacturing developed, subordinated to the capital accumulated in trade and usury, and the number of merchants grew [14, p. 65].

However, the development of free trade was hindered by the royal power, which distributed monopoly rights for the production of goods to the aristocracy close to the court, which hindered the development of industry and trade, constrained private initiative and competition. New business people-merchants, industrialists, gentry, having a solid economic position, became the head of the forces opposing the royal power. Protest against the obsolete feudal system in England took the form of religious movements. One of the features of the English Revolution of 1640-1660. there was a fusion of social, political and religious problems.

The bourgeoisie and the new nobles protested against the Anglican Church subordinated to the king, becoming Puritans-supporters of the purification of the church from rites and sacraments, from the power of bishops and ecclesiastical courts [16].

The Puritan faith, based on the teachings of Calvin and the Scottish preacher John Knox, based the religion on the personal faith of everyone, denied the sacred monopoly of the clergy. She preached the idea of the "worldly vocation" of man, directing him to solve real material and social problems.

Puritan ethics fostered a spirit of modesty and self-restraint, unconditional honesty before God and people, high morals, civic and business activity, and hard work [3, p. 89].

The head of each Puritan community was a presbyter (elder) chosen from among the most respected people. Presbyterians, as a rule, were wealthy merchants, City financiers, rich gentry, free peasants [2, p.287].

Along with the Puritans, there were independents (independents) — the so-called people who sought complete freedom of faith, who did not accept the Puritan doctrine with its strict regulation of life, strict dogmatics and adherence to the letter of the Bible law

They advocated religious tolerance and free self-governing congregations of believers, and non-interference of the state in the affairs of religion. The independent congregations united the middle gentry, the owners of small workshops and manufactories, small shopkeepers, apprentices, and peasant tenants

It was the Presbyterians and Independents who led the struggle in England against the Church of England, royal absolutism and the feudal system.

In 1911, a democratic law was passed, according to which the prerogatives of the upper house were curtailed, it generally lost the right to participate in the discussion of financial bills and the budget, including other bills, it could delay for two sessions; if the House of Commons passed them for the third time, they became laws without the approval of the Lords [8]

As the history of England clearly shows, from the beginning of the bourgeois revolution to the First World War, serious social-democratic transformations took place in the country, which took place in the stubborn struggle of the old regime with the advanced liberal-democratic forces.

However, despite all the difficulties and dramatic cataclysms, retreats and setbacks, the democratic movement slowly but surely gained momentum, England gradually built in its state a modern democratic political system, the foundations of a developed liberal society.

The UK takes human rights very seriously. Attention to individual freedoms is a cornerstone of the British democratic system. The UK public is concerned about human rights violations around the world. The British Government considers the observance and protection of human rights to be an important element of its foreign policy [16 p. 55]

The UK polity operates within a constitutional monarchy where executive power is delegated by legislation and social agreements to a unitary parliamentary democracy. From this, the hereditary monarch, currently Charles III, acts as the head of state, while the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, currently Rishi Sunak, acts as the elected head of government.

In the parliamentary system of the United Kingdom, executive power is exercised by the British government, which is appointed on behalf of the monarch. This executive power coincides with and is formed by the members of the parliament of the United Kingdom, where the legislative power belongs to the two parliamentary houses - the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Asymmetric powers are also given to the devolved governments of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland within the Scottish Parliament, the Welsh Parliament, and the Northern Ireland Assembly.

The British political system is multi-party. Since the 1920s, the two dominant parties have been the Conservative Party and the Labor Party. Before the emergence of the Labor Party in British politics, the Liberal Party was the other major political party, alongside the Conservatives. While coalition and minority governments have been an occasional feature of parliamentary politics, the electoral system used in general elections tends to preserve the dominance of these two parties, although, in the last century, each has relied on a third party, such as the Liberal Democrats, to get a working majority in parliament. A coalition government of the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats was in office from 2010 to 2015, the first coalition since 1945. The coalition broke up after the parliamentary elections on 7 May 2015, in which the

Conservative Party won an absolute majority of seats, 330 out of 650 seats in parliament. The Houses of Commons and their coalition partners lost all but eight seats.

After the partition of Ireland, Northern Ireland was granted self-government in 1920, although civil unrest meant direct rule was restored in 1972. Support for nationalist parties in Scotland and Wales led to proposals for devolution in the 1970s, although devolution did not take place until the 1990s. Today, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland share legislative and executive powers, with devolution in Northern Ireland dependent on participation in certain All-Ireland institutions.

The British Government remains responsible for devolved matters and, in the case of Northern Ireland, works with the Government of the Republic of Ireland. The devolution of executive and legislative powers may have contributed to increased support for independence in the constituent parts of the United Kingdom.[4] Scotland's main pro-independence party, the Scottish National Party, became a minority government in 2007 and then won an overall majority in the Scottish Parliament in the 2011 general election and formed the current Scottish Government administration. In the 2014 referendum on independence, 44.7% of voters voted for independence against 55.3%. In Northern Ireland, Irish nationalist parties such as Sinn Féin advocate Irish reunification. In Wales, Welsh nationalist parties such as Plaid Cymru support Welsh independence.

The Constitution of the United Kingdom is not codified and consists of constitutional conventions, statutes, and other elements. This system of government, known as the Westminster system, was adopted by other countries, especially those formerly part of the British Empire. The United Kingdom is also responsible for a number of dependent territories, which fall into two categories: Crown Dependencies in the immediate vicinity of Great Britain are, strictly speaking, subject to the Crown (i.e. the Monarch) but are not part of the sovereign territory of the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom (although de facto a British territory) and the British Overseas Territories, as British colonies were renamed in 1983, which are part of the sovereign territory of the United Kingdom, most of which have aspects of internal governance

delegated to local authorities, with each territory having its own first minister, although the title used may be different, for example in the case of the chief minister of Gibraltar, although they remain subject to the parliament of the United Kingdom (when the United Kingdom is used to refer only to that part of the British Empire or a sovereign British territory which is administered directly by the British government rather than through local subsidiary authorities, the United Kingdom logically falls within a local government area, although the national government acts as a local government within that area).

These rights and freedoms are listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948. These include the right to work, an adequate standard of living, social security, education, a high level of health care, the establishment and participation in trade unions, and participation in cultural life [3, p. 273].

1.2 Liberty: basic notion

The Anglican core of English freedom was laid down by Henry VIII, who acted with all the determination of a ruler of a poor peripheral country, forced to look with envy at the stream of plundered treasures of the conquistadors that sailed past England into the expanding Spanish Empire .

Having no chance to change the marginal status of his possessions within the Catholic world, Henry VIII ventured out of it: using his own divorce as an excuse, he broke with the Vatican, nationalized the Church and turned its resources into the income of the crown, thereby doubling it.

. The symbolic figure of the leader absorbed the figure of the priest, turning it into an unchangeable simulacrum in terms of ontology and appropriating its functions for the applied interpretation of values, which allowed it to radically expand the space of its own freedom.

In a poor country where profits were negligible, such a radical simplification of the institutional design not only did not cause problems, but it was a perfectly acceptable solution that allowed the merchant to reduce transaction costs, and the crown to use the resources withdrawn from the Church to build a fleet [9, p. 15].

England (and, following the Act of Union of 1707, Great Britain) laid the cornerstones of the concept of individual freedom. In 1066, as a condition of his coronation, William the Conqueror agreed to the Charter of Liberties of London, which guaranteed the "Saxon" liberties of the City of London.

In 1100, the Charter of Liberties was adopted, which establishes certain freedoms for nobles, church officials, and individuals. In 1166, King Henry II of England transformed English law by taking the Oath of Clarendon [1, p. 18]. This act, the forerunner of the trial by jury, marked the beginning of the abolition of trial by combat and trial by trial. In 1187-1189.

Tractatus de legibus et Consuetudinibus regni Anglie is published,: Freedom is the natural ability to do what each person wants to do at will, except for what he is forbidden by law or by force.

Liberty is the state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's way of life, behavior, or political views.

In theology, liberty is freedom from the effects of "sin, spiritual servitude, worldly ties". In economics, liberty means free, fair, and open competition, often referred to as a free market.

In the Constitutional law of the United States, Ordered liberty means creating a balanced society where individuals have the freedom to act without unnecessary interference (negative liberty) and access to opportunities and resources to pursue their goals (positive liberty), all within a fair legal system.

Sometimes liberty is differentiated from freedom by using the word "freedom" primarily, if not exclusively, to mean the ability to do as one wills and what one has the power to do; and using the word "liberty" to mean the absence of arbitrary restraints, taking into account the rights of all involved.

In this sense, the exercise of liberty is subject to capability and limited by the rights of others. Thus liberty entails the responsible use of freedom under the rule of law without depriving anyone else of their freedom.

Liberty can be taken away as a form of punishment. In many countries, people can be deprived of their liberty if they are convicted of criminal acts. [23, p. 16].

1.3 British tolerance

For British society, the value of tolerance for differences between people is important. Tolerance – "this is our future, it is not just a virtue of the highest order, but more-it is the foundation for our common value-freedom" [10, p. 32]. To promote the value of tolerance, the state authorities make extensive use of mass communication channels, since billions of different people's communications on social networks "help to strengthen the sense of convergence among the inhabitants of these islands, in other words, they help to create our sense of Britishness" [8]

"Britishness" is the condition or "quality of being British. This concept, from the point of view of G. Brown, sets the "codes of behavior", self-esteem and respect, loyalty in decision - making. The formation of national identity coincides with the processes of spiritual formation of the subject, during which the ascent is carried out from the ability to reflect, evaluate, justify their actions - to the conscious acquisition of behavioral criteria, the consolidation of values in the culture of the individual, which become a categorical imperative of behavior and social practice of a person, his habit and character. The concept of "Britishness" is intended to play the role of a stabilizing factor, to remove interethnic socio-psychological contradictions [3, p. 89]. As T. thinks. Phillips: "At its core, our British identity lives and breathes in the way we act, how we treat each other, what we do: this is how the heart of our "Britishness" beats. Our behavior is the outward manifestation of our values. While values themselves do not have national characteristics, they manifest themselves in national expression as what sets us apart from other nations. They are encoded in our institutions and

illustrated by our history; they are evident in our daily lives and in our conversations, often unconscious habits" [25, p. 248].

1.4 The importance of respect in the British mentality

Great Britain is a country of aristocrats, it is believed that the term "true gentleman" was born there. No wonder the English are particularly polite, courteous and impeccable manners. For them, compliance with the rules of English etiquette is a mandatory norm of public life and implies the preservation of equanimity and dignity in any situation [39, p. 71].

Individual values in English culture are placed above group values, and social relationships are based on independence and equality, respect for human rights, personal initiative, competition, pragmatism, personal freedom are highly valued by society, and human life is considered the highest value.

BRITISH VALUES

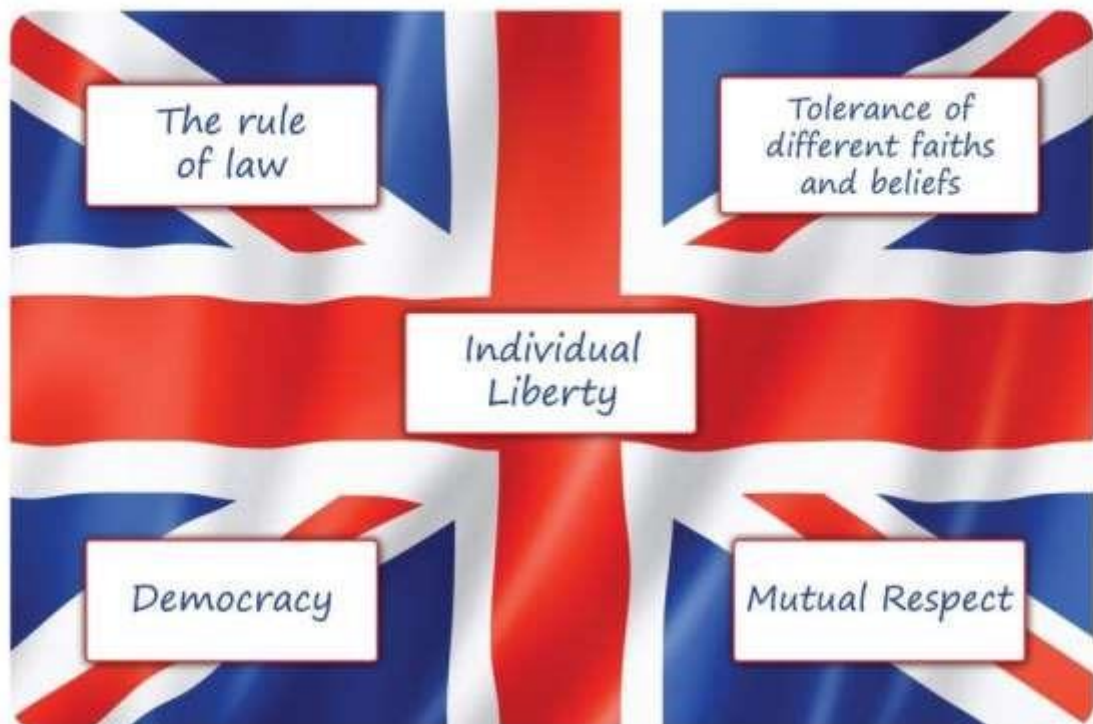


Figure 1.2 British values

Sociocultural parameters, which include 2 types of social distance, determine the values of a given society – respect for status or equality, contact or distance of relations, informality or formality, etc. In addition, these parameters often underlie many behavioral stereotypes, including those related to language behavior [4, p. 106114].

A nation is enriched by the people within it. The more diverse they are, the more enriched is the nation. A striking fact about the British nation is that, trying to help people to keep their cultural heritage or ethnic identity, they lose their unity as a nation. They constantly strive for it, but fail to achieve.

The UK Government desperately tries to identify what is “Britishness”, hoping that it will form a feeling of belonging to the nation as well as strengthen the Unity of the nation.

The British have a very strong sense of home in the sense of physical space in which they live. The idea that “an Englishman’s home is his castle” is rather popular in the UK. This is what the British truly value – owning a piece of land where no one can tell them how to behave.

In England, it is not customary to give up seats in transport: such a gesture can even be offensive to the person to whom it was applied, because within the framework of this culture, such behavior was taken for weak and helpless. This is also evident in the ads posted on the London underground: "Give your seat to those who need it more (Give your seat to those who need it more»)

This text does not contain the slightest mention of social inequality, which is a vivid example of the social manifestation of English cultural values. There are some examples of their values: English males are chivalrous irrespective of their ages and respect the female gender. They offer the first place to women at parties, family and social gatherings. They show their respect by opening doors to women, doffing hats and bowing to females can be seen more often in the higher British society.

They also like witticism very much. Those who show ideal witticism at gettogethers become highly popular. They utter such phrases instantly but do not intend any harm to anyone by joking.

Since most witticisms are sublime, foreigners will not understand them very fast. But when they realise the meaning, they can laugh very much at them.

The English do not tolerate anyone talking with their mouths full of food, and coughing at such gathering, etc. They are most helpful and always willing to give a hand to someone even on the road. They honour people who follow etiquette at social gatherings, breakfast, luncheons, and dinners. ‘Excuse me, Thank you, Sorry and so on are the norm most used in the British People’s vocabulary. [8].

CONCLUSIONS FROM CHAPTER 1

The ideological and political basis of modern civilization, which began its formation in Western Europe from the New Time, was liberalism, and the economic one was capitalism. The highest value of this civilization was the universal recognition of the priority of the individual, his freedoms, rights and interests, especially property and entrepreneurship.

The century of the birth and formation of the foundations of a liberal society in England, which continues to this day, was the XVII century. The formation of liberal democratic values in the English state was extremely dramatic. In a stubborn and hard struggle, the English people defended their rights: the right to private property, equality, freedom of religion, etc. The history of England tells about the hard struggle for democratic rights and freedoms, full of retreats, defeats and at a considerable cost of success.

The most important events in the history of the formation of English democracy at the beginning of Modern times were the two revolutions of the middle and end of the XVII century, which went down in history as the "bloody" and "peaceful" (glorious) revolutions.

These rights and freedoms are listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948. These include the right to work, an adequate standard of living, social security, education, a high level of health care, the establishment and participation in trade unions, and participation in cultural life.

For British society, the value of tolerance for differences between people is important. To promote the value of tolerance, the state authorities make extensive use of mass communication channels, as billions of different people's communications on social networks help to strengthen the sense of convergence among the inhabitants of these islands, in other words, they help to create our sense of «Britishness».

CHAPTER 2. RESEARCH OF NATIONAL VALUES OF THE BRITISHERS AND THEIR NOMINATION

The authors of articles in British daily newspapers give readers a number of images of everyday life, culture, politics, taking into account the traditional values of readers, their interests and expectations, creating articles, they address the linguistic richness of the language, its features, appealing to the habits of readers to perceive the vocabulary of headline texts, the play of words, the movement of meanings within the text and the special national humor of the British.

The reader of British daily newspapers receives new information about recent events, and this information is presented in a familiar news structure [8]:

headline-lead-content-title-intro-content. The title contains information about the topic, draws attention to the content of the publication, builds a dialogue with the reader and can convey an assessment of the proposed important social problem, forming ideas about it in society.

Based on the analysis of publications of national British newspapers The Times, The Guardian, The Independent, The Telegraph, The Daily Mail, etc. we identify several ways to reflect traditional values in the British journalistic discourse: at the level of the content of the headline, the article, and the rich lexical spectrum of its existence in the newspaper space.

“Taking a year out leaves a gap in yourself-esteem.” [35].

The article deals with a serious social problem of school leavers who do not immediately enter college or university, decide to rest for a year and often do not think about the future, start smoking drugs, lose faith in their abilities and in the future. Journalists have discovered this national problem and suggest that society and parents pay attention to the younger generation of children. *“May urges crime chiefs to set up free schools”*. [36]

To reduce crime among children prone to deviant behavior, Theresa May (then Home Secretary) and the Ministry of Justice propose expanding the role of specialist crime commissioners and allowing them to set up their own free schools.

Mrs May cites the example of a school where 1,200 children can study with a special program and the motto: "Whoever opens the school doors, closes the doors to prison." Concern for the health of the nation, for children - in the focus of the newspaper «The Guardian»:

“Councils failing to monitor most British schools for dangerous air pollution” [30]. The article reports on government recommendations to all local councils: to put monitors that monitor air pollution at a distance of 10 meters from the school playground. Of the 322 schools, only 140 followed this advice. Research has shown that there are about 90 secondary schools in London where children regularly breathe polluted and dangerous air. Air pollution is an "invisible" problem, and parents have a right to know what kind of air their children are breathing. The "real" problem for local councils is not only to check the air content, but also to take measures that must be supported by the government.

An article in *The Independent* reports on the school's social problem.

“Teachers work longer hours in England than anyone else in the world” [32]. The topic of "teacher and school" is very relevant in modern British society. The education of the young generation depends on the teacher, but due to the heavy hourly load, the teacher cannot develop and improve in his profession, many leave school, and there are not enough experienced teachers-enthusiasts. The article quotes the opinion of the trade union representatives: "Nothing excuses this terrible situation." The government must listen to teachers and take steps to relieve them of their heavy workload, find a constructive solution, because the work of a teacher remains an attractive career in British society, but it is necessary to protect their rights to work, study and rest.

Numerous articles in national newspapers are devoted to historical memory and patriotism. The titles of such publications contain vocabulary and expressions that convey the unifying, influencing power of language for the whole society.

“Mission complete”[34].

We are talking about the mission of the veterans who heroically fought in

Normandy against the Nazis. They meet every year with military families who have served or are serving in the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The number of pilgrims to battlefields is declining, but the survivors support and fund the Veterans' association and carry out a charitable and educational mission in the community to preserve the memory of Britain's past.

The articles cover the individual fates of Britons defending the country's interests outside of Britain. Many national newspapers wrote about the dramatic fate of an SAS sniper convicted of illegally transporting captured weapons to his homeland. The headline in *The Daily Telegraph* "sounded" like a "sniper shot", the language of a report (telegram) from the battlefield:

"Who dares wins (the official slogan of the British Special Air Service): *Jailed SAS sniper is freed.*" [31]

Under pressure from the British public and by the decision of the Court of Appeal, Sergeant Danny Nightingale was released. The release of a national hero is a boon to all British soldiers fighting abroad, and they can see that justice for one man has been served.

The Times published its article

"Freed soldier thanks 'great British public'" [36].

The emphasis in the title is the hero's gratitude to his people. More than 107,000 Britons have signed a petition for the release of Nightingale, who carried out "exemplary service", survived the dangers of war, the article turns into a journalistic investigation of the question: why does the hero thank the people and why did he deserve freedom?

The reader is also a part of the British people and is entitled to receive details about the merits of Sergeant Nightingale: he invented a unique bandage for the wounded in the chest in the war and saved numerous lives without expecting awards and praise. He participated in a marathon to raise money for wounded soldiers. The evidence and details provided help to understand why the court decided to commute the first harsh sentence. At the emotional and semantic level, the dialogue with the reader proposed

by the title takes place. The people help their hero, and the hero thanks the people for the much-needed support and freedom, they share common values. The author of the title achieves the necessary balance between the title and the content of the article.

The British are proud of their achievements in sports.

Newspapers preserve and reproduce information about national sports victories, glorifying the success of athletes on numerous pages about sports. The headlines - bright and catchy - "shout" about the successes, exploits and careers of specific people: "Made in England" - the best advertising for athletes and famous teams.

"I'll be next Carl Lewis" [30].

British Olympic gold medallist Greg Rutherford (jumper and runner) plans to run 100 meters and improve on his previous result (100 meters in 10.2 seconds), which is different from the result of the legendary Carl Lewis (100 meters in 9.6 seconds). In the title - the determination and ambition of a famous British athlete, a promise to readers to win, surpass, become famous all over the world.

The unusual fate of Nathan Stephens-javelin thrower, champion (he was left without legs due to an accident at a young age) can not leave anyone indifferent.

"Jav'll do for brave Nath" [30].

Nat Stephens admits that "sport has given him a new meaning in life - to be active, successful, happy", he even admits that he would prefer the Paralympic gold to a new pair of legs. Throwing a spear will help the brave Nat to overcome everything. Britain is an island nation, and it has an island psychology. The British are separated from the world and Europe, and this helped them to preserve their national traditions and values, culture and customs. But over the decades, they are becoming more open to the world: there is a desire to break old stereotypes, to abandon some national values, they want something new, unknown from the global outside world. A few years ago, the attitude to the family and the understanding of its value was considered an inviolable traditional quality of the nation. Today, an increasing number of residents of the British isles prefer a bachelor life, which gives them the opportunity to do their favorite work,

travel, and communicate with friends. The stereotype of the "model family man" is destroyed, new relationships appear even among people who have married.

"We're getting married, but living apart" [30].

An increasing number of older couples refuse to arrange a joint family life. Before giving the opinion of Lucy Cavendish, her story and the conditions of her upcoming marriage, the author of the article makes the remark: "It sounds absurd, but Lucy and her fiance refuse to live together and run a household after marriage." According to Lucy, in order to maintain a good relationship in a marriage, it is necessary for everyone to stay with their habits, lifestyle and not be the "second half" of someone. She does not want Ed, her fiance, to live permanently in her house, and when he goes to his room, he does not leave anything at Lucy's, not even a toothbrush. Everyone protects their own space. Lucy says that she and Ed are not the only ones who have decided this: one in ten Britons today chooses their own style, their own image, which is defined as LAT – living apart together. People, especially in adulthood, prefer such a marriage to a classic, traditional one.

Commitment to common attitudes and traditions begins to give way to a new lifestyle, new preferences, new symbols and patterns. There are concepts that have come into use and in the newspaper language: fun, funny, fun-loving, change, shift, outgoing, challenge. These words can be traced to the emergence of new traditions and the change of social and cultural values.

"Why the British like life to be all play and no work" [30].

Why the British like to relax more than work. Journalists have identified new trends in the public life of the British. Many Britons prefer to forget about work, relax, enjoy the journey: only 26 percent of Britons believe that work should come first. The title very aptly refers to the original British proverb:

"all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy..." and thus conveys the meaning of the article, the opposite of the national British proverb. Changes in the preference for leisure work show that the British have bypassed other Europeans, giving priority to leisure and recreation. The author of the title appeals to the reader, involving him in

thinking about the values of the British. It is interesting to analyze the attitude of the author of the headlines to the shifts taking place in the consciousness of the modern Briton: "the writing author remains the main one in the process of creating a journalistic product, comprehending the flow of current life, choosing expressive means that are adequate to the event. "[13]

The Independent published an article about the most national drink of the British-tea. *"How Britain fell out of love with its national drink"* [33]

The emotional title engages the reader in a historical investigation of the social change that has engulfed almost half of the country, in the text this change is called "tectonic cultural shift". The reasons for this shift are attributed to the refusal of young people to drink tea, since the tea ritual itself seems too "banal" to them. The national image of tea becomes boring and loses its glory and charm for the young. The outdated image reminds them of "old England", it annoys them, plunging into the modern fast pace of life, young Britons do not want to spend time brewing tea, they prefer coffee, the consumption of which today far exceeds the consumption of tea. In the title, you can feel the author's regret, reflection on the lost national values: "fell out of love" - young people do not want to continue the glorious tradition, they are carried away by other values from the global world.

At the same time, the British cherish the history of their country and want to know more about it. Journalists are always interested in the excavations and discoveries of archaeologists in Britain.

Skipsea Castle was built on Iron Age mound, excavation reveals [30].

Excavations carried out in Yorkshire have uncovered a mound built 1,500 years earlier than scientists had thought. When the Normans conquered this part of Britain (1066), they surrounded a massive earthen mound that had existed for 1,500 years before them, and built a castle on this land.

The mound found by Skipsea is a unique example of a man-made structure in Britain during the Iron Age. The Yorkshire fortress is not only an artifact from the past for today's Briton, it is a story of chronological value and a testimony to the skill and hard

work of their ancestors who lived 2500 years ago, it is part of the national identity, the "gate" of knowledge about their country.

Newspapers function within the linguistic British culture. You can understand and comprehend headlines with the inclusion of proper names, book titles, folklore samples, proverbs and catch phrases from works of art from the point of view of the general knowledge of the readers and the author of the headline, knowledge of the general British culture.

The language of the journalistic style necessarily refers to the linguistic cultural values. The name "Shakespeare" is an enduring value of British culture that unites the whole country. Disputes and discussions around "the most modest of modest poets" do not cease. Shakespeare left little information about himself as a person, but his dramatic works and sonnets are known all over the world.

"Shakespeare: the conspiracy theories" [31].

Very little is known about the real William Shakespeare. No wonder, then, that there are many theories about our most famous bard and his work." The article presents different opinions claiming that the plays were written by several different authors. But whatever versions exist, all of them are not proven, and Shakespeare remains the most prominent representative of the nation at all times. Publications about him always arouse the sincere interest of readers, because they tend to attract them to the side of the defenders of the poet or his opponents.

Another name dear to all British readers, to which journalists are in a hurry to turn:

"Agatha Christie used her grandmother as a model for miss Marple, new tapes reveal" [31].

New information about the popular character of the beloved writer appeared in The Telegraph. The audio recordings, discovered by the writer's grandson, had lain for forty years in a dusty closet. They provide a rare opportunity to hear the "rich, powerful and calm voice" of Agatha Christie, telling the details of the life and history of the creation of the image of Miss Marple. This unexpected discovery is of great value to readers

and researchers of Agatha Christie's work - she rarely gave interviews. *“Harry Potter, Games of Thrones and The Hunger Games can cause mental illness in children, head teacher claims”* [33].

Journalists tell readers the point of view of teachers-educators about mass culture and convey their concern about the moral and physical education of the young generation, which is imposed on unreal literary images and norms of life.

Gary Whiting, a school principal, appeals to parents through The Independent newspaper and urges them to ban their young children from reading books in the fantasy genre, "such mystical and frightening texts", as they have deeply indifferent content, form addictive behavior. Standing up for traditional classical literature and its values, Graham Whiting encourages parents to remember the innocent, pure child's soul. "Choose the beautiful for your children," he says. The title of the article offers an intellectual dialogue that can involve readers, parents of children, professional psychologists and teachers.

The monarchy in Britain is a symbol of tradition, stability and steadfastness of the country. Members of the royal family often make official and friendly visits to countries under the patronage of the royal Crown. Such visits are always the focus of media attention. The Guardian newspaper has covered in detail the visit of the Duke of Cambridge and his children to Canada.

“Prince William and Kate's children begin "lifetime of friendship with Canada” [30]. Prince George is just three years old, and this is his second official visit outside of Britain. He is taking the first, still hesitant steps in a country where the Queen of Britain is also queen. There follows a warm and touching description of timid George's behavior as he hides behind his mother's dress, and Kat quickly and gently takes his hand during the family's meeting with the Prime Minister of Canada. The author of the article describes in detail the baby's clothes, Kat's clothes and mentions the queen's diamond brooch in the form of a maple leaf on Kat's stylish dress.

By including their own name in the title, the journalist often successfully solves communication problems when he plays with the lexical meaning of the name, its meaning, sound and its compatibility with the content of the title.

Little Hope for GB girls [30].

The intrigue in the headline is based on the name of the girl Hope Powells, who expressed the desire of the national women's football team to participate in the Olympics in Brazil. The girls' intention cannot be fulfilled: women's football is not included in the Olympic Games.

The analysis of the research material offers a rich material for considering the role of samples of folk wisdom in the headline texts. Proverbs help to create different semantic contexts on semantic transformations, as they are often used in a modified form.

"Boy born with a ball at his feet" [30].

The title is based on a semantic variation of the original proverb: Be born with a silver spoon in the mouth. The author of the title is important to show: the boy was born with the talents of a football player. Mario Balotelli is only fifteen years old, but his interaction with the ball is fantastic and he has a great future ahead of him. An expressive title based on a proverb expresses evaluative connotations, focuses on human uniqueness and individuality.

The British attitude to eccentricity is "one of the basic cultural characteristics of society associated with concepts such as tolerance... collectivism and individualism, humor" [10, p. 32]. Humor is often used by the authors of headlines, and it helps to establish an instant contact between the reader and the headline text based on the general cultural knowledge and stable language expressions used by the author.

"Ice (nice) to see you...but milder weather on its way" [29].

Changing one word by sound allows you to make a joke in the title and recalls the tradition of the English to talk about the weather, which often changes, leaving a reason for communication in any circumstances.

So, among the values that are important for British society, we can distinguish such as: family, education, patriotism, freedom of choice, sports, culture, historical memory,

humor, individuality. Journalists reflect the values of British modern society in their publications, presenting information in an objective way, often in a debatable manner. They support progressive and well-established national traditions and express negative opinions about phenomena such as copying someone else's culture and lifestyle. The headlines of national newspapers contain information about topics that reflect certain values that enable readers to understand and respond to changes in the cultural and social life of British society.

By creating interesting and effective texts based on the rich English language, the authors engage in an intellectual dialogue with the reader, using the cultural and linguistic background knowledge that they share with their readership.

There is chosen the book “STIFF UPPER LIP, JEEVES” by P G Wodehouse to study the value of the British. He is a popular English writer, playwright, comedian. Knight of the Order of the British Empire (KBE). Woodhouse's works, especially in the humorous genre, they have been wildly successful since 1915; Many famous authors, including Rudyard Kipling and George Orwell, praised his work. Woodhouse's most famous series of novels is about the young British aristocrat Bertie Worchester and his ingenious valet Jive; This popularity was greatly facilitated by the British series "Jeeves and Worchester" (1990-1993).

From the book can be distinguished:

1. Type of English morning meal:

“Confronted with the eggs and bacon ...” [10].

2. The resilient nature of the British:

“Jeeves, of course, is a gentleman's gentleman, not a butler, but if the call comes, he can buttle with the best of them. It's in the blood.” [10].

3. Humor of Britain:

A strong theme of sarcasm and self-humiliation runs through British humor, often with a completely unmoving presentation (with a "stone face") [11].

Humor can be used to hide his true emotions behind him and to hide in such a way that people from other cultural backgrounds can joke and seem indifferent and

heartless. They joke about anything and almost no topic is taboo, although the lack of sophistication in- jokes is often considered a lack of taste [18]: “*So you're up and about, are you?' she boomed.*” [10].

“*I thought you'd be in bed, snoring your head off.*”[10].

“*It is a little unusual for me to be in circulation at this hour, I agreed, but I rose today with the lark and, I think, the snail.*” [10].

The book shows the mentality of Britain. Although the book was written in 1963, it is clear that the British mentality has not changed to this day. Hence, the people do not lose themselves and their British spirit.

2.1 Democracy in discourse

Democracy is:

1. a system of government in which people vote in elections to choose the people who will govern them [Macmillan]
2. (a) a system of government in which people choose their rulers by voting for them in elections; (b) a country in which the people choose their government by voting for it; (c) a system of running organizations, businesses, and groups in which each member is entitled to vote and take part in decisions [Collins].
3. (a) a system of government in which the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives; (b) a country that has this system of government; (c) fair and equal treatment of everyone in an organization, etc., and their right to take part in making decisions. [Oxford Learner's Dictionary]
4. (a) the belief in freedom and equality between people, or a system of government based on this belief, in which power is either held by elected representatives or directly by the people themselves; (b) a country in which power is held by elected representatives; (c) a situation, system, or organization in which everyone has equal rights and opportunities, and can help make decisions. [Cambridge Dictionary]

5. (a) government by the people, especially : rule of the majority; (b) a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections. [Merriam-Webster]
6. (a) a system of government in which every citizen in the country can vote to elect its government officials; (b) a country that has a government which has been elected by the people of the country. [Longman Dictionary]
7. (a) government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system; (b) a state having such a form of government; (c) a state of society characterized by formal equality of rights and privileges; (d) political or social equality; democratic spirit; (e) the common people of a community as distinguished from any privileged class; the common people with respect to their political power. [Dictionary.com]
8. (a) a form of government where the leader is chosen by popularity; [Urban Dictionary].
9. (a) Government by the people, exercised either directly or through elected representatives; (b) Government in which the people hold the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives; rule by the ruled; (c) The principles of social equality and respect for the individual within a community; (d) The common people, considered as the primary source of political power; (e) The principle of equality of rights, opportunity, and treatment, or the practice of this principle. [Webster's New World College Dictionary, 4th Ed]
10. (a) government by the people, system of government in which the sovereign power is vested in the people as a whole exercising power directly or by elected officials; (b) a state so governed," 1570s, from French *démocratie* , from Medieval Latin *democratia*, from Greek *dēmokratia* "popular government," from *dēmos* "common people," originally "district". [Online Etymology Dictionary]

There are many different definitions of democracy in modern political science.

However, the vast majority of them view democracy somewhat one-sidedly, simplified, usually only by emphasizing that democracy is a democracy or the rule of the majority. It should also be noted that in both political and scientific discourse, it is impossible (a priori) to clearly define the meaning of the term "democracy" and, moreover, it is very common the undesirability of such attempts. Many times in this context, quoted by J. Sartori, which refers to democracy: "the eloquent name of what is not" [27, p.157].

Ancient Greek thinkers associated democracy as a form of government with social life and conditions of social development. This idea was later developed by medieval European theorists of the state system, as well as the first American "founding fathers" of democracy. For example, one of the founders of the American model of democracy J. Madison considered democracy a compromise of majority power with minority power, which is achieved by equality of all adult citizens in the political process, on the one hand, and limiting their sovereignty, on the other [36, p. 105]. Already in the XVIII century, famous French philosopher K.A. Helvetius in the fields of work of Sh.-L. Montesquieu's "On the Spirit of Laws" makes the following statement: "When the ruled cannot repel the oppression of those who rule badly, it is despotism; when they can, it is democracy" [22, p.273].

But there are other classifications of approaches to defining the essence of democracy. For example, S. Huntington argued that the modern use of the concept of "democracy" originates from the revolutionary upheavals in Western society in the late XVIII century. In the middle of the XX century. During the debate on the meaning of the word "democracy", there are three main areas emerged. Democracy as a form of government began to be defined based on either the sources of government power or the goals served by the government, or the procedures for its formation " [17, p.15]. Italian political scientist J. Sartori believes that in the normative definition democracy is a system of government, and in the descriptive (descriptive) definition - "a diffuse, open system of control groups that compete with each other in elections" [28, p.439].

The American political scientist R. Dahl, after in-depth research of the essence of political processes in democratic countries, proposed to replace the term "democracy" with another term - "polyarchy", as a minority government elected by the people in competitive elections.

The most common definition of democracy identifies it with "democracy", as noted earlier. This definition has become almost a classic. It is universal because it can be applied to any historical type of democracy and is supposed to be the bearer of universal values of democracy. Accordingly, democracy is defined as a state system based on the power of the people and guarantees the involvement of citizens in the political decision-making process. The essence of such an understanding of democracy was formulated most succinctly by A. Lincoln, outlining it in the well-known formula: "government of the people, by the people, for the people" (rule of the people, exercised by the people and for the people) [37, p.13].

Of undoubted interest is the definition of "democracy" given in the World Encyclopedia: "Democracy is a form of government, a way of life, a goal or an ideal, a political philosophy. The term also applies to a country that has a democratic form of government. The word democracy means the rule of the people.

Citizens of democracy are directly or indirectly involved in governance. The people meet in one place in order to establish legal norms for their community in a direct democracy, or pure democracy. Such a democracy existed in the ancient Greek city-state of Athens, and now exists in New England "[37, p.120].

The value aspects of democracy have not lost their significance to this day in modern Western political science. For example, according to J. Bourdain, democracy today is a philosophy, way of life, religion and only as a derivative of this - a form of government [20, p.13]. Democracy is the ultimate goal, the highest value of any power for the Italian constitutionalist G. Maranini [21, p.10]. Along with a purely normative, formal-institutional approach to the characterization of a political system, which is abstracted from the essential aspects of the functioning of the political system, there is a fairly common evaluative approach, which opens a wide space for subjectivity and

emotions in distinguishing democratic and undemocratic political systems. An example of such an approach is, in particular, the position of the American expert on democratization M. Plattner. In his view, democracy is only a political system that carries the qualities of a "liberal democracy", characterized by consistent and comprehensive respect for civil liberties, human rights and the rule of law. "Today," says M. Plattner, "when the world speaks of democracy, it almost always means 'liberal democracy,' that is the type of political system that exists in the United States and most other economically developed countries" [26, p.47].

From the above definitions, which is taken from 10 dictionaries of the English language, we can distinguish that democracy is:

1. A state that has this form of government.
2. The people of the country may vote to elect their representatives.
3. Belief in freedom and equality between people.
4. Everyone has equal rights and opportunities.
5. Supreme power belongs to the people and is exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation, which usually provides for periodic free elections.
6. The common people of a community as distinguished from any privileged class.
7. Democratic spirit.

Also from the Urban Dictionary (online dictionary of words and phrases in English slang) revealed a non-standard explanation, namely that democracy is where the leader is chosen by popularity. I understand the term democracy, where people have equal, where the state is governed by the people. This is freedom of choice. After analyzing the opinions of scholars on the definition of democracy, I singled out the most accurate statement of A. Lincoln. He claims that government of the people, by the people, for the people (rule of the people, exercised by the people and for the people)

2.2 Liberty in discourse

Liberty:

1. (a) the freedom to think or behave in the way that you want and not be controlled by a government or by other people; (b) a particular kind of freedom, especially one that you have a legal right to; (c) freedom from being kept in prison [Macmillan].
2. (a) is the freedom to live your life in the way that you want, without interference from other people or the authorities; (b) is the freedom to go wherever you want, which you lose when you are a prisoner [Collins].
3. (a) freedom to live as you choose without too many limits from government or authority; (b) the state of not being a prisoner or a slave; (c) the legal right and freedom to do something [Oxford Learner's Dictionary].
4. (a) the freedom to live as you wish or go where you want; (b) an example of speech or behaviour that upsets other people because it shows little respect or does not follow what is thought to be polite or acceptable [Cambridge Dictionary].
5. (a) the quality or state of being free; (b) a right or immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant : PRIVILEGE; (c) an action going beyond normal limits [Merriam-Webster].
6. (a) the freedom and the right to do whatever you want without asking permission or being afraid of authority; (b) a particular legal right; (c) something you do without asking permission, especially which may offend or upset someone else [Longman Dictionary].
7. (a) freedom from arbitrary or despotic government or control; (b) freedom from external or foreign rule; independence; (c) freedom from control, interference, obligation, restriction, hampering conditions, etc.; power or right of doing, thinking, speaking, etc., according to choice; (d) freedom from captivity, confinement, or physical restraint; (e) permission granted to a sailor, especially in the navy, to go ashore; (f) freedom or right to frequent or use a place [Dictionary.com].
8. (a) A really nice girl that care a lot about other people. She is also really pretty. She is also really funny. [Urban Dictionary].

9. (a) the right or power to act as one chooses; (b) the sum of rights and exemptions possessed in common by the people of a community, state, etc.; (c) the limits within which a certain amount of freedom may be exercised; (d) freedom or release from slavery, imprisonment, captivity, or any other form of arbitrary control; (d) a particular right, franchise, or exemption from compulsion [Webster's New World College Dictionary, 4th Ed].
10. (a) free choice, freedom to do as one chooses," also "freedom from the bondage of sin; (b) the French notion of liberty is political equality; (c) the English notion is personal independence [Online Etymology Dictionary].

The first definition of liberty in the dictionary is the power of choice, thinking and acting for oneself; freedom from control or restriction. Another definition of liberty is the right or privilege of access to a particular place. Liberty is also a social action that is considered to be familiar, forward or wrong [19].

A. Vezhbitskaya notes liberty has survived as a word denoting an abstract concept comparable to the word justice or brotherhood. In addition to such phrases as to take liberty (V + N), not at liberty (prep + N) and liberty of speech (N + N) meet: N + prep + N - principles of liberty, decades of liberty, exercise of liberty, extent of liberty; V + N - to promote liberty, to defend liberty. V + prep + N - to sacrifice for liberty; Adj + N - religious liberty, pure liberty, whole liberty; N + prep + N - age of liberty; prep + N + prep + N - at the expense of liberty. Liberty is freedom. Another once - Latin word, liberty got into English from Old French liberete, usually abbreviated to lib. Liberator is a person (actor) who frees (lib) other people from prison, slavery or the oppression of tyrants. If you are free, you are open to change and it is not too much. If you stick to the liberal attitudes that is a man (al), open (lib) to new ideas and opinions. [2, p. 287].

Liberty has a similar meaning to the word freedom. However, both definitions differ. According to etymological data, the name *liberty* comes from the names of free, law-born people in a slave-owning society belonging to a certain ethnic group "their". The name freedom comes from the etymon that meant effective attitude to oneself and

others, like the token *friend*. Relationships are friendly between people later, presumably under the influence of the Celtic, began to be used to denote belonging of people to a certain social community is free.

The main differences between freedom and liberty:

Table1.1

Differences between freedom and liberty

Freedom	Liberty
It has a broader meaning.	More official word and has a narrow meaning.
It is used in the meaning of "free will"(freedom of choice).	This is the liberty that our state provides us with.
	These are the liberty that is spelled out in our laws: liberty of speech, religion, mass media, work, and etc.

From the above definitions, which is taken from 10 dictionaries of the English language, we can distinguish that liberty is:

1. The freedom to think.
2. The freedom to live.
3. The freedom behave.
4. Freedom to live as you choose without too many limits from government or authority.
5. Freedom from captivity, confinement, or physical restraint
6. The quality or state of being free.

7. The sum of rights and exemptions possessed in common by the people of a community, state, etc.

8. Free choice

9. The freedom and the right to do without asking permission or being afraid of authority.

According to A. Vezhbítska, freedom has been preserved as a word denoting an abstract concept that can be compared with the word justice or brotherhood. Analyzing all the meanings that are collected from different dictionaries, we can say that it is possible to describe in one word, namely liberty is independence. Eight dictionaries describe the positive meanings of the word freedom. However, it may have other interpretations and negative connotation:

- an example of speech or behaviour that upsets other people because it shows little respect or does not follow what is thought to be polite or acceptable [Cambridge Dictionary]; - an action going beyond normal limits [Merriam-Webster]: Also, the word liberty may have a completely different meaning, and not as everyone interprets it. Liberty can be a really nice girl that care a lot about other people. She is also really pretty. She is also really funny. [Urban Dictionary]. When defining the interpretation of the word liberty, you can see what it represents as the freedom of something. But freedom is not liberty at all. These two words have the most fundamental difference. The word can be used in the sense of liberty when it speaks of freedom, which is in accordance with the law. But freedom is used in the sense of freedom of will. That is a person has the freedom to do what he wants without any restrictions.

2.3 Tolerance in discourse

Tolerance:

1. (a) the attitude of someone who is willing to accept someone else's beliefs, way of life etc without criticizing them even if they disagree with them; (b) the ability to experience something unpleasant or painful without being harmed; (c) the amount by

which the size of a part of a machine can be different from the standard size before it prevents the machine from operating correctly [Macmillan].

2. (a) is the quality of allowing other people to say and do as they like, even if you do not agree or approve of it; (b) is the ability to bear something painful or unpleasant; (c) If someone or something has a tolerance to a substance, they are exposed to it so often that it does not have very much effect on them [Collins].

3. (a) the quality of being willing to accept or tolerate somebody/something, especially opinions or behaviour that you may not agree with, or people who are not like you; (b) the amount by which the measurement of a value can vary without causing problems; (c) the ability to suffer something, especially pain, difficult conditions, etc. without being harmed [Oxford Learner's Dictionary].

4. (a) willingness to accept behaviour and beliefs that are different from your own, although you might not agree with or approve of them; (b) the ability to deal with something unpleasant or annoying, or to continue existing despite bad or difficult conditions; (c) an animal's or plant's ability not to be harmed by a drug or poison over a long period of time; (d) the amount by which a measurement or calculation might change and still be acceptable [Cambridge Dictionary].

5. (a) capacity to endure pain or hardship: ENDURANCE, FORTITUDE, STAMINA; (b) sympathy or indulgence for beliefs or practices differing from or conflicting with one's own; (c) the allowable deviation from a standard, especially, the range of variation permitted in maintaining a specified dimension in machining a piece; (d) the capacity of the body to endure or become less responsive to a substance (such as a drug) or a physiological insult especially with repeated use or exposure; (e) relative capacity of an organism to grow or thrive when subjected to an unfavorable environmental factor; (f) the maximum amount of a pesticide residue that may lawfully remain on or in food [Merriam-Webster].

6. (a) willingness to allow people to do, say, or believe what they want without criticizing or punishing them; (b) the degree to which someone can suffer pain, difficulty etc without being harmed or damaged [Longman Dictionary].

7. (a) a fair, objective, and permissive attitude toward those whose opinions, beliefs, practices, racial or ethnic origins, etc., differ from one's own; freedom from bigotry; (b) interest in and concern for ideas, opinions, practices, etc., foreign to one's own; a liberal, undogmatic viewpoint; (c) the act or capacity of enduring; (d) the lack of or low levels of immune response to transplanted tissue or other foreign substance that is normally immunogenic; (e) the permissible variation of an object or objects in some characteristic such as hardness, weight, or quantity [Dictionary.com].

8. (a) is the quality of requiring a larger dose of a certain drug every time to reach the same effects; (b) the highest virtue of those who have no deep convictions; (c) Something the liberals strive for [Urban Dictionary].

9. (a) the capacity for or the practice of recognizing and respecting the beliefs or practices of others; (b) An allowable deviation from a standard or from the theoretical ideal, esp. in the manufacture or assembly of components; (c) is being patient, understanding and accepting of anything different [Webster's New World College Dictionary, 4th Ed].

10. (a) early 15c., "endurance, fortitude" (in the face of pain, hardship, etc.), from Old French tolerance (14c.), from Latin tolerantia "a bearing, supporting, endurance," from tolerans, present participle of tolerare "to bear, endure, tolerate" (see toleration); (b) of individuals, with the sense "tendency to be free from bigotry or severity in judging other," from 1765. Meaning "allowable amount of variation" dates from 1868; (c) and physiological sense of "ability to take large doses" first recorded 1875 [Online Etymology Dictionary].

The definition of tolerance has introduced the problem of scientists. Because tolerance is "I have the right to respect and tolerance from others" and also it is "others who have the right to respect and tolerance from me".

According to Voltaire, tolerance as a value and virtue also contains components of kindness and meekness, which is why in the works of the thinker "Tolerance" is often synonymous with the word "indulgence". He proclaims tolerance universal value and argues that no nation and no human being should suffer from intolerance. For the first

time in French scientific thought, the concept of "tolerance" was defined in the XIX century. French scholar Emile Liter, who in his "Dictionary of the French Language" interprets it as "indulgence in what we cannot or do not want to interfere with", "the ability of those who are patient with thoughts contrary to their thoughts" [18]. According to the scientist J. Waterloo, tolerance is the result of the effort we make over ourselves to allow others to express themselves and live by principles that we do not share, which seem wrong to us and which we even condemn as harmful. It also defines the education of tolerance which is one of the main tasks of the education system and education [38, p.190]. According to some scholars (S. Bondireva, D. Kolesova, etc.), intolerance can also be positive, but in clearly defined cases (situations) when it manifests itself as principled news (for example, principles to crime. legislation of different countries of the Criminal Code indicates the intolerance of society to certain features of the behavior of citizens who have violated the law). demanding (from parents to their children); indifference (to the appearance and behavior of the leader to subordinates) [2, p. 273].

A significant contribution to the formation of the semantic field of the phenomenon of tolerance was made by philosophers in whose works it correlates with a number of other phenomena and concepts, among which the most notable is a special middle mind (Aristotle), social cohesion (Plato), a measure of consent (Leibniz). religious tolerance (J. Locke), kindness (I. Kant), identity, and awareness of the equality of all people (M. Berdyaev).

I believe that to perceive tolerance as a measure of consent (according to G. Leibniz) is the shortest, most accurate, and clear explanation.

From the above definitions, which are taken from 10 dictionaries of the English language, we can highlight that tolerance is:

1. Cooperation, the spirit of partnership.
2. Respect for human dignity.
3. Refusal of domination, the task of harm
4. Willingness to accept other people's thoughts.

5. Respect for the right to be different, to be different.
6. Accepting another like him.
7. Patience with other people's thoughts, beliefs, and behavior.
8. The ability to put yourself in the place of another.
9. Recognition of the equality of others and diversity.
10. Compassion or indulgence in beliefs.
11. Permissible deviations from the standard, especially the range of changes allowed to maintain the specified size when processing the part.
12. The body's ability to withstand or become less sensitive to a substance (such as a drug) or physiological image, especially when re-applied or exposed.
13. Fair, objective, and permissible treatment of racial or ethnic origin other than one's own.
14. Interest in ideas, thoughts, practices, etc., alien to their own, and care for them.
15. Absence or low level of immune response to transplanted tissue or other foreign substance, which is usually immunogenic.

According to the Urban Dictionary, this is the highest virtue of those who do not have deep convictions. It used to be a respectful exchange of views between the two sides, despite significant differences on the issue.

Tolerance has the following aspects:

1. The sociological aspect is mercy, delicacy, commitment to others.
2. The philosophical aspect of the concept of tolerance is the willingness to constantly and with dignity to accept any person or event.
3. The general pedagogical context is the willingness to accept others as they are and to interact with them on the basis of agreement and understanding.
4. The political context is respect for the freedom of another person, his views, thoughts, behavior, acceptance, and proper understanding of the diversity of cultures of our world, forms of human self-expression, and ways of expressing human individuality.

The term tolerance is also used in medicine, immunology, biology, and engineering. In my opinion, the definition of tolerance can be described briefly as a liberal point of view. Tolerance and patience are similar concepts. After all, Collins and Cambridge's dictionaries state that it “is the quality of allowing other people to say and do as they like, even if you do not agree or approve of it” and “the ability to deal with something unpleasant or annoying, or to continue existing despite bad or difficult conditions”.

Difference between tolerance and patience:

1. Tolerance: Characterizes the social level of relationships between people.

Patience: Associated with psychological sensation.

2. Tolerance: attribute to putting up with someone or something you don't like.

Patience: it is restrained to wait for something.

3. Tolerance: meaning assessing differences. Patience: the patience of actions of the person with whom she puts up but does not accept them (considers not correct).

4. Tolerance: it is also used in connection with certain drugs and the ability of our bodies to tolerate them. Patience: it is not used in connection with drugs.

5. Tolerance: the ability to accept and live with people different from us, treating them with respect and dignity. Patience: it is calm waiting (queue at the bank).

2.4 The interaction of nominations and discourse

We need to check the nominations with native speakers to confirm that democracy, liberty, and tolerance in the English language correspond to their meaning. Examples are taken from British National Corpus (spoken English)

Democracy:

1. A state that has this form of government:

“Capitalism and liberal democracy have won.”

“tour of the building er during the visit participants will have the opportunity to get familiar with the parliamentary democracy in Montenegro through interactive methods then presentation and evaluation free in the afternoon day four visit of...”

2. The people of the country may vote to elect their representatives:

“so it still means that nearly half the people have got a government that they haven't actually elected so that is how democracy works so you have to lump it until the next time you have a vote and then see if it changes”

3. Belief in freedom and equality between people:

“so he's erm er er so he was talking about England that erm the er being a democracy it counts for anything because they're making the laws that benefit the people of the country mm you know ”

4. Everyone has equal rights and opportunities:

“you know everybody you know they say everybody has that right for you know you just said about democracy right you know voting for who you want to vote who's going to represent you mm but if”

5. The common people of a community as distinguished from any privileged class: *“to respect people have respect for people....democracy is where you've got the right to say what you think about something.”*

6. Democratic spirit.

“why people vote is because er I think he was talking about democracy and capitalism he was saying so many people er vote because they they believe they're a power”

Democracy is also often used as an adjective. Native speakers use this nomination more often as an adjective than as a noun:

“She said in the first place is a lot of these countries aren't democracies that quite often in order to do things you need some kind of approval at some level some authoritative level...”

Also, the word democracy can be distinguished not only as of the government of a state where people have the right to elect representatives but as freedom of choice in another area. Example:

“Enterprise democracy differs from this in that (a) workers can begin to fight for such an objective in the absence of a socialist government.”

“I'll choose I'll choose for give me the freedom democracy I wanted the freedom to choice I mean to choose you have...”

“that's really sort of where democracy in Athens comes from how absolutely fascinating an affair ...”

Democracy [12]:

- Modifiers of "democracy":

“they had a till eighty-six japan you know has been liberal democracy since the sixties yep so there you're talking about two generations who've been so in terms of culture through the pop...”

- "Democracy" with and:

“and you'd think that America being America though that they'd cos they're all about the freedom of the individual and democracy and yeah mm you'd think that they'd have system that wou prevent this yeah make it that it's not prerequisite yeah is...” nouns and verbs modified by "democracy"

“got the er the ultimate say over everything and erm they put the kibosh on that er that democracy movement that that started last year when they had riots yes right er I was surprised to be honest that the...”

- Verbs with "democracy" as object:

“oldest in the world I don't know if it's the oldest but I thoughts the Greeks well it was n't a true democracy as such it was only you had to be a citizen didn't you? and they had slaves and oh I see yeah so erm whether you should have the younger one but then there were sort of f f erm er sort of held up as erm sort of end ending tyranny and bringing democracy to Athens so it was sort of gift gi given er public monuments which is didn't really have then up to that point so oh didn't...”

Libererty:

1. The freedom to think:

“you get your first full-time cool job as a cool grunt you have that freedom you have that liberty to think in the way.”

2. The freedom to live:

“of Independence I know very very little about it I'm ashamed to say something about inalienable rights to er life liberty and the pursuit of happiness mm mm along those lines anyway so right to life no-one really argues...”

3. The freedom behave:

“do what you want, you can take the liberty to do it”

4. Freedom to live as you choose without too many limits from government or authority:

“To that space mm and you know what I was thinking about the other day was that you know actually they are real liberty takers because they have the space for free they lean on us to give us this space because they're you know how you know we...”

5. Freedom from captivity, confinement, or physical restraint: *“I want to be at liberty if resources weren't so poor that they give...”*

6. The quality or state of being free:

“while you get none for yourself democracy isn't a buffet you can't pick and choose which civil liberties apply to which people cos we are all equal.”

7. The sum of rights and exemptions possessed in common by the people of a community, state, etc:

“the person who manages them does erm so there's within universities of course university being free agents we're at liberty to kind of define the job how we want to but if erm I mean was the fourth university I'd been in so...”

8. The freedom and the right to do without asking permission or being afraid of authority:

“Along those lines anyway so right to life no-one really argues that liberty means can't lock you up unless there's good reason”

The word liberty + at acquires the meaning to be free, and not to be in prison:

“Wasn't he? yeah and it when they questioned him about it er oh my resources mm well what resources? oh I'm not I can't *at liberty* to I no you think well if these resources were so poor that they give him that sort of information yeah surely his total”

This definition means freedom, and it is also inherent in the famous symbol of Britain. This is the Statue of Liberty. The English often use a combination of these two words in their lexicon because they study it in schools, and talk about it at work and at home. Research shows that this expression is popular in conversation:

1. *“those ideas in my head and thought it would be a bit of fun to make a sort of combination of a garden gnome the statue of liberty and super Mario oh wow in eh on on the server and eh so when I announced it to people that sort of got excited.”* 2. *“We dressed up one of the managers as erm excuse me oh the Empire er not the Empire State Building the Statue of Liberty oh yeah? so just in er erm I think somebody had a white sheet that we dyed sort of that that oh coppery bronze colour that you.”*

3. *“and the tabula ansata or whatever it's called the declaration of independence thing that the statue of liberty holds how long did it take to actually make em you know the the the actual statue itself? em well the first time I in ...”*

4. *“Cold? there was a snowstorm so like all the cars were covered up completely oh wow and we couldn't go to the Statue of Liberty that's why I wanna go back cos we didn't get to do quite a lot of stuff cos the weather yeah yeah all the subways.”*

5. *“I don't know what it's called I'm thinking of like what else where else is green? erm what else is green? like the Statue of Liberty's green the Statue of Liberty is green yeah yeah but that's not copper yes it is yeah it's copper is it? yes it was...”* 6.

“Anniversary and paid for it all we did the whole sightseeing thing we went to see the Statue of Liberty we went up the Empire State building aye that was about it my favourite holiday was...”

The definition of liberty acquires not only freedom and not only the name of the statue but also the name of the popular store. It is Browse Liberty's luxury and designer fabrics online, for dressmaking or simply looking for fabrics to decorate your home:

1. *“Erm little purses oven gloves for children dolls yeah there's a few dolls and they all have these old-fashioned sort of Liberty print type thing erm mm I wouldn't say Liberty prints no not Liberty print it's a bit of an insult cos they're they're.”*

2. *“to have their own jewellery so oh that's not bad price from four hundred and fifty pounds that's that I mean Liberty sell jewellery around this price mm so this is in the same thing.”*

It is also used by speakers in the sense of allowing yourself something: *“doesn't get any sick leave full time job no sick pay what a joke Specsavers re retracted it because too many people took liberties well you would never take so he doesn't actually get sick pay oh that isn't good said I think that's illegal in England is”* It also means having or not having the right to take action:

“I gave you a lot of my personal and sensitive information yes and and you're telling me that you can't you're not at liberty to give my information so if the reason they do it is because the letting agency can just tell you what they want to tell you” Another meaning of this word is to solve problems in a certain situation:

“type people but they can't they can't no they get tickets quite often I think it's partly it might be because they take liberties with where they can park I don't know if they find it if they find a pay and pay and display spot I'm not sure they”

This is about compiling a band name and comparing the name of another music group.

Liberty X (originally Liberty) is a British-Irish band:

1. *“Why one eight two? why one eight two? no cos if you have you add them up they add up to eleven that's like Liberty X they had to add X to it yeah that's why they added it they this is a good conversation this it is right? I think of a good one.”*

2. *“ You didn't really know who he was he everyone's really cross about it because he was in a pop band when I was young called Liberty X and they were quite successful cos they were in an in erm like Pop Idol so you know I was talking about Gareth Gates and”*

The meaning of liberty expresses the meaning of spacious:

“Cos doesn't black absorbs heat I do apart from it's a bit smaller see I'm thinking liberty no it won't be too small because you'll see alright this is my have you made a dog pool.”

Liberty [12]:

- Modifiers of "liberty" :

“while you get none for yourself democracy isn't a buffet you can't pick and choose which civil liberties apply to which people either we are all equal or the whole thing is just a sham we...”

- "Liberty" with and:

“ he suggested that perhaps the artist could expand em sort of enlarge the the garden gnome to the size of the statue of liberty or something just just poke fun of out of it and em so so that that was part of the reasoning for this first art.” □ Nouns modified by "liberty":

“that space mm and you know what I was thinking about the other day was that you know actually they are real liberty takers because they have the space for free they lean on us to give us this space because they're you know how you know we...” □ Verbs with "liberty" as subject:

“the tabula em ansata or whatever it's called the declaration of independence thing that the statue of liberty holds how long did it take to actually make em you know the the the actual statue itself? em well the first time...” □ Verbs with "liberty" as object:

“Open? oh oh there's an ashtray there I just got so scared I was like oh my god I've just lit lighting up taking liberties in your house no we always just we sit here and smoke anyway it doesn't set the alarm off does it?”

Tolerance:

1. Respect for human dignity and respect for the right to be different, to be different:

“one of the first one of the first modern historians of the time was Muslim yeah that's great and they promoted religious tolerance back then yeah religious tolerance and now I guess now Islam is viewed as one of the...”

2. Accepting another like its:

“you grow you're learning all the time aren't you? about yourself as well and about other people and your w your levels of tolerance and maybe and things like that change and just things that used to wind you up or irritate or whatever don't anymore kind, they don't irritate now.”

3. Patience with other people's thoughts, beliefs, and behavior:

1. *“it's like but it's incredible because it's like his his I really felt like asking him so his attitude of tolerance is tolerance of intolerance yeah right so I really felt like asking him so so there are a lot of people who think that eh so...”*

2. *“but it's just we've been around my sister and her tolerance is so good it's it's yeah it's really different isn't it?”*

4. The ability to put yourself in the place of another and compassion or indulgence in beliefs:

“that and like I don't take offence by that I actually find that's quite a complement because I know that I have a very high tolerance and I know that I will always give people the benefit of the doubt or I'm always one for giving second chances and all that.”

5. Recognition of the equality of others and diversity:

“have a lot of international students here and I'm not saying he's an international student but I'm just saying like the tolerance level here seems to be you know higher than yeah definitely than it might be like most places somewhere else.”

6. The body's ability to withstand or become less sensitive to a substance (such as a drug) or physiological image, especially when re-applied or exposed:

1) *“have a blister somewhere oh yeah cos you burnt yourself not really that bad actually yeah cos I erm I do have quite a high tolerance, to be honest to I am used to burns and stuff yeah or just pain in general really.”*

2) *“much that's quite drunk and that's quite a lot of alcohol thing is that's the thing though if you drink frequently your tolerance is obviously towards it changes yeah and*

things like that and our tolerance to wine is very low very very low.” 3) “it's must be like kind of like a drug really it must feel l maybe their bodies like built up a tolerance like a tolerance to it probably like oh I think if you have it too much like I just want a glass of Coke really.”

7. Fair, objective, and permissible treatment of racial or ethnic origin other than one's own:

“see we can't tell them what their religions believe but I believe Christianity and Islam are all about preaching tolerance and it's so weird to hear my dad talk about Jewish people and Judaism yeah? and my sister they have so such a weird in what...”

8. Absence or low level of immune response to transplanted tissue or other foreign substance, which is usually immunogenic:

1) *“know we've spent so many years just pouring disinfectant over ourselves and you know that just not got any tolerance of anything you know it's awful I mean I I suffer very badly with the with dust allergies so I take...”*

2) *“like if it's must be like kind of like a drug really it must feel l maybe their bodies like built up a tolerance like a tolerance to it probably like oh I think if you have it too much like I just want a glass of...”*

This definition can also mean a psychological admission to something, namely to allow yourself to do something:

“of event like a traumatic experience or a very stressful situation when like you've got these tolerances haven't you and these things that you build these walls to stop this stuff getting in mm mm but if you go...”

It can be used in a negative sentence, where the word "tolerance" itself will be denied with no, but it will get a positive meaning:

“know what like he doesn't ever lose anything and it's all on a list and it's all you know he's not stupid so he doesn't have tolerance for that type of disorganised chaotic way of de of living you know? so he's having it's a stress because of that because he...”

However, meaning can be used in a negative context. The negation of the word

tolerance or its synonym intolerance is used in order to reflect the most negative meaning:

“historians of the time was Muslim yeah that's great and they promoted religious tolerance back then yeah religious tolerance and now I guess that's the confusing thing to it and now Islam is viewed as one of the most intolerant abusive religions in...”

Tolerance [12]:

- Modifiers of “tolerance”:

*“that and like I don't take offence by that I actually find that's quite a complement because I know that I have **a very high tolerance** and I know that I will always give people the benefit of the doubt or I'm always one for giving second chances and all that”*

*“historians of the time was Muslim yeah that's great and they promoted **religious tolerance** back then yeah religious tolerance and now I guess that's the confusing thing to it and now Islam is viewed as one of the most intolerant abusive religions in” □*

“Tolerance” and:

“but it's just we've been around my sister and her tolerance is so good it's it's yeah it's really different isn't it?”

- Nouns modified by “tolerance”:

*“have a lot of international students here and I'm not saying he's an international student but I'm just saying like the **tolerance level** here seems to be you know higher than yeah definitely than it might be like most places somewhere else.” □ Verbs with*

“tolerance” as subject:

“it's like but it's incredible because it's like his his I really felt like asking him so his attitude of tolerance is tolerance of intolerance yeah right so I really felt like asking him so so there are a lot of people who think that eh so”

“event like a traumatic experience or a very stressful situation when like you've got these tolerances have n't you and these things that you build these walls to stop this stuff getting in mm mm but if you go...” □ Verbs with tolerance as object:

*“much that's quite drunk and that's quite a lot of alcohol thing is that's the thing though if you **drink frequently your tolerance** is obviously towards it changes yeah and things like that and our tolerance to wine is very low very very low”*

*“know what like he doesn't ever lose anything and it's all on a list and it's all you know he's not stupid so he **doesn't have tolerance for** that type of disorganised chaotic way of de of living you know? so he's having it's a stress because of that because he.”*

One hundred three sentences were used in this work. Democracy ranks fortyfour, liberty contains thirty-six and tolerance has twenty-three sentences.

Using the material based on the vocabulary of native speakers, it is possible to draw a conclusion about how often nomination is used in the conversation.

After making a chart, you can see the frequency of use of each definition. Judging by this, the term democracy is used in conversation most often. The second place is occupied by the term liberty, and the third is tolerance.

Democracy is mostly talked about by older people at work or when discussing a topic on a walk or at home. The term democracy is also studied in schools and universities, so students also often use it.

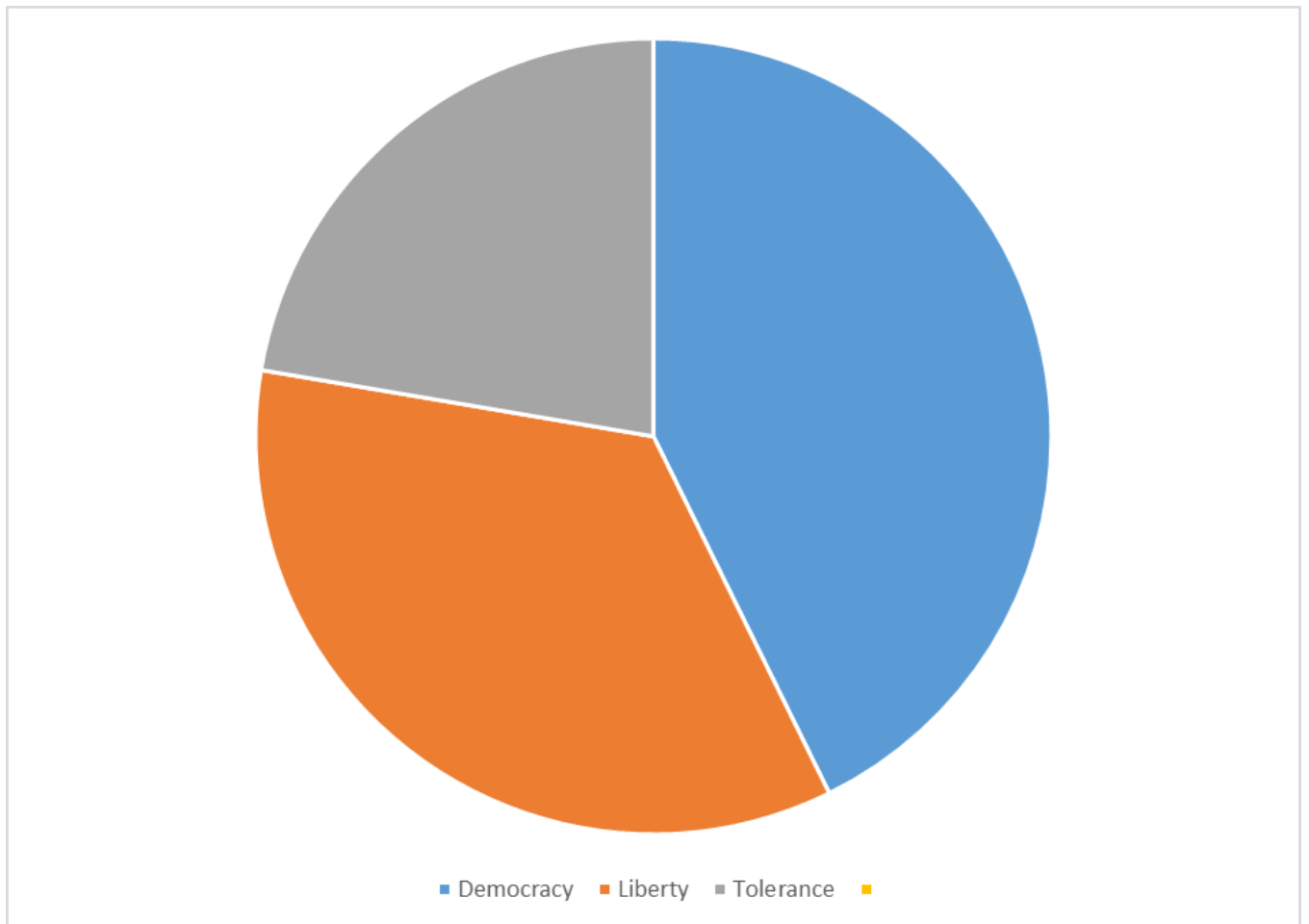


Figure 2. Number of times the nominations are used in spoken English

2.5 Sociogontive approach

Cognition is defined as "the mental act or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience, and the senses." At Cambridge Cognition, we think of it as the mental processes involved in entering and storing information and how that information is then used to guide your behavior. Essentially, it is the ability to perceive and respond, process and understand, store and retrieve information, make decisions, and produce appropriate responses. The modern word "cognition" comes from the Latin word "cognoscenti", which means "to know".

With this in mind, cognitive functioning is critical to everyday life, guiding our thoughts and actions. We need cognition to help us understand information about the world around us and interact safely with the environment because the sensory

information we receive is vast and complex: cognition is needed to distill all this information down to its essentials.

The term "cognitive science" was developed by Christopher Longuet-Higgins in 1973. In the 70s in the United States

The journal "Cognitive Science" and the Cognitive Science Society were founded in the United States. In 1979, the founding conference of the Cognitive Society was held at the University of California in San Diego, thanks to which cognitive science became a subject with a global vision. In 1982, Vassar College became the first educational institution in the world to enroll students in cognitive sciences. In 1986, the world's first cafe for cognitive science was created at the University of California, San Diego. Since then, more than a hundred universities in North America, Europe, Asia, and Australia have created cognitive science programs, and many others have introduced cognitive science courses. ("Cognitive science" in the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy). Since the term "cognitive skills" does not have a clear definition, we will define the concept differentially.

"Cognition" is used in several complex scientific terms, one way or another related to the human ability to know. It is interesting that the leading Ukrainian dictionaries quite succinctly define the word "cognitive" only as related to consciousness and thinking. This concept has a clear definition in foreign scientific literature, but there are certain differences in the definition by domestic scientists. Taking into account human access to modern information technologies.

Cognitive linguistics is a cluster of overlapping approaches to the study of language as a mental phenomenon. Cognitive linguistics emerged as a school of linguistic thought in the 19 70s.

In the introduction to *Cognitive Linguistics: Basic Readings* (2006), linguist Dirk Geeraerts makes a distinction between uncapitalized *cognitive linguistics* ("referring to all approaches in which natural language is studied as a mental phenomenon") and capitalized *Cognitive Linguistics* ("one form of cognitive linguistics"):

1. Chomskyan Linguistics

2. Cognitive Grammar
3. Conceptual Blending, Conceptual Domain, and Conceptual Metaphor
4. Conversational Implicature and Explicature
5. Irony
6. Linguistics
7. Mental Grammar
8. Metaphor and Metonymy
9. Neurolinguistics
10. Phrase Structure Grammar
11. Psycholinguistics
12. Relevance Theory
13. Semantics
14. Shell Nouns 15. Transitivity.

Cognitive Linguistics is the study of language in its cognitive function, where cognitive refers to the crucial role of intermediate informational structures with our encounters with the world. Cognitive Linguistics.

That our interaction with the world is mediated through informational structures in the mind. It is more specific than cognitive psychology, however, by focusing on natural language as a means for organizing, processing, and conveying that information. [6]

The term "cognitive liberty" was coined by neuroethicist Wrye Sententia and legal theorist and lawyer Richard Glen Boire, the founders and directors of the nonprofit Center for Cognitive Liberty and Ethics (CCLE). Sententia and Boire define cognitive liberty as "the right of each individual to think independently and autonomously, to use the full power of his or her mind, and to engage in multiple modes of thought."

Sententia and Boire conceived of the concept of cognitive liberty as a response to the increasing ability of technology to monitor and manipulate cognitive function, and the corresponding increase in the need to ensure individual cognitive autonomy and privacy. Sententia divides the practical application of cognitive liberty into two principles:

As long as their behavior does not endanger others, individuals should not be compelled against their will to use technologies that directly interact with the brain or be forced to take certain psychoactive drugs.

As long as they do not subsequently engage in behavior that harms others, individuals should not be prohibited from, or criminalized for, using new mindenhancing drugs and technologies.

Cognitive freedom refers to the freedom of individuals to control their own consciousness and mental processes without interference from the government or other authorities. Cognitive freedom is the individual's freedom to control and make decisions about their own body and mind, thoughts, and mental processes without external coercion. It encompasses the right to think, perceive, and experience the world in one's own way, as well as the right to use or not to use certain substances, technologies, or practices to alter one's mental state or cognitive abilities.

The concept of cognitive liberty is closely related to other fundamental human rights, such as freedom of thought, expression, and privacy, and has implications for issues such as drug policy, mental health treatment, and the regulation of new technologies such as brain interfaces. computer and drugs to strengthen the nervous system. This includes the right to explore, enhance, and alter one's own consciousness through various means, such as meditation, psychoactive substances, and other methods of cognitive enhancement.

In essence, cognitive liberty is a fundamental aspect of personal autonomy and self-determination that allows people to pursue their own cognitive and spiritual experiences without fear of legal, social, or political consequences. It is also closely related to the broader concept of inalienable human rights, including the right to

privacy, self-determination, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of expression. [3]

Many people speak about this issue. There is included in newspaper “Time”: *“Cognitive Liberty’ Is the Human Right We Need to Talk About.* Anyone who values their ability to have private thoughts and ruminations—an “inner world”—should care about cognitive liberty. But as with privacy protections in general, trying to restrict the flow of information generated by new technologies is pragmatically impossible, and potentially limits the insights we can gain into disability and human suffering. Instead of prohibiting neurotech developments, we should focus on securing rights and remedies against the misuse and manipulation of our brains and mental experiences. If people have the right to decide how and whether their brains are accessed and changed, and more importantly, have legal redress if their brain data is misused (say, to discriminate against them in an employment setting, health care, or education), that will go a long way toward building trust”. [36]

New evidence that England is now a more tolerant and confident multicultural society. A report from Hope not Hate, based on polling of more than 4,000 people, has found that attitudes towards race, religion and identity have become more positive since its base-line report in 2011.

“Britain has become a more tolerant place, surveys say”

Britain has become a more tolerant society at the same time as populist political attitudes have grown throughout Europe, according to surveys released today. The latest British social attitudes survey revealed that anti-abortion and homophobic views are increasingly marginalised across society.

Comparisons with views expressed in 1980 showed progress on almost all issues.

Only 9 per cent now believe same-sex relationships are wrong, down from 50 per cent, while 76 per cent support a woman’s right to an abortion, up from 37 per cent four decades ago.

An exception was views towards transgender people, with negative attitudes growing in recent years, though women remained markedly more tolerant than men. The survey also noted that young people are now clearly more left wing than older people, something it attributed to issues around inequality and housing shortages. Similar questions are likely among those powering a surge in support for populist politics of various sorts across Europe.

Research led by the University of Amsterdam found that a third of the electorate is now voting for anti-Establishment parties.

The number of those voters backing far-right parties is the element growing most rapidly, it warned, adding that established parties, including Britain's Conservatives, were increasingly tolerant of extreme right ideas and values.

Academic Matthijs Rooduijn warned that populism threatened “a free press, independent courts, protection for minorities – that are an essential part of a liberal democracy.”

But study co-author Andrea Pirro laid the blame on establishment parties of right and left.

“There's been a progressive detachment from societal demands,” he said.

[Morning star]

There are a number of concepts for the cognitive perception of a person model of British culture [2]:

1. The concept of home is closest in meaning to Ukrainian. the concept of Motherland and English. homeland, although in English motherland also exists in the language. Native land is associated with home, which is reflected in a large number of proverbs: Home, sweet home; East or west, home is best; An Englishman's home is his castle, and there are also a significant number of derivatives of the word home: home-coming, homesickness, homey, homeliness, homeward, home-keeping. English home is translated as home, hearth, native place, or homeland.

The English idea of a home is a brick building with rooms on the first and second floors, with a garden, carefully cared for and shown to guests. English a house with a

fence is a micro-model of the world of the English: separation from others in one's own comfortably furnished space. England is populated very compactly, but this does not prevent the English from living separately and valuing their own freedom and privacy.

2. The concept of freedom is determined by the country's geopolitical situation. After the Norman conquest of 1066, England was never invaded by foreigners. The first political freedoms appeared here as early as the 17th century. The English are proud of the independence of their press, one of the most popular newspapers is called *The Independent*. Freedom is connected with personal freedom, personal rights, personal independence, with "privacy", that is, freedom according to the ideas of the British - the ability to do what you want and not to do what you don't want.

3. The concept of common sense covers certain practical principles necessary for the formation of morality. The word sense means "to feel and understand", the expression common sense reveals an empirical attitude to life. Related to the concept of sense is reason, which means not so much "mind, reason" but "the ability to think, understand and form ideas and judgments based on facts."

There are many expressions in the English language that illustrate the special attachment of English to the exact fact, obviousness: it's a fact, in actual fact, as a matter of fact - actually, actually, really; actually, really, obviously. A sense of common sense underlies the law-abiding nature of the English and is a factor in their social stability and conservatism. It is closely related to other traits that make up "Englishness": gentlemanliness, restraint, fair play, and devotion to tradition.

4. Privacy - the desire to protect personal space, which the British perceive almost physically as an extension of their own body. Privacy comes from an adjective that means personal, private, secret, or confidential and means the presence of a psychologically safe distance between an individual and his environment. This concept attracts special attention in linguistic and cultural studies, and a good understanding of the essence of their privacy is, as we have already noted, the key to avoiding conflicts and misunderstandings in intercultural communication.

5. Concept of fair play was originally used to characterize sports competitions and the behavior of gentlemen participating in them. Later, there was an expansion of its semantic sphere, which now covers fair rules of the game in life and respect for others. In the English national cultural world, adherence to written and unwritten rules plays a large role, with the rules of the game being followed by both the losers and the winners.

This concept is based on a characteristic of the English mentality, which is called a gentleman's agreement, that is, an oral agreement based on mutual trust. In the English language, the word has a wide range of meanings: acceptable/appropriate/reasonable, treating people equally, quite large/quite good, "light" about the color of skin, and hair, "clear" about the weather, and "beautiful". All these meanings are united by the positive connotation inherent in the word fair. Treating people as equals implies a fair, open honest, "pure" attitude; yes, in the idiom by fair means or foul, the word fair is opposed to the word foul (dirty and smelling bad). A synonym of fair is just. Thus, in the national consciousness of the British, what is honest is what does not contradict common sense, justice, legality.

6. The concept of restraint/(self)restraint finds its linguistic expression in the expressions to keep/have/maintain/wear a stiff upper lip, the literal meaning of which is "to keep/keep the upper lip firm/stiff", i.e., to demonstrate endurance, not to let loose. The English highly value the ability not to show feelings, to accept defeat without showing displeasure, etc.

These qualities are considered typical for any Englishman. Contrasting feeling and its reflection in language is specific in English: there are few intransitive verbs expressing emotions, for example: worry, and grieve, some of them have negative connotations sulk, fret, rave, fume, and some verbs disappear from use - rejoice. Instead of verbs, adjectives are mostly used to express emotions and feelings.

The tendency of the English to be restrained in the expression of emotions can be illustrated by the following language facts: to express both positive and negative emotions, they use "softening words" - quite, sort of, about, quite nice, quite awful; 7.

Concept of tradition (heritage). The desire for constancy and stability is explained in the English character as a reaction to the natural and climatic conditions of the country. Changeable weather, a landscape that impresses with its diversity in a relatively small area. In a broad sense, the concept of tradition means that something has passed the test of time and should be preserved.

The etymology of the word tradition (from the Latin tradere - to deliver and date - what is given) indicates a connection with such an important concept as heritage.

Heritage, in addition to meaning "inheritable property," is defined as "valuable objects, rites, traditions; objects of art, cultural achievements, etc.", that is, the main conceptual feature is the perception of heritage as something valuable that belongs to everyone and is connected with history.

8. Concept of a sense of humor/a sense of humor refers to the features of the English national character, of which the English are especially proud. But does he have a sense of humor? - one of the most frequent questions. Humor, next to the main meaning, humor means character, and mood and is part of such expressions as to be in good/out of humor, good/ill-humored. A distinctive feature of English national humor is that irony and wit play a leading role in it. English humor is intellectual humor, which is not so easy to understand because it often relies on wordplay when the meaning must be sought in the subtext.

Nothing captures the British mentality better than humor. English humor is a product of British culture, history and everyday life. Many people who come face to face with the highly intelligent jokes of the British are almost always in a stupor and do not fully understand the meaning of the joke, because jokes are a special language of the British.

For example: *Why is six afraid of seven? Because 789.*

But this is exactly the case when a translation, especially a literal translation, will not explain anything to you and will have no meaning. If you interpret this joke from the point of view of the English, then they will say that the eighth is not eight, but the past tense form of the word eat. Eat in the past tense is written as ate, and if we compare

how eight is read and the past tense form of eat, we will understand that they are something like homonyms

CONCLUSIONS FROM CHAPTER 2

The authors of articles in British daily newspapers give readers a number of images of everyday life, culture, politics, taking into account the traditional values of readers, their interests and expectations, creating articles, they address the linguistic richness of the language, its features, appealing to the habits of readers to perceive the vocabulary of headline texts, the play of words, the movement of meanings within the text and the special national humor of the British.

Based on the analysis of publications of national British newspapers The Times, The Guardian, The Independent, The Telegraph, The Daily Mail, etc. we identify several ways to reflect traditional values in the British journalistic discourse: at the level of the content of the headline, the article, and the rich lexical spectrum of its existence in the newspaper space.

Among the values that are important for British society, we can distinguish such as: family, education, patriotism, freedom of choice, sports, culture, historical memory, humor, individuality.

Journalists reflect the values of British modern society in their publications, presenting information in an objective way, often in a debatable manner. They support progressive and well-established national traditions and express negative opinions about phenomena such as copying someone else's culture and lifestyle.

The headlines of national newspapers contain information about topics that reflect certain values that enable readers to understand and respond to changes in the cultural and social life of British society.

The book "STIFF UPPER LIP, JEEVES" by P G Wodehouse shows the mentality of Britain. Although the book was written in 1963, it is clear that the British mentality has

not changed to this day. Hence, the people do not lose themselves and their British spirit.

Using 10 dictionaries of the English language, the clear meaning of the words became known: democracy, liberty, tolerance. Comparing the meanings with dictionaries and definitions of scientists, we can highlight their whole.

Democracy is:

1. A state that has this form of government.
2. Supreme power belongs to the people.
3. Democratic spirit.

Liberty is:

1. The freedom to think.
2. The freedom to live.
3. The freedom behave.

Liberty has a similar meaning to the word freedom. However, both definitions differ. According to etymological data, the name liberty comes from the names of free, law-born people in a slave-owning society belonging to a certain ethnic group "their". The name freedom comes from the etymon that meant effective attitude to oneself and others, like the token friend. The word tolerance has many meanings:

1. Cooperation, the spirit of partnership.
2. Respect for human dignity.
3. Compassion or indulgence in beliefs.
4. Permissible deviations from the standard, especially the range of changes allowed to maintain the specified size when processing the part.
5. The body's ability to withstand or become less sensitive to a substance (such as a drug) or physiological image, especially when re-applied or exposed.
6. Fair, objective, and permissible treatment of racial or ethnic origin other than one's own.

Using the vocabulary of spoken English, it can be argued that native speakers use the word democracy more often than liberty or tolerance.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

After studying the scientific literature about British society and culture, and conducting research, we can make a heterostereotype judgment about the British. Generalizing features of the national character are called stability and constancy, tolerance, non-interference in other people's affairs, isolation, individualism, restraint in the expression of feelings, masculinity.

The distinctive features are: the spirit of independence, will and endurance. The features of English thinking also include practicality, curiosity, vanity, common sense, the ability to control oneself (the cult of self-control) and the ability to respond appropriately to life situations (the cult of prescribed behavior).

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The headlines of national newspapers contain information about topics that reflect certain values that enable readers to understand and respond to changes in the cultural and social life of British society.

By creating interesting and effective texts based on the rich English language, the authors engage in an intellectual dialogue with the reader, using the cultural and linguistic background knowledge that they share with their readership.

Sentences with the following nominations were written in the spoken English program: democracy, tolerance, liberty. Having written and arranged it in the table in

columns the corresponding value of nominations on the basis of the vocabulary of native speakers was proved.

Comparing the meanings in dictionaries and the corresponding meaning in use in conversation coincides. In the course of the work, other possible meanings that occur when translating into Ukrainian were identified.

For example:

The most common definition of democracy identifies it with "democracy". This definition has become almost a classic. It is universal because it can be applied to any historical type of democracy and it is the bearer of universal values of democracy.

The definition of liberty acquires not only freedom and not only the name of the statue but also the name of the popular store. It is Browse Liberty's luxury and designer fabrics online, for dressmaking or simply looking for fabrics to decorate your home.

The word liberty + at acquires the meaning to be free, and not to be in prison. It is also used by speakers in the sense of allowing yourself something. Another meaning of this word is to solve problems in a certain situation. Also this is about compiling a band name and comparing the name of another music group. Liberty X (originally Liberty) is a British-Irish band.

Tolerance is not only about respect for human dignity and respect for the right to be different, to be different. It is the body's ability to withstand or become less sensitive to a substance (such as a drug) or physiological image, especially when reapplied or exposed. Also it is fair, objective, and permissible treatment of racial or ethnic origin other than one's own.

Another meaning of this word is absence or low level of immune response to transplanted tissue or other foreign substance, which is usually immunogenic. This definition can also mean a psychological admission to something, namely to allow yourself to do something. Research has shown that native speakers are the most commonly used nominations. The graph shows that the word democracy is most often used by the British in conversation. Liberty is second place. The third is tolerance.

Cognitive functioning is critical to everyday life, guiding our thoughts and actions. We need cognition to help us understand information about the world around us and interact safely with the environment because the sensory information we receive is vast and complex: cognition is needed to distill all this information down to its essentials.

There are a number of concepts for the cognitive perception of a person model of British culture.

There are a number of concepts for the cognitive perception of a person model of British culture: the concept of home, common sense, privacy, freedom, tradition, sense of humour, restraint

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ILLUSTRATIVE SOURCES

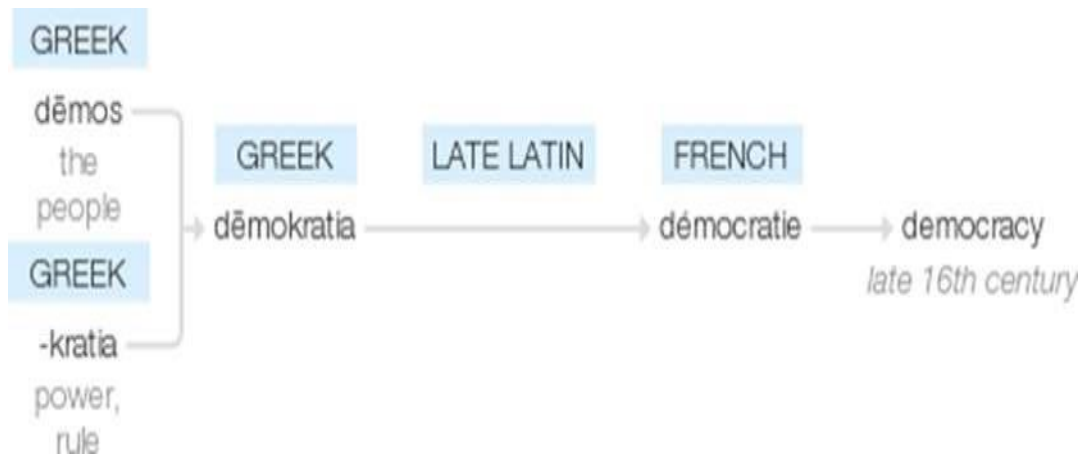


Figure 1.1 Etymology of democracy

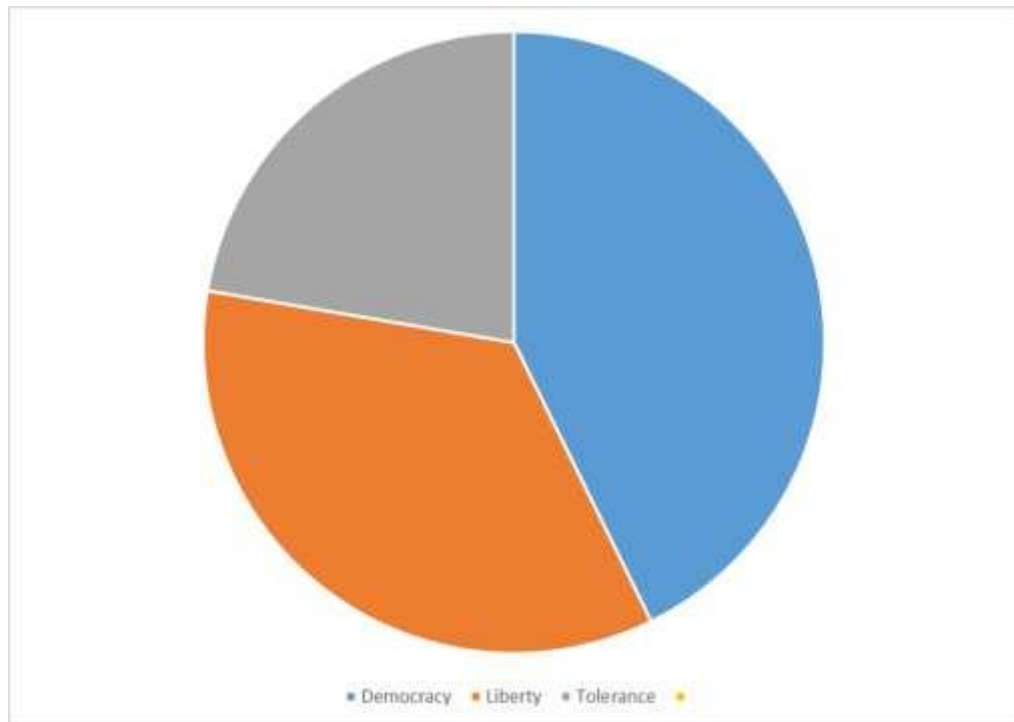


Figure 2. Number of times the nominations are used in spoken English

BRITISH VALUES

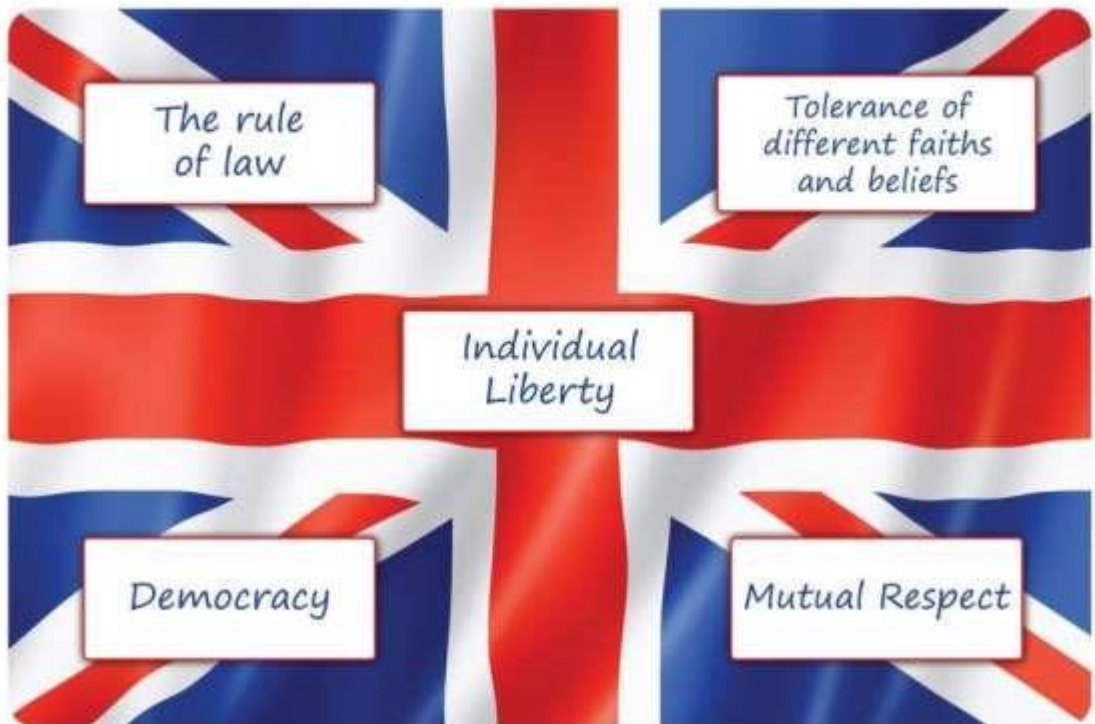


Figure 2. Number of times the nominations are used in spoken English

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

Appendix A. ENGLISH GLOSSARY OF LINGUISTICS USED IN THE YEAR PAPER: **Democracy** – is a system of government that bases its legitimacy on the participation of the people. While democratic governments come in many varieties, they are uniformly characterized by (1) competitive elections, (2) the principle of political and legal equality, and (3) a high degree of individual freedom, or civil liberties.

Liberty – a state of freedom, especially as opposed to political subjection, imprisonment, or slavery. Its two most generally recognized divisions are political and civil liberty.

Linguoculture – the process of learning, the union of language and information relating to the national culture.

Tolerance – is respect, acceptance and appreciation of the rich diversity of our world's cultures, our forms of expression and ways of being human. **Mentality** – a person's particular way of thinking about things.

Nomination – is the process of giving names to things. The branch of linguistics which studies the nominative function of lexical units is termed onomasiology. The naming process in which language elements relate to the objects they designate in linguistics (the named object, the naming subject, and the language means).

Appendix B

Table 1 Examples from newspapers

Example	Translation
Taking a year out leaves a gap in yourself-esteem.	Втрата навчального року перетворює молоде покоління - на "втрачене"
May urges crime chiefs to set up free schools.	Мей висуває ініціативу створення безкоштовних шкіл.
Councils failing to monitor most British schools for dangerous air pollution	Місцеві ради не в змозі стежити за небезпечним забрудненням повітря в більшості британських шкіл.

Teachers work longer hours in England than anyone else in the world	День вчителя в Англії довший, ніж донебудь ще в світі
Mission complete	Місія виконана
Who dares wins: Jailed SAS sniper is freed.	Хто смів, той перемагає-заарештований повітряний снайпер отримав свободу.
Freed soldier thanks 'great British public	Звільнений солдат дякує " великий британський народ.
I'll be next Carl Lewis	Буду наступним Карлом Льюїсом
Jav'll do for brave Nath	Хороброму Нату буде достатньо нових спортивних перемог
We're getting married, but living apart	Ми вступаємо в шлюб, але будемо жити окремо
Why the British like life to be all play and no work	Не можете знайти те, що вам потрібно? Спробуйте сервіс підбору літератури.
all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy	"Джек в дружбі зі справою, але не знайомий з веселощами»
How Britain fell out of love with its national drink	Як сталося, що британці розлюбили свій національний напій. Які причини змусили націю відмовитися від чаю?
Skipsea Castle was built on Iron Age mound, excavation reveals	Розкопки показали, що замок Skipsea був побудований на могильному пагорбі в епоху залізного століття
Shakespeare: the conspiracy theories	Шекспір: теорії змови.

Agatha Christie used her grandmother as a model for miss Marple, new tapes reveal	Агата Крісті використовувала свою бабусю як прототип Міс Марпл, згідно з виявленими новими аудіозаписами
Harry Potter, Games of Thrones and The Hunger Games can cause mental illness in children, head teacher claims	Гаррі Поттер, Гра престолів і Голодні ігри можуть викликати захворювання у дітей, тверджує шкільний директор
Prince William and Kate's children begin "lifetime of friendship with Canada"	Діти принца Вільяма і його дружини Кет приносять свої запевнення у вічній дружбі з Канадою
Little Hope for GB girls	Мало надії для британських дівчат
Boy born with a ball at his feet	Хлопчик народився з м'ячем біля ніг
Ice (nice) to see you...but milder weather on its way	Морозна погода тримає Британію в льодовому полоні, але синоптики обіцяють пом'якшення погоди в найближчому майбутньому

Appendix C

Table 2

Examples from book

Confronted with the eggs and bacon	Зійшовся віч-на-віч з ячнею і беконом
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<p>Jeeves, of course, is a gentleman's gentleman, not a butler, but if the call comes, he can buttle with the best of them. It's in the blood.</p>	<p>Зрозуміло, Джівс не дворецький, а камердинер, але якщо трапиться потреба, він будь-якого дворецького за пояс заткне. Це у нього в крові.</p>
<p>'So you're up and about, are you?' she boomed.</p> <p>'I thought you'd be in bed, snoring your head off.'</p> <p>'It is a little unusual for me to be in circulation at this hour,' I agreed, 'but I rose today with the lark and, I think, the snail.'</p>	<p>— Дивись, він уже на ногах! - прогуділа вона.</p> <p>— Я думала, ти ще в ліжку, хропеш так, що стіни тремтять.</p> <p>— Взагалі-то, звичайно, в цей час я ще не доступний, — підтакнув я, — але сьогодні встав із жайворонками і з цими, як їх?</p> <p>Здається, з равликами.</p>

Appendix D

*Table 3***Examples from spoken English**

Democracy	Liberty	Tolerance
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<p>Capitalism and liberal democracy have won.</p>	<p>wasn't he? yeah and it when they questioned him about it er oh my resources mm well what resources? oh I'm not I can't at liberty to I c no you think well if these resources were so poor that they give him that sort of information yeah surely his total</p>	<p>it's like but it's incredible because it's like his his I really felt like asking him so his attitude of tolerance is tolerance of intolerance yeah right so I really felt like asking him so so there are a lot of people who think that eh so</p>
<p>More important to the demise of parliamentary democracy is the adverse effect on commitment to parliamentary politics which a reduced role in policy-making for a parliament</p>	<p>erm little purses oven gloves for children dolls yeah there's a few dolls and they all have these oldfashioned sort of Liberty print type thing erm mm I wouldn't say Liberty prints no not Liberty print it's a bit of an insult cos they're they're</p>	<p>see we can't tell them what their religions believe but I believe Christianity and Islam are all about preaching tolerance and it's so weird to hear my dad talk about Jewish people and Judaism yeah? and my sister they have so such a weird in what</p>
<p>Enterprise democracy differs from this in that (a) workers can begin to fight for such an objective in the</p>	<p>yeah there's a few dolls and they all have these oldfashioned sort of Liberty print type thing erm mm I wouldn't say Liberty prints</p>	<p>of event like a traumatic experience or a very stressful situation when like you've got these tolerances haven't you and</p>

<p>absence of a socialist government</p>	<p>no not Liberty print it's a bit of an insult cos they're they're quite that's nice have you not seen</p>	<p>these things that you build these walls to stop this stuff getting in mm mm but if you go</p>
<p>The diversity of party systems in the Western democracies is an outcome of social, cultural and historical influences, and of electoral systems themselves</p>	<p>dolls and they all have these old-fashioned sort of Liberty print type thing erm mm I wouldn't say Liberty prints no not Liberty print it's a bit of an insult cos they're they're quite that's nice have you not seen people with Cas Ki Cath</p>	<p>you grow you're learning all the time aren't you? about yourself as well and about other people and your w your levels of tolerance and maybe and things like that change and just things that used to wind you up or irritate or whatever don't anymore kind, they don't irritate now</p>
<p>that instigated the attacks whether either in a democracy that er one of the oldest in the world I don't know if it's the oldest but I thoughts the Greeks well...</p>	<p>doesn't get any sick leave full time job no sick pay what a joke Specsavers re retracted it because too many people took liberties well you would never take so he doesn't actually get sick pay oh that isn't good said I think that's illegal in England is</p>	<p>know we've spent so many years just pouring disinfectant over ourselves and you know that just not got any tolerance of anything you know it's awful I mean I I suffer very badly with the with dust allergies so I take</p>

<p>We need to rebuild it yeah I do wonder if you know this particular form of capitalism and this particular form of ho ho</p>	<p>I gave you a lot of my personal and sensitive information yes and and you're telling me that you can't you're not at liberty to</p>	<p>have a blister somewhere oh yeah cos you burnt yourself not really that bad actually yeah cos I erm I do have quite a high tolerance,</p>
<p>democracy has reached as bad as it's gonna get and it's just gonna fall in the coming years maybe five years come in ten years will...</p>	<p>give my information so if the reason they do it is because the letting agency can just tell you what they want to tell you</p>	<p>to be honest to I am used to burns and stuff yeah or just pain in general really</p>
<p>that's really sort of where democracy in Athens comes from how absolutely fascinating an affair ...</p>	<p>you get your first full-time cool job as a cool grunt you have that freedom you have that liberty to think in the way</p>	<p>have a lot of international students here and I'm not saying he's an international student but I'm just saying like the tolerance level here seems to be you know higher than yeah definitely than it might be like most places somewhere else</p>

<p>she said in the first place is a lot of these countries aren't democracies that quite often in order to do things you need some kind of approval at some level some authoritative level...</p>	<p>for Apri Wheats she's paid for the recordings as well yeah I know what a liberty we should ask for commission she takes</p>	<p>soggy Yorkshire pudding there was beef that'd make me gag horrible think manky gravy wretch it was horrid got no tolerance for it and I picked it up and it was like a good handful and I put it in the bin and I had to write a note and I stuck it on the front</p>
<p>do whatever they they'd said yeah I mean and then it was three against two and there was always going to be like so the the</p>	<p>do what you want, you can take the liberty to do it</p>	<p>that and like I don't take offence by that I actually find that's quite a complement because I know that I have a very</p>
<p>democracy or whatever and it's the mm the majority rules and all this sort of stuff they wouldn't have it that it was a business and</p>		<p>high tolerance and I know that I will always give people the benefit of the doubt or I'm always one for giving second chances and all that</p>

<p>it is believable it's such a massive game isn't it? yeah it's such a massive game and then you say well you know where's the democracy in this? where is the political steering? there isn't any there isn't no it's just the banks and business and rich</p>	<p>and the tabula em ansata or whatever it's called the declaration of independence thing that the statue of liberty holds how long did it take to actually make em you know the the the actual statue itself? em well the first time I in</p>	<p>much that's quite drunk and that's quite a lot of alcohol thing is that's the thing though if you drink frequently your tolerance is obviously towards it changes yeah and things like that and our tolerance to wine is very low very very low</p>
<p>for our vote are you are you female? nobody fought for your vote yes they did they did cos before we were a democracy we had two world wars would have taken it away from them so if you think if the Naz Na Naz Nazis oh alright I thought you were</p>	<p>type people but they can't they can't no they get tickets quite often I think it's partly it might be because they take liberties with where they can park I don't know if they find it if they find a pay and pay and display spot I'm not sure they</p>	<p>but it's just we've been around my sister and her tolerance is so good it's it's yeah it's really different isn't it?</p>
<p>I it's freedom related it's simply I want the choice to be able to make decisions that I want and that's what</p>	<p>up mm and erm we dressed up one of the managers as erm excuse me oh the Empire er not the Empire</p>	<p>see we can't tell them what their religions believe but I believe Christianity and Islam are all about</p>

<p>let's say democracy 's about people would speak to be able to make the choice they want and this is another adjunct to it erm working for</p>	<p>State Building the Statue of Liberty oh yeah? so just in er erm I think somebody had a white sheet that we dyed sort of that that oh coppery bronze colour that you</p>	<p>preaching tolerance and it's so weird to hear my dad talk about Jewish people and Judaism yeah? and my sister they have so such a weird in what</p>
<p>that democracy movement that that started last year when they had riots yes right er I was surprised to be honest that...</p>	<p>why one eight two? why one eight two? no cos if you have you add them up they add up to eleven that's like Liberty X they had to add X to it yeah that's why they added it hey this is a good conversation this it is right? I think of a good one</p>	<p>thing though if you drink frequently your tolerance is obviously towards it changes yeah and things like that and our tolerance to wine is very low very low er I can have two glasses and it gives me a headache pretty much now but back in</p>
<p>oldest in the world I don't know if it's the oldest but I thoughts the Greeks well it wasn't a true democracy as such it was only you had to be a citizen didn't you?</p>	<p>em he suggested that perhaps the artist could expand em sort of enlarge the the garden gnome to the size of the statue of liberty or something just just poke fun of out of it and em so so that that was part of the reasoning for this first art</p>	<p>it's must be like kind of like a drug really it must feel I maybe their bodies like built up a tolerance like a tolerance to it probably like oh I think if you have it too much like I just want a glass of Coke really</p>

<p>to respect people have respect for people....democracy is where you've got the right to say what you think about something</p>	<p>those ideas in my head and thought it would be a bit of fun to make a sort of combination of a garden gnome the statue of liberty and super Mario oh wow in eh on on the server and eh so when I announced it to people that sort of got excited</p>	<p>know what like he doesn't ever lose anything and it's all on a list and it's all you know he's not stupid so he doesn't have tolerance for that type of disorganised chaotic way of de of living you know? so he's having it's a stress because of that because he</p>
<p>we need to rebuild it yeah I do wonder if you know this particular form of capitalism and this particular form of ho ho democracy has reached as bad as it's gonna get and it's just gonna fall in the coming years maybe five years come in ten years will it</p>	<p>and the tabula em ansata or whatever it's called the declaration of independence thing that the statue of liberty holds how long did it take to actually make em you know the the the actual statue itself? em well the first time I in in</p>	<p>guys are closing 's like over it anyway you know and he's ill yeah it's just like it's just gotta be like zero tolerance which is exactly but she's such a fucking tool man she was so rude and it's like how ca er what like if you're</p>

<p>why people vote is because er I think he was talking about democracy and capitalism he was saying so many people er vote because they they believe they're a power</p>	<p>to have their own jewellery so oh that's not bad price from four hundred and fifty pounds that's that I mean Liberty sell jewellery around this price mmm so this is in the same thing.</p>	<p>one of the first one of the first modern historians of the time was Muslim yeah that's great and they promoted religious tolerance back then yeah religious tolerance and now I guess now Islam is viewed as one of the</p>
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<p>so he's erm er er so he was talking about England that erm the er being a democracy it counts for anything because they're making the laws that benefit the people of the country mm you know</p>	<p>just do that and I asked her to clean the bath and she didn't yeah but I dunno she is taking liberties a bit A touch and it does get a bit annoying but huh well I think that's it you know she is tired in the</p>	<p>historians of the time was Muslim yeah that's great and they promoted religious tolerance back then yeah religious tolerance and now I guess that's the confusing thing to it and now Islam is viewed as one of the most intolerant abusive religions in</p>
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<p>laid down some democratic laws oh did they? and then they had a problem with sort of tyrants erm they couldn't really make democracy work until the fifth century until the two these two this sort of...</p>	<p>cold? there was a snowstorm so like all the cars were covered up completely oh wow and we couldn't go to the Statue of Liberty that's why I wanna go back cos we didn't get to do quite a lot of stuff cos the weather yeah yeah all the subways</p>	<p>know what like he doesn't ever lose anything and it's all on a list and it's all you know he's not stupid so he doesn't have tolerance for that type of disorganised chaotic way of de of living you know? so he's having it's a stress because of that because he</p>
<p>you captain of our team? do it random what are you doing? so what's the word? captain of what? no our team is a democracy what? what is it? what? oh this is our oh I love this cos it's a</p>	<p>no I watched erm Serenity oh no I told you I wanted to watch that again really? oh right yes you do well I was I you were taking liberties you were I'm not you are I was looking through erm what was available on</p>	<p>that and like I don't take offence by that I actually find that's quite a complement because I know that I have <i>a very high tolerance</i> and I know that I will always give people the benefit of the doubt or I'm always one for</p>
	<p>Amazon yeah and erm you know it was just really I've</p>	<p>giving second chances and all that</p>

<p>then your excuses so oh no I'm playing the game yeah right he's captain of our team now I'm playing the game I thought it's a democracy which one would you like to read out? no I'm captain I I don't really mind but not of the whole team you read out</p>	<p>oi Cos doesn't black absorbs heat I do apart from it's a bit smaller see I'm thinking liberty no it won't be too small because you'll see alright this is my have you made a dog pool</p> <p>he you didn't really know who he was he everyone's really cross about it because he was in a pop band when I was young called Liberty X and they were quite successful cos they were in an in erm like Pop Idol so you know I was talking about Gareth Gates and</p>	<p>have a lot of international students here and I'm not saying he's an international student but I'm just saying like the <i>tolerance level</i> here seems to be you know higher than yeah definitely than it might be like most places somewhere else yup it's like but it's incredible because it's like his his I really felt like asking him so his attitude of tolerance is tolerance of intolerance yeah right so I really felt like asking him so so there are a lot of people who think that eh so</p>
<p>candidates because they don't represent me that's true that box at the bottom that's democracy yeah not a choice between red or blue no they're basically the same but you have the</p>	<p>em he suggested that perhaps the artist could expand em sort of enlarge the the garden gnome to the size of the statue of liberty or something just just poke fun of out of it and em so so</p>	<p>much that's quite drunk and that's quite a lot of alcohol thing is that's the thing though if you <i>drink frequently your tolerance</i> is obviously towards it changes yeah and things like that and our tolerance</p>

<p>problem in an area like this where you</p>	<p>that that was part of the reasoning for this first art</p>	<p>to wine is very low very very low</p>
<p>you know everybody you know they say everybody has that right for you know you just said about democracy right you know voting for who you want to vote who's going to represent you mm but if</p>	<p>'m thinking of like what else where else is green? erm what else is green? like the Statue of Liberty's green the Statue of Liberty is green yeah yeah but that's not copper yes it is yeah it's copper is it? yes it was initially brown isn't the</p>	
<p>developmentally probably has more in common with UK than South Korea does I guess so because they they've had more um democracy for longer and I think so and and I think er as well like a similar you know the the the what do you....</p>	<p>horribly horribly wrong over the years that and she got fleeced terribly by this this one man erm who really sort of took liberties and then when she came to sell it she had that same situation where you have the the person who brokers the sale yes and</p>	
<p>till eighty-six japan you know has been liberal democracy since the sixties yep so there you're talking about two generations who've been so in terms of culture through the pop...</p>	<p>usually got like a like a cultural type of yeah you've got bit like like a wri a writer or or I'll I quite like it when erm the Liberty one was on it I can never pronounce her name er Cha Chakrabarti? that's it yeah</p>	

	<p>yeah she's very good erm and they had like</p>	
<p>Slovenians Macedonians Bosnians Albanians and others behind his own brand of socialist rejecting both western style democracy and Soviet style communism and by combining the methods of dictatorship and a large element of personal freedom</p>	<p>to that space mm and you know what I was thinking about the other day was that you know actually they are real liberty takers because they have the space for free they lean on us to give us this space because they're you know how you know we</p>	
<p>I'll choose I'll choose for give me the freedom democracy I wanted the freedom to choice I mean to choose you have...</p>	<p>anniversary and paid for it all we did the whole sightseeing thing we went to see the Statue of Liberty we went up the Empire State building aye that was about it my favourite holiday was</p>	

<p>tour of the building er during the visit participants will have the opportunity to get familiar with the parliamentary democracy in Montenegro through interactive methods then presentation and evaluation</p>	<p>the person who manages them does erm so there's within universities of course university being free agents we're at liberty to kind of define the job how we want to but if erm I mean was the fourth university I'd been in so</p>	
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<p>free in the afternoon day four visit of</p>		
<p>place where you can be subversive cos it was sort of so heavily contained that it was alright to be oh yeah that's part of democracy sort of testing itself right that's how people like to look at it so I'm just reading about it then knows all</p>	<p>of Independence I know very very little about it I'm ashamed to say something about inalienable rights to er life liberty and the pursuit of happiness mm mm along those lines anyway so right to life noone really argues</p>	

<p>and you'd think that America being America though that they'd cos they're all about the freedom of the individual and democracy and yeah mm you'd think that they'd have some system that wou prevent this yeah make it that it's not prerequisite yeah is</p>	<p>Along those lines anyway so right to life no-one really argues that liberty means can't lock you up unless there's good reason</p>	
<p>very very quickly and my own experience professionally of the use of the word stakeholders was that it was a way to bypass democracy mm because these people were already citizens and voters and</p>	<p>while you get none for yourself democracy isn't a buffet you can't pick and choose which civil liberties apply to which people cos we are all equal</p>	
<p>constituents and what you actually had was sifting a few</p>		

<p>was far below a hundred so less than a sixth of all MPs erm so if it was you know if we actually erm adhered to parliamentary democracy like we do for almost literally every other decision that's taken on in the UK then erm we'll be</p>	<p>open? oh oh there's an ashtray there I just got so scared I was like oh my god I've just lit lighting up taking liberties in your house no we always just we sit here and smoke anyway it doesn't set the alarm off does it?</p>	
<p>the ground up you know how how do you how do you you know how do you come up with sort of concepts you know like parliamentary democracy? you think you know okay we want a democracy where everybody you know gets an equal say so you know how you know how do we do</p>	<p>while you get none for yourself democracy isn't a buffet you can't pick and choose which <i>civil liberties</i> apply to which people either we are all equal or the whole thing is just a sham we...</p>	
<p>you know how do you come up with sort of concepts you know like parliamentary democracy? you think you know okay we want a democracy</p>	<p>to that space mm and you know what I was thinking about the other day was that you know actually they are real <i>liberty takers</i> because they have the</p>	

<p>where everybody you know gets an equal say so you know how you know how do we do that? and you think you know but but so many</p>	<p>space for free they lean on us to give us this space because they're you know how you know we</p>	
<p>n't got any conservative MPs in Scotland it's just one now is it? they're hardly represented at all just one but that's democracy I mean sometimes when you have the general election in this country one party doesn't have a very big majority so it still</p>	<p>open? oh oh there's an ashtray there I just got so scared I was like oh my god I've just lit lighting up <i>taking liberties</i> in your house no we always just we sit here and smoke anyway it doesn't set the alarm off does it? no</p>	
<p>thing when you are an under represented minority where the Muslim African American female er democracy is an all or nothing business you fight for everyone's right and the operative word here is fight while you get none for</p>	<p>and the tabula em ansata or whatever it's called the declaration of independence thing that the statue of <i>liberty holds</i> how long did it take to actually make em you know the the the actual statue itself? em well the first time I in</p>	

<p>so it still means that nearly half the people have got a government that they haven't actually elected so</p>		
<p>that is how democracy works so you have to lump it until the next time you have a vote and then see if it changes</p>		
<p>business you fight for everyone's right and the operative word here is fight while you get none for yourself democracy isn't a buffet you can't pick and choose which civil liberties apply to which people either we</p>	<p>I don't know what it's called I'm thinking of like what else where else is green? erm what else is green? like the Statue of Liberty's green the Statue of Liberty is green yeah yeah but that's not copper yes it is yeah it's copper is it? yes it was</p>	
<p>sudden deaths and heart attacks and car accidents however there's some good research that says in western democracies you know developed countries that's u between sixty-four I think sixty-four and eighty-one percent of those people in</p>	<p>I want to be at liberty if resources weren't so poor that they give.</p>	

<p>they had a till eighty-six japan you know has been <i>liberal democracy</i> since the sixties yep so there you're talking about two</p>		
<p>generations who've been so in terms of culture through the pop</p>		
<p>got the er the ultimate say over everything and erm they put the kibosh on that er that <i>democracy movement</i> that that started last year when they had riots yes right er I was surprised to be honest that the</p>		
<p>younger one but then there were sort of f f erm er sort of held up as erm sort of end ending tyranny and <i>bringing democracy</i> to Athens so it was sort of gift gi given er public monuments which is didn't really have then up to that point so oh didn't</p>		

<p>oldest in the world I don't know if it's the oldest but I thoughts the Greeks well it was n't <i>a true democracy</i> as such it was only you had to be a citizen didn't you? and they had slaves and oh I see</p>		
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<p>yeah so erm whether you should have the</p>		
<p>and you'd think that America being America though that they'd cos they're all about the freedom of <i>the individual and democracy</i> and yeah mm you'd think that they'd have some system that wou prevent this yeah make it that it's not prerequisite yeah is</p>		

<p>A freedom related it's simply I want the choice to be able to make decisions that I want and that's what let's say democracy 's about people would speak to be able to make the choice they want and this is another adjunct to it erm working for</p>		
<p>it yeah I do wonder if you know this particular form of capitalism and this particular form of ho ho democracy has reached as bad as it's gonna get and it's just gonna fall in the</p>		
<p>coming years maybe five years come in ten years will...</p>		