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КОНТРАСТИВНА ЮРИДИЧНА ЛІНГВІСТИКА ТА ТИПОЛОГІЯ ЮРИДИЧНОГО ДИСКУРСУ

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THE CONCEPT OF CHARISMA IN THE POLITICAL DISCOURSE OF GERMANY AND UKRAINE: IN SEARCH OF NEW PERSONALITIES AND NEW IDEAS

Contemporary German and Ukrainian political discourses are currently marked with a revived interest in the concept of charisma [1; 2] developed by renowned German sociologist Max Weber and, consequently, a resumed search for new political figures with an ability to be inspired by great ideas and to inspire others with these ideas. A distinctive feature of the situation with charismatic leaders in present-day Germany, however, is the “charismatic vacuum” that has appeared in the birthplace of the concept with no indication of being filled not only due to Angela Merkel’s prolonged rational leadership but also because of the lack of charismatic crisis managers in the imminent complicated situation with refugees, the rise of right/left radicals, as well as the great changes in the landscape of German streets.

At the same time, the media often ask whether German politicians need charismatic qualities excluded from the positive arsenal of rhetorical and argumentative strategies of German politicians and, first of all, the Chancellor due to their negative associations with the German historical background of national socialism and, above all, with the “dark” charisma of Hitler. As much as the Germans would like to receive a fresh charismatic leader such as Emmanuel Macron (France) or Barack Obama (USA) and a variety of prominent figures in the German political arena (Sahra Wagenknecht, Gregor Gysi, Robert Habeck, Annalena Baerbock, Alexander Gauland), such charismatic influencer has yet to appear but the readiness for his or her projection in Germany is quite high considering the amazing success of the far-right “Alternative for Germany”.

In Ukraine, currently in a state of war and in the aftermath of the presidential elections, there is also great demand for a new charismatic leader.

In this context, it should be emphasized that the charismatic type of leadership, which first manifested itself in Ukraine in a distinct form during the First Maidan (Orange Revolution) was associated with the names of such politicians as V. Yushchenko and Y. Tymoshenko, and underwent changes in the period after the Second Maidan, or Revolution of Dignity. This period was marked by decharismatization of the political establishment: the demand for charisma was dropped because it is mostly needed during the periods of revolutions and crises while the time of a country's economic development requires rational approaches. We needed our own Ukrainian Konrad Adenauer whose role was unsuccessfully claimed in 2014 by Petro Poroshenko who received a vote of confidence from the people and wasted it – the visa-free travel arrangement with Europe was a mild anesthetic appreciated with certain reserve only by wealthy europhiliacs. Attempts to boost his charisma by manipulating such concepts as VIRA/FAITH, MOVA/LANGUAGE and ARMIYA/ARMY as a formula for uniting Ukrainians in a critical economic situation yielded poor returns, and Yulia Tymoshenko, the Phoenix of the Ukrainian political discourse, is once again coming to the foreground today. Due to the absence of new young charismatic leaders, she is again delighted to take up this vacant position returning to the old proven arsenal of rhetorical tools: “I have a NEW TASK for you!”

In today's Ukraine, there are quite a lot of precocious charismatics fostered by the Revolution of Dignity but they are parochial and reflect the interests of only a small part of the population – these are either ultra-right nationalists (A. Biletskiy), left-wing populists (I. Kiva), or revolutionary *Robin Hoods* (M. Havrylyuk, V. Parasyuk) with no unifying significance for all Ukrainians. A contrasting trend of the current election season is the unexpected appearance of such show business celebrities as president-elect V. Zelenskiy who won the 2019 presidential elections by a landslide having embodied the end of the old soviet-era elite.

Thus, in both countries, it is vital to search for future German and Ukrainian charismatic figures among the initiative of the masses, candidates from the people, grassroots movements. *Grassroots charisma* [3] is in embryonic state; it is not manifested in the media but its features can be found by directly observing novice politicians at rallies, pickets, signature collections and other social and political events. An important point here is the first public attribution of charisma in the media and social networks, as well as their active “combating” spirit expressed in opposing old party structures and the ability to create their own party and lead it like Kevin Kühnert in the future (SPD/JUSOS, Germany).

We suggest a novel linguistic discursive model of the «discovery» of future charismatic leaders (in the German and Ukrainian political discourses), which has a three-layer structure and considers the following types of charisma: (1) *Charisma of Office* (German – *Amtscharisma*) associated with a national leader (chancellor, resident, etc.) whose charisma is determined by the chronology of crisis (charismatic) and post-crisis (rational) periods in the life of the country and society. For the most part, these periods alternate with each other. Any politician endowed with supreme power and influenced in

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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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