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УДК 811.111'373.7:81'367.625

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.64076/ihrc250925.06>

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MILITARY PHRASEOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

Unfortunately, our time is a time of wars, terrorist acts, various crimes and the fight against international crime. All of this is widely covered by the English-language press. The emergence of a large number of lexical innovations has caused the need to study the relevant concepts in more detail. English military vocabulary and idioms have formed a large lexical group.

Research into contemporary military topics in the English language has become very relevant since the start of the Russian-Ukrainian war, as there is a need to report important facts about events on the front lines in Ukraine and abroad, on television and on social media.

Recently, military vocabulary has been particularly noticeable in various spheres of public life, and therefore some aspects of its study are becoming particularly relevant: the problems of translating military vocabulary, the development of a dictionary on military topics, and the study of military idioms.

The composition and structure of military vocabulary, the study of the field of military words, as well as the problems of differentiation and classification of military lexical units require more detailed study. **The relevance** of the study is determined by the role of military vocabulary in enriching the vocabulary of the English language, as well as by the need to study military vocabulary, which is constantly growing due to military actions in our country and various types of military and humanitarian aid coming from different countries. Many innovations and new information require immediate translation for further use, in particular in headquarters, on the battlefield, and during training in the use of various types of weapons.

Lexical and phraseological sources of the modern military sphere are an important component of innovations in modern English, as new conflicts, wars and the fight against terrorism are currently the focus of global attention. Currently, military vocabulary is particularly noticeable in many areas of life in different countries around the world, and therefore its study is extremely relevant.

Special military vocabulary consists of words and phrases that correspond to the concepts and realities of military affairs and form a corresponding group in the linguistic environment. In general, military terminology in the English language can be divided into the following groups: *terminological* (represented by terms); *professional* (represented by professionalisms); *specific vocabulary of certain social groups* (represented by jargonisms).[1]

Modern English military and military-technical terminology is not constant and often changes and grows. Military vocabulary is constantly being replenished and changed due to the discontinuation of the use of a number of words, or, conversely, the emergence of new concepts, changes in meanings, and the constant addition of new terms, for example, in connection with the reorganisation of the armed forces, the emergence and development of new types of military weapons and military equipment, new strategies for conducting combat operations, etc.

In addition to unambiguous terms of military vocabulary, there are also ambiguous terms, such as security – protection, provision, combat provision, safety, counterintelligence.

In addition to terms, English military vocabulary also includes emotionally charged words and expressions, as well as slang. They arise for various reasons and have common characteristics. There are words and phrases, well-known and little-known terms. At the same time, a significant part of this vocabulary, under certain conditions, can become widely used and well-known.

The specific part of emotionally charged English military vocabulary that is rarely used and little known or completely unknown to the general public includes vocabulary with the following characteristics: words and phrases from this part of military vocabulary arise mainly among the military of the United States and England and are used, as a rule, only among the military, although some words can be used in

other contexts; the words occur and are used in both written and spoken language. However, they mainly function in spoken language and only occasionally appear in literary language, which contributes to their consolidation; they include vocabulary with a wide range of emotional connotations; these words and phrases are incomprehensible when used outside the armed forces.

Military slang can be divided into two parts according to frequency and sphere of use. The first part is numerous and widely used as a component of colloquial vocabulary in the English language (denoting military concepts). For example: leatherneck - marine; brass hat - general; GI - soldier; flat top - aircraft carrier.

The other part is more numerous, but has a narrower sphere of use, limited mainly to the armed forces of the United States and England. This military slang consists mainly of specific military vocabulary.

For example: loot - lieutenant; in the bucket - on the phone; slick - unarmed helicopter.

Neologisms usually appear as a result of abbreviation, based on existing lexical and grammatical material and in accordance with the rules of English word formation. Only the structure of the words is transformed. The study distinguishes the following types of military abbreviations: initial abbreviations; sound abbreviations (acronyms); sound-letter abbreviations; letter-sound abbreviations; compound abbreviations.

Thus, the study has established that English military vocabulary and phraseology is a dynamic system, the development of which is determined by both intralinguistic and sociocultural factors. A significant part consists of lexical and phraseological units that are understandable only in a specific military environment, among which military slang plays an important role. It is characterised by emotional colouring, active use of abbreviations, borrowings and word-formation models, which gives military language expressiveness and ease. Jargonisms occupy a special place, functioning as social dialectisms and giving speech an additional expressive effect. Analysis has shown that the formation of new military terms and slangisms occurs mainly through word formation and affixation, as well as through telescoping and borrowing. The most productive word-forming elements are a number of prefixes (anti-, non-, super-, cyber-, info-, etc.) and suffixes (-er, -able, -ize, -ist, etc.). As a result, it can be concluded that word-formation processes in English military vocabulary are closely linked to historical events, technical progress and the development of military affairs. Throughout the 20th and 21st centuries, the main methods of creating new lexemes remain word formation and affixation, which account for more than half of the innovations in military terminology and non-standard vocabulary. This testifies to the systematic nature of the development of English military vocabulary and its ability to adapt to new conditions and realities of the modern world. Thus, over the last century, word formation and affixation have remained the main methods of word formation in the field of military vocabulary. Overall, 57% of all innovations in military terminology and 54% of military substandard vocabulary are formed through word formation and affixation, respectively.

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УДК 159.923.2:355.01-053.6

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.64076/ihrc250925.07>



ВПЛИВ ТРИВОЖНОСТІ НА ЦІЛЕПОКЛАДАННЯ СТАРШОКЛАСНИКІВ В УМОВАХ ВІЙНИ

Тривожність, як одна з найбільш поширених реакцій на стресові життєві події, набула особливого значення в умовах війни, що створює тривалий психотравмуючий вплив на населення, зокрема на молодь.

Водночас, цілепокладання виступає важливим механізмом саморегуляції, що дозволяє людині орієнтуватися в майбутньому, підтримувати мотивацію та зберігати активність навіть у несприятливих умовах. Вивчення взаємозв'язку між тривожністю та цілепокладанням у старшокласників є актуальним, адже саме