

В данных аспектах концепт «childhood» актуально существует для всего британского сообщества. Подтверждение этому можно обнаружить в художественной литературе, а также в текстах СМИ. Например, к активным признакам исследуемого концепта следует отнести элемент parenthood – отцовство/материнство. В качестве примера реализации значения концепта можно привести высказывание из романа Шарлотты Бронте «Джен Эйр»: *Bertha, like a dutiful child, copied her parent in both points* [4, с. 332].

Помимо актуальных, у любого концепта имеются также дополнительные, пассивные признаки. К таким признакам концепта «childhood» мы отнесли компоненты *minority, non-age, development, diseases, mortality, teens, puberty, life, lifetime*. Рассмотрим подробнее компоненты «minority» и «non-age».

Эти компоненты следует отнести к пассивным признакам концепта «childhood». В официальных документах понятие childhood не распространено, лексемы *minority* и *non-age* используются с тем же значением. Это связывает концепт «childhood» с концептами «minority» и «non-age». Анализ юридических документов и газетных статей указал на то, что в значении несовершеннолетие, малолетство чаще употребляется существительное *ponage*. В качестве обозначения субъекта (т.е. несовершеннолетний) используется производное слово от *minority* – *minor*.

Подводя итоги, мы можем заключить, что концепт детство – *childhood* является многосторонним смысловым образованием и занимает важное место в британской лингвокультуре.

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THE US POLICY TOWARDS FRAGILE STATES

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The concept of international development assistance (IDA) is focused on aiding fragile states characterized by extremely low living standard, education and medical care unavailable for the major part of the population, etc. The group of fragile states include from 30 to 50 counties from different parts of the world e.g. Tajikistan, Iraq, Liberia, Somalia, Timor-Leste, etc. [1].

In 2000 the United Nations General Assembly formulated and issued Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) aimed at improving social and economic conditions in the least developed countries which should be achieved by 2015 [2]. Yet none of the fragile states listed in [1] has reached the MDG.

Fragile states constitute a menace to international security as the seats of terrorism, epidemics, mass emigration, etc. International organizations involved in resolving the above problems include the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank (WB), which take a wide range of measures aimed at improving political and social conditions in fragile states [3, p. 49-50]. These activities are funded by the states [4].

The US as one of the most powerful actors on the world arena, takes a pro-active position in such a broad field as IDA. The paper defines the US role in IDA to fragile states and explores the scope of aims pursued by the US while rendering assistance.

Structurally, in the sphere of IDA, the US is classified as an established donor – a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Development Assistance Committee (DAC). It follows that 1) the US consistently increases the amount of aid (as a donor country the US renders aid for many international governmental and non-governmental organizations); 2) in the structure of assistance lending mechanism multilateral aid is being replaced by bilateral aid (the US, like many other countries, has its national agency – United States Agency for International Development (USAID) founded in 1961) [5, p. 108-112].

There are several implications for the US pro-active role in IDA.

First, as the world's largest power, the US has a strong influence on the world's agenda including the sphere of IDA to fragile states.

Next, as one of the founding states of the World Bank, the US possesses the right of veto over the matters relating to institutional changes in the WB [6]. By means of its position in the WB, the US has the leverage to alter the entire principles of IDA.

Finally, as one of the major donors of many international organizations in the field of IDA; it can influence the policy of these organizations and determine principal directions of aid rendered to fragile states.

The reasons for the US engagement with fragile states are manifold.

First, fragile states constitute a potential menace to world peace and security, as well as to American security.

Second, the US employs IDA as a mechanism of image construction. By rendering assistance to fragile states the US promotes its culture and lifestyle in those societies. Being a donor of international organizations, the US also creates an image of a responsible and generous country worldwide.

Finally, the US uses development assistance to promote their geopolitical interests in other regions. Despite the majority of the development projects in Afghanistan initiated and performed by the US after 2001, Afghanistan has not reached any significant progress in the field of post-conflict reconstruction and

state-building during the past 12 years, which may support the point that the US pursued their own policy at the expense of solving Afghanistan's problems.

However, this pattern does not hold true for other countries and regions. Some fragile states become an arena for political and economic struggle between world powers. A striking example of the conflict of interests between the US and China over oil industry is Chad [7].

To sum it up, the US does not only help the least developed countries overcome their economic and social difficulties, but it also pursues its own economic and political goals, although such approach can be beneficial for the both sides.

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THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN AMERICA: FROM RACIAL DISCRIMINATION TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

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The civil rights in most countries are defined as “the personal rights of the individual citizens upheld by law”. In the United States the civil rights movement took on the form of civil disobedience against racial discrimination and injustice towards ethnic minorities and the underprivileged which had a lasting effect on the civil society in the country.

The purpose of this paper is to show the main achievements of the civil rights movement and to emphasize the causes of its success in the USA, particularly, in 1950-60s.

The civil rights movement began in the 1950s when, degrading, despite the abolition of slavery, black people still lived under the system of racial segregation known as "Jim Crow". Many southern states denied them the right to