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LEXICAL MEANS OF VERBALIZATION OF THE ENGLISH CONCEPT “WAR”

ЛЕКСИЧНІ ЗАСОБИ ВЕРБАЛІЗАЦІЇ АНГЛОМОВНОГО КОНЦЕПТУ «ВІЙНА»

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The lexicon of warfare has evolved profoundly over centuries, influenced by cultural, technological, and political shifts. Terms such as “infantry” and “cavalry” refer to ancient and medieval military structures depicting specific army units. The Industrial Revolution brought “artillery” and “mechanized warfare” into the conversation, reflecting advancements in weaponry and logistics. Modern times have introduced “cyber warfare” and “drone strikes,” highlighting the technological shifts in combat strategies, which underscore the dynamic nature of war terminology.

Major conflicts like the World Wars and the Cold War have significantly shaped the English war lexicon. World War I coined terms like “trench warfare” and “no man's land,” illustrating the grim realities of combat. World War II introduced “blitzkrieg” and “kamikaze,” borrowing from German and Japanese to describe rapid, unexpected attacks. The Cold War brought terminology like “mutually assured destruction” and “iron curtain,” illustrating ideological and political divides without direct physical conflict, embedding these phrases into the socio-political narrative.

Changes in war terminology reflect broader societal changes, including shifts in values and technological advancements. The language has moved from glorifying battle with terms like “heroic” and “valiant” to acknowledging the horrors of conflict with terms such as “collateral damage” and “post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).” These shifts indicate a growing awareness of war’s psychological and humanitarian repercussions, influencing public discourse and policy [5, p. 35].

Common War Metaphors in English. War metaphors permeate English, often in contexts far removed from actual combat. Phrases like “fighting a losing battle” or “war on drugs” utilize the concept of war to dramatize

efforts and struggles. This metaphorical language portrays conflict as inherent to various aspects of life, suggesting an adversarial approach to problem-solving.

Use of Imagery in Describing Conflict. Imagery in war language vividly evokes the brutality and chaos of combat. Descriptions of “rivers of blood” or “scorched earth” serve to conjure powerful mental images, emphasizing the devastating effects of war. Depending on the context, this visceral language can shape public perception, compelling empathy or inciting fear [2].

Euphemistic Language in Wartime. Euphemism in warfare serves to mask the harsh realities of conflict. Terms like “collateral damage” dehumanize civilian casualties, making them seem like an inevitable byproduct of military operations. Similarly, “enhanced interrogation techniques” downplay the brutality of torture [3, p. 218]. Such language sanitizes war, making it more palatable to the public and easier to justify morally and politically.

Propaganda utilizes language to manipulate public opinion and maintain support for war efforts. Techniques like demonizing the enemy, glorifying one's own side, and invoking patriotism are common. The use of loaded language, such as “freedom fighters” versus “terrorists,” shapes perceptions and constructs a narrative tailored to achieve specific political objectives.

The strategic use of propaganda and euphemistic language can cement societal attitudes towards war and conflict. It creates a good versus evil dichotomy, simplifying complex geopolitical realities into easily digestible narratives. This manipulation can sustain pro-war sentiment and justify continued engagement in conflict, often at the expense of a nuanced understanding of the issues.

War Themes in English Literature. English literature has long explored the complexities of war, from epic poems like “The Iliad” to modern novels such as “All Quiet on the Western Front.” These works capture the myriad experiences of war, encompassing heroism, futility, and trauma. Through fiction, poetry, and drama, literature provides a deeper, often critical examination of the human condition against the backdrop of conflict.

Modern media, including films, television, and digital platforms, continue to shape and reflect societal views on war. Movies like “Saving Private Ryan” and series like “Band of Brothers” offer immersive depictions of combat while addressing themes of sacrifice, camaraderie, and the psychological toll of war. News media and documentaries are crucial in informing and influencing public opinion on contemporary conflicts.

The portrayal of war in literature and media significantly influences cultural understanding. These narratives can evoke empathy, provoke critical reflection, and foster a collective memory that transcends generations.

By humanizing the experiences of soldiers and civilians alike, literature and media contribute to a nuanced understanding of the impacts of war, both historically and in the present day.

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PARCELLING AS AN EXPRESSIVE STYLISTIC DEVICE IN THE NOVEL “THE CATCHER IN THE RYE” BY J. D. SALINGER

ПАРЦЕЛЯЦІЯ ЯК ЗАСІБ ЕКСПРЕСИВНОГО СИНТАКСИСУ У РОМАНІ ДЖ. Д. СЕЛІНДЖЕРА “THE CATCHER IN THE RYE”

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Одним з найколеритніших засобів вираження, що ґрунтується на основі синтаксичного розчленування, виокремлення та актуалізації окремих смислових компонентів висловлення, є парцеляція.