

his / her actions by the importance of his/her high office can become a charismatic leader; (2) *Public Charisma*, which is characteristic to some degree of various politicians who rank lower than the leader of the country, but whose appeal is very high during crisis periods. The society recognizes such politicians as charismatic leaders with their charisma repeatedly confirmed by media resources; (3) *Grassroots Charisma*, which is embryonic stemming upwards from popular initiatives and movements. Discursive portrayal of potential charismatic leaders in German and Ukrainian grassroots initiatives and the determination of their contrastive features rest on four parameters (biological, social, psychological, discursive), forming their charismatic discourse portraits.

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**Ключові слова:** німецька, українська, політичний дискурс, харизма, концепт, ініціатива від мас.

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**Key words:** German, Ukrainian, political discourse, charisma, concept, Grassroots.

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### **ATOMIC SUBJECTS OF PROPOSITIONS OF THE LEGAL ENGLISH DISCOURSE**

The central formal element of the Legal English discourse is recognized to be a sentence. According to the Syntax definition the Sentence is a unit of speech, which expresses a more or less complete thought and has a definite grammatical form. The sentence is regarded as a genuine, real sign [1, 120]. In modern linguistics Sentence as a grammatical syntactic notion is identified

with the semantic concept Proposition. Proposition as an utterance, opinion, statement judgment corresponding to an elementary Sentence is considered as a tool, an apparatus of revealing, identifying the semantic or informative content of the sentences (utterances) of any text. Proposition – the “S+P” unity is regarded and considered in the quality of a “germ” (a “core”, a “nucleus”) of any sentence forming on the syntactic level. Proposition is acknowledged as the main communicative unit of any text (discourse), an elementary unit of any person’s consciousness and the basic unit of acquiring, exchanging information and knowledge [2, 81-118]. Proposition is the means of expressing any person’s thoughts and feelings, which arise as a result of his contact with the outside world. In this sense the elementary Proposition (Sentence) appears as the main carrier of the content transmitted with the help of the language forms [3, 107-110].

Thus, in the English-language discourse of law the Proposition (Sentence) as the leading code has become a major syntactic, semantic, pragmatic and cognitive notion denoting any person’s complete thought. It is a well-known fact that the subject-predicate relations (S+P) underlie the sentence as a unit of language segmentation on the syntactic level.

The usual type of a sentence in the English-language discourse of law may be presented as a declarative one, which is identified with Affirmative or Negative Proposition or the Essential Propositional Structure (S+P). It is necessary and important to emphasize that the explicit “S+P” unity is obligatory and fundamental propositional sign recreating any human’s complete thought. Depending on the character of the subject, sentences are classified into Personal and Impersonal.

A personal sentence contains a subject, which denotes a certain person or thing or some abstract notion. Personal sentences are divided into definite-personal and indefinite-personal sentences. An indefinite personal sentence contains a subject of vague or general meaning. An impersonal sentence is a sentence which predicate does not refer to any person or thing. In English the pronoun “It” is used as Subject in Impersonal sentences, but this “It” is practically meaningless, it does not indicate any person or thing and is a purely grammatical formal subject.

Sometimes an impersonal construction is used side by side with the construction “There is/are”. “There” is a word that can be used: a) as an adverb meaning “in that place”; b) as an introductory particle in sentences beginning “There is/There are/There seems/There might be/etc.” When we tell people “that something exists (in affirmative sentences) or does not exist (in negative sentences) we usually begin the sentence with “there is”/“there are” (with plural subjects) and put the “real” subject after the verb [4, 500]. According to linguistic investigations it is more expedient to regard the so-called “real” subject in the quality of: the predicative, namely its nominal part in the structure of a compound nominal predicate or the part of a compound verbal predicate.

Thus, the construction “There is/are” used as a code for expressing any human’s thought of existing or not existing somebody or something is identical in fact to Proposition (Sentence) itself, which means the algorithmic

inseparable unity of two principal elements (main members) of any Proposition (Sentence): “S+P”.

The fact of appearing the words-homonyms like “It” and “There” in the quality and function of the Introductory Subjects, which are absolutely meaningless in isolation (outside the context – Proposition) is a straightforward confirmation of the availability, necessity and validity of the English specific code: “Subject+Predicate”. The subject of a sentence (proposition) denotes the thing that we speak about. (The word “thing” is used in a broad sense). Subject (in Grammar) includes a noun, a pronoun, a numeral, a substantivized adjective or participle, an infinitive, a gerund, any other word (construction or complex) when it is substantivized, which is most closely related to the verb in forming a sentence. Owing to the scantiness of inflexions for person and number in the verb, the subject is, as a rule, expressed (explicit) in the sentences (propositions) in the English-language discourse of law. структура “there is/are”

We’d like to suggest the most generalized picture of the English Subjects, so-called “atomic” subjects (“Atomic” is from the physical concept “atom” meaning the most minimal particle of any substance). The list of possible Subjects could be limited to the quite adequate and sufficient set and reduced to “I/We/You/He/She/It/They/There”. These words as formal elements of the English-language discourse hierarchy are quite capable to perform the function of the Subject, to substitute any other Subject in the structure of English Propositions.

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**Ключові слова:** атомарні суб’єкти; правовий дискурс; особове речення; безособове речення; структура “there is/are”.

**Ключевые слова:** атомарные субъекты; правовой дискурс; личное предложение; безличное предложение; структура “there is/are”.

**Key words:** atomic subjects; legal discourse; personal sentence; impersonal sentence; “there is/are” structure.