

У висновку, подкаст – це особлива форма сучасного медіадискурсу: він поєднує риси усного мовлення й цифрової комунікації. Ключові характеристики – гібридність жанру, парасоціальна взаємодія й асинхронність. Лінгвістичний аналіз подкастів виявляє унікальні маркери спонтанності та автентичності, що відділяють цей формат від традиційних ЗМІ.

Для філологічних досліджень подкаст – цінний матеріал для аналізу сучасних комунікативних стратегій, мовних змін і перекладацьких особливостей. Перспективи подальших досліджень бачу у вивченні впливу штучного інтелекту на лінгвістичну структуру подкастів і аналізі специфіки локалізації англomовного контенту українською.

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здобувач першого рівня вищої освіти,

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THE CHANGING NATURE OF ENGLISH VOCABULARY AND FACTORS THAT HAVE INFLUENCED THIS EVOLUTION

Language is an ever-changing phenomenon, and lexical change is the easiest aspect of it for linguists to study. Today, one can observe a lot of discussions in the Internet about the formation of new words, especially slang terms and expressions. Generally, the development of a language's vocabulary reflects the changes in social or political situations. For example, the emergence of the word “*cheugy*” in 2013 reflects a generation gap, with Generation Z creating new terms that older generations do not understand [3].

English has gone through significant changes in its history. It evolved from Old English to Middle English and eventually to the modern English we speak today.

However, it has not always been the same as it is now. It has been influenced by various factors such as historical events, cultural exchanges, and technological advances. Despite these changes, English has become a global language spoken by millions around the world.

Given that English is the Lingua Franca of our time, studying its evolution is critical, as it allows us to understand not only the language itself, but also to conduct cross-linguistic research. Language is a dynamic system that has the potential to adapt to its speakers, opening up endless possibilities for its evolution in the future [2].

Therefore, this paper aims to examine the evolution of English vocabulary and how it has influenced the development of the language as a whole. Understanding the history of the language is crucial in determining how it has developed and how it will continue to evolve in the future.

The general analysis of English vocabulary proves that English, like any other language, changes grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation and spelling. Throughout its existence, English has gone through a wide range of changes that make it a mixed type of language, combining synthetic and analytical types.

Currently, English continues to evolve and new words are added to its vocabulary every day. Researchers have identified numerous factors that have contributed to this since the formation of the English language.

At present, almost 70% of the English vocabulary consists of borrowed words that enter the language regularly. Only a small number of words (150000) can be considered purely English by etymology [1].

Linguists have concluded that the factors behind the numerous transformations of the English language can be divided into two main types: external and internal. External factors do not occur in the language system itself, but they influence it with numerous changes. These include historical events, invasions, and migrations. Internal changes in the language are caused by innovations and developments in the technical world, which lead to the creation of new words and the formation of obsolete ones.

The history of the English language is divided into three main periods: Old English, Middle English, and Modern English. During these periods, the language has undergone significant changes in both vocabulary and grammar, as it has been influenced by other languages for almost 1500 years [4].

a) The Old English period

The Old English period began in 449 when the first Germanic tribes of the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain, displacing the Celtic tribes that had lived there before.

During this time, the English language was conservative, and the number of borrowings did not exceed 3%. This number included place names created by the Celts to denote the area (such as *London* and *Thames*) and a few Latin words. The Romans arrived in the British Isles in 600 and introduced Christianity to the tribes

there. Thus, terms related to religion, education and construction (e.g. *torr* – *tower*, *pāpa* – *pope*, *schōl* – *school*, etc.) appeared in the Old English vocabulary [4].

To create new words, people in Old English times often used affixes to convey new concepts. For example, the word *gaderscipe* (marriage) comes from the verb *gadrian* (to gather), *giestlīpnes* (hospitality) from the words *giest* (foreigner) and *līpe* (gracious). Another frequently used method of creating new words was to combine several stems. This is how *lēohtfæt* “lamp” (*lēoht* light + *fæt* receptacle), *doegred* “dawn” (day-red) and others appeared. Today, Modern English still uses these methods to create new words. For example, we can see this in words like *greenhouse*, *railway*, and *butterfly* [1].

b) the Middle English period

The second period, known as the Middle English period, began after the Normans conquest in 1066. The Normans introduced Norman French as the language of government, replacing the English nobility. This led to the formation of Middle English, which had approximately 10,000 new words.

Researchers have identified two phases in which borrowings entered Middle English. During the first wave, words related to the army, navy, government agencies, and legal terms entered the language. For example: *baron*, *court*, *prison*, *fax*, etc. The second wave brought terms from fashion, food, architecture, and other areas. For example: *dinner*, *fashion*, *button*, *fruit*, etc [4].

c) Modern English

This period began in 1500, marked by the printing press, the spread of public education, and the increase in communication. This period saw the need for a standard language with a clear language policy.

The Renaissance led to the creation of thousands of new and unusual words, developed by William Shakespeare, such as *denote*, *supervise*, *investment*, etc.

In the 17th century, England's colonisation policy led to the establishment of trade relations, resulting in even more borrowing. The sources of new words were French (*ball*, *hotel*, *billiard*, *champagne*), Spanish (*cigar*, *guitar*, *sombrero*), American Indian (*potato*, *canoe*, *tobacco*), Italian (*fresco*, *soprano*, *opera*, *balcony*) and other. However, the largest number of new words came from Latin, including scientific and medical terms (*irritate*, *obedient*, *junior*) [1].

In later years, due to the war, major reform measures, and active political policy, English became the language of the world, known as *Lingua Franca*. All new concepts that emerged in different languages appeared in English. This led to the creation of many new words, such as *kindergarten*, *wagon* (Germ.), *magazine*, *machine* (Fr.), *alcohol*, *bazaar*, *cotton* (Arabic), *telefax*, *microscope*, *electricity* [4].

Internal changes in the lexicon can be divided into two interrelated areas: innovation and obsolescence. Innovation occurs when new words become a fixed part of the language, or when new meanings emerge for existing words. Obsolescence, on the other hand, happens when outdated words are replaced by new ones in everyday speech.

The technology development have contributed to the creation of new slang terms in the English vocabulary, which emerge every decade. The younger generation tends to simplify the language to make communication easier. According to Pearson English, the growth of internet slang has led to the development of new phrases like *LOL* (Laugh Out Loud), *FOMO* (Fear Of Missing Out), and *fam* (short for family), which have become firmly established over the past decade [3].

New vocabulary is also being created to describe new inventions in the fields of transportation, household appliances, industrial equipment, and entertainment, as well as the environment. This is showed in the creation of new words for telecommunication devices, such as *Telegraph*, *Telephone*, *Dial Phone*, *Push-Button Phone*, *Mobile Phone*, and *Smartphone* [1].

Conclusion

The evolution of the English language is an ongoing process that has been shaping and influencing modern communication for centuries. Starting from Old English, Middle English, and Modern English, the language has gone through significant changes that reflect the social, cultural, and technological developments of different time periods. Because of these influences, the language is continually being enriched with new words, expressions, and pronunciations as people encounter them in their daily lives and integrate them into their speech [2].

Studying the history of the English language can help us understand how language adapts to the needs of society and how it reflects the world around us. As we continue to communicate and develop new technologies and cultures, the evolution of English will undoubtedly persist. By acknowledging and comprehending this evolution, we can gain a deeper appreciation of the language we use today and its rich history.

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