



geostrategic reasons, the United States and the Soviet Union would always be adversaries; and the United States would not try to eliminate the communist regime by force because of the unacceptable costs of war in the nuclear age.

Containment was an alternative strategy to block political expansion, undermine the economy and prevent military aggression until the regime collapsed from its own defects in 1991.

Because of containment's success with the Soviet Union, the United States adapted it for a host of other challenges, including China, North Korea, Cuba, Libya, Iraq, Nicaragua, Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan. It has become the default policy whenever normal diplomatic relations are impossible. It is useful because it is highly flexible.

Over the last decade one of the main goals of US Middle East policy was to contain Iran. The Islamic Republic is determined to become the world's tenth nuclear power. (According to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons «legitimate» nuclear powers are considered the United States, Russian Federation, Britain, France and China. But India, Pakistan, North Korea and Israel have stated they also possess nuclear weapons and are called «new» nuclear powers).

Tehran ignored international obligations and resisted diplomatic negotiations aimed at halting its uranium enrichment program. Iran did not fulfill its obligations according to UN Security Council resolutions obliging halt enrichment, and refused to give the International Atomic Energy Agency comprehensive explanation of the nature of its nuclear activities.

In addition, Tehran supports extremist groups such as Hamas and «Hezbollah» and Islamist militants who oppose American forces in Iraq. United States feel that the balance of power in the region is changing in favor of Iran and its Islamist allies.

To ensure regional security U.S. tried to contain Tehran's growing influence. Containment as the US national strategy during the Cold War, was increasingly treated as the best option to deal with hostile states like Iran, where neither war nor peace were not attractive or viable alternative.

With Iran, Washington's use of containment has been erratic, ranging from passive isolation to highly confrontational. The core elements of U.S. containment of Iran, according to K. M. Pollack, have remained largely unchanged, although the intensity has varied markedly. These include: Diplomatic efforts to isolate Tehran and enlist as many countries as possible to help the United States in containing Iran. Sanctions to prevent Iran from becoming economically or militarily powerful. These have especially focused on preventing or dissuading Iran from acquiring ballistic missiles or weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons. Covert action to support various groups inside Iran that have opposed the regime politically or militarily. «Red Lines,» spelled out either explicitly or implicitly, that would trigger the use of U.S. force if Tehran crossed them. Military deployment, such as basing U.S. forces along the Persian Gulf to defend American allies, deter an Iranian attack, and enforce the red lines.

In November 2011, the Obama administration sought to sharpen Iran's choice further by targeting its key oil sector, whose exports provide approximately 80 percent of Iranian government revenues, and threatening to bar foreign financial institutions that facilitated oil transactions with Iran from the U.S. banking system. This move, along with concerted diplomatic pressure from the United States on states purchasing Iranian oil, prompted China, Japan, India, South Korea, Turkey, and South Africa to curtail those imports.

In July 2012, the European Union, which accounted for about one-fifth of Iranian oil exports, took the major step of banning the import, purchase, and transport of Iranian crude oil.

Strikingly, the extraterritorial reach of U.S. sanctions (i.e., so-called secondary sanctions targeting foreign firms engaged in commerce with Iran) did not create an uproar with the European Union, as had happened in the 1990s over the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act, but instead was quietly accepted by U.S. allies.

Sanctions against Iran were first clearly aimed at weakening Iran's energy sector by refusing import oil, and then deprivation of access to the international financial system. In addition, they cover visa restrictions for individuals associated with human rights violations, as well as a ban on trade and investment in Iran. Targeted sanctions by the US, the UN and the EU has led to a reduction of 50% of oil revenues in the Iranian budget, rising unemployment and devaluation of the national currency more than by half. Efficiency of containment. As a result, Iran has held democratic presidential election and signed an interim agreement on November 24, 2013. The June 2013 electoral victory of Hassan Rouhani, who had emerged as the centrist candidate in Iran's presidential campaign, created political space in both Tehera and Washington for the revival of the stalled nuclear negotiation under P5+1.

In November 2013, Iran and the world's six major powers – Britain, China, France, Germany, Russia, and the United States – reached an interim agreement on Iran's nuclear program which was the result of almost 10 years of discussions and negotiations and is called the «Joint Plan of Action».

The government of the Islamic Republic agreed to limit its nuclear program and the international community recognizes the right of Iran to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and after the expiration consider suspension of international community sanctions.

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EXPRESSION OF EMOTIONS BY MEANS OF INTERJECTIONS

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From the point of view of semantics interjections can be classified based on the expression of specific emotions (anger, joy, sadness, admiration ...) or on the basis of belonging to the emotional zone (positive or negative



emotions). Complexity and contradiction of interjections classification by the semantic features of “expression of emotions” is explained by the ambiguity of the classification of the emotions themselves, subjective (complexity of interpretation) and ambiguity of many emotional states.

Taking into consideration the positive features of previous classifications, we offer our own classification based on the semantic principle, taking as a basis the interconnection of semasiological, onomasiological and pragmatic aspects. At the same time, this classification is grammatical because it is based on grammatical isolation. As a rule, French grammarians divide interjections into three groups: emotional, impulsive and onomatopoeia. In this research we study the first two groups of interjections (words-phrases), i.e. those expressing manifestation of emotional-volitional sphere of speakers, taking into consideration their subjective nature.

Subjectivity as a distinguishing feature of semantics of interjections, consists in their social realization as linguistic signs used to express the emotional and volitional, subjective, but objectively existing feelings and desire; those that specifically reflect objectively existing world of human relations. The reality that causes emotions and feelings is real: emotions and desires exist objectively. Only the nature of individual-personal expression of feelings and desires inseparable from the subject in the speech is subjective. This nature makes up a specific feature of interjections called subjectivity.

Objective words-phrases express manifestations of volitional sphere of human mental activity. Their total categorical volitional meaning is implemented in more specific ways: command, motivations, requirements, appeal, exclamation, encouragement... They are apprehended as an expression of the specific dominant sense of volition even out of context.

Objective words-phrases are directed at the addressee, and this is a specific feature of their semantics. They express the motives, and this is reflected in the syntactic structure of the whole utterance and its lexical and grammatical content.

Subjective words-phrases express feelings, resulting from situational attitude of the speakers to certain objects or phenomena (emotions) as well as feelings which reflect a persistent and generalized attitude of the speakers to the objects and phenomena (feelings). That is, the category of subjective words-phrases denotes inner life of the speaker regardless of the listener. In fact, the subjective words-phrases fully reflect the emotional breakthrough of subjective, personal, interested insight into the semantics of utterance, in which communicative and functional significance of words-phrases and their relevance in the language is manifested.

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THE HUMAN DIMENSIONAL CONSTANTS IN THE MODERN HUMANITARIAN SCIENTIFIC WORLD VIEW

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With the introduction of the concept of „anthropological constant” the modern anthropocentric paradigm is turning into the paradigm of self transformation of the human. A self transformation which is interpreted not via its substantiality but through motivational approach and through human activity, as a combination of all physical, mental, intellectual movements and impulses.

Regarding the human dimension of scientific knowledge it is possible to talk about three anthropological constants – subject-object coherence, sociocultural conditionality and the axiological relevance. The subject-object coherence means that these fundamental epistemological categories are inseparable from each other, despite variable nature of their interaction, generating an infinite number of interpretations and concepts, including extremes such as the idea of the „death of the subject”, natural supplement which was acquiring the image of „the stolen object”.

Within the classical type of rationality, in which the indicated constant was decisive, the subject being opposed to the subject was trying to perceive the object as it was by itself. In this respect, rational knowledge was considered a more or less „accurate” reflection of objective reality. No dependence on the subjective aspects of cognitive interaction was taken into consideration. Actually, the presupposed subject was not a particular person, a representative of a particular historical era or of particular culture of some time, possessing some intellectual, voluntary or sensual potencies – it was a transcendental (abstract) subject. Thus, the mechanistic (classical) natural science was clearly consistent with the classical form of subject-object coherence.

The socio-cultural conditionality as one of the constants of human dimension of science has always existed, but it took its first place only in the process of substitution of the classical paradigm by the non-classical one.

The classical understanding of the subject has been criticized by the „philosophy of life”, by hermeneutics and other anthropologically oriented directions of modern Western philosophy. The existentialist „philosophy of the subject” with its defense of the peremptory value of each individual, could also be defined as one of the reactions to Hegelian epistemology, which sacrificed the subject of cognition to the system, focused on absolute knowledge. The non-classical type of rationality is characterized first and foremost by its special attention to the subjective aspects of scientific knowledge. This position inevitably leads to reflection of social and cultural conditioning of the cognitive potential of a living, historically concrete (not abstract, transcendental) subject.

The axiological relevance is the third important constant of human dimension of the scientific knowledge that has become dominant on the stage of post-non-classical paradigm shift. In previous stages of the paradigm shift the emphasis in understanding of human dimensions of the nature of subject-object interaction was moved from one binary