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### Summary

The article focuses on the semantics of emotive adverbs in modern German artistic speech. The concepts of artistic speech and emotive adverbs are highlighted. Nearly forty lexical and semantic subgroups of emotive adverbs, which realized in four trends of modality: negative, positive, negative and positive, neutral are revealed. The structural and semantic potential of emotive adverbs in modern German artistic speech is determined. It is proved that the semantics of emotive adverbs correlates with communicative needs and interests of the speaker.

## THE REFLECTION OF FAMILY BACKGROUND IN M.THATCHER'S POLITICAL CAREER

**Sabolíková K.**

*P.J.Šafárik University, Košice (Slovakia)*

Margaret Thatcher was one of the dominant political figures of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Britain. By historians, most Conservatives but even by her critics she is regarded as one of the three most significant British political leaders alongside David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill.

She was a politician who produced dramatic changes in many aspects of public life, both in Britain and abroad. Although it is early to be sure, it is no exaggeration to say that Margaret Thatcher changed the face of Great Britain and left a lasting legacy in politics, economy as well as in social sphere. In her own words: “We offered a complete change in direction. I think we have altered the balance between the person and the state in a favourable way.” Prime Ministers or political leaders have their career interpreted by

historians or analysts. Judgements are usually made easier the less controversial the leader. Mrs. Thatcher belongs to those controversial leaders that have divided historians, since several various perspectives have been introduced on her period as party leader and mainly Prime Minister.

She won three successive general elections, while the last two with landslide majorities. She was the longest serving Prime Minister of the century, serving 11 and a half years as the head of the Government and 15 years as the head of the Conservative Party. She held the office for a longer continuous period than anyone for more than a century and a half – in fact, since Lord Liverpool's fifteen-year tenure was prematurely halted by a stroke.

Past with its historical context is by historians explained as a source for present. Margaret Thatcher is a good example since she herself turned many times to her past, her family background to find reasons both for her opinions and decisions within the political career. Berlinski, one of those dealing with Margaret Thatcher and Thatcherism, stresses that “We must take a biographical detour. Don't skim this part! You must understand where she came from to understand what she accomplished” [Berlinski, 2008:]

Let me try to summarize the moments when Margaret Thatcher repeatedly returned to her childhood and the influences which shaped her personality and inspired her political career. Primarily, it was her father, Alfred Roberts, who was mentioned most frequently. *“I just owe almost everything to my father and it's passionately interesting for me that the things that I learned in a small town, in a very modest home, are just the things that I believe have won the election”* [Blundell, 2008: 193]. Alfred Roberts represented such virtues as self-sufficiency, strenuousness and honesty. Margaret Thatcher explained what were those values and faith: *“His simple conviction that some things are right, and some are wrong. His belief that life is ultimately about character, that character comes from what you make of yourself. You must work hard to earn money to support yourself, but hard work was even more important in the formation of character. You must learn to stand on your own feet. There was great emphasis on learning to stand on your own feet. There are many things which ought never to be done for money - marriage, for instance. Money was only a means to an end. Ends never justified means”* [Harris. 1988: 42].

Moreover, Alfred Roberts believed in a strong individuality and he had a strong belief in a free market; the values Margaret Roberts accepted and followed all her life long. “I had grown up in a household that was neither poor nor rich. We had to economize each day in order to enjoy the occasional luxury. My father's background as a grocer is sometimes cited as the basis for my economic philosophy. So it was – and is... . Before I read a line from the great liberal economists, I knew from my father's accounts that the free market was like a vast sensitive nervous system, responding to events and signals all over the world to meet the ever – changing needs of people in different countries, from different classes, of different religions, with a kind of benign indifference to their status” [Thatcher, 1993 :14].

Generally, early life of Margaret Roberts was dominated by constant work at home or in the shop and religious activity. Her daughter Carol remembers: “She never experienced nothingness” [Moore, 2013: 6]. Sunday was a day of the religious activity.

There was Sunday school at 10 o'clock, morning service at 11 o'clock, afternoon Sunday school after lunch and another church service in the early evening. Alfred Roberts, as a lay preacher and "as a devout Methodist, he made no distinction between commercial, political and religious values. His Methodism was a religion of personal salvation. His preaching was fundamentalist, Bible - based, concerned with the individual's responsibility to God for his own behaviour" [Campbell, 2012: 4]. Thus, the cornerstone of Alfred Robert's philosophy was individual responsibility. "A man's duty was to keep his own soul clean, mind his own business, and care for his own family" [Campbell, 2012: 4].

To conclude, the most important lesson Alfred Roberts taught his daughter as she always insisted was to follow her own convictions. "Never do things just because other people do them," he told her when she wanted to go dancing. "Make up your own mind what you are going to do and persuade people to go your way. Never go with the crowd" [Campbell, 2012: 6], she paraphrased his advice in 1982. To sum up, one may recognize that Margaret took three things from her father, "a habit of hard work, tireless community activity and powerful moral sense" [Ibid., p. 7].

### **Literature**

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### **Summary**

The paper presents a few examples of the reflection of family background in Margaret Thatcher's political career. It is widely known that past is a source of knowledge for present. Margaret Thatcher's political life and career had its source in her family background. She repeatedly pointed out to the moments in her early years which later shaped her character and inspired her political decisions.