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SPECIFICITY OF FUNCTIONING OF LINGUISTIC MARKERS OF SENSE AND ABSURDITY CATEGORIES IN POLITICAL INTERNET DISCOURSE IN THE CONTEXT OF LIMINALITY THEORY

The article argues that the connection with the philosophical paradigm is associated with the actualization of communicative processes, which include interpretation, understanding/comprehension, and language itself. The author emphasizes that these processes are representative of the problems of worldview, moral values, and others that are transcendental. That is why the concept of liminality is productive in dealing with them, as it allows us to integrate discourse into new spaces/environments and localize the parameterization features of transformational changes in textual data.

Emphasis is placed on the fact that such communication processes are inherent in the language poly system as structures that ensure its self-development and self-changing, i.e., they are components of the technology of liminality. The latter, in this context, should be considered a mechanism of adaptability, development of the language poly system, its search for self-identity, etc. In turn, the use of linguistic markers of the categories of sense and absurdity is a complex, multilayered, integrated, etc. process. It is emphasized that the latter is representative of the liminal nature of modern political communication (in particular; mediated by Internet discourse), which is primarily determined by a complex network of correlations. Thus, participants of political Internet discourse tend to actualize the categories of sense and absurdity, which are represented by logical connections, factual data, argumentation – for markers of sense; irony and sarcasm, memes, hyperbole – for markers of absurdity.

Instead, the participants of the above-mentioned political communication in this discourse actively use such markers to popularize their candidacy, discredit their opponents, and influence public opinion by forming an original political narrative. The need for this is produced by the relevant role of feedback from the audience, which plays a pivotal role in their existence: it is the latter's reaction that correlates with the generation, transformation of sense, and actualization of forms, practices, and approaches to working with data. The latter is of interest to modern linguistic research: sociolinguistics, applied linguistics, semiotics, semantics, etc.

Key words: *sense, absurdity, linguistic markers, category of sense, category of absurdity, theory of liminality.*

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СПЕЦИФІКА ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ МОВНИХ МАРКЕРІВ КАТЕГОРІЙ СМISЛУ Й АБСУРДУ В ПОЛІТИЧНОМУ ІНТЕРНЕТ-ДИСКУРСІ В КОНТЕКСТІ ТЕОРІЇ ЛІМІНАЛЬНОСТІ

У статті стверджується, що зв'язок з філософською парадигмою пов'язаний з актуалізацією комунікативних процесів, елементом яких виступає інтерпретація, розуміння/осягнення її, власне, мова. Автор підкреслює, що окреслені процеси репрезентативні щодо проблем світогляду, моральних цінностей та інших, які за своєю природою є трансцендентальними. Саме тому у роботі з ними продуктивною є концепція лімінальності, яка дозволяє інтегрувати дискурс у нові простори/середовища і локалізувати параметризаційні особливості трансформаційних змін текстових даних.

Акцентовано увагу на тому, що такі комунікативні процеси є покладеними у мовній полісистемі як структури, що забезпечують її саморозвиток й самозміну, тобто є складниками технології лімінальності. Останню, в цьому контексті, доцільно розглядати механізмом адаптивності, розвитку мовної полісистеми, пошуку нею самоідентичності тощо. Своєю чергою, побутування мовних маркерів категорій смислу й абсурду – складний, багатоваріаційний, інтегрований тощо процес. Наголошено на тому, що останній репрезентативний щодо лімінальної природи сучасної політичної комунікації (зокрема, опосередкованої інтернет-дискурсом), яка, пер-

шою чергою, детермінована складною мережею кореляцій. Так, учасники політичного інтернет-дискурсу схильні до актуалізації категорій смислу й абсурду, формами яких виступають: логічні зв'язки, фактичні дані, аргументація – для маркерів смислу й іронія та сарказм, меми, гіпербола – для маркерів абсурду.

Натомість учасники вищезазначеної політичної комунікації у цьому дискурсі активно використовують такі маркери задля популяризації своєї кандидатури, дискредитування опонентів та впливу на громадську думку через формування самобутнього політичного нарративу. Потреба якого продукувана релевантною роллю зворотного зв'язку з аудиторією, яка відіграє стрижневу роль у їх побутуванні: саме реакція останньої корелює з генерацією, трансформаціями смислу й актуалізацією форм, практик, підходів роботи з даними. Останнє становить інтерес для сучасних лінгвістичних досліджень: соціолінгвістики, прикладної лінгвістики, семіотики, семантики тощо.

Ключові слова: смисл, абсурд, мовні маркери, категорія смислу, категорія абсурду, теорія лімінальності.

A general statement of the problem and its connection with important scientific or practical tasks. The concept of liminality (from the Latin *līmen* – “threshold”, combined with the suffixes -al (meaning “belonging to”) and -ity (actualized to create abstract nouns representing a state or conditions) means a threshold or opening (gate, door, portal) that connects states, stages, environments (Liminality, 2024). Thus, the above concept mostly refers to a “boundary” or transitional state between certain stages of human or social development, it includes a transitional process (period) or its phase.

At the same time, liminality represents a spectrum of states of a subject/object marked by a certain procedure determined by the transformational changes of the latter: the periods between and during them (Liminality, 2024). First of all, researchers of the above concept focus on radical manifestations of such modifications, which result in the acquisition of new properties (texture, color, etc.), statuses (values, norms, principles), self-reflexive elements (self-characterization of the subject/object), etc. In turn, the parameterization features of actualizing the concept of liminality in scientific discourse represent a pronounced interdisciplinary nature. The latter allows us to study it in the context of the functioning of linguistic markers of the categories of sense and absurdity in political Internet discourse within the framework of anthropological, phenomenological, and structural-semiotic approaches.

Analysis of recent studies and publications that have initiated the solution to this problem and on which the author relies. The issue of the originality of work with linguistic markers and the role of the theory of liminality in it is quite complex. It has been noted above that the theory of liminality is integrated in nature, as is the originality of the functioning of linguistic markers of the categories of sense and absurdity in political Internet discourse. This originality of the problematic naturally produces the originality of historiography: the range of research, empirical breadth, focus on the digital humanities, etc.

The study of the originality of the actualization of the concept of liminality in the humanitarian paradigm is highlighted in the study of J. Eller (Eller, 2024),

which contains the history of the concept, its transformational changes, and its current existence. The author explores the correlation between life realities and the specifics of their representation within the analyzed concept. The scientist examines the accuracy of the description of such realities in the context of fluidity, hybridity, multiplicity, and constant movement and recombination. The researcher positions his work within the humanities, in particular, the concepts of ritual, performance, transformational changes in identity, as well as the ontology and epistemology that form its basis.

P. Garidou, L. Winkelmolten, H. Van Houtum (Garidou, Winkelmolten, van Houtum, 2024) continue to explore the above issues in the context of the concepts of borders and boundaries, as well as highlight its controversial nature and ability to cross the latter. The authors study the genesis, categorical, and conceptual apparatus of several interpretations and contextualizations of borders, boundaries, liminality, and transgression. In particular, the scholars present the correlation between the blurring of subjects, identities, and others in ontological, epistemological, and other spectrums. The researchers present a broad empirical base, focusing on the correlation between liminality and transgression, transboundariness, and border crossing practices, which they rethink and emancipate, refracted through some academic perspectives.

The analysis of discourses in the context of the existence of structural paradoxes and late modern existence built on ambivalences is the study of D. Sik (Sik, 2024). The author rethinks the pragmatic theory of justification in the context of the theoretical perspective of the modernization of borders, the boundaries that exist between “tests”, “criticism”, and “cities”. The scholar expresses his disappointment in the subjective experience, which is expressed by suffering, which loses the ability to justify criticism. The consequence of this, according to the researcher, is that various cynical modes of justification correlate with the ambivalence of modern existence.

The study of urban legends as a component of socio-cultural narratives representative of common

fears and anxieties represented in the Internet discourse and the role of liminality in their existence is highlighted in B. Wiggins (Wiggins, 2024). The author, using a diegetic and parallel semiotic analysis of videos created by Kane Parsons, has carried out a consistent deconstruction of narrative components in backrooms. The scholar argues that the construction of narrative in the aforementioned space requires the actualization of liminality, which borders on several other concepts (video games, nostalgia, postmodern thinking, and the aesthetics of the vaporwave in art/music) that allow us to distinguish backrooms in the context of the digital chronotype. The researcher notes that the results of the work are representative of the understanding of the originality of the functioning of liminal spaces in backrooms and highlight the correlation of the latter with the specifics of narrative structures.

J. Ginter-Agreda (Ginter-Agreda, 2024) continues to study the concept of liminal space about the cultural continuum of Internet discourse and digitalization transformations. The author analyzes the origin of the components of such a space and explores the specifics of theorizing the supernatural: in particular, he highlights how the graphic components of the latter are distributed, seeing this as an architectural analysis of space. The scholar studies the architectural features of the Internet discourse: both the space itself and the structural identity of the images that attest to it. The researcher identifies the dynamics of liminal space in the context of the existence of mainstream forms, as well as the specifics of its distribution in architectural practice. The latter allows him to formulate clear boundaries for the conceptualization of liminality, which, in turn, is productive for its positioning as a retrospective form of analysis and a promising research prism.

The analysis of youth policy in the context of linguistic citizenship is presented in L. van Niekerk et al. (van Niekerk et al., 2024), where the existence of creative and creative processes is studied. The authors provide an analysis of the historiography of the problem, noting that studies of linguistic activism and political socialization are key to the formation of youth political subjectivity. The scientists actualize the above-mentioned concept of linguistic citizenship, which is the core in the context of studying the dynamics of youth functioning in the politics of marginality and the language practices and ideological discourses used to create alternative political subjectivities.

The analysis of international relations through the prism of the concept of liminality is presented in the study of U. Baspehlivan, A. Wedderburn (Baspehlivan,

Wedderburn, 2024), which, using feminist theory, outlines the places of ontological, epistemological, and methodological intervention that arise from the counterpolitical perception of meaninglessness. Instead, a kind of anthology of political and anthropological views on the philosophical basis of scientific activity through the cumulation of historical sociology, political theory, and cultural anthropology is the study of A. Horvath (Horvath, 2024). In the latter, the author argues for the relevance of the magical function of science, which, according to him, grew out of magic and its branches (alchemy, hermetic philosophy, occultism, gnosticism, and neoplatonism). The scientist believes that the actualization of science to solve several problems (real or imagined) produces the formation of a liminal lens in which the will of the latter (science) is parasitic, based on pure relativity: outside and between specific places and communities. The researcher highlights the distinctive relationship between magic and science, focusing on social and anthropological theory, philosophy, and sociology of science, which are the cornerstone of his research. In contrast, the analysis of artistic interspaces in the context of creative and critical intersections is highlighted in the study of V. Angelaki (Angelaki, 2024), in which the author explores the identity of the existence of interspaces in contemporary British theater.

The study of H. Burnett, J. Abbou, G. Thiberge (Burnett, Abbou, Thiberge, 2024) is devoted to a promising area of modern linguistic research, namely, discourse worlds formed within the framework of variation sociolinguistics. In the analyzed study, the authors have developed social indicators that are more complex than demographic categories (age, gender, class, etc.), but representative of quantitative analysis. The essence of these indicators is that the discursive world of each respondent is operationalized by compiling a list of certain referents actualized in the interview. Such lists, according to scholars, are used to build similar spaces, the basis of localization in which are discursively relevant parameterization features in a particular corpus.

The specifics of the communicatively oriented use of the language poly system are studied in the study of D. Kádár (Kádár, 2024), in which the author argues that ritual is manifested in several ontological forms: politeness, swearing, humor, etc. The scholar explores the peculiarities of the use of ritual language, offering his algorithm of analysis. The latter is inherent in its adaptability to language, reproducible structure, etc., which allows it to be used productively in the process of studying certain rituals in different types of data and languages.

The representation of the peculiarities of working with data corpora in modern linguistic research is the subject of the study of H. Kotze (Kotze, 2024), where the author analyzes the conceptual representation of “translator” and “translation” in Internet discourse (social media). The scholar argues that the theoretical basis for the above work is twofold: existing theories of conceptualization of the above determinants and the study of social media in the context of computational, discursive, and performative space. Within the latter, participants form certain configurations of their identity concerning a broader social and ideological discourse. The researcher focuses on how the concepts he analyzes are actualized in these processes and pays special attention to the practical part of the work – the analysis of 2,639 tweets. It is noteworthy that the author focuses on the discourses of traditional news media that produce tweets, as well as the specifics of the latter’s construction of translation and translators.

Highlighting the previously unresolved parts of the general problem to which this article is devoted. Thus, the analysis of the historiography on the studied problem has shown the original nature of the functioning of linguistic markers of the categories of sense and absurdity in Internet discourse (in particular, political Internet discourse) in the context of the theory of liminality, as well as several gaps in the existing works. First of all, the integrated nature of the problematics produces incompleteness of the works written within the framework of a single-subject area. In turn, this leads to the absence of a comprehensive study of the actualization of the concept of liminality concerning the analysis, processing, and representation of language data in the context of the modern humanities. The above, of course, determines the focus of our study on filling these gaps, in particular, on the study of the peculiarities of actualization of the concept of liminality in the context of modern linguistic research (in particular, text analysis), which determines its relevance.

Formulation of the article’s objectives (statement of the task). *The article aims* to examine the originality of the functioning of linguistic markers of the categories of sense and absurdity in political Internet discourse. *The subject* is the specificity of the above elements in the context of the theory of liminality. In turn, the aforementioned purpose and subject of the study allowed us to formulate its *objectives*:

1. To review theoretical achievements in the functioning of linguistic markers of the categories of sense and absurdity in political Internet discourse and extrapolate their specificity to the theory of liminality.

2. To analyze the algorithms, methods, and approaches to the analysis of the above elements in the context of liminality and to highlight the productivity of the latter in modern linguistic studies of political Internet discourse.

3. To present the work with linguistic markers as a determinant of neural network modeling of linguistic units in the context of liminality and to highlight the prospects of this approach in the context of digital humanities.

Presentation of the main research material with full justification of the scientific results obtained.

The above-mentioned possibility of studying the concept of liminality in the context of the specifics of the functioning of linguistic markers of the categories of sense and absurdity in political Internet discourse within the framework of anthropological, phenomenological, and structural-semiotic approaches creates the need for an overview of the latter, which we present below.

1. Anthropological approach.

For the first time, the concept of liminality was developed and actualized within the framework of anthropology (the science that studies the origin, behavior, and culture of mankind). The general meaning of the analyzed concept is related to the work with uncertainties actualized in a certain intermediate period of transformational changes of a subject/object. This concept was developed by the French anthropologist Arnold van Gennep (van Gennep, 1960), and developed by his English colleague Victor Turner (Turner, 1969). Both researchers studied “rites de passage” – relevant life milestones that mark the transition from one social condition to another in human societies.

Interestingly, the above-mentioned researcher positioned rites of passage as an inherent property of any type of change (place, country, social status, etc.). At the same time, Arnold van Gennep considered them to be decisive for the specific dichotomy that exists between the “stable” and “unstable” structure, and distinguished the following phases of the above-mentioned change processes a) *preliminary* – separation, during which a specific form of change is isolated from a certain fixed social, cultural, sense, etc. structure; b) *liminal* – marginalization, that is, actually, the phase of transitivity, which means the transition to an intermediate ambivalent zone; c) *postliminal* – cumulation, which means the integration of a subject/object already modified in terms of condition, status, etc. into the structure mentioned in the first phase (Liminality, 2024; van Gennep, 1960).

The aforementioned properties of the concept of liminality demonstrate the diversity of forms that

certain “rites de passage” take in culture, society (social manifestations), linguistics (several senses, meanings), etc. Significantly, all manifestations have the same pattern and structure: the latter is invariant for the entire cluster of ritual complexes of the same order. The latter allows us to position the presence of the three phases mentioned above and testifies to such a property of the analyzed concept as fractality (similarity of the part to the whole). Thus, regardless of several possible actualizations, which, in turn, exponentially produce even greater differences, these phases are pivotal and inevitable, since they determine the relevant states, dynamics, identity, etc. of the liminality of the subject/object (Liminality, 2024).

For our study, it is the liminal phase that is of interest because it is indicative: it has a transitory dynamic condition that serves as an intermediate link between the inherent (preliminal phase) and acquired (postliminal phase) structures. At the same time, the transitional nature of the liminal phase produces a dualization of its structure, in which one can detect signs of both (inherent and acquired). The latter involves transformational changes, the genesis of forms, as well as a special kind of cultural, sense, and other transpositions that determine the actualization of the phenomenological approach. Such elements are manifested in the modification of ordinary models into original constructs of various origins that have a semantic and semiotic nature (Kotze, 2024).

Characteristically, within linguistics, the concept of liminality can be considered broadly (concerning several corpora of textual data, discourses, etc.) and localized (concerning a particular subject/object). Accordingly, within the anthropological approach, liminality can be positioned as cumulative and determinative about several dynamic and procedural states of the subject/object of formation with the latter’s inherent fractality (self-similarity of the part to the whole), duality (the presence of at least two possible interpretations: broad and local, etc.), spatial and temporal features (actualized and adapted to a subject/object of arbitrary nature), etc. (Liminality, 2024).

2. Phenomenological approach.

It has been noted above that the liminal phase is productive for research within the phenomenological approach, a specific manifestation of which is the idea of deconstruction by J. Derrida (Derrida, 2024). The latter refers to the invariant of stages in the development of social (status change, etc.), linguistic (semiotics, semantics, word change, etc.), and intellectual (artificial neural networks, etc.) systems. In particular, in linguistics, the concept of liminality can be used to analyze transitional states within which the meanings of symbols (semiotics), senses,

meanings (semantics), forms (word change), etc. are variable. The productivity of liminality within such studies is determined by tracking the dynamics, identity, discursive elements, and so on that influence the above-mentioned modifications (Horvath, 2024).

The core of this is the aforementioned liminal phase, which in this context is representative of the originality of the transition of a certain socio-cultural construct (subject/object) to an acquired (new) state. In this case, liminality has the following properties: a change in the state of the subject/object (in the case of the subject, this may be a modification of identity, self-awareness, and in the case of the object, a rethinking of the latter and its place in the analyzed space (discourse, environment), its properties/qualities, etc., language practice, etc.

Primarily, the above proves the decisive role of this approach in the content of the concept of “liminality”, with a simultaneous emphasis on any changes in the subject/object. It is noteworthy that the properties of the latter are positioned as special, unique elements, the specific nature of which is phenomenality. At the same time, liminality is significant in the context of linguistic research, as it allows us to rethink the established phenomena that unfold within the language poly system, which in its context acquires an original interpretation (Sik, 2024).

Instead, in our opinion, all the processes that unfold in the language poly system can be positioned as having a liminal nature. The above example of the use of the concept in linguistic research demonstrates its universalism: thus, its actualization concerns the content and procedural changes at all levels of the language polysystem. The latter is because the original representation of duality is a representative of the simultaneous manifestation of controllability/uncontrollability of current linguistic processes inherent in any change.

3. Structural and semiotic approach.

The actualization of this type of approach is manifested in the existence of liminal discourse, which is represented in transformational changes of sense (absurdity, nonsense, irony, sarcasm, metaphor, etc.). Within the framework of the above, it is advisable to consider the analyzed concept in correlation with interpretation, comprehension (understanding), the originality of the modality, and the peculiarities of dialogue (polylogue, etc.). It is characteristic that the latter here appears in the context of position localization (external/internal) (Angelaki, 2024)

The structural and semiotic approach is productive in the study of the actualization of the above concept in politics (sociolinguistics, etc.), culture (linguistic and cultural studies, etc.), art history (semiotics, etc.), literary

studies (semantics, etc.), and others. It is noteworthy that this approach correlates with the philosophical paradigm (first of all, the philosophy of science, the aforementioned phenomenology, epistemology, existentialism, hermeneutics, and others).

The aforementioned connection with the philosophical paradigm is related to the actualization of communicative processes, which include interpretation, understanding/comprehension, and, in fact, language. First of all, these processes are representative of the problems of worldview, moral values, and others that are transcendental. That is why the concept of liminality is productive in dealing with them, as it allows us to integrate discourse into new spaces/environments and localize the parameterization features of transformational changes in textual data (Liminality, 2024).

Meanwhile, the latter are the structures that ensure self-development and self-changing in the language poly system, i.e., the components of the liminality technology. The latter, in this context, should be considered as a mechanism of adaptability, development of the language poly system, its search for self-identity, etc. It is characteristic that the concept of liminality can be seen as an original human dimension of existence, which, concerning the latter, has the properties of absolute non-systematicity – metaphysical personology and deep semiotics (Wiggins, 2024).

Thus, the concept of liminality is especially productive in the context of analyzing data from Internet discourse (in particular, political Internet discourse), in which an original process of communication unfolds. Naturally, in this environment, linguistic markers function that are representative of the functioning, identification, etc. of the categories of sense and absurdity. In turn, the transitional, variable, or liminal state is theirs and correlates with the peculiarities of their functioning and perception. It is noteworthy that liminality denotes an intermediate, transitional state, a period within which the subject/object has a transformative nature, being on the borderline between several possible variations of its state (Liminality, 2024).

In the context of political Internet discourse, the concept of liminality is useful for analyzing the spectrum, content, and forms of the communication process, communication strategies, etc. It is characteristic that such discourse is a certain environment, a space, and therefore has its parameterization features, including boundaries, the crossing of which, the change of nature, is of interest to modern linguistic science. Thus, this discourse includes (see Figure 1): a) *official data*, which includes several comments, interviews,

posts, etc.; b) *unofficial data*, which includes a range of personal reflections of a politician on a particular bill, event, phenomenon, etc.; c) *viral content*, which can simultaneously represent the opinions of citizens discussing certain events, initiatives, etc. in social media (it is noteworthy that the latter is characterized by a variety of forms and types: for example, feedback can be actualized by an Internet meme, etc.) (van Niekerk et al., 2024).

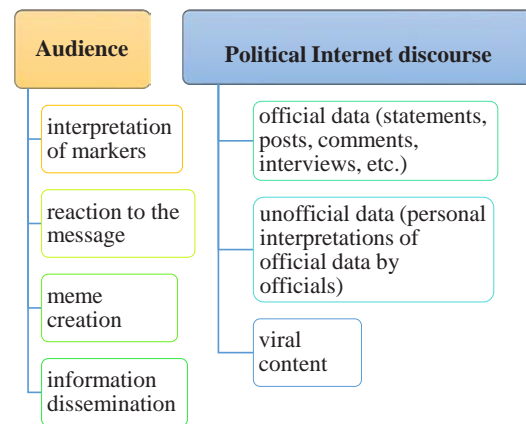


Fig. 1. Interaction between audience and discourse

Notably, Internet discourse (in particular, political discourse) is characterized by increased emotionality, journalistic style (blurring the boundaries between official and unofficial, using nicknames), the actualization of memes, humor, etc. At the same time, markers of sense and absurdity play a relevant role in this environment, functionally categorizing, structuring, etc. textual data, and influencing the audience (manipulative strategies are quite common). Thus, while markers of sense are designed to ensure a continuous, logical, and reasoned narrative, markers of absurdity chaotic it, actualizing individual elements to discriminate them (Baspehlivan, Wedderburn, 2024).

Thus, elements of the traditional sense acquire an absurd sound in the process of their transformational changes, i.e., acquire liminal properties. In addition, it is necessary to take into account such a component of the textual data of political Internet discourse as the audience and its influence on the functioning of the categories of sense and absurdity. The latter is because it is the audience that actively participates in the interpretation, dissemination, etc. of the above categories, becoming a prism in which they are refracted originally (Liminality, 2024).

We are talking about the correlation of feedback with content creation, a number of its interpretations, and the identity of transformational changes. For example, a positive audience response to a post (comments, reactions, likes, shares) increases its importance, contributing to the formation of a certain

image of a politician/party. Instead, ridicule, memes, negative comments, etc. (in the case of a geometric progression of such feedback) transform any information from the content creator into an object for ridicule, which is produced by the absurdization of any actions.

In the context of linguistic research and the concept of liminality, the specific dynamics of political Internet discourse, determined by the speed of data exchange and the aforementioned audience feedback to new data, are of interest (van Niekerk et al., 2024). Thus, political data in this environment acquires liminal properties quite quickly, as it becomes viral, transformed, and modified. This process can be compared to the integration of the echo effect with information noise: within the latter, data is duplicated, changed, loses its intended meaning, and acquires new senses. At the same time, the categories of sense acquire certain properties in the process of continuous interpretation and reinterpretation, integration with the media (intertextual, intermedial, etc. connections). In particular, the markers of sense (see Figure 2) include:

1. *Logical connections* (“given this, it is advisable”, “according to the law”, “established”, etc.). For example: “Repairs are underway on the overrunning tunnel of the blue line of the metro between “Demiivska” and “Lybidska” stations. It has already been established that the emergency there arose due to non-compliance with the technology during the construction of the run 15 years ago” (Repairs are underway on the blue line tunnel between “Demiivska” and “Lybidska” stations, 2024), etc.

2. *Factual data* (visibility: statistical indicators, historiography, source base, category, and conceptual apparatus, etc.). For example: “The head of the Investigative Committee of the rf, alexander bastykin, reported that 30,000 migrants who had received russian citizenship and did not register for military service were “caught” in russia. According to him, 10,000 of them have already been sent to war in Ukraine” (Why migrants are caught in russia to be sent to Ukraine, 2024), etc.

3. *Argumentation* (citing survey results, tracking trends, etc.). For example: “First and foremost, they need rotations and fair manning of units, which the government has failed to provide for more than two years of full-scale war. Also, the military is interested in the prospect of demobilization, especially against the backdrop of ambiguous statements from the Verkhovna Rada” (First and foremost, they need rotations and fair manning of units, which the government has failed to provide for more than two years of full-scale war, 2024), etc.

Instead, the markers of absurdity are represented by:

1. *Irony and sarcasm* (discrediting by exaggeration or inappropriate comparisons). For example: “Do you understand? Only citizens can put a bucket on their heads – instantly accept some shit and say that from tomorrow you will all live in a new way” (Zelensky signs law on mandatory English language proficiency for civil servants, police and prosecutors, 2024), etc.

2. *Memes* (visual and textual forms used for humorous interpretation of events). For example: a meme with Mykola Tyshchenko, where two photos of him from above are compared to the character from the “SpongeBob” cartoon series, Squidward: before and after plastic surgery, which made him (character) handsome (Meme with Mykola Tyshchenko and Squidward, 2024), etc.

3. *Hyperbole* (excessive exaggeration to create the effect of comedy and nonsense). For example: “These are not “evaders”! These are self-armed deputies” (These are not “evaders”! These are self-armed deputies, 2024), a video with Yulia Tymoshenko features Oleh Lyashko, in which they sing the song “Mama Atamne” with the help of artificial intelligence (Tymoshenko ft. Lyashko – Mama Atamne by MONROTE, 2024), etc.

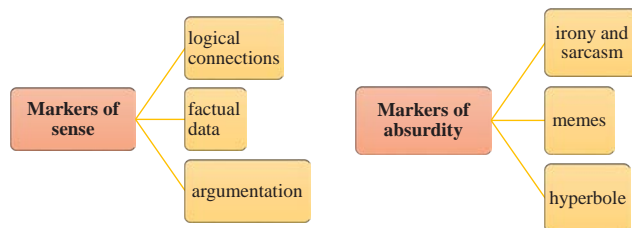


Fig. 2. Categories of markers in political Internet discourse

These facts demonstrate the originality of the functioning of the concept of liminality in political Internet discourse. The latter has a dual nature, balancing between the categories of sense and absurdity, materialized through several linguistic markers (see Figure 3). The productivity of the aforementioned concept is manifested in its adaptability to a changing, fluid, and unstable political environment (in particular, political Internet discourse) (Baspehlivan, Wedderburn, 2024). In our opinion, the reason for this instability of the environment is the abuse of subjective interpretation of certain data by its participants (primarily politicians and their officials). Thus, politicians quite often resort to manipulating the categories of sense and absurdity to achieve their communication goals: drawing attention to their candidacy, creating the impression of fighting against their predecessors, producing viral

content, and, as a result, strengthening their positions in the debate, etc.

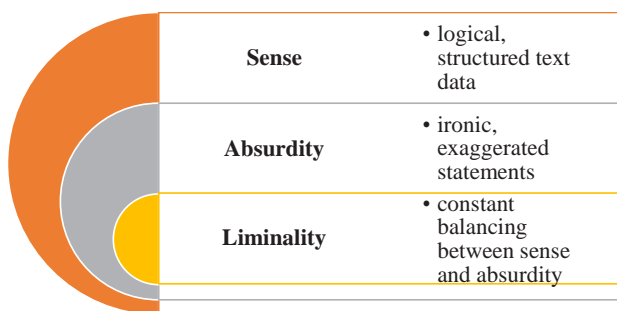


Fig. 3. Liminality in political Internet discourse

Thus, the concept of liminality is integrated: structurally, it is a meta-concept within which several tools (practices, approaches) of the humanitarian spectrum are actualized: anthropology, cultural studies, linguistics, psychology, sociology, and others. This allows us to position it as a center in which various boundary states are accumulated, consisting of content and procedural components and having many properties: duality, variable spatial and temporal parameterization, subjective/objective nature, fractality, etc.

Conclusions from this study and prospects for further research in this area. Thus, the use of linguistic markers of the categories of sense and absurdity is a complex, multilayered, integrated, etc. process. The latter is representative of the liminal nature of contemporary political communication (in particular, mediated by Internet discourse), which is primarily determined by a complex network of correlations. Thus, participants of political Internet discourse tend to actualize the categories of sense and absurdity, which are represented by logical connections, factual data, argumentation – for markers

of sense; irony and sarcasm, memes, hyperbole – for markers of absurdity.

Meanwhile, the participants of the aforementioned political communication in this discourse actively use such markers to popularize their candidacy, discredit their opponents, and influence public opinion by forming an original political narrative. The need for this is produced by the relevant role of feedback from the audience, which plays a pivotal role in their existence: it is the latter's reaction that correlates with the generation, transformation of sense, and actualization of forms, practices, and approaches to working with data. The latter is of interest to modern linguistic research: sociolinguistics, applied linguistics, semiotics, semantics, etc.

The perspective of this study, aimed at understanding the parameterization features of the functioning of political Internet discourse in terms of the functioning of linguistic markers in the context of the concept of liminality, is the following unresolved aspects of the problem:

1. *The influence of the cultural context*, which consists of studying the modifications of cultural transformations in correlation with the dynamics of actualization of the categories of sense and absurdity.

2. *The originality of the genesis of linguistic markers* in the context of the development of information technologies, which can be studied within the framework of digital humanities and will be of practical importance in the context of improving, developing, and rethinking the tools of modern linguistic science.

3. *Psycholinguistic analysis of correlative changes in official and unofficial data* with the dynamics of audience feedback as a milestone in improving the mechanisms of good governance, etc.

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