

WAR-RELATED NEOLOGISMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Language is one of the most important parts of culture. It is also a means of communication and the English language is one of the most common. At the same time, the language is constantly evolving and improving. Every year new words appear, and old ones change or acquire new meanings. The reasons for these changes are different, for example, the development of society as a whole or the conscious influence of society on the language to improve it. In addition, large-scale events taking place in the world often become a strong catalyst for the development of a language. We could notice this phenomenon in 2021 when the pandemic started, and we can see it now, in 2022, when, as a result of the outbreak of war in Ukraine, a military lexicon began to be massively used and new unique words appeared.

Many different scientists, such as Verba L. G., Zatsny Yu. A., Kostyuchenko Yu. P., Mostovoy M. I., Raevskaya N. M., had been studying the evolution and features of the English language. Over the past few years, many new interesting words have appeared in English, or old lexical units have literally taken on new meanings. Among the latter we find «maskhole», «body mullet», «parenting» and many others [3]. Besides, in modern conditions it is necessary to follow immediately the changes in the English language caused by the war in Ukraine in order to understand better new or forgotten vocabulary, which began to be actively used in this new context.

To begin with several new words which were introduced into the Oxford English Dictionary in March and are being widely used in the press, like the word combination «foreign fighter» which means a person who goes to fight a war in a foreign country [2]. The term has become of a massive use on the TV news and newspapers. Today we can see it in news reports on the website of the «France24», «Voice of America English News», «Politico» and other well-known international publications that covered the arrival of foreign soldiers in Ukraine. Another archaic term that we often come across is «holy war» (literally meaning) [2]. This collocation was used by «The New Yorker», «Financial Times», «The Economist» to describe the attitude of the Russian Orthodox Church to the war in Ukraine

The most popular English-language news agency in Ukraine is BBC News. In the news articles we can see a lot of common words that henceforth are used in the military context or just acquired military meaning nuances to name a few, «to suffer» («the majority suffer from blast wounds»), «launch» («multiple-launch rocket»), «defenders» («the Ukrainian defenders»), «to advance» («Russian advance slows in the east»), «to repel» («Ukrainian troops had repelled 11 attacks»), «casualties» («casualties on both sides»), «to eliminate» («were eliminated by Ukrainian fighters»), «air raid sirens» («the sound of air raid sirens has been a common occurrence»), «mass graves» («civilian victims in mass graves») [1,4,6-11]. Special attention should be paid to the phrase «dead cities». In the new realities, the phrase began to be used in the sense of a completely destroyed city due to inhuman bomb or missile attacks.

Also 2022 brought a new term which is also connected with the war in Ukraine. We can see the slang verb «to be Ukrainied» in the Urban Dictionary. The verb describes the situation in which the aggressor country ended up after the attack on Ukraine. The authors of the dictionary interpret the new verb as «when you are Russia and you invade a country and the response is humiliation on a global forum» [5]. This verb is slang and quickly gains popularity in informal English.

So, in 2022 there was a great acceleration in the development of the English language. As a result of the Russian aggression in Ukraine, military lexicon has become very common in the English language. Moreover, it should be noted that the Ukrainian news agenda caused a revival in the use of military vocabulary, the acquisition of new meanings, the emergence of war-related neologisms.

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COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN DIFFERENT SPHERES OF LIFE

Abbreviations are well-known lexical constructions widely used not only in informal communication and messengers, but also in scientific texts and official articles. These letter combinations became a significant part of our life long time ago thanks to their benefits. However, there are peculiarities and disadvantages too. But abbreviations are still often used in different spheres of life. That's why in our article we consider over abbreviations, their popularity, advantages, disadvantages and common examples.

We will cover the following topics:

- what abbreviations are;
- why abbreviations are popular;
- common abbreviations in official style and informal communication;
- common abbreviations in scientific sphere;
- common abbreviations in the sphere of IT.

Abbreviation, according to Wikipedia internet-resource [1], is a shortened form of a word or an entire phrase, by any method. Abbreviations can be found in different languages. And they may consist of a group of letters or words taken from the original version of a word or a word combination. Based on this, there are two popular forms of abbreviations: initialism (representing phrase by writing its first letters of each word) and contraction (representing the word by typing some of its letters). So we have examples for each type:

- initialism (acronyms): combination of words “United Kingdom” usually is abbreviated as “UK”;
- contraction: word “abbreviation” can be represented itself by the abbreviation abbr. or abbrev.

Abbreviations became common in ancient times: in Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. On figures stated below two examples of abbreviations are represented: one is from 15th century and used in Latin Manuscript (figure 1), and another one is placed in New York's subway, where “Penna” means Pensilvania (figure 2).