

*Найманова Ч. К., Бактыбекова А.Б.***ТЕРЕЗА МЭЙДИН УЛУУ БРИТАНИЯНЫН САЯСИЙ ЛИДЕРИ  
КАТАРЫ ТИЛДИК ИНСАНДЫГЫ***Найманова Ч. К., Бактыбекова А.Б.***ЯЗЫКОВАЯ ЛИЧНОСТЬ ТЕРЕЗЫ МЭЙ КАК ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО  
ЛИДЕРА ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ***Ch.K. Naimanova, A.B. Baktybekova***LINGUISTIC IDENTITY OF THERESA MAY AS A POLITICAL  
LEADER OF GREAT BRITAIN**

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Бул макала Тереза Мэйдин тилдик инсандыгын аныктоого багытталган. Аныктоо иши Тереза Мэйдин Улуу Британиянын Премьер Министри катары сүйлөгөн сөздөрүн терең изилдөө аркылуу ишке ашат. Саясатчынын тилдик инсандыгын кыйын кырдаалдарда аныктоо максатында Улуу Британиянын Европа Бирлигинен чыгуу алакасына тиешелүү кептерине өзгөчө көңүл бурулду. Изилдөөнүн эң башкы максаттарынын бири Тереза Мэйдин дискурсуна өзгөчөлүктөрүн табып чыгуу. Саясатчынын бирден бир өзгөчөлүгү болуп анын байламталарды «мен» ат атоочу менен, өзүнүн кыймыл аракеттерин, кызматын жоопкерчилик менен өтөп жатканын, көйгөйлөр жөнүндө кабардар экенин колдонуусу. Ошондой эле, инверсия убакытты жана саясатчы өзүнүн сөздөрүнүн маанилүүлүгүн баса белгилөөгө, ал эми адабий тил ынандыруу максатында саясатчы тарабынан колдонулду. Тереза Мэйдин тилдик профилдинде инверсия жана байламта кеңири колонулганы аныкталып чыкты.

**Негизги сөздөр:** тилдик инсандык, саясий дискурс, Тереза Мэй, саясат, инверсия, байламта, дискурс анализ.

Целью статьи является анализ языковой идентичности Терезы Мэй путем изучения речей, произнесенных на протяжении всей ее карьеры в качестве премьер-министра Великобритании. Особое внимание уделяется ее последним выступлениям по делу Brexit (о выходе Великобритании из Европейского союза), чтобы определить ее языковую идентичность в трудные времена. Одна из основных целей исследования - выделить нюансы дискурса Терезы Мэй. Уникальная особенность лидера заключается в том, что она использует союзы с личным местоимением «я», чтобы подчеркнуть свои действия, ответственное служение, знание проблем; инверсия используется, чтобы подчеркнуть ее высказывания, время; и для убеждения публики используется такой литературный прием как параллелизм. В результате можно отметить, что лингвистический профиль Терезы Мэй может характеризоваться широким использованием таких союзов, как и, но, таким образом и инверсия.

**Ключевые слова:** языковая личность, политический дискурс, Тереза Мэй, политика, инверсия, союзы, дискурс анализ.

The article aims to analyze Theresa May's linguistic identity by scrutinizing speeches that are delivered throughout her career as Prime Minister of Great Britain. Special attention is given to her last speeches on Brexit deal to define her linguistic identity in the time of hardships. One of the main objectives of research is to single out nuances of Theresa May's discourse. The unique peculiarity of the leader is that she uses the conjunctions with personal pronoun I, to emphasize her actions, responsible service, her knowledge of the issues, inversion is used to emphasize her statements, time and for the purpose being persuasive there is an extensive usage of literary techniques like parallelism. As a result, it is claimed that Theresa May's linguistic profile can be characterized by an extensive use of connectives like and, but and so and inversion.

**Key words:** linguistic identity, political discourse, Theresa May, politics, inversion, connectives, discourse analysis.

Discourse Analysis is a broad field that is crucial in identifying the deeper meaning of what is said, not said and how it is said. There are many sub-branches of Discourse Analysis, that strictly deal with the single disciplines like psychology, sociology, politics and others. And Political Discourse Analysis for its part deals with political issues. Politics is an irreplaceable part of our lives, as well as language and at the same time, it is strictly associated with the power. Politicians rule the nation through their language use. The language in the hands of politicians is the instrument to achieve some aim, however the nature of aim can vary from positive to negative. As politicians are servants of nation, the language is a good tool to control the aim, motives, for predicting future consequences and defining the true nature or identity of a politician. Indeed, the way, how one uses language defines identity.

Linguistic Identity of a politician can be discovered with the help of discourse analysis tools and persuasive strategies. One of the popular objects of political discourse analysis is the analysis of the linguistic identity through the discursive elements. This work aims to keep up to date, so with the recent speeches delivered by UK leader in order to analyze her strength in the time of hardships, when the country is processing through the Brexit deal. The leader couldn't successfully achieve her aims of Brexit deal and the intention of the work is to analyze actual speeches, so to challenge the linguistic identity of a politician. Brexit and Belfast speeches are taken as materials for an analysis. However, we noticed that almost in all her speeches, her personal linguistic peculiarities like the usage of certain conjunctions for certain purposes, the usage of pronouns that identify her as a British citizen and conservative member, the way how the politician constructs sentences and her special literary way of using language. The work tries to discover these peculiarities to reveal the identity of the politician.

Now we will analyze the role of the connectives, inversion in the Brexit and Belfast speeches of Theresa May. Earlier we analyzed personal deixis in Theresa May's speech and focused on its role in persuading the public [1].

#### 1) Usage of Connectives:

Theresa May's use of conjunctions is unique, she mostly uses these connectives for certain purposes: *and*, *but* and *so*.

*Mr Speaker, turning to Brexit, following last week's vote it is clear that the Government's approach had to change. And it has.* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-statement-to-the-house-of-commons-on-brexit-21-january-2019>) Here Theresa May uses the conjunction *and* with discursive element like *substitution*, as the whole phrase is substituted by the word *has*. This transition word played a *confirming* role for the politician. Moreover, this word emphasizes her idea that Government's approach had to change.

*Given the importance of this issue we should all be prepared to work together to find a way forward. And my Ministerial colleagues and I will continue with further meetings this week.* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-statement-to-the-house-of-commons-on-brexit-21-january-2019>) The politician uses the conjunction *and* to explain that she is acting upon the issue and is going to act, so to achieve results. Here this connective served the politician as an *explanation* tool.

Here the transition word is used to explain how

political declaration will provide a basis for development and the connective is used four times in this paragraph and is used to emphasize advantages of this very negotiation. The literary technique, called polysyndeton is applied by a politician.

Theresa may also uses this connective with the personal pronoun *I*:

*And I will not do anything to put that at risk.* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-in-belfast-5-february-2019>) With the help of this connective she makes her statement stronger, she also uses it to emphasize that she knows what to do and will act upon issues. The personal pronoun along with the conjunction makes her sentences cohesive and make it easier to deliver her point.

The second conjunction that the politician mostly uses is the conjunction *so*.

*So when people say "rule out No Deal" the consequences of what they are actually saying are that if we in Parliament can't approve a deal we should revoke Article 50.* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-statement-to-the-house-of-commons-on-brexit-21-january-2019>) Here the connective plays the role of a condition, also it helps to explain further consequences of the case when it will be approved.

The next examples show that the politician has a unique way of using this connective: *So I will be talking further this week to colleagues - including in the DUP - to consider how we might meet our obligations to the people of Northern Ireland and Ireland in a way that can command the greatest possible support in the House.* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-statement-to-the-house-of-commons-on-brexit-21-january-2019>). Firstly, the politician explain the issues that the country has face, then with the help of the connective she explains her initiative, here with the connective the pronoun *I* is used and the intention of her is that she emphasizes her power.

*So I will ensure that we provide Parliament with a guarantee that not only will we not erode protections for workers' rights and the environment but we will ensure this country leads the way.* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-statement-to-the-house-of-commons-on-brexit-21-january-2019>) This connective helps the politician to emphasize her ability to deal with the issues.

The next are examples of the unique usage of this connective by the politician. She mostly uses it to present the issue and then says that she will deal with this issue:

*I am here today to affirm my commitment, and that of the United Kingdom Government, to all of the people of Northern Ireland, of every background and tradition.* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-in-belfast-5-february-2019>)

The last connective mostly used by a politician is the conjunction *but*.

*But when you add to those geographical factors Northern Ireland's complex history, the different traditions and identities that make up its community, and the long path to peace that the people of Northern Ireland have walked over the last forty years – the challenge is even greater.* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-in-belfast-5-february-2019>) Here the politician uses this connective to make a contrast, the connective performs his own role as the contrasting connective. However, politician is keen to use this transition word with the personal pronoun *I* to emphasize that she is acting or to emphasize that she knows what others do not know:

*But I have had to face up to the fact that in its current form it cannot. And the need for changes to the backstop is the key issue.* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-in-belfast-5-february-2019>)

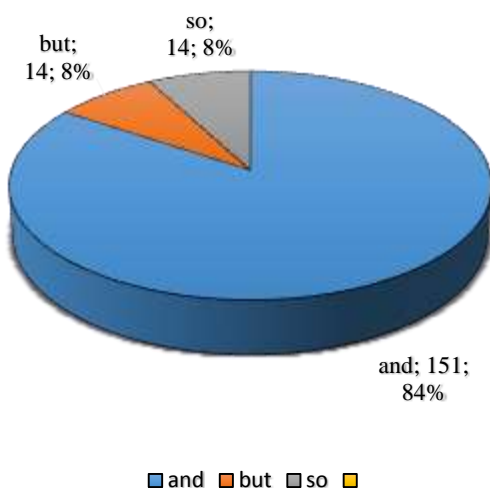
*Violence has not been eliminated. But it has been reduced to levels that would once have seemed impossible to imagine. Divisions remain entrenched in some*

*communities. But many people, including those from the younger generations, are more and more interested in putting aside those divisions to build a shared future.* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-in-belfast-5-february-2019>). The politician also uses the connective to smooth harsh reality. For example, she says that violence has not been eliminated; however, she creates smoothing effect with the help of connective and claims that it was reduced. Further, she claims that divisions remain entrenched in some communities, but makes smooth it by saying that younger generations are eager to unite.

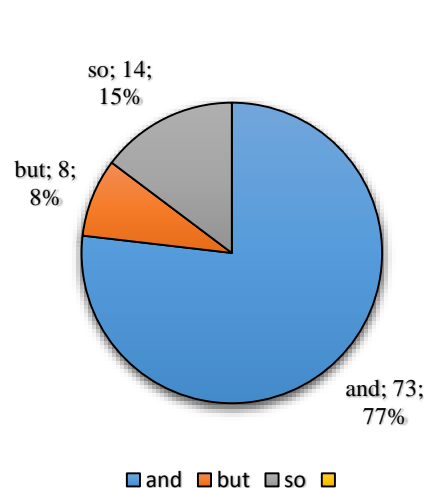
With the help of connective and personal pronoun her action is put above, she focuses on the fact that she is acting.

Theresa May mostly uses these three conjunctions and she has her own peculiarities, she mostly uses these three conjunctions. These diagrams visualize the quantity of these conjunctions used by the politician. The politician likes to use mostly the connective *and* that is above half in both speeches and *but* and *so* amounted less than the first. The unique peculiarity of the leader is that she uses the conjunctions with personal pronoun *I*, to emphasize her actions, responsible service, her knowledge of the issues etc.

Number of conjunctions in Belfast speech



Number of conjunctions in Brexit speech



## 2) Usage of inversion:

The second distinctive character of Theresa May's language is that she is keen to use inversion. Most of her sentences don't have SVO order, as a politician uses this discursive element. As we already know inversion is used to emphasize some statement, so does the politician. Mostly Theresa May uses inversion to emphasize time:

*From the moment I became Prime Minister of the UK, I knew that one of my most profound responsibilities was to serve the interests of the people of Northern Ireland by doing all I could to protect and sustain that progress.* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-in-belfast-5-february-2019>). Here the politician claims that she was aware of her responsibilities since the moment she began to serve the UK as Prime Minister, wherefore confirming that she is the responsible politician.

The Brexit deal for three years is not achieved, so it is understandable that the politician values time, as nowadays she is critiqued as an unsuccessful politician, at the same time now she acts, so to achieve results. Language helps us to see it through, as while using inversion she mostly emphasizes the time. She says that she will act after some period, or claims that she has done meetings before etc.:

*At the same time, we must continue to support all efforts that can lead towards the restoration of Northern Ireland's political institutions.* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-in-belfast-5-february-2019>)

The leader also uses inversion to emphasize the reason of some of her statements:

*Given the breadth of the negotiations we will seek input from a wide range of voices from outside Government.* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-statement-to-the-house-of-commons-on-brex-it-21-january-2019>). These inverted sentences are used to emphasize that the issue is crucial and that negotiations are

often held and for these reasons she and the government should deal with these issues.

*And having listened to concerns from Members – and organisations like the “The 3 Million” group - I can confirm today that when we roll out the scheme in full on 30th March, the government will waive the application fee so that there is no financial barrier for any EU nationals who wish to stay.* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-statement-to-the-house-of-commons-on-brex-it-21-january-2019>). The reason of why the politician can roll out the scheme is the fact that she has listened concerns of Members and organizations. So the politician emphasizes this fact, so to claim that she an active listener, the politician who is aware of concerns that her nation confronts.

In conclusion it is claimed that the linguistic profile of Theresa May is rich with simple connectives like *and*, *but* and *so* and inversion. With the help of these techniques, the politician's speeches are rich and persuasive.

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