

**PECULIARITIES OF VERBALIZATION OF THE CONCEPT “ANGER”  
IN THE CONTEMPORARY MEDIADISOURSE OF THE USA AND GREAT BRITAIN**

**ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВЕРБАЛІЗАЦІЇ КОНЦЕПТУ «ГНІВ»  
У СУЧАСНОМУ МЕДІАДИСКУРСІ США ТА ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ**

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In contemporary linguistics, the term “concept” has acquired a broad and ambiguous meaning, becoming part of the terminological apparatus of various sciences and fields of knowledge, each of which interprets this term in its own way. Regardless of the specifics of individual concepts, they are all fundamental elements of the conceptsphere of a particular language, encompassing all spheres of human life, including the emotional one. Knowledge about the world around us is reflected in people’s minds in the form of concepts – mental formations with an internal structure that are the result of their cognitive activity and form the basis of our understanding of the world and interaction with it.

The relevance of the study is determined by the importance of studying the emotional conceptsphere in the context of current social realities and researching the ways of reflecting emotions, in particular, ANGER, in mass media texts. In an information society where media play a decisive role in shaping public opinion, understanding how emotional concepts are verbalized and function within media discourse is of particular importance.

The article aims to identify the peculiarities of the functioning and verbalization of the concept of “ANGER” in the contemporary media discourse of the USA and Great Britain. To achieve this goal, the work with textual data was carried out in the corpus of modern English-language media texts NOW (Corpus of News on the Web) [9].

The main method of the study is conceptual analysis aimed at revealing the essence of the concept by analysing its verbalizers in media texts. The analysis of the texts revealed specific linguistic means used to express anger in the media, which were systematized and placed in the corresponding metaphorical models.

In total, 9 models were formed in the process of the study, which together include 8 submodels. The results of the research contribute to a deeper understanding of the role of media in shaping public opinion and create prospects for further research on other emotional concepts in media discourse.

**Key words:** concept, verbalization, anger, media discourse, emotional conceptsphere, corpus of mediatexts.

У сучасній лінгвістиці термін «концепт» набув широкого та неоднозначного значення, входячи до термінологічного апарату різних наук і галузей знань, кожна з яких трактує цей термін по-своєму. Незалежно від специфіки окремих концептів, усі вони є фундаментальними елементами концептосфери певної мови, що охоплює всі сфери життя людини, включаючи емоційну. Знання про навколишній світ відображаються у свідомості людей у вигляді концептів – ментальних утворень з внутрішньою структурою, які є результатом їхньої пізнавальної діяльності і які формують основу нашого розуміння світу та взаємодії з ним.

Актуальність дослідження зумовлена важливістю вивчення емоційної концептосфери в контексті нинішніх суспільних реалій та дослідження способів відображення емоцій, зокрема ГНІВУ, у масмедійних текстах. В умовах інформаційного суспільства, де медіа відіграють вирішальну роль у формуванні громадської думки, особливого значення набуває розуміння того, як емоційні концепти вербалізуються та функціонують саме в медіадискурсі.

Мета статті полягає у виявленні особливостей функціонування та вербалізації концепту ГНІВ у сучасному медіадискурсі США та Великобританії. Для досягнення поставленої мети була проведена робота з текстовими даними у корпусі сучасних англомовних медіатекстів NOW (Corpus of News on the Web) [9].

Основним методом дослідження є концептуальний аналіз, спрямований на розкриття сутності концепту шляхом аналізу його вербалізаторів в медіатекстах. Аналіз текстів виявив специфічні мовні засоби, які використовуються для вираження гніву в медіа, які були систематизовані та винесені у відповідні метафоричні моделі. Загалом, в ході дослідження було сформовано 9 моделей, що всі разом включають в себе 8 підмоделей. Результати дослідження сприяють глибшому розумінню ролі ЗМІ у формуванні громадської думки та створюють перспективи для подальших досліджень інших емоційних концептів у медіадискурсі.

**Ключові слова:** концепт, вербалізація, гнів, медіадискурс, емоційна концептосфера, корпус медіатекстів.

**Problem statement.** Contemporary linguistics explores language in close connection with human consciousness and cognition of reality. Concepts and abstract mental structures are the result of cognitive

activity and reflect knowledge about the surrounding world in people’s minds. Therefore, the issue of the relationship between language and cognition remains as relevant as ever.

The concept “ANGER”, which reflects the mental and emotional experience of a person and is verbalized through various linguistic means, that demonstrate the peculiarities of its representation in a particular culture, is of special interest. Conceptual analysis, as a research method, allows us to establish the basic correlations of consciousness that a speaker operates with when creating lexical means to express this emotional state. Thus, the study of the concept “ANGER”, particularly based on modern English-language media texts, is undoubtedly relevant as it allows us to understand the specifics of emotions conceptualization within a particular culture and its reflection in the media.

The relevance of studying the peculiarities of the verbalization of the concept “ANGER” in media discourse has increased significantly since the outbreak of a full-scale war in Ukraine. The military conflict has led to a new political and sociocultural context, which has affected media language. This causes changes in the use of terminology, tone, and emotional coloring of language, as well as in the support of certain political or social positions. Media organizations are actively adapting their approaches to covering military events to better meet the needs of the audience and provide information in line with new perceptions and emotions. Therefore, the study of how the ways of verbalizing the concept “ANGER” in the media discourse of the United States and Great Britain have changed since the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 is particularly relevant and deserves a thorough study.

#### **Analysis of recent research and publications.**

The concept, as one of the key terms of modern linguistics, attracts the attention of many researchers, yet it still lacks a unified definition due to its multifaceted nature. Both domestic (I. Holubovska [1], A. Prykhodko [4], Zh. Krasnobaeva-Chorna [3], O. Selivanova [5, 6], M. Skab [7]) and foreign (G. Lakoff [17, 18], M. Johnson [11], R. Jackendoff [10], R. Langacker [19], Z. Kövecses [12, 13], A. Wierzbicka [20], J. Bartmiński [8]) scholars have studied both the theoretical and practical aspects of the concept.

Olena Selivanova defines a concept as “an informational structure of consciousness, a multi-subjective, systematically organized unit of memory that contains a set of knowledge about the object of cognition, both verbal and non-verbal, acquired through the interaction of five mental functions of consciousness and the unconscious” [5, p. 256].

In his research, Anatoliy Zahnitko emphasizes the universality of the concept: “A concept is a global unit of cognitive activity; it is a quantum of

structured knowledge. Concepts are mostly inherent in universalism; their expression cannot be confined to language alone, though the latter is one of the most powerful means of manifesting the concept in particular and the conceptosphere in general” [2, p. 12].

Zhanna Krasnobaeva-Chorna considers the concept as “a multidimensional formation characterized by such differential features as connection with language, thinking, memory, and psyche, ... encoding in sensory-imagery representations, reflection of mental reality, and performs a cognitive function, a function of storing knowledge about the world, structuring knowledge, and orientation in the world” [3, p. 41].

In his monograph, Anatoliy Prykhodko defines concepts as “peculiar cultural genes included in the genotype of culture, which presumably determine the phenomenological surface of culture, the phenotype...” [4, p. 16].

Jerzy Bartmiński considers the process of concept profiling as “a subjective linguistic and conceptual operation that involves the specific formation of an image of an object by interpreting it in certain aspects, such as origin, qualities, appearance, functions, events, experiences, etc” [8, p. 212]. The researcher argues that this process occurs within the public consciousness, which is why it is well-established.

Ronald Langacker argues in his works that “a person does not operate with individual semantic features when conceptualizing, but rather with entire images” [19, p. 14].

The analysis of the conceptualization of emotions was paid attention to by Anna Wierzbicka, who assumed that people comprehend emotional experience in terms of prototypical scenarios, and the fact that emotional concepts encoded in different languages are well modeled in terms of such scenarios supports this hypothesis [20]. Meanwhile, Zoltán Kövecses suggested that in our minds such concepts are represented as cognitive and cultural models with frame-like structure and bodily form, which are inherently metaphorical and metonymic in nature [13].

However, the study of concepts in linguistics is not limited to theoretical reflections. An important area is the analysis of ways of conceptualizing emotions. The Hungarian linguist Zoltán Kövecses has thoroughly examined and researched the emotional concept “ANGER” and its metaphorical models in his works [14; 15]. In their joint work “The cognitive model of anger inherent in American English”, Lakoff and Kövecses showed that conceptual metaphors and metonymies play an important role in the conceptualization of anger in English. In particular, they pointed out that the “heat” metaphors, especially

the *hot fluid in a container* metaphor, are central in the metaphorical system of anger in English [16].

Thus, the study of the peculiarities of the verbalization of the concept “ANGER” in contemporary media discourse in the USA and Great Britain is a relevant area of research, as it allows us to identify not only linguistic features but also to understand more deeply the cultural specifics of the reflection of this emotional concept in the English-speaking environment.

**The aim of the article** is to study and analyse the specifics of the verbalization of the concept “ANGER” in contemporary media texts of the United States and Great Britain, with an emphasis on revealing the peculiarities of its perception and interpretation in media discourse, covering two time periods (two years before and after the onset of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine). Achieving this goal involves such tasks as forming the factual basis of the research and justifying the choice of materials; conducting a conceptual analysis of the emotion of anger; determining the main structural and semantic models as well as statistical features of the functioning of the concept “ANGER” over the two time periods under study; analysing changes in the use of models and assessing the impact of the sociopolitical context on these changes.

**Presentation of the main material.** The study is based on the analysis of American and British media texts in the NOW (News on the Web) corpus [9]. The choice of the NOW corpus is motivated by its large volume of linguistic data, which is regularly updated, allowing for the analysis of current linguistic trends using the most recent material. This makes it a unique tool for researching contemporary English-language media discourse.

Since this study is particularly focused on comparing the changes in the ways of verbalizing the concept “ANGER” related to the outbreak of the full-scale war in Ukraine, and since the verbalizers of the concept turned out to be almost identical for both countries, the linguistic information obtained from the corpus for the USA and Great Britain was combined and analyzed as a whole.

As the corpus contains exclusively media texts, we have selected texts according to two time periods: two years before (2020–2021) and after (2022–2023) the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

Accordingly, the Collocates and List functions were used to identify potential metaphorical models and the following types of CQL queries were formulated. The first type of queries is intended to search for attributes of the concept, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th are for predicative models, and the 5th and 6th are for nominative ones:

1. [tag="adj.\*"][lemma="anger"]
2. [tag="verb.\*"][lemma="anger"]
3. [lemma="anger"][tag="verb.\*"]
4. [tag="verb.\*"][tag="prep.\*"][lemma="anger"]
5. [tag="noun.\*"][tag="prep.\*"] [lemma="anger"]
6. [lemma="anger"][[word="like|as"]]

As a result of applying these CQL queries, 37,514 and 7,599 potential metaphors were extracted from the NOW corpus for the USA and Great Britain, respectively, for 2020–2021, and 25,226 and 14,325 for the USA and Great Britain, respectively, for 2022–2023. Each of these potential metaphors was manually analyzed for further detection of metaphorical models of the concept of ANGER.

After the analysis of the contexts obtained from the corpus, 9 metaphorical models of the concept “ANGER” were identified, which together include 8 submodels, and the ways in which these models are verbalized in the English-language media discourse were studied for the two time periods under study:

#### ANGER IS AN OBJECT

2020–2021: **to harbor anger** (*...he's harboring lingering anger toward her...*[NOW, Vulture]), **to bounce off the anger** (*...a fresh-faced David Cameron..., bouncing off the public anger...*[NOW, Politico]);

2022–2023: **anger is a vehicle** (*Riddle's anger is the perfect vehicle for a DQ finish...* [NOW, New York Post]), **to hide anger** (*Yevhen Mezhevyi struggled to hide his anger on Sunday when he saw footage of Vladimir Putin...* [NOW, The Guardian]).

#### 1. ANGER IS A LIVING BEING

- 2020–2021: **to feed anger** (*Bild, a center-right tabloid that has fed popular anger...*[NOW, New York Times]), **anger is dumb** (*The difference is, your anger is dumb, and ours is not.* [NOW, The Salt Lake Tribune]), **anger has hands** (*Destructive anger tries to take vengeance into its own hands.* [NOW, Fox News]);

- 2022–2023: **impotent anger** (*The Russian foreign minister described the West's actions... as an "impotent anger"...*[NOW, BBC]), **blind anger** (*...the blind anger that comes with heartbreak.* [NOW, Associated Press]), **healthy anger** (*She... developed a healthy anger for the social norms...* [NOW, The Guardian]). Within the ANGER IS A LIVING BEING model, we also identified such a submodel as:

#### 2. ANGER IS A LIVING BEING

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➤ **ANGER IS, A DANGEROUS ANIMAL**

- 2020–2021: **a bait for anger** (*...it would be difficult to create a more perfect bait for right-wing anger than...*[NOW, Slate]), **to harness the anger** (*...governors are hoping to harness the anger over Floyd's death...* [NOW, Atlanta Journal-Constitution]), **the sting of anger** (*The sting of anger races down my windpipe, rooting through my lungs.* [NOW, Entertainment Weekly]);

- 2022–2023: **anger is a loyal puppy** (*... anger as a loyal puppy that wants to protect our yard and barks at unwanted visitors.* [NOW, The Washington Post]), **anger is a puppy in a cage** (*Suppressing our anger is like putting the puppy in a cage...*[NOW, The Washington Post]), **howls of anger** (*Trump's high-decibel howls of anger and grievance...* [NOW, The Guardian]).

**3. ANGER IS A PLANT**

- 2020–2021: **anger blossoms** (*her anger would take years to blossom.* [NOW, New York Times]), **a seed of anger** (*You'll find a seed of anger in his vocal performance...* [NOW, Taste of Country]), **to reap anger** (*All parties would reap the whirlwind of public anger...* [NOW, PoliticsHome]);

- 2022–2023: **deep-rooted anger** (*have without doubt caused deep-rooted anger and upset.* [NOW, The Bolton News]), **fertilize the seed of anger** (*...they can grow and fertilize the seed of anger.* [NOW, Yahoo Sports]), **to sow the seeds of anger** (*The official added that Moscow has "sowed the seeds of anger", and they'll reap the whirlwind.* [NOW, The Washington Post]).

**4. ANGER IS WAR, STRUGGLE**

- 2020–2021: **the frontline of anger** (*police officers... are on the frontline of public anger.* [NOW, CNN]), **a barrage of anger** (*And a never-ending barrage of anger and misinformation on social media...*[NOW, The Washington Post]), **a fusillade of anger** (*...tested positive for Covid-19 has unleashed a fusillade of anger on Capitol Hill...* [NOW, Politico]);

- 2022–2023: **to mobilise anger** (*...able to mobilise popular anger and protest like little else.* [NOW, The Economist]), **the brunt of anger**

(*...political incumbents will bear the brunt of public anger.* [NOW, PRWeb]), **a victim of anger** (*Our leaders aren't just victims of anger...*[NOW, San Francisco Chronicle]). The following submodels were identified within the model ANGER IS WAR, STRUGGLE:

➤ **ANGER IS AN OPPONENT (IN A STRUGGLE)**

- 2020–2021: **a target of anger** (*France has been the target of widespread anger...* [NOW, International Business Times]), **a bull's-eye of anger** (*She is a target, a bull's-eye of anger for women...* [NOW, New York Magazine]);

- 2022–2023: **to grapple with anger** (*...and with all six candidates grappling with some families' lingering anger...* [NOW, The Washington Post]), **to battle against anger** (*Tory candidate Andrew Cooper... will have to battle against local anger over the row.* [NOW, The Scotsman]), **to wrestle with anger** (*Erdogan's government wrestles with mounting public anger.* [NOW, The Washington Post]).

➤ **ANGER IS A WEAPON**

- 2020–2021: **anger is the flaming sword** (*The righteous energy of your anger is the flaming sword you hold above your mother's memory.*[NOW, NME]), **anger is a broadsword** (*...talking her way through battle-blasted beats and wielding her anger like a broadsword.* [NOW, Stereogum]), **anger is a blade** (*Other times, Oladokun can wield her anger like a finely-edged blade.* [NOW, Rolling Stone]);

- 2022–2023: **anger is a timebomb** (*...the man... was a ticking timebomb of anger...*[NOW, CBS News]), **a buzzsaw of anger** (*after the Dobbs decision came down ran into the buzzsaw of anger...* [NOW, Politico]), **anger is an armor** (*In children, anger is the armor of anxiety.* [NOW, NOLA]).

➤ **ANGER IS AN EXPLOSION**

- 2020–2021: **a powder keg of anger** (*...the perceived ease of players' asks, has led to a powder keg of anger.* [NOW, Polygon]), **ground zero of anger** (*...local school board meetings have become ground zero for parental anger...* [NOW, Yahoo News]);

- 2022–2023: **a blast of anger** (*...emerging again to launch another blast of anger into the referee's face.* [NOW, The Times]), **to explode into anger** (*...indifference toward President Vladimir Putin's illegal invasion of Ukraine has exploded into anger...* [NOW, Chicago Tribune]).

**5. ANGER IS A PHYSICAL PHENOMENON**

Within the model ANGER IS A PHYSICAL PHENOMENON, the following submodels were identified:

### ➤ ANGER IS LIGHT, ELECTRICITY, ENERGY

• 2020–2021: **to light a fuse of anger** (*As much as the videos of George Floyd's death lit a fuse of anger and protest...* [NOW, PennLive]), **a flash of anger** (*...so I guess that quick flash of anger from Geralt at the end of the episode...* [NOW, Vulture]), **a zap of anger** (*He didn't... show the zap of anger many have resorted to...* [NOW, CNN]);

• 2022–2023: **a glimmer of anger** (*It was a rare glimmer of righteous anger...* [NOW, Nature]), **to glint with anger** (*Taylor's eyes still glint with anger...* [NOW, NME]), **to flash anger** (*But when it came to Ukraine, Putin flashed anger.* [NOW, The Minnesota Star Tribune]).

### ➤ ANGER IS SOUND, MUSIC

• 2020–2021: **a symphony of anger** (*... about some incidental dissonant chords amid a complicated symphony of righteous anger...* [NOW, The Hollywood Reporter]), **anger reaches a crescendo** (*The simmering anger reached a crescendo...* [NOW, Vanity Fair]);

• 2022–2023: **to echo the anger** (*Echoing that anger, Russia's parliament speaker said Western leaders have blood on their hands...* [NOW, New York Post]), **a chorus of anger** (*...but he left to a chorus of anger over frustrations as the second half of his career in Madrid played out.* [NOW, The Athletic]).

### 6. ANGER IS A NATURAL PHENOMENON

• 2020–2021: **a tide of anger** (*Williamson has faced a growing tide of anger after almost 40% of results ...* [NOW, The Week]), **a Vesuvius of anger** (*But he could also be a Vesuvius of anger...* [NOW, The Atlantic]), **ripples of anger** (*...her words instantly provoked ripples of anger and concern among immigrant rights groups...* [NOW, Yahoo News]), **a vortex of anger** (*The coronavirus epidemic sits in the very center of the vortex of anger...* [NOW, Los Angeles Times]), **a tornado of anger** (*The title track from her latest album channels rap, metal, and industrial into a tornado of pent-up anger...* [NOW, Pitchfork]);

• 2022–2023: **a fog of anger** (*The coming months were a fog of anger and disbelief.* [NOW, Yahoo News]), **a red mist of anger** (*...which brought out a "red mist" of anger in his older sibling's face.* [NOW, New York Post]), **a geyser of anger** (*Amid the geyser of anger in the wake of the Arizona call...* [NOW, Politico]), **a wave of anger** (*Next, surf the wave of anger and the urge to act out until you reach the metaphorical shore.* [NOW, CNN]), **a volcanic anger** (*Nick Chubb and Kareem Hunt were running the ball with a volcanic anger.* [NOW, Cleveland.com]), **a mealstorm of anger** (*...*

*and in the midst of a maelstrom of anger at Russia for its interference in the 2016 U.S. Presidential election.* [NOW, The New Yorker]).

### 7. ANGER IS FIRE, A BLAZE

• 2020–2021: **to kindle anger** (*...potentially kindling a fresh round of public anger...* [NOW, MSN]), **smoldering anger** (*Kalua has stoked smoldering public anger over her disappearance...* [NOW, Star Adviser]), **flames of anger** (*...that on Wednesday morning he stoked the flames of anger by claiming on Twitter...* [NOW, The Spectator]);

• 2022–2023: **a firestorm of anger** (*This change led to a firestorm of understandable anger...* [NOW, Ars Technica]), **fuming anger** (*I open that door to their fuming anger that they need to get out or their adoration...* [NOW, Yahoo News]), **to fan anger** (*A push to impeach Biden, led by Trump's allies, has also fanned partisan anger...* [NOW, Daily Record]).

### 8. ANGER IS A SUBSTANCE

• 2020–2021: **an outpouring of anger** (*...the killing, which sparked an outpouring of anger over violence against women...* [NOW, The Guardian]), **anger spills** (*This anger spilled into the election in the form of increased Latino civic engagement.* [NOW, LSE Blogs]), **to absorb anger** (*...absorbing much of the righteous anger...* [NOW, The Mercury News]);

• 2022–2023: **to spew anger** (*...comedians "don't want to spew anger and hate and bitterness".* [NOW, Fox News]), **a cocktail of anger** (*Yarmuth's remarks on Friday captured the cocktail of anger...* [NOW, NBS News]), **to dilute anger** (*...changing the perception of the pandemic in order to dilute public anger at Downing Street parties...* [NOW, The National]). Within the model ANGER IS A SUBSTANCE, the following submodels were identified:

#### ➤ ANGER IS A SUBSTANCE IN A CONTAINER

• 2020–2021: **to be filled with anger** (*...but her lungs were filled with anger as her voice billowed through the store.* [NOW, TMZ]), **a reservoir of anger** (*...betraying both a reservoir of anger and pain just barely beneath Kim's practiced poker-face surface...* [NOW, The Ringer]), **to dive into anger** (*...season 2's deep dive into anger...* [NOW, Entertainment Weekly]);

• 2022–2023: **a fishbowl of anger** (*...the larger fishbowl of anger and hostility this whole country is swimming in...* [NOW, MLive]), **a cauldron of anger** (*Their every waking moment must be a seething cauldron of anger and misery.* [NOW, Arkansas Democrat Gazette]), **a rabbit hole of anger** (*...it can suck you down a rabbit hole of anger and anxiety...* [NOW, Entertainment Weekly]), **a well of anger** (*...this revolt rises from a broader well of anger*

among a younger generation of Iranians... [NOW, The Atlantic]), a **pool of anger** (*The story suggests that there's probably a deep pool of repressed anger...* [NOW, Games Radar]).

➤ **ANGER IS A BOILING LIQUID**

• 2020–2021: **simmering anger** (*Overshadowing these economic woes is simmering public anger...* [NOW, The Mercury News]), **anger brew** (...you'll do nothing more than add guilt to **the toxic anger brew**. [NOW, GolfDigest]), **to stew in anger** (*He then sits and stews in anger at the supposed humiliation for a few days...* [NOW, Salon]);

• 2022–2023: **a boiling point of anger** (*With popular anger reaching a boiling point in Kashmir...* [NOW, Arkansas Democrat Gazette]), **seething anger** (*The last year allowed the world to glimpse the seething anger.* [NOW, The Hill]), **hot glue of anger** (...**the hot glue of anger**, shame and guilt sticks for life. [NOW, The Guardian]).

**9. ANGER IS A DISEASE**

• 2020–2021: **a symptom of anger** (*So that's a symptom of the growing anger and alarm over his handling of this.* [NOW, NPR]), **chronic anger** (...officer has suffered from anxiety and depression and lives with a sense of **chronic anger**... [NOW, Star Tribune]), **anger reaches a fever pitch** (*He watched on social media as public anger exploded, reaching a fever pitch...* [NOW, Standard-Speaker]);

• 2022–2023: **a fit of anger** (*Mr. Augustine, in what appears to have been a fit of uncontrolled anger...* [NOW, Bendigo Adviser]), **anger paralyzes** (...**either allow anger to paralyze us and the violence continues, or we overcome...**[NOW, The Ringer]), **a remedy for anger** (*The greatest remedy for anger is delay, beg anger to grant you this at first...* [NOW, The Moltey Fool]).

If we compare the frequency of usage of different metaphorical models in different time periods, the conducted research demonstrates that in the media texts of the USA and Great Britain for 2020–2021, ANGER was most frequently conceptualized as SUBSTANCE (22%), FIRE, A BLAZE (14%), and NATURAL PHENOMENON (12%).

At the same time, in contemporary English-language media texts for 2022–2023, the most frequent metaphorical model also turned out to be ANGER as SUBSTANCE, but its share among other models increased compared to the previous period and reached 26%. Additionally, such models as ANGER IS FIRE, A BLAZE (18%), ANGER IS WAR, STRUGGLE (11%), and ANGER IS NATURAL PHENOMENON (11%) are now prevailing.

Analyzing the transformations in the conceptual content during the two periods under study,

it becomes evident that the onset of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022 acted as a catalyst for dramatic changes in the focus of the media. The linguistic means used to verbalize the emotion of anger have undergone a significant metamorphosis, reflecting the new realities of society.

The outbreak of the war has led to a shift in public sentiment, which is reflected in the ways anger is verbalized. The war triggered a significant rise in public anger, which is no longer hidden or controlled, but rather expressed openly and aggressively. The substantial increase in the number of metaphors related to war, struggle and weapons indicates that anger has become a tool of resistance and mobilization among the population.

In the context of war, where emotions are heightened and anger often has to be expressed quickly and aggressively, metaphors such as “ANGER IS AN EXPLOSION” or “ANGER IS A VOLCANO” naturally become more relevant. The above differences in the verbalization of the concept of ANGER between the periods of 2020–2021 and 2022–2023 serve as clear indicators of the media adaptation to the conditions of war, where new metaphors resonate better with the emotional state of society and aid in shaping the necessary narratives.

**Conclusions and prospects for further research.** The use of List and Collocates tools in combination with various types of CQL queries based on the corpus of contemporary English media texts enabled a detailed study and analysis of the usage and verbalization of the concept “ANGER” in different contexts and time periods. In the course of the research, the verbalizers of the concept “ANGER” were identified and different kinds of metaphorical phrases (adjective + concept, verb + concept, noun + concept) were highlighted in order to analyze how the ways of expressing this emotion in the English-language media discourse have changed since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

Thus, the results of the study have shown that the verbalization of the concept “ANGER” in the media texts of the United States and Great Britain has undergone significant changes since the outbreak of the full-scale war in Ukraine due to the influence of the new political and sociocultural context, the evolution of speech strategies, changes in audience perception, and the international dimension of the conflict. The prospect for further research is the possibility of analyzing the organization of the concept “ANGER” in other types of discourse, as well as researching the organization of other concepts denoting emotions in English-language media discourse.

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