

ROLE OF LANGUAGE IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE: GENDER ASPECTS

Language plays an extremely important role in everyone's life. Beside a boundary, a name, a flag, or a currency, what makes a country become a respectable and unique nation is its national language. Indeed, national language is a clear indicator that represents the national identity of a country. It is used everywhere: at schools, in official institutions, on the television, radio and in the politics indeed. Moreover, language policy determines a country's identity in the international sphere.

As Bucholtz and Hall put it, in fact, identities are understood to be "in part an outcome of others' perceptions and representations" [1, p.606]. One of the great example of the influence on people via the language and identity presentation, is Margaret Thatcher. She was the longest-serving British Prime Minister of the 20th century and currently the only woman to have held the office. She is one of the most phenomenal woman leaders in the world.

Some observers feel that women and leadership are two different things in terms of gender. In which women refer to feminism while leadership refers to masculinity. According to Holmes, in the society women have a very small opportunity in doing leadership because of their inferior status: if they "do power" women leaders are regarded as unfeminine; if they "do femininity" they are regarded as unfit to lead [5, p.1]. For a woman to succeed in politics, she has to make compromises in the area of gender identity [3, p.199]. Margaret Tetcher "deliberately set out to excel in characteristics that are conventionally attached to men: authority, courage, firmness, determination and the will to succeed" [2, p.87]

Woman leaders, and Margaret Thatcher as well, tend to do different roles when they manage something. They used different language from men in leading. The fact that women are very talkative makes them have to be aware of language they use in communication. That opinion is also supported by Lakoff, who said that women used more polite language because their status is inferior to men and it affects their language [4, p.98]. The language Margaret Thatcher used was mostly in a form of a formal language because she grew up in the politicians' family since her father was politician. Therefore she used formal language since she was young. Based on that finding, it can be concluded that even as a powerful woman leader, Margaret Thatcher occasionally used the female language to speak to her close relatives or close colleagues.

So, politics and language are inseparable. Language provides the opportunity for politicians to explore its verbal communicative resources and manipulate words to suit their intentions. It is the channel for the expression of the candidate's manifesto, superior political thoughts and party's ideologies and it is the tool for translating them into social actions for social change and continuity. Therefore, the place of language

in convincing, mobilizing, persuading and enlightening the citizenry cannot be over emphasized. It is the link to people's hearts.

References:

1. Bucholtz, Mary. Hall, Kira. Identity and interaction: a sociocultural linguistic approach. *In Discourse Studies* 7 (4–5). London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi: Sage. – 2005.
2. Charteris-Black, Jonathan. *Politicians and rhetoric: the persuasive power of metaphor*. Basingstoke and New York: Palgrave-MacMillan. – 2005.
3. Douglas M. Ponton. The female political leader. *Journal of Language and Politics* 9:2. – 2010. – P. 195–218.
4. Lakoff, Robin. *Language and Women's Place*. New York: Harper&Row. – 1975.
5. Ni Putu Santi Ashari Rahayu. LANGUAGE OF MARGARET THATCHER "A WOMAN LEADER". *Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra dan Budaya, Universitas Udayana*. URL: <https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/sastra/article/view/15590/10389>.
6. Kleshik Sonya. I am my language. Language policy and attitudes towards language in Georgia – *CEU eTD collection, Central European University, department of Political Science*. – 2010.

Verhun Laryssa, Sytnyk Kateryna
West Ukrainian National University
Ternopil

TRANSLATION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS IN THE SPHERE OF DIPLOMACY

It is common knowledge that translation in diplomacy plays a unique role in decision-making in the international arena. Diplomatic translation belongs to the least studied areas of translation due to a relatively closed world of diplomacy [1].

Translation for diplomatic purposes possesses specific peculiar rules and features. It requires the knowledge of terminology and awareness of international events in political, economic, and social spheres. Since world events significantly affect the development of diplomatic vocabulary, the terminology of this field contains elements of political, economic, legal, and other terminological fields.

In recent years, there has been an increasing interest in researching linguistic features of diplomatic documents [1-6]. Diplomatic terminology of the English language constitutes a complex structured system characterized by constant enrichment with the new terms and a considerable number of archaisms and foreign-language assimilated and non-assimilated borrowings [1]. Diplomatic language is often limited by choice of vocabulary. The language of diplomacy is characterized by precision and usage of clichés; Latinisms comprise a particular layer in diplomatic