

LEXICO-SEMANTIC INNOVATIONS IN THE TEXTS OF THE UKRAINIAN MASS MEDIA ON MILITARY TOPICS

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Abstract: The article classifies lexical and semantic innovations in the texts of the Ukrainian mass media on military topics. The analyzed corpus of lexemes expanded the scope of use both in language practice and in the language of domestic Ukrainian mass media. During the research, lexemes of various partial linguistic affiliations, which are evidenced in the media information field during the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war, were comprehensively studied; the semantic nuances of language units are characterized, occasional formations are revealed, words and phrases in dynamics are considered, stylistic expressiveness in journalistic style is emphasized. In the article, for the study of lexical-semantic innovations in the language of the Ukrainian mass media, the observation method and the descriptive method are used as the main ones. At various stages of the study and classification of language units, the method of functional analysis was used to determine the stylistic load of lexical units. The source of the presented lexical material was modern Ukrainian mass media texts of both regional and all-Ukrainian information space. As evidenced by the collected mass media material of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war (2022), the latest lexemes and well-known words with new meanings and fixed phrases that have acquired additional variants of meaning are widely used in the language of modern Ukrainian journalism. In the language of mass media, we record new verbs that are often formed from proper names, but mainly convey actions, processes, and states that are characteristic of the surnames of persons or the names of settlements. A tendency for journalists is traced - to use new nouns and occasional formations. Nouns in mass media texts often acquire new meanings that are understandable only from the context. Under the action of non-linguistic factors, a group of phrases was shaped which form new meanings and function as stable ones. Lexical-semantic innovations mostly give the language of the mass media a negative assessment: they convey contempt for the invaders and their politicians, emphasize their vulgarity and inability to resist the Ukrainian military and the people in general. Some lexemes name or characterize Ukrainian figures and soldiers for their courage, stability, and confidence in their behavior.

Keywords: vocabulary; innovations; lexical-semantic system; variants of meanings; language of Ukrainian mass media; military topics.

1 Introduction

Updating the vocabulary of the language depends on the mental and thinking processes of human consciousness, the communicative requests of the person and the assessment of a particular object of reality. The processes at the lexical level appear to be the most dynamic, because they are primarily related to changes in society. The lexical-semantic level of the modern Ukrainian literary language is characterized by a rapid pace of development, which is most evident in the language of the mass media. A special place is occupied by lexical-semantic neologisms or new variants of already known lexemes - the power of their appearing for now characterizes the innovative impulse.

Dynamism and openness, as an obvious sign of the lexical component of the language, have always interested linguists, but namely the impulsive nature of the latest developments in the language in the 21st century, caused mostly by the state of war in Ukraine, led to the actualization of relevant issues related to the analysis of such lexemes. The vocabulary became the object of research by many Ukrainian linguists: T. M. Andreeva [1], N. I. Yelnikova [25], Yu. V. Kaluzhynska [5], E. A. Kaprilovska [6], L. P. Kislyuk [7], N. F. Klymenko [8], N. M. Kostusyak [10, 11], K. Yu. Ladonya [12, 13], O. G. Mezhev [14], E. B. Novikova [18], O. A. Styshov [20-22], A. A. Taran [23], N. M. Shulska [15], and others.

The term "innovation" summarizes the appearance of everything new in human life as a result of certain types of activity,

scientific and technical progress, changes in all spheres of society, caused by new realities. In modern linguistics, there are many terms for linguistic innovations. N. F. Klymenko calls innovations concepts that denote a new phenomenon in language [8, p. 9]. A lexical innovation is a word, phrase or phraseological unit modeled by word-building way or borrowed from another language, which can be recorded in the dictionaries of neologisms [22].

Semantic innovations are new meanings of words that already existed in the language system. The emergence of such innovations is usually caused by the need for a new concept, updating the form of already existing word, the need to enrich the semantic field with an updated adapted element.

Innovative changes are found at all linguistic levels, while lexical innovation is considered the result of neologization. Society is in a state of constant change, which causes the nomination of these phenomena, but in 2022, the process of updating the vocabulary is caused by the state of war in Ukraine.

Let us note that there is no single approach in separating the terms to denote new lexemes. Some scientists consider innovations to be more permanent than neologisms, pointing out that innovations are the only names for new objects, phenomena, processes, states and actions. Other linguists call neologisms precisely concepts that did not exist before, noting that the appearance of a new name for an already existing phenomenon or concept can also be considered a new formation. New words, the authorship of which mostly belongs to a specific person and sometimes goes beyond the normative means of creation, are called occasionalisms. They are distinguished from neologisms by the fact that they arise mainly with a violation of the logic of conjunctiveness and are usually used only by an individual author in order to create a stylistic effect in a specific situation [3]. However, it is worth clarifying that it is not always possible to establish authorship in the language of modern media texts. Such novelties are represented not only in journalistic style, but also often enter written styles from colloquial speech. In this study, we will use the phrase 'lexical-semantic innovations', denoting with it language units that appeared or were activated with new variants of meanings in the means of mass communication during the period of martial law in Ukraine.

2 Method

In the article, for the study of lexical-semantic innovations in the language of the Ukrainian mass media, the observation method and the descriptive method are used as the main ones. At various stages of the study and classification of language units, the method of functional analysis was used to determine the stylistic load of lexical units.

The analyzed corpus of lexemes expanded the scope of use both in language practice and in the language of domestic Ukrainian mass media. During the study, lexemes of various partial linguistic affiliations, which were evidenced in the media information field during the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war, were comprehensively analyzed; the semantic nuances of language units are characterized, words and phrases in dynamics are considered, stylistic expressiveness in journalistic style is emphasized.

The source of the presented lexical material was modern Ukrainian mass media texts of both regional and all-Ukrainian information space.

3 Results and Discussion

In the semantic system of the language, a special place belongs to the verb. This part of the language is distinguished by the complexity of its meaning, the variety of paradigmatic and syntagmatic connections, a large number of grammatical categories and forms, etc. The verb is the most complex and

comprehensive grammatical category of the language. This part of speech is the most constructive compared to all other categories of speech. Verb constructions have a decisive influence on noun phrases and sentences [15, p. 134]. Among the corpus of the collected material, we single out a number of new verbs, among which the processes of formation from proper names occupy a prominent place.

The appearance of homonymous formations is due to the desire of speakers to figuratively name particular phenomenon, action, to convey shades of meaning or expression, for expressing of which there are no special means in the Ukrainian literary language; the reason is also the need to break linguistic automatism. In this issue, the category of personality, structural semantic and functional stylistic aspects of homonymous formations, as well as the expression of proper names are studied.

Linguists investigating modern Ukrainian vocabulary emphasize the desire to renew and revitalize the linguistic and stylistic sphere, the effort “to move away from the canons of communication of the Soviet era in the direction of casualness, informality, of course, with the inevitable subjectivism of the speaker and doubts about the appropriateness of such changes or even acute rejection of them in certain cases from the side of the listener and reader” [24, p. 35]. According to the observations of O.O. Tararenko, one of the first noticeable manifestations of the desire to democratize the linguistic and communicative sphere, was intensification of ways of naming people [24, p. 35].

However, as evidenced by the language of modern mass media, the word-forming onymic base of such lexical units has significantly expanded, and their stylistic load has fundamentally changed.

From the corpus of collected material, we single out units derived from anthroponyms, in particular, from surnames. They became noticeably more active in the language of the Ukrainian mass media during the Russian-Ukrainian war: *Кадуров* (*Kadyrov*) – *кадурити*, *Кім* (*Kim*) – *кімити*, *Макрон* (*Macron*) – *макронити*, *Шойгу* (*Shoigu*) – *шойгувати*, etc.

кадурити – “to pass off wishful thinking”, e.g.: *We owe the word “кадурити” to the Tiktok Kadyriv soldiers, which means to pass off wishful thinking* (<https://suspilne.media>, August 03, 2022);

кімити – “to keep optimism”, e.g.: *Кімити and чорнобайти. Do you know new Ukrainian words born during the war?* (<https://day.kyiv.ua>, April 6, 2022); “*Кімити*” also has a more specialized meaning - recording cute videos while simultaneously preparing surprises for the enemy. Next, the New synonym for the phraseological unit “Step on the same rake” is ... (<https://ukr.net>, April 6, 2022); Yes, it's “*Кімити*”! With this word, we are indebted to the head of Mykolayiv OVA Vitaly Kim, who, despite everything, finds the strength to encourage the residents of the region and set them in a winning mood. His already classic greeting “Good afternoon, we are from Ukraine” even has a certain shade of *арестовлення*¹ for many subscribers (<https://shotam.info>, April 6, 2022);

макронити – “to pretend to be very worried about a certain situation, show it to everyone, but do nothing in reality”, e.g.: *He doesn't care about studies. He only макронить on this matter and that's all* (<https://2plus2.ua/>, April 1, 2022); *Ukrainians use the term “макронити”*: it is a description of a person who pretends to be very concerned about something, but refuses to do anything substantial to help. Or, as one Russian-language humorous website put it, being a *макронітом* (macronite) means having “a special skill, a talent for building a phrase so that it starts with an insult, continues with a threat and ends with a request” (<https://dsnews.ua>, June 24, 2022);

шойгувати – “pretend that everything is fine when it is not”, e.g.: *Шойгувати – means to pretend at the workplace that*

*everything is going according to plan. Even if everything follows a military ship*² (<https://www.rbc.ua>, March 31, 2022).

Sometimes in the language of media texts, we come across several innovations, cf.: *Макронити* and *шойгувати*. *An explanatory dictionary of Ukrainian military slang was created for English speakers* (<https://dsnews.ua>, June 21, 2022).

The creation of new verbs was caused by non-verbal factors, primarily the public actions of famous people during the war. We predict that over time, such formations will be classified as ephemerisms, that is, words widely used in certain periods in society, closely related to the activities of individual actors. In our case, innovative verbs are relevant only during the Russian-Ukrainian war. Ephemerisms are usually not included in the general fund of the language, but are used only in connection with certain events.

New verbs have entered the circulation of native speakers, which are formed from the names of types of weapons with the meaning “to destroy the enemy”, cf.:

байрактар – *байрактарити*, cf.: *It is unlikely that anyone has not heard the words “байрактарити”, “енлоїти”, “джавелініти”, “стінгерити” or “хаймарсити”, by the way, they all mean “to destroy the enemy”* (<https://suspilne.media>, August 3, 2022);

джавелін – *джавелініти*, *джавелінувати*, e.g.: *Байрактарити, as well as джавелініти, are, of course, about the destruction of the enemy* (<https://vseosvita.ua>, August 20, 2022); *The war filled our dictionaries with numerous neologisms. Some of them are obvious, such as, for example, “джавелінувати”* (<https://iantu-lviv.ua>, August 16, 2022).

With the meaning of “destroy the enemy” such innovations are used as: *хаймарсити*, *енлоїти*, *стінгерити*, cf.: *We continue to pray, хаймарсити, so that our Бавовнятко (Cotton Baby) quietly performs its work more productively!* (<https://gazeta.ua>, October 8, 2022); *For example, the word of the week can be “хаймарсити” - to destroy the command and warehouses of the Russians accompanied by a big salute* (<https://piddybny.com>, September 30, 2022); *Байрактарити, енлоїти, джавелініти: a dictionary of neologisms was created in Ukraine* (<https://loyer.ua>, July 28, 2022).

In the given meaning, Ukrainian journalists use the novelties *задрвохотити*, *затрвохотити*, cf.: *It is unlikely that anyone has not heard the words “байрактарити”, “енлоїти”, “джавелініти”, “стінгерити” чи “хаймарсити”. By the way, they all mean “to destroy the enemy”. Like, in fact, the words “задрвохотити” or “затрвохотити”* (<https://suspilne.media>, August 3, 2022).

From the proper names of the Ukrainian cities of Bucha, Gostomel, Irpin, new verbs *нагостомелити*, *відірпенити*, *чорнобайти* were formed in the meaning “to confidently and resolutely defend a particular position”, cf.: “*Нагостомелити. To defend resolutely own position. To dress down. Originates from hostilities in Gostomel*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, October 23, 2022).

After the reactions of many parents to alarms and evacuations, a new verb *мамкувати* appeared, meaning “not to perform simple actions in order to save one's own life”, cf.: *Чорнобайти, дебахнілько, макронити, мамкувати, натівець - consider that such folk creativity now best conveys the majority of Ukrainians' emotions* (<https://radiotrek.rv.ua>, March 29, 2022); *The man мамкує and does not want to go to the bomb shelter* (<https://tsn.ua>, April 20, 2022).

In the language of the Ukrainian mass media, the tendency to use the verbs *волонтерити*, *наволонтерити* continues. While since 2014, the verb *волонтерити* has denoted “selfless,

¹ This new word in Ukrainian language is explained below in the article.

² “To follow war ship” is related here to famous phrase in Ukraine during the war, after sinking of the Moscow cruiser by the Ukrainian military – “Russian war ship go f yourself”

voluntary and socially useful activity”, mainly as humanitarian assistance to individuals, e.g.: *The singer ONUKA also волонтерить. Ethnodiva helps raise funds for cars for volunteers, global humanitarian initiatives #standforUkraine, and also manages to наволонтерити for generators for Chernihiv* (<https://cntime.cn.ua>, April 14, 2022), in 2022-2023, emphasis is placed on assistance and acquisition of military equipment, weapons, etc. The meaning of the lexeme “наволонтерити” is given in the meaning “to collect”, cf.: *Well, tell me. Where can you наволонтерити 2 UAZ cars?* (<https://tsn.ua>, October 22, 2022); *We наволонтерили nuclear warheads. Does anyone know how to send to the front and does Nova Poshta work in Donbas?* (<https://osvitoria.media>, September 4, 2022). The indicated verb is sometimes used in titles, cf.: *Podcast “Наволонтерили”* (<https://day.kyiv.ua>, May 18, 2022).

The verb *українізувати* – “to carry out ukrainization” – is common and not new for native speakers [4, X, p. 422], but in modern texts of the media we see the verb *українити*, which indicates “an undeniable, mandatory, tough response to particular hostile actions” cf.: *The very meaning of the word українити indicates a tough response to unjustified actions* (<https://detector.media>, July 25, 2022).

Among the total of all newly classified verb lexemes, the overwhelming number has one meaning. This tendency persists in the language of both print and electronic mass media. Often in the texts of the Ukrainian media, we observe several new words in a sentence, for example: “*Українити*”, “*чорнобайти*”, “*аналоговист*”: *“АрміяInform” compiled a dictionary of military neologisms* (<https://day.kyiv.ua>, July 25, 2022); *This war also provoked the appearance of numerous neologisms and fixed expressions: чорнобайти, байрактарити, хаймарсити, кадирити, відкобзонити*, to “follow the Russian ship”, etc. (<https://media>, July 03, 2022). We will analyze some of them further in the scientific study.

In the language of the Ukrainian media, the lexeme *cyborg* is actively functioning. The “Dictionary of Foreign Words” provides the following interpretation: “artificial organism in which the physical and intellectual abilities of a person and the technical means of automation are combined” [2, p. 287]. According to O. A. Styshov, the term was metaphorized [22, p. 371]. In 2014, separatists and supporters of the so-called LPR and DPR called Ukrainian servicemen who decently defended the Donetsk airport *cyborgs*, e.g.: “*Cyborgs*” showed us all that it is necessary to fight for our land to the end - Zelenskyi. The defenders of the Donetsk airport fearlessly and indomitably showed everyone that one needs to fight for own land to the end” (<https://www.ukrinform.ua>, March 30, 2022); *In Mykolaiv, they presented the book “Life after 16:30” by Oleksandr Tereshchenko, a cyborg, defender of the Donetsk airport, ex-deputy minister for veterans' affairs. Seven years later*” (<https://www.ukrinform.ua>, October 13, 2022).

In modern media tests, the lexeme has expanded the meaning of *cyborg* – “warrior of the Armed Forces of Ukraine”, characterizing him for stability, courage, daring, cf. *Vyacheslav Zaitsev, a well-known Zaporizhian “cyborg”, historian and deputy of the city council, died in the battles for Ukraine. In Zaporizhzhia, a street was renamed in honor of the deceased “cyborg”* (<https://www.ukrinform.ua>, October 13, 2022); *Mykolaiv now has its own cyborg - General Dmytro Marchenko, who manages the defense of Mykolaiv. We all know and enjoy Vitaly Kim's video. But do not forget - the coordination of the Armed Forces, the National Guard and special services, as well as the detention of the GRUshniks of the Russian Federation in Mykolaiv –thanks to Marchenko* (<https://gazeta.ua>, March 13, 2022); *Ruslan Borovyk, a Kyivan, a grenade launcher of the 95th Brigade of the Airborne Assault Forces, a “cyborg”, a defender of the Donetsk airport, a well-known military man and a photographer, died in the battles with the Russian invaders in the east of Ukraine. This is reported by the relatives of the Hero of Ukraine on his Facebook page* (<https://portal.lviv.ua>, May 1, 2022).

Evidence that the lexeme *cyborg* is used in two meanings is an example from mass media texts, e.g.: *In the battles near Kyiv, a Ukrainian “cyborg” who participated in the defense of Donetsk Airport, Taras Koval, with the call sign “Walter” was killed. Eternal memory of the hero! His sacrifice will not be forgotten!* (<https://kyivinfo.com>, March 31, 2022).

The analyzed lexeme expands the scope of use, it is included in various names, cf.: *In the library in the village Velyka Berezovytsia, the book about the cyborg Ivan Vytyshin “My son is a cyborg” was presented. This was announced on the community page* (<https://suspijne.media>, October 24, 2022).

We observe a trend that the lexeme *cyborg* is widely used by Ukrainian journalists, although in many cases the word is presented in quotation marks, which is a confirmation of the secondary nomination.

After September 21, 2022, when the aggressor state announced “partial mobilization” in the country, the neologism *могілізація* entered the Ukrainian language, which means “deprived of any meaning the destruction of the male population of the aggressor country”, for example: *The failure of “могілізація” and the inability to provide the army with everything necessary will lead to a change in the existing regime in Russia* (<https://www.ukrinform.ua>, October 6, 2022); *Могілізація in Russia only leads to an increase in the number of their losses...* (<https://www.armyinform.com>, October 20, 2022); *“Могілізація” exhibition: the presentation of funeral equipment began in Moscow. At the exhibition, you can take a photo with a live boy in a coffin* (<https://www.lampa-news.com>, November 9, 2022); *“Могілізація” in the literal sense: one day of training, then to “close the hole” at the front* (<https://www.defence.ua>, September 26, 2022).

The use of the innovation “*могілізація*” in the language of the Ukrainian mass media emphasizes the unequivocal result of mobilization in the country of the aggressor - the loss of personnel at the front.

The lexeme *бавовна* (Eng. *cotton*) – “destroying the weapons of the Russian invaders” - acquired a figurative meaning in mass media tests. The lexeme arose as a result of the semantic transformation of the word that refers to cotton products, and based on the association with their property of being easy to ignite, it indicates the destruction of the weapons of the Russian invaders. Ukrainian researchers believe that in the headline texts the analyzed lexeme has an ironic-sarcastic sound [11, p. 62]. The update of the language unit is due to the fact that the occupiers, when reporting on explosions in the occupied territories, deliberately resorted to the substitution of concepts and used the Russian verb *хлопок*. We agree with the researchers that the shift in emphasis to the first syllable (Russian: *хлопок*) became a prerequisite for its interpretation in the Ukrainian language as cotton. The analyzed nomination reveals the peculiarities of the perception of objective facts, consolidates a stereotypical view of them, emphasizes the reader's attitude to what is reported [11, p. 62], e.g.: *In the Ukrainian information space, explosions that are heard from time to time in Russia are called бавовна* (<https://factly.com>, August 19, 2022); *Ukrainians opened the news feed after waking up and began to laugh at the first reactions to the news about бавовна in Crimea. And let it not be the burning of the Kremlin, but we have made a very good start* (<https://proslav.info>, October 8, 2022).

The corresponding process of language adaptation, in particular, the fixation in the language with a new meaning, is evidenced by the design of the lexeme with quotation marks, cf.: *In Belgorod, there is “бавовна”: locals report the “пріліт” (hit) to the oil field* (<https://umoloda.kyiv.ua>, November 6, 2022); *And again, “бавовна” came to the Russian city of Belgorod. Substation. This is already becoming a positive trend. “The regular substation in Belgorod is tired”* (<https://umoloda.kyiv.ua>, October 19, 2022); *In the Kherson region, a “бавовна” incident occurred at the occupiers' hotel* (<https://tsn.ua>, November 4, 2022).

However, among the collected material, we also record the lexeme *хлопок* as a warning about explosions, fires, e.g.: *In the Russian language, “хлопок” is an explosion, so today in Ukraine Russian messages with this word are ridiculed* (<https://news.obozrevatel.com>, September 3, 2022); *“No whistles, hits of shells or rockets were heard. Just a pair of хлопков. Only a few buildings were damaged. If you look carefully at the video and photos, you can see that the roof has not collapsed. The explosions took place inside the production workshop. The beds were not scattered* (<https://fakty.ua>, July 29, 2022).

We trace the tendency to use the lexeme *хлопок* specifically to events that take place on enemy territory, cf.: *Yesterday in Russia, there were several “хлопки” and a large-scale fire at the largest gas field in Urengoy, which will have a negative effect on the functioning of the Russian gas market* (<https://bastion.tv>, June 17, 2022); *In the Russian Federation, a strange хлопок occurred at an electrical substation in Moscow, where the lights went out in parts of the city at night* (<https://day.kyiv.ua>, November 20, 2022); *Most of the “хлопки” took place in settlements bordering Ukraine. For example, in the Russian city of Bryansk, “хлопки” are regularly heard* (<https://internetua.com>, May 6, 2022).

The collected mass media material confirms the use of the complex lexeme *термоточка* (*thermopoint*) with the meaning “fire in Russia”, cf.: *In general, термоточка is not an invention of Russian neo-language, but a completely correct term from the field of remote sensing of the earth’s surface* (<https://day.kyiv.ua>, July 24, 2022); *“Ukrainian Pravda” asked Rustam Hajiyev why namely “наляниця” became a watchword, why it is harmful to call Russians orcs, how the vocabulary of the Second World War was “deconserved” and how in the Russian “new language” explosions became “хлопки” (claps) and fires – “термоточки”* (<https://pravda.com.ua>, June 1, 2022); *It looks like it has rained, but the fact is only that there are no термоточки* (<https://detector.media>, 07/25/2022).

In modern journalistic texts, we record the lexeme *disco* – “an entertainment event held in a special club or outdoors (dance floor)”. But in the language of modern Ukrainian mass media, we fix the analyzed word in the sense of “military actions”, e.g.: *They are working on it, there is a “disco”*: *Arestovych spoke about the situation in Kherson* (<https://tsn.ua>, August 11, 2022); *Keep it up friends! 108 Separate Mountain Assault Battalion arranges discos for orcs* (<http://ca.mil.gov.ua>, September 9, 2022). Usually, the lexeme *disco* conveys the active combat operations of the Ukrainian military and failures, defeats for the invaders.

The lexeme *orc* is widely used in Ukrainian journalism, which in the first sense is considered as a fictional species or race of creatures from fantastic, mostly fantasy works. They are usually depicted as stocky barbarians with beastly features. In a figurative sense, the lexeme is used in the sense of “Russian invaders”. For example: *Since the beginning of the full-scale war in Ukraine, which began on February 24, the Russian invaders have received the call sign – orcs. Occupiers in Ukraine are disparagingly called not only by civilians, but also by high-ranking politicians in their addresses to citizens.*

The source base confirms that the analyzed lexeme is characteristic of all mass media of various forms of ownership, cf.: *In the literature, orcs were the name given to an army of mythical creatures who were hermits with low intelligence, unkempt and disorganized. Why Russians were called orcs - read in the article* (<https://www.obozrevatel.com>, March 21, 2022); *Orcs call the allegedly possible destruction by the soldiers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine of the dam of the Kakhovskaya HPP as the main reason for the “evacuation”, - the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine* (<https://kanalukraina.tv>, November 6, 2022); *Orcs in Tolkien’s fantasy trilogy are the most numerous servants of the dark lord, who make up the bulk of his armed forces* (<https://city>, November 11, 2022); *“For two and a half hours, the orcs danced above us, they thought we were all dead”, says the*

commander of the Valdemar mortar unit. In early July, he was wounded near Kharkiv. And at the end of the month, he was already at the training ground, training and going back to battle. Read and see how the Ukrainian military trains in our material (<https://city>, August 21, 22); *“In Zelenivka, there was hit to the Fariz cafe, where the orcs were having lunch, and nearby they were entrenched. People say that this has never happened before – the hit threw them all the way to the trees”, said Deputy of the Kherson Regional Council Serhii Khlan* (<https://tsn>, September 23, 2022); *On behalf of the global orc diaspora, I want to make an important request. Please don’t call Russians orcs* (<https://LB.ua>, May 25, 2022).

We agree with Ukrainianists that media sources, using the lexeme *orcs*, thus add expressions to the language, paraphrase the text, and sometimes even vulgarize it [11, p. 61], e.g.: *Pisky is another shame of the Rosarmy, or Catch up with your ship, orcs* (<https://armyinform.com.ua>, August 12, 2022); *Orcs ate kangaroos and bison* (<https://nezatin.com.ua>, November 3, 2022).

As evidenced by the corpus of collected material, the Russian invaders are also called as follows in the language of the mass media:

рашист (*rashist*), for example: *Рашист looks out the window, and there... Glory to Ukraine. Beauty in front of the Russian Embassy in Warsaw* (<https://Instagram: warszawa.life>, April 13, 2022); *Рашист complains about the powerful counteroffensive of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and wants to refuse to participate in hostilities* (<https://tsn>, October 9, 2022); *Rashists or Orcs? How it is better to call the occupiers* (<https://tsn>, June 17, 2022). We fix the adjective *rashist*, e.g.: *The occupiers began to use rashist aviation more often: the reason was named* (<https://glavcom.ua>, November 7, 2022).

русня, e.g.: *In Kazakhstan, an ad was filmed trolling русня who is kicking its heels out of the country* (Day, November 22, 2022); *This is how русня fled on a tank, that lost its people and crashed into a tree* (<https://tsn>, September 10, 2022); *Русня whines that they will be finished off. Propaganda is in a stupor. Defense of the Kremlin* (<https://day.kyiv.ua>, October 21, 2022); *Русня fled from our armed forces so quickly that it lost several soldiers* (<https://gazeta.ua>, June 24, 2022);

чмоні, e.g.: *A crowd of cosplayers joined the cause, they are already reproducing the image of “чмоні” on their own, dressing up in old rags and posing for the camera with the most ridiculous facial expressions* (<https://armyinform.com.ua>, April 1, 2022); *Who is “Чмоня”: the Horliv “killer” of the rashist military agitprop!?* (<https://armyinform.com.ua>, April 1, 2022); *Insulted Putin and deflated Russian Federation: what are the “чмоні” capable of for revenge?* (<https://ictv.ua/ua/online>, September 15, 2022); *In the Kherson region, Russian “чмоні” are surrendering en masse* (<https://pravda.if.ua>, October 15, 2022). The common name *Чмоня* for the invaders comes from proper name, cf.: *The Russian occupier Чмоня, who spent several months in Ukrainian captivity, returned home* (<https://www.5.ua>, June 29, 2022). Subsequently, in the language of the Ukrainian mass media, we come across different functions of the analyzed lexeme, e.g.: *In the TikTok social network, videos with “Чмоня” are actively created and distributed* (<https://wz.lviv.ua>, October 25, 2022);

рюзкі, e.g.: *... рюзкі come with a prohibition on Ukrainian and the imposition of the Russian language. Рюзкі come with Moscow money, Moscow ideology. Рюзкі come with the rewriting of history. And only later - in the form of bombs, as well as sadists and looters* (<https://gazeta.ua>, October 7, 2022).

We believe that the listed lexical units can be considered synonyms, cf.: *A whole list of names was also invented for the Russian military: “рашисти”, “русня”, “чмоні” - and this, apparently, is not the end* (<https://visnik-press.com.ua>, August 3, 2022).

Sometimes in media resources we record the complex lexeme *свинособаки* (*pig dogs*) to denote the Russian invaders, cf.: *Orcs, Russian Vanky and свинособаки. Why we don't call the enemy Russia and how OK it is* (<https://life.liga.net>, April 14, 2022).

Nouns to denote Russian invaders are mostly used to negatively evaluate persons who commit crimes and murders on Ukrainian territory. The authors describe the behavior and actions of enemies with disdain and sarcasm.

In the language of the Ukrainian mass media, occasionalisms formed by pure fusion function. J.V. Koloiz also calls this method of word formation a holophrase, which is also called splicing, fusion, or integration, as a result of which a word combination or a predicative unit acquires the status of a fully formed one, graphically, intonationally, and syntactically similar to a word [9, p. 117]. The lexeme *іхтамнет* formed in this way, for example: *Putin said that "there are none" – "іхтамнет"*. *This nickname with a shameful meaning began to be applied to all Russian soldiers who die in foreign wars, satisfying the criminal ambitions of the bloodthirsty Kremlin regime. Russian propaganda invented a new name for them – "hybrid heroes", but it sounds no better than "іхтамнети"* (<https://armyinform.com>, October 12, 2022). The resulting *іхтамнет* occasionalism has the meaning: "refusal of the interference of the Russian Federation in the territorial integrity of Ukraine". Subsequently, a derived lexeme of *іхтамнети* appeared: "persons who deny the interference of the Russian Federation in the territorial integrity of Ukraine and are supporters of waging war on the territory of Ukraine", cf.: *Characters of the special project "Іхтамнети", both Russian soldiers convicted of terrorism in Ukraine and their relatives, totally do not understand why they are accused of crimes against Ukraine. Simply because they do not recognize it as an independent state* (<https://detector.media>, January 13, 2022); *"Іхтамнети" on the Ukrainian border: what Ukraine can expect from the talks between Biden and Putin* (<https://www.5.ua>, December 5, 2022); *This is coffee with "іхтамнети", prepared by a Ukrainian landowner, and at the same time an Ethiopian count and marshal* (<https://uain.press.com>, October 26, 2018); *"Іхтамнети" in Donbas are trying to provoke Ukrainians according to the South Ossetian example of 2008 in order to free the hands of the Kremlin. But even in this case, it can only be about local intervention from the pirate republics, under their brand* (<https://gordonua.com>, February 27, 2022); *Let the "іхтамнети" feel in the shoes of those who had to endure and suffer from their present "absence" for eight years* (<https://day.kyiv.ua>, July 4, 2022).

The analyzed lexeme is used for the name of various projects, e.g.: *The special project "Іхтамнети" is aimed not so much at the Ukrainian but rather at the Russian audience. It is not for nothing that almost every story out of the four ends with a request from convicted Russian militants or their relatives to Putin: "Vladimir Vladimirovich! Take us away!" or "Vladimir Vladimirovich, give us our children!" respectively* (<https://detector.media>, September 6, 2022).

Occasionalisms *іхтамнет*, *іхтамнети* have a pejorative color and demonstrate the negative attitude of the authors towards those who are mentioned in the publication.

In the same way, the occasionalism *аналоговнет* is formed from the Russian phrase *аналогов нет* (*there are no analogues*), cf. *Аналоговнет. The pride of the Russian defense industry is Kamaz "Typhoon"* (<https://www.ukrinform.ua>, March 29, 2022); *At least three units of the destroyed Russian equipment on display in the city center are unique, precisely those that mean "аналоговнет"* (<https://www.ukrinform.ua>, June 27, 2022); *The Armed Forces destroy a rare Russian "аналоговнет" - the Zoopark-1 radar complex and tanks* (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, August 20, 2022). In mass media texts, this occasionalism is mostly used in the sense of "something invented in Russia", but destroyed by Ukrainian troops.

While the analyzed occasionalisms have been used by Ukrainian journalists for years, starting from 2014, the lexeme *затрудні* - "unrealistic plans" - appeared in 2022, when the invaders' plan to take Kyiv in three days failed. E.g.: *Their plan затрудні failed, because Ukraine will never give up its territories and will stand to the last* (<https://www.proslav.info>, July 24, 2022); *Your plan is затрудні. Did you really think that you would capture all of Ukraine in three days?* (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, April 5, 2022); *The word arose in response to the ignorant plans of the Rashists to "take Kyiv in three days". Ukraine broke these plans. And from now on, "затрудні" means unrealistic, ill-founded ideas and plans, in which a person sincerely believes, although his entire unconscious environment tries to suggest that there will be no result* (<https://www.osvitoria.com>, May 20, 2022).

In the texts of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the lexeme *rashism* – "criminal chauvinist ideology of the "Russian world"" - is widely used, e.g.: *They emphasized that "rashism", "rashist" are words that are becoming increasingly more firmly rooted in our communication, but it is not completely clear what they mean. Something outdated and scary blows from them. It is not surprising, because, according to researchers, modern Russian ideology is a mixture of Nazism and communism* (<https://library.kr.ua>, September 30, 2022); *Rashism is based on the concept of "Russian world"* (<https://armyinform.com.ua>, March 9, 2022).

The lexeme *mordor* ("black country") is known as the country that existed in the fictional world of Middle-earth by J. R. R. Tolkien and was the center of power of the Black Lord Sauron. This country was located in the southeast of Middle-earth, east of Anduin. With the beginning of a full-scale war in Ukraine, Russia began to be called this token, as a terrible country-hell of ghouls, awful creatures, slaves and masters; a quasi-country of universal evil, unbearable torment and eternal terror. E.g.: *This is not footage of Mordor from "The Lord of the Rings", but the Russian shelling of Bakhmut: how the occupiers destroy the city* (<http://tsn.ua>, September 19, 2022); *Zaporozhye this morning. Russian rockets hit residential buildings. Mordor be damned!* (<https://gazeta.ua>, October 6, 2022); *The Russians destroyed and continue to shell Bakhmut so much that the city already resembles footage from a fantasy film, namely Mordor, a country that was a center of evil forces* (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, September 19, 2022).

The combat vehicle of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the language of the mass media was called a *бандеромобіль* (*banderomobile*) (from the combination of the proper name *Bandera* and part of the word *mobile*), e.g.: *Today in Lviv, on Rynok Square, the Car4Ukraine team of volunteers presented to the public the hundredth banderomobile equipped with an American Browning M2 machine gun. Army* (<https://www.ukrinform.ua>, September 9, 2022); *"Banderomobile" - a ZAZ vehicle equipped with guns and wheels from an off-road vehicle, destroys a column of tanks of the Russian occupiers* (<http://mezha.media>, July 2, 2022); *Recently, the 116th banderomobile went to the front line! These are combat vehicles equipped with rotating turrets. The idea of the turrets was developed by Serhiy and Oleksandr, volunteer mechanics from Radyvyliv region. The head of the Ternopil Regional Council took the "Banderomobile" and equipment for defenders to the front line* (<https://day.kyiv.ua>, July 11, 2022). Since this neologism is associated with the name of Stepan Bandera, a politician, prominent figure of the Ukrainian nationalist movement, it frightens the enemy even more, since the ideology of the liberation movement is extremely painfully perceived by the invaders. Cf.: *...The name "banderomobile" can also be attributed here - any car of the Ukrainian army. The military themselves, by the way, most often call cars at "zero" "кочу". After all, they serve for a short time and are used at full capacity. The word "zero" is a relative neologism known since 2014. It, together with the synonym "непердок", means the line of contact with the enemy. In fact, zero kilometers from the front* (<https://varianty.lviv.ua>, August 16, 2022).

Ukrainian journalists mention among new formations individuals, in particular, a *дебахнулько* - a person who, due to his interest and concern, can cause a lot of damage; *дебахнуло* is “a foolish person who puts his curiosity before safety and common sense”, eg: *Andriy is a real дебахнулько! He only makes it worse with each question!* (<https://tsn>, March 28, 2022); *Дебахнуло is an unreasonable person who puts his curiosity before safety and common sense* (<https://zaxid.net>, August 16, 2022); *Marina is such a дебахнулько! She constantly takes and uploads a photo of the hit to the house chat* (<https://proslav>, March 30, 2022). Concerning both the mentioned innovations and other lexemes that have just entered the language of the mass media, journalists often explain their meaning to the information carriers.

The common word *град* (*hrad*) (hail), in peacetime “atmospheric precipitation in the form of ice particles of various sizes, of rounded shape” [4, II, p. 153], during the Russian-Ukrainian war is used as its own name - a 122 mm salvo rocket system, cf.: *Kharkiv was shelled at night from “Smerch”, “Hrad” and “Hurricane”* (<https://www.slovoidilo.ua>, May 20, 2022); Russian “Град” fought along the entire border, from Luhansk to Zhytomyr (<https://tsn>, February 24, 2022).

Lexeme *pixel* (shortened from English PICture’S ELeMent - image element) is the smallest unit of a digital image in bitmap graphics. In the language of modern Ukrainian mass media, a pixel is a protective (camouflage) color, which is intended to reduce the visibility of people, buildings, and equipment, due to “merging” with the color of the area through breaking the silhouette of the product or object, e.g.: *Tactical Military Suit ZZ Ukrainian Pixel* (<https://day.kyiv.ua>, October 23, 2022); *For the first time in the history of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, clothes were sewn for women serving in the army. Clothes for the military were sewn from the high-quality “pixel” that was ordered* (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, October 23, 2022). The adjective *pixel* is common in mass media texts, it is most often used with the noun camouflage, cf.: *Pixel camouflage was developed back in the 60s of the last century in the USA* (<https://tsn>, November 22, 2022).

The lexeme *приліт*, meaning “the action with the meaning of arriving” became active during the war [4, VII, p. 659], but the neologism from the Russian language *прильот*, which means “hitting something by an enemy missile or projectile”, expanded its use. Cf.: *The occupiers shelled Kherson, there is “приліт” in the apartment* (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, November 21, 2022); *Another “прильот” in Poltava Oblast - a missile attack on Karlivka* (<https://www.ukr.net>, May 7, 2022); *In Kovel, Volyn, there are прильоти, the city is without electricity - the mayor* (<https://glavcom.ua>, November 15, 2022); *Enemy “прильоти” in Kremenchuk again: Russian missiles hit the refinery and other infrastructure facilities* (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, June 18, 2022).

The lexeme *тривога* (*alert*), which was used mainly in the sense of “1. Restlessness, embarrassment caused by some apprehension, fear of something, premonition of something unpleasant, dangerous; 2. Excitement, worries that disturb peace of mind” [4, X, p. 253], in 2022-2023 functions with the value “3. A condition that requires active actions; threat, danger. Conditional signal notifying about danger, threat or about battle, fight” [4, X, p.253]. Modern media usually has a clarifying version of the meaning “signal about the need to go to the shelter”, cf.: *In Ukraine, a large-scale повітряна тривога (air alert) was announced. The takeoff of fighter jets was recorded in Belarus* (<https://www.rbc.ua>, October 18, 2022); *For the second time since November 13, a large-scale тривога was announced in Ukraine* (<https://www.unian.ua>, November 13, 2022); *Warning! Тривога! There is a threat of missile strikes in Ukraine* (<https://varta1.com.ua>, November 1, 2022).

In peacetime in Ukraine, the lexeme *moped* was perceived as “abbreviation: pedal motorcycle; a light low-power motorcycle, which also has a pedal drive” [4, XI, p. 694]. With the beginning of the use of Iranian-made drones by the invaders - Shahed (“lightning” - an Iranian combat drone built according to the

“flying wing” scheme, which is produced by Shahed Aviation Industries) - have already been called *mopeds* for their disgusting sound when approaching targets, cf.: *Flying deadly mopeds. Where did the Iranian drones “Shakhed” and “Mohajer” come from...* (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, October 6, 2022). Among the corpus of the analyzed material, we single out new complex lexemes: *shahed-moped, moped-shahed*, etc., e.g., *Why shahed-mopeds? All because of the gasoline engine, which is not equipped with a muffler. Therefore, when moving, the sound is very similar to the sound of a moped without a muffler* (<https://fastivnews.city>, October 24, 2022); *In Mykolayiv Oblast, “shaheds-mopeds” were buzzing at night* (<https://www.niknews.mk.ua>, January 2, 2023).

Modern Ukrainian journalism has been replenished with the eponymous new formation *арестовлення* – “reassuring message. A synonym for the word “бубоніння” (mumbling). A quiet voice that is difficult to hear without headphones. A reassuring appeal, a message”. The new token comes from the surname of Oleksiy Arestovych - a Ukrainian blogger, actor, political and military commentator, propagandist, columnist of Belarusian-Polish origin, organizer of psychological seminars and trainings and a charity fund for psychological support of ATO participants (2014–2017). E.g.: *Арестовлення, чорнобайти, затримки: made up on the Internet* (<https://www.volynnews.com>, August 5, 2022); *I constantly send арестовлення to my relatives* (<https://okno.unian.ua>, March 29, 2022); *Oleksiy Arestovich: “Russia could be successful. It just loses... Someone calls him their personal psychotherapist, and any reassuring message to, say, relatives - “арестовлення”* (<https://www.bbc.com>, March 29, 2022).

We record the creation of a new complex lexeme *україножер* (*Ukrainian-eater*), which is a synonym for the word *україноненависник* (*Ukrainian-hater*), “a person who has a hostile and prejudiced attitude towards Ukraine, Ukrainians, etc.”, e.g.: *How україножери mutilate the language...* (<https://gazeta.ua>, November 24, 2022).

The initiators of the Russian-Ukrainian war, Putin and Lavrov, in the language of the Ukrainian media, are called, respectively, a dwarf, “an unnaturally small person; a midget, underachiever, kutsak, kutsan” [4, IV, c.107] and a centaur, “in Greek mythology - a creature with a horse’s body and a human head and chest” [4, IV, p.140], cf.: *The Kremlin dwarf began repression against his “hebna”³ for failure in Ukraine* (<https://ukrreporter.com.ua>, March 11, 2022); *Lavrov the centaur, Putin the dwarf...* (<https://gazeta.ua>, October 23, 2022); *The Kremlin dwarf threatens with a “doomsday plane”* (<https://wz.lviv.ua>, May 7, 2022). Using the analyzed lexemes in the text, Ukrainian journalists deliberately emphasize a negative assessment of these persons, frank sarcasm.

The occasional lexeme *putler* to denote the leader of the invaders has been activated in the Ukrainian mass media, e.g.: *Cuban cartoonist Ramses Morales Izquierdo depicted how the tyrant of rashists putler resists independent control at the Zaporizhzhya NPP* (<https://wz.lviv.ua>, August 31, 2022). The designated lexeme functions as part of the names of transformed compounds, cf.: *Ukrainian director Mykita Lyskov announced the animated flash mob “Putler, Kaput” dedicated to possible scenarios of the death of Russian President Vladimir Putin* (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, March 19, 2022).

From the lexeme *putler* (*путлер*), the adjective *путлерівський* (*Putler’s*) was formed, which is used in a number of phrases: *Putler’s troops, Putler’s regime*, etc., e.g.: *Putler’s troops implement terrorist tactics of military operations* (<https://www.unian.ua>, 10.03.2022); *Putler’s regime is a manifestation of Russian Nazism, which is based on historical myths and deranged historical consciousness* (<https://33kanal.com>, November 13, 2022).

³ derogatory term for state security personnel

Among the total new formations, we distinguish stable phrases that denote other concepts than the meaning of each individual word, e.g.:

дзеркальна тиша (mirror silence) – “combat operations”, cf.: *Russian-led terrorists do not observe a regime of complete mirror silence at the front* (<https://nzi.theukrainians.org>, September 3, 2022);

чисте небо (clear sky) – “lights out for the air alarm” or “closing air military operations over Ukraine”, cf.: *For a clean media space: “Clean Sky” Initiative...* (<https://okno.unian.ua>, February 18, 2022); *“Clear sky”*: it became known what equipment arrived in Ukraine (<https://uain.press>, October 8, 2022). It is likely that the analyzed phrase is formed from the English *Clear Sky*, cf.: *The US Air Force arrived in Ukraine to participate in the international exercises Clear Sky 2018* (<https://day.kyiv.ua>, November 12, 2022);

to start a tractor – “to use the most unexpected argument, the most unexpected means of struggle”, cf.: *Another observation, regarding the difference in mentalities: in Russian, to start a tractor is to leave the country forever. We start a tractor to steal Russian tanks* (<https://day.kyiv.ua>, March 27, 2022); *Starting a tractor is the most unexpected argument in any dialogue. The use of means of struggle that no one expected. For example, he started the tractor and started saying that he is not washing the dishes because today is Tuesday* (<https://vseosvita.ua>, August 20, 2022). The phrase is formed from a Ukrainian tractor that was pulling enemy equipment, cf.: *A Ukrainian tractor with a tank in tow became famous around the world and a meme on the Internet* (<https://focus.ua>, October 22, 2022);

tractor troops – “unexpected effective help”, cf.: *“Tractor troops” won a Russian tank. Two tractors were needed to transport Russian armor* (<https://www.unian.ua>, September 11, 2022); *In Kyiv, the “tractor troops” were immortalized: where you can see the super monument* (<https://www.rbc.ua>, November 22, 2022). The phrase with a new meaning is widely used to indicate the names of postcards, souvenirs, etc., e.g.: *The postcard “Tractor troops” has spread throughout Ukraine...* (<https://day.kyiv.ua>, August 23, 2022); *The statuette “Tractor Troops” was presented to the audience* (<https://day.kyiv.ua>, September 13, 2022);

за поребриком (over the edge) – “in Russia”, cf.: *In Ukraine, the meme also got a new form over time – “Занорберье” (“Zaporbery”) or “за поребриком” (“behind the edge”), which is used as a mocking name for Russia* (<https://www.wiki.uk-ua>, August 16, 2022); *News of import substitution за поребриком: after a 30-year break in Russia, the production of the legendary “Mir” refrigerators has been resumed* (<https://gazeta.ua>, August 16, 2022);

to follow a Russian ship – “to run away; perish”, cf.: *Schroeder with his proposals can go after the Russian warship, - diplomat Hara* (<https://espreso.tv>, August 4, 2022); *“Following the Russian ship” - Zelenskyi about deputies absent without good reason* (<https://radiosvoboda.org>, May 3, 2022); *The Zaydis cannot find their way home and need our help. They had already been told where to go - to follow the Russian ship. However, this path is not the only one. After all, Ukrainian phraseology is so rich...* (<https://day.kyiv.ua>, September 9, 2022); *At a concert in Rome, Måneskin band frontman Damiano David emotionally sent Russian President Putin after a Russian ship* (<https://www.ukr.net>, December 29, 2022);

негативно народився (born negatively) – “died (about a Russian soldier)”, cf.: *There are thousands of those who were born negatively in Ukraine...* (<https://day.kyiv.ua>, August 23, 2022);

Bucha Massacre – “cruel military actions and torture against civilians in the city of Bucha”, cf.: *“Bucha Massacre”. Who are the first suspects and how were they found* (<https://www.bbc.com>, May 7, 2022); *“Bucha massacre”: how Russia seeks to avoid responsibility...* (<https://www.ukrinfor>

[orm.ua](https://www.ukrinfor), April 5, 2022); *“Bucha massacre”: the shot bodies of civilians lie in the middle of the streets* (<https://wz.lviv.ua>, April 2, 2022);

бучанські камі (Bucha executioners) – “Russian soldiers who abused, maimed, and killed civilians in the city of Bucha”, e.g.: *The “Bucha executioners” brigade lost more than 90% of its personnel...* (<https://www.unian.ua>, September 18, 2022);

Kobzon's concert – “the physical destruction of the Russian occupiers, and their symbolic joining to the late Russian singer. It can also be used as a threat or a curse, such as: *hurry up to go to Kobzon's concert*, cf.: *330 Russian soldiers were sent “to Kobzon's concert” in a day* (<https://novynarnia.com>, November 20, 2022); *The Armed Forces issued “tickets to the Kobzon concert” to 550 occupiers: new losses of the Russian Federation* (<https://www.unian.ua>, December 28, 2022); *Another 520 occupiers went to “Kobzon concert”* (<https://proslav.info>, December 19, 2022);

derogatory grammar of war – “we write proper names and the names of the aggressor with a lowercase letter”, cf.: *Most Ukrainian publications switched to the derogatory grammar of war* (<https://proslav.info>, December 19, 2022).

4 Conclusion

As evidenced by the collected mass media material of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war (2022), the latest lexemes and well-known words with new meanings and fixed phrases that have acquired additional variants of meaning are widely used in the language of modern Ukrainian journalism.

In the language of the mass media, we record new verbs that are often formed from proper names, but mainly convey actions, processes, and states that are characteristic of the surnames of persons or the names of settlements.

There is a tendency among journalists to use new nouns and occasional formations. Nouns in mass media texts often acquire new meanings that are understandable only from the context.

Under the action of non-linguistic factors, a group of phrases was formed, which shape new meanings and function as stable ones.

Lexical-semantic innovations mostly give the language of the mass media a negative assessment: they convey contempt for the invaders and their politicians, emphasize their vulgarity and inability to resist the Ukrainian military and the people in general.

Some lexemes name or characterize Ukrainian figures and soldiers for their courage, stability, and confidence in their behavior.

We see the prospects of the research in a detailed study of the word-forming potential of new lexical formations, as well as in the formation of lexicographic works of neologisms and those language units that have acquired connotative meanings.

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Secondary Paper Section: AI, AJ