

GENESIS OF CRISIS MEDICINE LINGUISTICS WITHIN THE SYSTEM OF LINGUOPOLITICAL SYNERGETICS

In different historical periods – wartime, interwar, and postwar – especially in life-threatening emergencies, society places particular value on the professional courage, moral resilience, and heroism of medical personnel. At the same time, it is deeply troubling to acknowledge that their professional activity in crisis conditions often ends in self-sacrifice. Historical sources indicate that the crisis nature of medical activity during war was already recognized at the beginning of the twentieth century. Thus, in the archival report by the surgeon A. Fauntleroy, “Report on the Medico-Military Aspects of the European War”, the subsection “The Medico-Military Aspects of the European War from Observations Taken Behind the Lines of the Allied Armies in France” (1915) describes the extreme difficulty of providing field surgical care. The author notes that the constant retreat of military units practically made it impossible to establish field hospitals, evacuate the wounded, or even bury the dead. Temporary medical stations could scarcely be organized before an order to retreat was issued, forcing medical personnel to limit their work to minimal bandaging and to leave the wounded on the battlefield, where those who survived were often taken prisoner [2, p. 3].

The phenomenon of crisis medicine can be examined from multiple perspectives – clinical, organizational, humanitarian, military, legal, and political. However, the linguistic dimension still remains conceptually marginalized, although the language of crisis medicine itself structures knowledge about the extreme conditions of life and death and determines the logic of medical decision-making. Within the framework of the theory of linguopolitical synergetics, we have carried out a systematic analysis of the patterns of linguopolitical synergy of war language in official-business, publicistic, and literary texts [1]. In addition, the mechanisms of transition of the war language system from a chaotic to a stable state across different historical periods have been identified. As a result of this research, the genesis of crisis medicine linguistics has been outlined as a new theoretical and methodological direction within linguopolitical synergetics, representing a relatively autonomous self-organizing system of language of crisis medical response. This direction constitutes the central focus of the present study.

REFERENCES

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