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KARINIAI NEOLOGIZMAI ŠIUOLAIKINĖJE UKRAINIEČIŲ KALBOJE

Neologisms of the Military Sphere in the Modern Ukrainian Language

SUMMARY

The article analyzes neologisms of the military sphere, functioning in mass media and Internet communication within the period of the armed struggle in Ukraine, starting from 2014 up to 2022. The vast majority of such units are an effective tool of information warfare, as they are stylistically marked. They are the creative formations and serve to express the intentions of the author: to give an assessment to certain persons and phenomena, to express an attitude towards them, to clarify the role and place of a phenomenon, event or person in the life of the country and the world community. The main sources of replenishment of the new military vocabulary being analyzed in the paper are the following: word formation, new borrowings and the actualized words. Considerable attention is paid in the article to the ways of word formation of military neologisms, among which the author singles out productive (semantic derivation, suffix method, abbreviation, composition, word-composition) and unproductive (prefix method, telescoping, blending) ones.

SANTRAUKA

Straipsnyje analizuojami kariniai neologizmai, funkcionuojantys žiniasklaidos ir interneto komunikacijoje ukrainiečių kalba nuo 2014 m. iki 2022 m. vykstant ginkluotai kovai Ukrainoje. Dauguma tokių neologizmų yra efektyvus informacinio karo įrankis, nes jiems būdingas tam tikras stilistinis atspalvis. Tai sukurti dariniai, skirti išreikšti tam tikras autoriaus intencijas: įvertinti tam tikrus asmenis ir reiškinius, išreikšti požiūrį į juos, išsiaiškinti kurio nors reiškinio, įvykio ar asmens vaidmenį ir vietą šalies ir pasaulio gyvenime. Straipsnyje nagrinėjami pagrindiniai naujojo karinio žodyno papildymo šaltiniai – žodžių daryba, nauji skoliniai ir aktualizuoti žodžiai. Straipsnyje daug dėmesio skiriama karinių neologizmų darybos būdams, tarp kurių išskiriami ir produktyvieji (semantinė daryba, priesagos metodas, santrumpa, kompozicija, žodžių daryba), ir neproduktyvieji (priešdėlio metodas, teleskopavimas, sujungimas) žodžių darybos būdai.

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the 21st century, all the living languages in the world are intensively developing under the influence of extra- and intralingual factors, undergoing both quantitative and qualitative changes. It is an indisputable fact in linguistics that among its levels, the lexical-semantic one is characterized by the greatest dynamics. After all, the enrichment of the vocabulary and the emergence of new meanings in the words of any language is a historically inevitable process, since in each period of its development the language meets the needs of a certain society both in communication and in consolidating the results of people's cognitive activities.

The current information age also contributes to the intensive development of the lexical-semantic system of the modern Ukrainian language, when speakers produce more and more new nominations to denote innovative concepts, realities, phenomena, signs, actions and processes. Therefore, the problems of onomasiology, especially the filling of language gaps, the emergence and functioning of new words, remain to be quite relevant in linguistics both theoretically and practically.

The considerable corpus of the collected factual material as well as the numerous works by linguists testify that at the beginning of the 21st century, various mass media and social networks, blogs, forums, etc., are the leading discourses characterized by the intensive use of neologisms. Their participants actively derive new words, popularize them, and later such lexemes are picked up and used by a wide circle of native speakers. Among the significant corpus of neologisms, with the beginning of the full-scale war in Ukraine (1914–2022), we evidence a significant activation of creation and intensive penetration of a considerable layer of military neolexes into the common language. It is worth emphasizing that this is not only an organized armed struggle between states (the Russian Federation and Ukraine), but a new kind of a hybrid war. This is the combined use by the enemy of permitted and prohibited weapons, terrorism, guerrilla warfare, cyber warfare, revanchist movements, propaganda influencing public opinion, criminal acts of censorship, human rights violations, forced resettlement of people from the occupied territories to the occupying country, crimes against humanity, criminal behavior to achieve military and political goals.

Military neologisms (more than 250 words) recorded by us mostly in modern journalism – newspapers, magazines, radio and television programs and broadcasts, as well as Internet discourse during 2014–2022 served as the material for the research.

Neologisms of the military sphere of recent decades have already been the subject of research by Ukrainian and foreign linguists (Levchenko 2019; Tkach, Ved 2018; Blagoeva 2007; Potalui, Shirshikova 2016; Wilson 2008, etc.). We decided to dwell in more detail on the modern Ukrainian-language discourse on war, since in recent years there have been significant changes in its lexical composi-

tion, mainly the enrichment of neologisms. Therefore, the purpose of our research is to analyze the sources of replenishment, structural-semantic and partly functional-stylistic features of various new words in the military sphere.

MAIN PART

To achieve the goal, we employed a number of methods: the methods of observation and continuous sampling (to identify new units of the military sphere in media and Internet discourses); descriptive (for the purpose of a detailed analysis and systematization of selected factual material); critical and discursive analysis (to understand the regularities of the appearance of the functioning of military neologisms in these types of discourses); word-formation method (in order to identify the derivational structure of neologisms); contextual-semantic and functional analyses (to find out the communicative-pragmatic and stylistic features of the studied new words in the process of their use); as well as methods of component analysis (for semantic differentiation of the specified language units); transformational analysis (to identify semantic similarities and differences between the primary and secondary meanings of the analyzed words due to the peculiarities of their lexical changes in specific communicative situations); reception of quantitative calculations (to determine the quantitative composition of lexical units of the studied area).

Up to now, there has been no unified and generally accepted definition of the concept of «neologism» in Ukrainian and foreign linguistics. We offer our definition as follows: «... these are words, phrases, idioms, their separate meanings, which appeared at a certain stage of language development to denote new realities and concepts, peripheral nominations, whose actualization is determined by social and territorial factors of the literary language functioning, as well as occasionalisms (individual-author innovations), used once in the language practice of a certain author, edition, editorial office or in a specific text; speakers are aware of the novelty of these nominations; they belong to the passive layer of vocabulary» (Styshov 2019: 32).

It is characteristic that at the beginning of the 21st century, mass media and Internet discourses most actively influence the development of the lexical system of the Ukrainian language, since they cover the largest number of participants in communication and highlight the widest range of various events, processes, phenomena, concepts, etc. both in Ukraine and in the world. The above-mentioned discourses, in addition to their characteristic features, in the analyzed time period are increasingly practising the mixing of lexical units of different styles, namely: book and conversational, codified and non-codified. Therefore, it is worth emphasizing that the new words of the military sphere, which function in the mentioned discourses, are heterogeneous in their origin, semantic, structural, functional-stylistic and other features.

The collected substantial corpus of factual material testifies to the rapid updating of the vocabulary of the military sphere. Undoubtedly, this is primarily due to a number of extralingual factors. The most important of them is Russia's war with Ukraine. These include social and political events, globalization processes, psychological factors that help manipulate the consciousness of speakers, etc. Thus, L. Bauer rightly notes that «both productivity and creativity contribute to the emergence of a large number of neologisms» (Bauer 1983: 63). In our opinion, above all, the creativity and ingenuity of soldiers, volunteers, journalists, bloggers, tik-tokers and others, their linguistic tastes play an important role in the creation and spread of military neologisms. An equally important factor is the phenomenon of the so-called «verbal fashion» for language innovations (Syzonov, Zlotnyk-Shagina, Kozynets 2022), which has now significantly increased with the democratization, liberalization of the Ukrainian community and the absence of censorship, as well as the rise of the social prestige of the native language. However, the effect of intralingual factors in the development of the analyzed vocabulary should not be underestimated. In particular, among them, we highlight the systematic nature of the language, which is based on the interdependence of its elements; revival and confirmation of specific structural features of the national language, which were somewhat leveled during the Soviet era; giving preference to expressive language forms, in particular the desire for novelty, freshness, originality; the tendency to integrate language elements; the principle of saving speech energy, lingual means; action of analogous trends, etc.

As a result of the analysis of the collected significant corpus of new vocabulary of the military industry, we have revealed the main sources of its replenishment, in particular: word formation, external borrowings, actualized words. It has been convincingly proven that the most active in its enrichment in the modern Ukrainian language is word formation in various ways and means, using native and borrowed derivational resources.

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The most productive in the process of creating war-themed neologisms, mainly nouns, much less often adjectives and verbs, as is traditionally the case for the Ukrainian language in general, is suf-

fixation. Characteristically, the highest word-forming activity is shown by the specific suffix *-ець (-ets)*, used for the derivation of personal names: *ДНРівець/деенерівець – DNRivets/deenerivets* meaning «the member of the so-called «Donetsk People's Republic» – a terrorist quasi-state entity», *ЛНРівець/еленерівець – LNRivets/elenerivets* – «the member of the so-called «Luhansk People's Republic» – a terrorist quasi-state entity», *кримнашівець – krymnashivets* – "crimeais-ours dweller", *атовець – atovets*, *добробатівець – dobrobativets*, *укропівець – ukropivets*, *ДРГівець – DRGivets* «a member of a sabotage and intelligence group», *кадировець – kadyrovets*, *путлерівець – putlerivets*, *тероборонець – teroboronets*, *ухилянець – evasive* «one who avoids military service», *азовець – azovets* «one who heroically held the defence of Mariupol and «Azovstal», stopping the further advance of the occupation troops inland». The affix *-п(уа)* is productive for marking collective nouns that negatively characterize persons: *сепарня – separnya*, *русня – rusnya*, *фашня – fashnya*, etc. Another active in the analyzed new lexicon is the suffix *-ник (-nyk)* also to denote persons: *вогнеметник – flame thrower*, *ухильник – evader*, *захопник – capturer*, etc. Also, in the analyzed period, in the creation of military neologisms, the formant *-юг(а) (-yug(a)* was found to be productive for the creation of new words denoting the male gender with a negative connotation: *сепаратюга – separatyuga*, *рашистюга – rashistyuga*, *колорадюга – coloradyuga*, etc. The active creation of feminine names is facilitated by the suffix *-к(а) (-k(a)*: *волонтерка – volunteerka*, *русофашистка – russo-fascistka*,

ДНРівка – DNRivka, *даунбасівка – daunbasivka*, *укропівка – ukropivka*, etc. Wartime adjectives are derived using the productive suffix *-ськ(ий) (-sk(yi)*: *ДНРівський – DNRivskyi*, *ЛНРівський – LNRivskyi*, *добробатівський – dobrobativskyi*, *прорашистський – pro-rashistskyi*, *укропівський – ukropivskyi*, etc. During the war, the suffix *-и- (-y-)* became especially active in the creation of verbs-neologisms: *деенерити – deenerites*, *байрактарити – bayraktarites*, *джавелінити – javelinites*, *стінгерити – stingerites*, *мародерити – marauders*, *українити – ukrainites* «to give a brutal response to unjustified actions», *кадирити – kadyrites* «to pass off what is desired as reality», *макронити – macronites* «to pretend to be very concerned about of a certain situation, show it to everyone, but does nothing in fact», *кімити – kimites* «retain optimism», etc.). The last three words testify to the increase in the productivity of occasional characterizing word formation based on onyms, in particular from well-known surnames – *Kadyrov*, *Macron*, *Kim*. Also, convincing examples can be innovations based on their own names: *шойгувати – shoiguvaty* «to pretend that everything is fine, when in fact it is not so» (from the surname of the Minister of Defence of the Russian Federation *Shoigu*), *арестовлення – arrestovlennya* «a reassuring message during the war» (from the surname of the freelance adviser to the head of the Office President of Ukraine on Strategic Communications in the Field of National Security and Defense *Arestovych*), *чорнобаїти – chornobayity* «constantly do the same thing, without getting a different result, and suffer a lot because of it» (from the name

of the village of *Chornobayivka*, Kherson district, Kherson region).

Among the unproductive suffixes in the analyzed period, the following were recorded: -*иц(я)* (-*its(ya)* (*катівниця – kativnytsia, атошниця – atoshnytsia*), -*щин(а)* (-*shchin(a)* (*путінщина – putinshchyna, кісельовщина – kiselivshchyna* «pretentious coverage of events in the Russian mass media»), -*н-* (-*n-*) (*укропний – ukropnyi, атошний – atoshnyi*), -*ува-* (-*uva-*) (*шойгувати – shoiguvati, мамкувати – mamkuvat* «not to perform simple actions in order to save one's life»), etc. The final word came after the reactions of many parents, especially mothers, to air alarms and evacuations.

It is worth emphasizing that variant formations were also found among the suffixed nouns: *ухильник – ukhylnyk // ухилянт – ukhylyant // ухилянець – ukhylyanets; тероборонець teroboronets // тероборонівець – teroboronivets; кримнашець – crimnashets // кримнашівець – crimnashivets*.

As compared to suffix formations, a small corpus of innovations in the military field, which arose thanks to the prefix method, has been attested. Thus, borrowed prefixes and prefixoids are the most productive for creating predominantly the nouns, less often verbs, in particular with the prefix *де-* (*de-*) (*депутінізація – deputinization, дерашизація – derussyzation, девоєнізація – demilitarization, дедонбасизація – dedonbasyzation, девійськкоматизація – deviyskkomatyzation, деокупувати – deoccupy*), and *псевдо-* (*pseudo-*) (*псевдоадміністрація – pseudo-administration, псевдоголова – pseudo-head, псевдомер – pseudo-mayor, псевдогубернатор – pseudo-governor, псев-*

догерой – pseudo-hero). Ukrainian and borrowed prefixes and prefixoids *з-* (*z-*), *за-* (*za-*), *на-* (*na-*), *проти-* (*proty-*), *недо-* (*nedo-*), *напів-* (*semi-*), *анти-* (*anti-*), *про-* (*pro-*), *екс-* (*ex-*) are the least productive among the studied units: *змародерити – zmaroderyty, запоребриковий – zaporebrykovyi, наволонтерити – navolonteryty, протитанкіст – protytankist, недогвардія – nedogvardiya, напіввоєнізований – semi-military, антиватницький – antivatnytskyi, прорашист – pro-russyst, екскомбат – ex-combatant*.

Within the analyzed period, a certain increase in the productivity of the word composition, was noticed in the derivation of neologisms in the military sphere. In the array of such derived units, nouns significantly predominate. Among such formations, the zombie component is characterized by high productivity, which can stand both in the preposition and in the postposition: *зомбоватник – zombovatnik, зомбораші – zomborashi, зомбомашина – zombomashina, рашозомбі – rushozombi, путінозомбі – putinozombi*, etc. There are also many different composites-substantives of the analyzed sphere, which are mostly stylistically marked words-characteristics: *війнотерапія – war therapy, рашофашист – rashofascist, кремлебот – kremlebot, кримоватник – krymovatnik, зрадоперемога – zradoperemoga, совковатник – sovkovatnik, колорадоватник – coloradovatnik, перемогобісся – peremohobissya, зрадогнида – zradognida, кремлефюрер – kremleführer* and many others. So far, only one composite adjective of the negative marking *laptienogyi* in the meaning «Russian» has been identified.

During the period of military conflict, the derivation of juxtaposits – words formed by compound words – was noticeably activated. Characteristically, among such units, the names of individuals dominate – most often to denote enemies and their accomplices: *раша-фашист – rasha-fascist, рашист-мазохісм – rashist-masochist, ватан-бидлан – watan-bydlan, окупант-мародер – occupier-marauder, орк-найманець – orc-mercenary, колаборант-рашофашист – collaborator-rasho-fascist, колаборант-силовик – collaborator-enforcement, мер-колаборант – collaborator-mayor, мер-зрадник – mayor-traitor, регіонал-зрадник – regional traitor, сепаратист-захопник – separatist-invader, пропагандист-колаборант – propagandist-collaborator*, etc. As you can see, these are mostly evaluative words-characteristics of the negative plan. Positively valued units in the above discourses are somewhat less common: *комбатом-герой – hero combatant, боєць-добробатівець – friendly fighter, вчитель-тероборонівець – teacher-terrorist, парамедик-волонтерка – paramedic-volunteer*, etc. The following derived entities are recorded for the designation of non-persons: *держава-терорист – terrorist state, країна-окупантка – occupying country, країна-терорист – terrorist country, країна-людожер – cannibal country, дрон-розвідник – reconnaissance drone, дрон-камікадзе – kamikaze drone, міна-метелик – butterfly mine, міна-пастка – trap mine, мітка-орієнтир – landmark marker, пес-сапер – sapper dog*, etc.

In the process of creating military neologisms, the productivity of another method of derivation – abbreviation – has been proven. First, this is due to the peculiarities of the analyzed discourses: the desire for brevity in the mass media, where it is necessary to save expensive airtime and the printed line, and in the Internet discourse there is a significant influence of the everyday conversational speech, where this intention is also quite typical. It was found out that the letter and sound units are more actively created among military abbreviations and neologisms: *АТО* (Антитерористична операція) – *ATO* (Anti-Terrorist Operation), *ССО* (Сили спеціальних операцій) – *SSO* (Special Operations Forces), *НВФ* (Незаконні військові формування) – *NVF* (Illegal Military Formations), *БТГ* (Батальйонно-тактична група) – *BTG* (Battalion Tactical Group), *ПВК* (Приватна військова компанія) – *PVK* (Private Military Company), *ДРГ* (Диверсійно-розвідувальна група) – *DRG* (Sabotage and Reconnaissance Group), *ВПО* (Внутрішньо переміщена особа) – *IDP* (Internally Displaced Person), *БПЛА* (Безпілотний літальний апарат) – *UAV* (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle), *БОВ* (Боєприпаси об'ємного вибуху) – *BOV* (High Explosive Munitions) and others. The performance of a partially shortened sub-method of derivation of abbreviations, which is also called truncated-verbal, is also recorded, i.e. it is a combination of a part of a word with a full lexeme: *тероборона* (Територіальна оборона) – *teroborona* (Territorial Defense), *тербатальйон* (Територіальний батальйон) – *terbatalion* (Territorial Battalion), *мунварта* (Муніципальна варта) – *munvarta* (Municipal Guard), *кіберпартизан* (Кібернетичний партизан) – *cyber-partisan* (Cybernetic Partisan), *гумкоридор* (Гумані-

тарний коридор) – *gum corridor* (Humanitarian Corridor), etc.

A relatively small number of analyzed new lexemes were formed by telescoping. This is a relatively new way of word formation that entered the Ukrainian language from English at the end of the 20th century. Examples can be the following new formations of the war period, among which there are such occasionalisms as: *рашист* (від *Раша* + *фашист*) – *rashist* (from *Rusha* + *fascist*), *Путлер* (від *Путін* + *Гітлер*) – *Putler* (from *Putin* + *Hitler*), *окупендум* (від *окупація* + *референдум*) – *occupendum* (from *occupation* + *referendum*) "pseudo-referendum in occupied Crimea and on the territory of Luhansk and Donetsk regions of Ukraine", *бандеромобіль* (від *Бандера* + *автомобіль*) – *banderomobile* (from *Bandera* + *car*), *хітсивня* (від *хітс* +*гривня*) – *hitsivnya* (from *hits* + *hryvnia*), etc. Semantic and stylistic features of such units often help to reveal the context: *Що стосується так званого «окупендуму» у Криму, як його дуже влучно назвав один литовський журналіст, звичайно, ніяких 97% немає – це фальсифікація, як і подібні заходи, організовані паном Чуровим на території Росії (Радіо Свобода, 10.04, 2014, 19:54) = As for the so-called «occupendum» in Crimea, as one Lithuanian journalist very aptly called it, of course, there is no 97% - it is a falsification, just like similar events organized by Mr. Churov in Russia (Radio Liberty, April 10, 2014, 19:54).*

Splicing, or the lexical-syntactic method, is also characterized by low productivity in the creation of war-themed neologisms. These are mainly occasional derivative formations: *кримнаш –krym-nash, дідивоювали – didyvoyuvali* «a Russian pseudo-patriotic Internet meme, a cult of «honoring» veterans of the German-Soviet war and an ideological cliché, an information product of the manipulative influence of the Russian propaganda machine», *незабудемнепробачим – nezabudemneprobachim, бандерадрон – banderadron, дебахнулько – debahnulko* «a person who, because of his interest and worry can do a lot of damage».

It is worth emphasizing that among the significant corpus of military neologisms, words formed by semantic derivation, or a lexical-semantic way of word formation dominates significantly. Both Ukrainian lexical units and foreign words will acquire a new meaning. In such neologisms, the linguistic creative abilities of the Ukrainian military, volunteers, journalists, politicians and even many Ukrainians of different social strata and professions were convincingly demonstrated. The analyzed neosements are characterized by accuracy, wit, and originality. The collected material proved that among the words formed by the analyzed method, nouns prevail. Thus, the Russian occupiers who invaded the territory of independent Ukraine are called *ваньками – vankas, орками – orks, кокошниками – kokoshniks*, etc. The first of these words arose on the basis of the name *Ванька – Vanka*, which is extremely common in the Russian Federation. After all, it is known that *Ванька-дурень – Vanka the Fool* is a hero of Russian folklore, and that is why he has now become the personification of most of the Russian people, zombified by Kremlin propaganda. It is interesting that during the Second World War, German soldiers

were also called *фріцами – Fritz* (from the common name *Фріц – Fritz* in Germany). It is known that since 2014, the Russian military and pro-Russian militants began to be called orcs. This word came from fantastic, mostly fantasy works, in which *орки – orcs* are evil and stocky barbarians with beastly features. As we can see, the expansion of semantics occurred as a result of metaphorical transfer, due to the anthropometaphor – a type of a metaphor used as a means of linguistic description of a person, his external and internal (psycho-emotional) portrait, which is accompanied by concretization. Example: *«Орки вламуються в будинки херсонців, забирають священнослужителів, громадських діячів, примудрилися забрати навіть директора театру», – зазначається у повідомленні (газета «День», 04.04, 2022, 21:29).* = *«The **orcs** break into the houses of the Kherson people, take clergymen, public figures, they even managed to take away the director of the theater,» the report states («Den» newspaper, 04.04, 2022, 21:29).* It is worth emphasizing that this word reflects the way the language of the street becomes the language of the official sphere. Besdies, nowadays the Russians are ironically nominated as *кокошники – kokoshniks*. This specified lexical unit has the primary meaning of «an ancient Russian female headdress with a high decorated semicircular shield over the forehead» (Dictionary, VII: 228). Semantically close to the above-mentioned units are th**e** words *ватник – cotton quilter* and *колорад – colorad*. These are politically colored words. In the first of them, on the basis of the well-known meaning «outer clothes, quilted with cotton wool»

(Dictionary, II: 70), which has been worn by poor people since Soviet times, in recent years a new semantics has developed on the basis of synecdochic transference, namely «la ow-educated, lumpenized Russian or a pro-Russian citizen of Ukraine who is a supporter of the totalitarian regime, whose socio-political position has been significantly distorted as a result of the permanent influence of first Soviet and later Russian propaganda». Example: *Опонувати «ватнику»: це те ж саме, що в архіві КДБ розповідати Путіну про історію радянських репресій (Радіо Свобода, 09.11, 2017, 18:45).* = *Opposing the «cotton quilter» is the same as telling Putin about the history of Soviet repression in the KGB archive (Radio Liberty, November 9, 2017, 18:45).* The popularly known colloquial word *колорад – colorad* meaning «Colorado beetle» (a beetle of the leaf-eating family with a convex yellow body and black stripes on the elytra, which is a dangerous pest of potatoes and other nightshades) as a result of metaphorization acquired new semantics, namely: «a pro-Russian separatist in Ukraine, a collaborator, a militant or a mercenary who, during the Russian intervention in Ukraine (since 2014), marks himself with a symbol – a black-yellow (black-orange) striped «Georgian ribbon»: *Озброєні **колоради** та деякі одеські міліціонери мали опізнавальні червоні стрічки на рукавах. https://www.ukr.net › details* = *Armed **colorads** and some Odesa policemen had identifying red ribbons on their sleeves. https://www.ukr.net › details*

Examples of anthropometaphoric transfers of the meaning associated with the influence of cinema art on the mod-

ern Ukrainian language have also been attested. So, for example, two jargonisms with new semantics arose in the military environment – *аватар – avatar* and *кіборг – cyborg.* The first sociolectic unit has a negative value – «a drunkard in the army»: *До «аватарів» в АТО застосовують різні методи впливу та виховання (газета «Українська правда», 13.03, 2017, 11:30). = Different methods of influence and education are applied to «avatars» in the ATO («Ukrainian Pravda» newspaper, March 13, 2017, 11:30).* The second word performs not only a nominative function, but is also characterized by a high positive connotation – «a participant in the defense of the Donetsk airport during the undeclared hybrid war between Ukraine and Russia, who is distinguished by incredible resilience, super courage, readiness for self-sacrifice, etc., and who fights with enemies like a robot, on the verge of the impossible.» In our opinion, this jargonism has already become a normative and codified word thanks to its active use in mass media and Internet discourses (see Dictionary, VII: 78). Example: *За мужність та неймовірну стійкість, що межували з фізичними можливостями звичайної людини, українських захисників назвали "кіборгами". vony-vystoyaly-ne-vytrymav-beton = Ukrainian defenders were called «cyborgs» for their courage and incredible resilience, bordering on the physical capabilities of an ordinary person. vony-vystoyaly-ne-vytrymav-beton*

Part of the military neo-semants-jargonisms, in addition to the nominative and figurative, emotional and expressive ones, also performs a coding function, which is often designed to veil, hide the meaning of some concepts and realities: *нора* – «dungeon», *кікімора* – kikimora («camouflage suit»), *маслята* **–** *maslyata* «cartridges», *підсніжники* – *snowdrops* «shrapnel from mines extracted from the human body», *кабанчик* – *wild boar* «howitzer projectile», *пташка* – *bird* «unmanned aerial vehicle, helicopter or plane», etc. Example: *З перших днів війни жінки та навіть діти на Печерську плетуть кікімори — дефіцитні та вкрай потрібні на фронті маскувальні костюми (газета «Вечірній Київ», 18.05, 2022, 11:05) = From the first days of the war, women and even children in Pechersk have been weaving kikimora — camouflage suits that are scarce and desperately needed at the front (Vechirnii Kyiv newspaper, May 18, 2022, 11:05); Повітряні сили порахували збитих «пташок» ворога і розповіли подробиці бою в небі (газета «Українська правда», 27.05, 2022, 23:20) = The Air Force counted the downed «birds» of the enemy and told the details of the battle in the sky (Ukrainian Pravda newspaper, May 27, 2022, 11:20).* As we can see, among the new military words formed by the analyzed method, not only names of persons, but also common names have been attested. Creative and stylistically marked neocemantic units also serve as a convincing illustration, for example: *дискотека – disco* «combat actions», *аборт – abortion* «removal from the barrel of a misfired mine», *відьма – witch*, *жаба – frog* «fragment-blocking mine, anti-personnel mine that jumps out», *приліт – arrival* «hit an enemy missile or projectile into anything», *очі – the eyes of* «drones or night vision devices», etc. Example: *Ворог знову атакував Сумщину з території РФ: показали фото з місць*

«*прильотів*» *(заголовок статті) (газета «Gazeta.ua», 11.06, 2022, 09:53)* = *The enemy again attacked Sumy region from the territory of the Russian Federation: they showed photos from the places of «arrivals» (headline of the article) («Gazeta.ua» newspaper, 11.06, 2022, 09:53).* The examples given above testify to a significant advantage among military neosemants of nouns. New verbal semantic derivatives are less common: *зашивать – sew* «to connect power wires to a certain military device», *демілітаризувати – demilitarize* and *мінусувати – ??minusuvati* «destroy military equipment and enemies». Example: *Крім того, на початку серпня ЗСУ «демілітаризували» ще чотири ЗРК С-300 та рідкісну РЛС для виявлення балістичних ракет «Имбирь» від ЗРК С-300В (газета «День», 07.08, 2022, 11:18)* = *In addition, at the beginning of August, the Armed Forces of Ukraine «demilitarized» four more S-300 air defense systems and a rare radar for detecting «Ginger» ballistic missiles from the S-300B air defense system (Den newspaper, August 7, 2022, 11:18); Як партизани «Жовтої стрічки» мінусують зрадників на окупованих територіях? (5-ий телеканал, 21.07, 2022, 18:15)* = *How do partisans of the «Yellow Ribbon» minus the traitors in the occupied territories? (TV channel 5, 07/21, 2022, 18:15).*

Another source of replenishment of the new vocabulary of war is some foreign borrowings. Thus, the foreign word *байрактар – bayraktar* (from the Turkish *Baracar*) «unmanned aerial vehicle of Turkish production» is actively functioning in the modern Ukrainian language. Example: *Українські «байрактари» почали патрулювати Чорне море (ФОТО).*

https://racurs.ua › n158035-uk...= Ukrainian «bairaktars» began to patrol the Black Sea (PHOTOS). https://racurs.ua › n158035-uk... From the Russian language, the dialecticism *поребрик – porebrik* was originally borrowed in the meaning «curb, i.e. a solid concrete block (side stone, slab, etc.) bordering the edge of a sidewalk, road, lawn, etc.», which is used in the city of St. Petersburg: *Ми пам'ятаємо, що в 2014-му було слово «поребрик» – такий собі невимушений шібболет, коли той бойовик сам себе видав (газета «Українська правда», 01.06,2022, 09:30)* = *We remember that in 2014 there was a word «porebrik» – a kind of casual shibboleth, when that militant betrayed himself (Ukrainian Pravda newspaper, 06/01/2022, 09:30).* Later, as a result of semantic derivation, this lexeme gained a new meaning – «Russia»: *На жаль, ми не можемо сказати, що ситуація за «поребриком» нас не стосується (газета «Gazeta.ua», 23.10, 2021, 09:15)* = *Unfortunately, we cannot say that the situation behind the «porebryk» does not concern us (Gazeta.ua newspaper, October 23, 2021, 09:15).*

Nowadays, the revived borrowings, called in linguistics as «functional neologisms», have become active in the Ukrainian language. Thus, in the analyzed era, several ancient borrowings from the German language were revitalized – *бліцкриг – blitzkrieg, фюрер – fuhrer, гауляйтер – Gauleiter.* They are used mainly ironically, with revealing, debunking and contemptuous markings: *Зрозуміло, що бліцкриг Путіна провалився. Вони думали – українська армія здасться, і їх всюди зустрічатимуть з квітами (газета «День», 16.03, 2022, 14:25)* = *It is clear that Putin's blitzkrieg*

failed. They thought that the Ukrainian army would surrender, and they would be greeted with flowers everywhere (Den newspaper, March 16, 2022, 14:25); Вочевидь, Росії необхідно терміново переписати історію – для неї Гітлер не може бути негативною особистістю, раз нинішній російський фюрер точнісінько повторює і риторику, і дії передчасно померлого Адольфа Алоїзовіча. *www.ukrinform.ua › = Obviously, Russia urgently needs to rewrite history – for it, Hitler cannot be a negative personality, since the current Russian Fuhrer exactly repeats both the rhetoric and the actions of the prematurely deceased Adolf Aloisovich. www.ukrinform.ua›;* Гауляйтер росіян на тимчасово захопленій частині Запорізької області Євген Балицький отримав підозру *(газета «Gazeta.ua», 26.05, 2022, 09:54) = Evgeny Balytskyi, the Russian Gauleiter in the temporarily occupied part of the Zaporizhzhia region, was suspected (Gazeta.ua newspaper, 05/26, 2022, 09:54).* Borrowings from the Russian language, the *двохсотий – two hundredth* «killed» and *трьохсотий – the three hundredth* «wounded», are intensively functioning in the modern Ukrainian language. These are revived units that arose and were initially used only in military jargon during the Soviet war in Afghanistan. Nowadays, thanks to the mass media and Internet communication, the named lexemes have become widely known. For example: *На Миколаївському напрямку окупантам доводиться десятками гвинтокрилів забирати своїх «двохсотих» і «трьохсотих». ZAXID.NET › Новини › Суспільство = In the Mykolaiv direction, the occupiers have to pick up their «two hundred»* and *«three hundred» with dozens of rotorcraft. ZAXID.NET › News › Society.* Bedised, a functional neologism is a borrowing from the English language *ленд-ліз – lend-lease,* known since the Second World War. In the analyzed period, the USA again lends or leases weapons, ammunition, strategic raw materials and other material resources to Ukraine, and this word actively functions in our language: *Прийнятий закон про ленд-ліз для України передбачає, що кошти за військове обладнання мають бути в майбутньому повернуті, тому конфісковані статки олігархів, цілком ймовірно, стануть джерелом для цього повернення (газета «Економічна правда», 02.05, 2022, 08:13) = The adopted law on lend-lease for Ukraine provides that funds for military equipment must be returned in the future, so the confiscated wealth of the oligarchs will most likely be the source of this return (Economichna Pravda newspaper, 05/02/2022, 08:13).*

The factual material convincingly testifies that the majority of its mass is occupied by various names of persons. That is, from among the analyzed names, an important trend in the modern Ukrainian language is revealed – the activation of anthropocentrism. Characteristically, among such units, jargon is significantly dominant (*шланг – hose* «firefighter»; *контрабас – double bass* «contract service soldier»; *бобри – beavers* «engineer unit soldiers (constantly in action, do not sit still, constantly building something)»; *єноти – raccoons* «paratroopers (they as well as striped)») and occasional (*ліліпутін – lilliputin, кремлеблюдолиз – Kremleblyudoliz, дітожерець – child eater, кримоватник – krimovatnik*) formations.

CONCLUSIONS

So, the military lexical subsystem is a moving structure caused by both extra- and intralingual factors. Its dynamics and greatest enrichment are facilitated by neologisms of various structure and semantics, which function most actively in mass media and Internet discourses. It was found that most of them are non-literary units - jargonisms and occasionalisms. The main sources of replenishment of the new military vocabulary are identified and analyzed - word formation, new borrowings and actualized words. Traditionally, word formation itself is the most effective way of enriching the Ukrainian language with neologisms, particularly in the military field.

In the word formation of studied neolexes, suffixation, abbreviation, stem formation, juxtaposition, and to the greatest extent – semantic derivation are productive. Prefixation, telescoping, and fusion show less activity. Few new borrowed and actualized words of the military realm are attested. It is characteristic that the vast majority of military neologisms are stylistically marked units that are an effective tool of information warfare.

Considering the fact that the military operations on the territory of Ukraine are ongoing and it is not known when they will end, we assume that military neologisms will continue to be actively created and function.

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