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**MILITARY TERMS AS A COMPOSITE
COMPONENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEXICAL SYSTEM FOR
SERVICEMEN**

Changing the sociocultural context of the study of foreign languages in Ukraine results in changes in the content of the study and teaching of foreign languages. According to the new draft of the program on foreign languages for specialized higher military educational institutions, the main purpose of teaching foreign languages is the formation of communicative competence of servicemen. At the same time, the new program is based on the requirements of the Council of Europe Recommendations, which are oriented towards the formation of socio-cultural competence and the need to teach intercultural communication, which, within the sociocultural approach to learning foreign languages, is defined as a functionally determined communicative interaction of people who serve as carriers of various cultural communities through awareness of them or other people of their belonging to different geopolitical, religious, national, as well as social subcultures. In order for this dialogue of cultures to succeed, its participants must have a completely diverse socio-cultural information about each other, thus, socio-cultural competence is the basis necessary for the dialogue of cultures [1, p. 5].

The process of borrowing is characteristic of each language and affects the development of its vocabulary in different ways. This process is the main factor in language development. Borrowing is particularly significant for the lexical composition of the English language. Due to such historical events as the conquest

of the British Isles by foreigners, trade expansion and colonial activity of the English, the English language borrowed foreign words the most.

As a result of military-political dependence, intensive language contacts associated with resettlement or geographical proximity, the spread of religion, culture and a high level of technical civilization inherent in another language community, long-term deliberate language policy, etc., the source language affects recipient language. Usually, the interaction of several factors is observed simultaneously. The most important driving force behind borrowing is the borrowing party's awareness of the fact that another language can bring values and achievements to their language. This means that one language community is perceived as more progressive.

The intensity of foreign vocabulary borrowing increases and decreases depending on specific historical conditions. The degree of influence mostly depends on the degree of proximity of the interacting languages. The largest component is a lexical system that has a circular character, that is, the principle of a circle in which there is a center with its kernel (terminology) and periphery (standard vocabulary)

Linguists use different terms for their name: professionalism, jargon, slang (spoken vocabulary, vernacular). All these lexical units are combined on the basis of one semantic criterion: they characterize the sphere of unofficial professional communication of the military.

Discussion remains the issue of combining or demarcating the terminology or vocabulary, the professionalism of the standard or sub-standard vocabulary.

The main characteristics of professional vocabulary include:

- non-conformity of the norm of the use of a word or phrase;
- functional-style limitations;
- presence of emotionally-expressive connotations of professionalism.

The problem of differentiation of terminological vocabulary and professionalism is complicated by existing ways of dividing professional vocabulary into a number of divisions, which include jargon.

The problematic issues associated with the concept of «slang» include types of slang, its composition, the problem of delineation of slang and other types. In this case, military slang should be understood as a non-normative, stylistically reduced and functionally limited language of servicemen, who performs communicative and emotionally expressive speech functions, which include military slang and phraseological units.

Words and phrases that convey these concepts are related to the war as a socio-political phenomenon, its essence-armed struggle, the main means of its introduction the armed forces, and which are used in the language of the military, belong to the terminology and non-terminology lexicon that is distributed According to certain thematic groups, which refer to lexical and phraseological units that are combined by one situation or one theme, there is a connection between meaning and is the identifying semantics [2, p.12].

The modern English lexicon was created over a number of eras, changing and absorbing new elements that were layered on top of each other over many centuries. English is the language of intercultural communication, which makes it a point of intersection where different linguistic cultures meet and interact.

References:

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