

V МІЖНАРОДНА НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ
NEOLOGISMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AS A REFLECTION OF
MILITARY ACTIONS IN UKRAINE

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February 24, 2022 suddenly changed the world and lives of many people both in Ukraine and abroad. Since then, the events have also been shaping the language we speak and are reflected in political and military discourse, thus leading to creation of neologisms in many languages, including English.

The concept of “neologism” has been the object of the studies of numerous scholars, such as: D. Crystal, D. Mazuryk, P. Newmark, O. Selivanova, Yu. Zatsnyi and others. However, that fact that many new words constantly appear in various languages as “a direct reflection of the preoccupations of a society at any particular time in history” [4] proves the necessity of carrying out further research in this area.

It’s worth mentioning that there exist different approaches to the definition of the term “neologism”. Within the framework of the stylistic approach, a new coinage is a word whose novelty is marked by its new stylistic usage (e.g. scientific terms that start to be used in everyday conversations and stop being perceived as scientific). The denotational theory interprets new coinages as words that appear to nominate new objects or phenomena. The structural approach defines neologisms as words of an absolutely new acoustic form and structure. Within the etymological approach, a new coinage is a word of the language that has developed a new meaning. For the lexicographic approach, a neologism is a lexical unit that has not yet been registered in dictionaries [1, p. 204-205].

The aim of our study is to provide an insight into the creation and functioning of English neologisms in political and military discourse.

The corpus was collected from online dictionaries, social media, newspapers and magazines.

According to Behera & Mishra, neologisms can be divided into two main groups: (1) old words with new senses (words; collocations) and (2) new words/forms (new coinages; derived words; abbreviations; acronyms; truncation; initialism; backronym; eponyms; transferred words; collocations; pseudo neologisms; internationalisms). In addition, the scholars distinguish the following word formation processes: compounding, shortening, clipping, blending, affixation, back-formation, conversion, borrowing, calquing, reduplication [2, p. 27-31].

Let's consider some examples of newly coined words in the English language in political and military discourse.

Such concept as *Rashism* (portmanteaus "Russian" + "fascism") (also known as *Ruscism*, *Russism* or *Russian fascism*) (to describe the ideology of post-soviet Russia) has hit the headlines:

When Ukrainians speak of "ruscism," they are accusing Russians of a deep betrayal of what should have been a common inheritance and a common memory [5].

And, consequently, Russian troops and followers of Russian ideology are called *Rashists* [9] (combination of "Russian," "racist" and "fascist"):

The rashists are being pushed back to the border from Derhachi and Rohan <...> [6].

The events connected with the full-scale Russia-Ukraine war led to the creation of a new word in the English language which depicts one of the ways of using nature as a weapon. Thus, in some newspaper articles *warWilding* was used to describe how the waters of the Irpin River suddenly rose and forced the Russian army to withdraw:

The Irpin River flooding was a tactical warWilding of momentous proportions, <...> [7].

As it can be seen in the example, the second W is capitalized which is explained by the need "to emphasize the importance of wilding". The article also sheds light on the meaning of a newly coined word, stating that it is used to refer to "the creation or even sometimes the destruction of habitat as a result of the tactical manipulation of nature" [7]. It should be pointed out that the neologism has not been documented in any dictionary yet.

Russian military aggression against Ukraine has disastrous consequences not only for Ukrainian people, but it also causes inflation on global scale and creates the cost-of-living crisis. As a result, in the UK, for example, the fact councils and charities have opened *warm banks*, places where people can go if they cannot afford to heat their own homes [3]:

But as they have said themselves, it is a mark of the desperate state of poverty in the UK that warm banks are needed at all [8].

The findings of the study indicate that the English language has always been enriched by newly coined lexical units, mirroring the changes in our society, and making it modern and dynamic. Such event as the full-scale Russia-Ukraine war is not an exception, thus resulting in creating new words in political and military discourse. The scholars are not unanimous in their views of the concept of "neologism" which is evident

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from various approaches to its defining (stylistic, denotational, structural, etymological, and lexicographic). Neologisms can be formed in various ways, including compounding, blending, affixation, etc. as it can be seen from the aforementioned examples. The object of further investigation is to indicate and analyze English neologisms in economic domain resulted from the war in Ukraine and global economic recession.

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ФЕМІНІТИВИ У ФРАНЦУЗЬКІЙ МОВІ ЯК ВІДОБРАЖЕННЯ СУСПІЛЬНИХ ЗМІН

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