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The concept of *VOLUNTEER* in international and national regulatory documents (based on documents from the UN, USA, Ukraine, and Russia)

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Abstract. In the contemporary context, where volunteering constitutes a significant element of social and political dynamics, examining its legal framework provides deeper insights into the mechanisms shaping and advancing civil society. This study aimed to determine the discourseforming role of the concept *VOLUNTEER* in international (UN) and national (Ukraine, USA, Russia) regulatory documents. To achieve this goal, both general scientific methods (analysis, synthesis, generalisation) and linguistic research methods were employed. Discourse analysis was used to identify common and distinctive features in the positioning of the concept *VOLUNTEER* within international and national regulatory documents. Concept analysis facilitated the exploration of the concept's development in both diachronic and synchronic dimensions. The findings revealed that its positioning within national discourses serves as an indicator of a fully developed volunteering discourse, understood as a type of social behaviour based on the interaction between volunteers and beneficiaries. This discourse exhibits both national and international manifestations, is culturally conditioned, and operates within the legitimate norms and regulations governing volunteering activities in the respective countries. It is noted that UN regulatory documents on volunteering establish the strategic pragmatics of the volunteering discourse and position universal conceptual-thematic groups of the lexical verbaliser *volunteer*. A comparison of the conceptual-thematic groups represented in UN regulatory documents and those in the legal frameworks of the countries under study has enabled the identification of alignments between fragments of national conceptual worldviews and the international value system. The study demonstrates that the concept *VOLUNTEER* plays a discourse-forming role in UN resolutions as well as in the legal documents of Ukraine and the USA concerning volunteer

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activities. The militarisation of the concept *VOLUNTEER* in Russian documents reflects the discursive behaviour of the state institutions of an aggressor country, aimed at fostering conflict, war, and the militarisation of society. The findings of this research can be applied in educational contexts, particularly in teaching courses such as Text Linguistics and Strategic Communications, as well as in the development of legal frameworks for volunteering activities

Keywords: discourse-forming role; discourse; discourse analysis; conceptual-thematic groups; lexical verbaliser; linguoculture

Introduction

The volunteer movement has become a crucial component of the social fabric of contemporary society. It plays a pivotal role in stimulating change at various levels, from local to global. Volunteers contribute to addressing pressing social challenges by providing support in areas where state and private institutions may not always be able to offer adequate assistance. In the context of rapid social, economic, and environmental changes, volunteer activities are taking on new forms and becoming a vital tool for fostering social cohesion and mutual aid. Volunteering not only helps to solve specific problems but also encourages active citizenship, shaping new models of social interaction. Therefore, studying this phenomenon is essential for a better understanding of its potential and impact on the development of civic initiatives and social change.

Volunteering, and consequently volunteer discourse, has evolved in various countries during crisis situations and serves as a societal tool for responding to social challenges. Volunteer discourse positions four semantic components: “altruistic activity” (an activity that does not involve personal gain and is either unpaid or compensated below market value), “voluntariness” (volunteers make independent decisions, based on their own beliefs, interests, and capabilities, regarding which activities to participate in), “public value” (volunteers’ activities contribute to strengthening social unity, raising public awareness, and promoting moral values in society), and “social activism” (volunteers

participate in solving social problems, support various vulnerable groups, and contribute to the development of civil society). These semantic components distinguish the concept *VOLUNTEERING* from the concept *PAID WORK*. *VOLUNTEER* is defined as a subconcept of the concept *VOLUNTEERING*. The lexical verbaliser of this subconcept is defined as “a person who directly participates in the implementation of projects to help those in need”. The positioning of the concepts of *VOLUNTEERING* and *VOLUNTEER* in social discourse is a marker of a formed civil society institution based on the principles of integrity, organic solidarity, the combination of the objective and subjective, and includes within its structure: communities of volunteers of various organisational forms and ages. Volunteer discourse, as a type of social behaviour based on the interaction of volunteers and beneficiaries, acquires national and international manifestations; it is culturally conditioned and is realised within the framework of the legitimate norms and rules of volunteer activities in different countries.

Volunteering, as a social and cultural phenomenon, is the subject of scientific interest for both Ukrainian and foreign researchers. The research of O. Pankova & O. Kasperovych (2022) is dedicated to defining the essence of volunteering as a social phenomenon and its importance as a civil society institution, particularly its functioning in crisis-ridden societies. The study of A. Stukas & S. Wilson (2022) focuses on the motivation component of volunteer

activities. The authors identify the most significant motivations for volunteering and propose methods for engaging in volunteer activities considering all types of social motivation. D. Vedenieiev & O. Turchak (2018) studied the development of volunteer initiatives during the Russian-Ukrainian war and its role as a catalyst for societal sentiment. The socio-psychological basis of philanthropy and social responsibility of civil society was examined in the articles of L. Pysarenko *et al.* (2021) and C. Fedinec (2023). The legal and ethical aspects of volunteer work, including the study of the legislative framework and social functions of volunteering as a social institution, as well as its role in crisis situations and its role in forming state resilience, are presented in the study of Y. Matsievskyi (2024). The author studied the semantic and stylistic features of the lexemes *volunteer/participant* in modern Ukrainian opinion journalism, the peculiarities of realising the category of emotionality and informativeness in English-language volunteer discourse, and the study of the specifics of preserving these categories during translation into Ukrainian is represented in the research of D. Emeljanov (2020). In the study of N. Kondratenko & O. Onishchenko (2022), the specifics of the semantic structure of the lexeme “volunteer” and its contextual environment were determined, the specifics of the use of the lexeme *volunteer* in the discourse of electronic media and social networks were analysed, and the dynamics of changes in its meaning were studied. The study aimed to determine the discourse-forming role of the concept of *VOLUNTEER* in international and national legal documents.

Materials and Methods

To achieve the research aim, both general scientific (analysis, synthesis, generalisation) and linguistic research methods were employed. The application of general scientific analysis methods allowed for the determination of the theoretical foundations of the study and the

processing of the collected data. Discourse analysis, as the primary method for studying social practices, is an approach to examining the nature of language in conjunction with the central concepts of the social sciences. Through discourse analysis, commonalities and differences in the positioning of the concept *VOLUNTEER* in international and national legal documents were identified. As noted by L. Yudko (2016), discourse analysis combined several qualitative approaches to the processes of signifying social life, aimed at a deeper study of the ambiguous status of meaning, as well as understanding and interpreting social reality as given. Concept analysis allowed for the study of the development of the concept *VOLUNTEER* in diachronic and synchronic dimensions. The study of the essence of verbalised concepts involves the application of the method of etymological analysis, which allows for the study of concepts in a diachronic aspect. The study of the essence of concepts in a synchronic dimension is ensured by the application of the method of component analysis. The linguocultural method is aimed at studying the concept *VOLUNTEER* as an element of national linguoculture and its connections with national characteristics and values, that is, the research is conducted in the direction “from language to culture”.

The research was conducted using materials from UN normative documents (Resolutions of United Nations, 1968) and the normative legal documents of the USA (Domestic Volunteer Service Act, 1973; Law of the USA, 1990; Law of the USA, 1997), Ukraine (Law of Ukraine No. 3236-VI, 2011; Resolution of Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine No. 516, 2015; Decree of the President of Ukraine 487/2021, 2021) and Russia (Law of Russia Federation No. 135-FL, 1995; Law of Russia Federation No. 82-FL, 1995; Law of Russia Federation No. 7-FL, 1996; Decree of Government of Russia Federation No. 1425, 2018; Law of Russia Federation No. 558-FL, 2023) found in open internet sources. UN documents were considered as

a benchmark for the formation of the concept *VOLUNTEER* in international discourse, while the analysis of national documents allowed to identify common and specific features of the concept in the linguocultures under study.

Results and Discussion

An analysis of etymological dictionaries by O. Melnychuk *et al.* (1982) and W. Skeat (1888) has demonstrated that the lexical unit *volunteer* was first recorded in the early 17th century in French. According to W. Skeat (1888), it is noted that the lexeme *voluntaire* (from the Latin adjective *voluntaries* – “of one’s own free will” or the noun *voluntas* – “wish, will”) had the meaning of “a person who offers themselves for military service”. In the first half of the 17th century, this lexical unit was used to denote people who joined the military on their own free will – volunteers or those joining a religious mission. In the study of G. Austin (2023) and Encyclopedia Britannica n.d., it is recorded that the lexeme *volunteer* entered the English language in the second half of the 17th century and had the meaning of a person who voluntarily agrees to perform military service, willing to join the defence of the country. In the 19th century, a discourse of civic initiatives was formed, and its communicative strategies were communities building and helping those who were in need (Filipova, 2014; Gorelov & Kornijevskij, 2015). Within this discourse, the lexeme *volunteer* loses its military semantic component and is interpreted as a person who provides assistance on their own free will and without payment, as noted in the dictionary of W. Skeat (1888). In the Ukrainian language, the borrowing *volunteer* (in forms *валентір/волунтер*), according to the dictionary of O. Melnychuk *et al.* (1982), was first recorded in the 17th–18th centuries and was used to denote individuals who voluntarily joined the military. In the dictionary of V.G. Dubrovskij (1918), it is recorded as a unit denoting civilians who voluntarily performed actions for the benefit of

others in the Ukrainian language, the lexemes *охотник* (helper) and *доброволець* (volunteer) were also used as “volunteer-helper”.

In the Russian language, the lexical unit *participant* (Russian: доброволец) has existed and continues to exist to denote a person who voluntarily joined the military. According to the encyclopaedic dictionary of F. Brokgauz & I. Efron (1892), the use of the foreign lexical unit *volunteer* was recorded at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, but it did not gain widespread use at that time. Analysis of the Russian language corpus shows that the lexical unit *participant* combines both military and non-military semantic components and is more commonly used than the lexeme *volunteer*. The lexeme *participant* is also recorded in the dictionary of military terms by A. Plehov & S. Shapkyn (1988) and the military-legal encyclopaedic dictionary of A. Balashov & K. Kudashkina (2008), which indicates a tendency to preserve the military semantic component of this word in Russian linguoculture.

The concept *VOLUNTEER* is discourse-forming one for UN normative documents and the normative legal documents of the USA, Ukraine, and Russia that regulate volunteer activities. Since concepts, according to L. Yudko (2016), are intermediaries between words and extralinguistic reality, “the conceptual level is not opposed to the semantic level, but complements it”. For this study, understanding a conceptual-thematic field as a “set of lexical-thematic groups of words united by a common concept in the semantic-functional space of the text” and, as noted by L. Yudko (2016), conceptual-thematic groups, “which encompass the vocabulary of different parts of speech, thematically related to the concept of a given conceptual-thematic field”, are relevant.

The composition of conceptual-thematic groups in the languages under investigation is determined by linguistic, cognitive-pragmatic, and linguocultural factors (Lyakh, 2011; Vainilovich, 2012). Consequently, lexemes that

verbalise concepts convey the features of national worldviews, allowing to identify common and specific features of the concept's representation in individual linguocultures and to determine their correspondence to international standards. UN normative documents on volunteering form the strategic pragmatics of volunteer discourse and position universal conceptual-thematic groups for the lexeme *volunteer*. A comparison of the groups presented in UN normative documents and the normative legal documents of the countries whose languages are being studied will allow to determine the correspondence of fragments of national conceptual worldviews to the international value system (Pohribna, 2015; Matychyk, 2016).

Based on their pragmatic focus, UN resolutions on volunteer activities can be divided into three thematic areas:

1. "Establishment and mandate of UN volunteers" (1970) (13 resolutions). This area is represented in resolutions dedicated to the issues of creating an international volunteer organisation under the UN aegis and the mandate of UN volunteers, as well as determining special dates – symbols of volunteer activities (for example, International Volunteer Day, International Year of Volunteers).

2. "Vectors for the development of volunteerism" (1972) (14 resolutions). These resolutions define the vectors of volunteer development in the world – peace and security, humanitarian activities, and expanding the rights and opportunities of youth.

The following conceptual-thematic groups (CTGs) representing the concept *VOLUNTEER* are pervasive across all thematic directions of the resolutions:

CTG 1 "Subjects of volunteer activity": *volunteer, diversity of volunteers, corps of volunteers, youth volunteers, older person volunteer, people with disabilities volunteering*;

CTG 2 "Components of volunteer activity": *volunteer work, volunteer activity, volunteer fund,*

volunteer practices, volunteer initiative, volunteer mandate, expertise of volunteering, volunteer participation, volunteer experience, volunteer network, programme, on a voluntary basis, barriers to volunteering, contribution of volunteering, volunteer service;

CTG 3 "Value foundations of volunteer activity": *volunteer aim, value of volunteering, volunteer mandate, volunteer values, volunteer expertise, voluntary, voluntarism*;

CTG 4 "Regulation of volunteer activity": *volunteer check, well-being of volunteer, safety and security of volunteer, environment for volunteering, field of volunteering, willingness to volunteer, volunteer policy, volunteer mandate*;

CTG 5 "Forms of volunteer activity": *individual volunteering, community volunteering, domestic volunteering, informal volunteering, peer-to-peer volunteering international volunteering, online volunteering, national volunteering, United Nations volunteering, innovative forms of volunteering, trends in volunteering*;

CTG 6 "Types of volunteer associations": *volunteer organisation, volunteer centre, volunteer-involving organisation, local volunteer centre, national volunteer centre, volunteer committee, volunteer group, volunteer web*;

CTG 7 "Involvement in volunteer activity": *to recruit, to select, to accredit, to involve, to volunteer, to engage, to support*;

CTG 8 "Development of effective volunteering": *to serve as a volunteer, to incorporate, to integrate, to utilise, to invest, to facilitate; opportunities for volunteers, contribution of volunteers, impact of volunteers, effect of volunteers, infrastructure of volunteers, involvement of volunteers, development of volunteering, management of volunteering*.

Therefore, discourse analysis of UN documents proves the discourse-forming role of the concept *VOLUNTEER* and its systematic implementation into international communication, which corresponds to the principles of UN discourse as a type of international

behaviour – humanity (volunteer values, willingness to volunteer, volunteer policy, volunteer mandate, local volunteer centre, national volunteer centre), impartiality (diversity of volunteers, people with disability volunteering, youth volunteers, older person volunteer), and independence (volunteer organisation, volunteer centre, volunteer-involving organisation, local volunteer centre, national volunteer centre, volunteer committee, volunteer group, volunteer web, volunteer mandate, expertise of volunteering, volunteer participation, volunteer experience, volunteer network).

The main normative legal documents in the USA that establish the legal status of volunteers, the main areas of work, and regulate volunteer activities and programs are the Domestic Volunteer Services Act (1973), the Volunteer Protection Act (1997), and the National And Community Service Act (1990). The CTGs presented in these documents that form the concept *VOLUNTEER* are as follows:

CTG 1 “Subjects of volunteer activity”: *volunteer, volunteer tutor, volunteer leads, volunteer trainer*;

CTG 2 “Forms of volunteer activity”: *youth volunteers, senior volunteer, retired volunteer, domestic volunteer, full-time volunteer, bilingual volunteer, adult volunteer, national volunteer*;

CTG 3 “Types of volunteer associations”: *volunteer organisation, volunteer centre, volunteer group, volunteer group*;

CTG 4 “Regulation of volunteer activity”: *environment for volunteering, protection of volunteers, volunteer policy, assignment of volunteers*;

CTG 5 “Components of volunteer activity”: *volunteer work, volunteer activity, volunteer hours, volunteer programme, volunteer service, volunteer assistance, volunteer liability, volunteer participation, to manage, to utilise, to coordinate, volunteer assignment*;

CTG 6 “Involvement in volunteer activity”: *to recruit, to select, to enrol, to train, to involve, to volunteer, to engage, to support, to approve as ...*;

CTG 7 “Development of effective volunteering”: *to serve as a volunteer, to integrate, to*

facilitate, to coordinate volunteers, contribution of volunteers, to train volunteers, volunteer enrolment, development of volunteering, management of volunteering.

Discourse analysis has shown that most of the CTGs positioning the concept *VOLUNTEER* in UN resolutions are replicated in US legal acts. The coincidence in conceptual-thematic groups is seven CTGs out of eight CTGs presented in the UN documents. Common thematic groups being identified are:

- subjects of volunteer activity;
- components of volunteer activity;
- regulation of volunteer activity;
- forms of volunteer activity;
- types of volunteer associations;
- involvement in volunteer activity;
- development of effective volunteering.

The CTG “Value foundations of volunteer activity” is not represented in the legal acts, which is due to the pragmatic orientation of these documents are to establish the legal status of volunteers, the main areas of work, and to regulate volunteer activities and programs.

The main normative legal documents in Ukraine that establish the legal status of volunteers and regulate their activities are the Law of Ukraine No. 3236-VI (2011), the Resolution of Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine No. 516 (2015), and the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 487/2021 (2021). The basic terms “volunteer”, “volunteer activity”, and “volunteer organisation” are defined in the Law of Ukraine No. 3236-VI (2011), which is important for understanding the legal nature of these subjects of humanitarian work. The normative legal acts also define the rights and obligations of volunteers, social security, and instruments of state support. The CTGs that represent the concept *VOLUNTEER* in the Ukrainian linguistic and cultural environment, as presented in these documents, are as follows:

CTG 1 “Subjects of volunteer activity”: *volunteer*;

CTG 2 “Components of volunteer activity”: *volunteer assistance, volunteer activity, the sphere of volunteer activity, opportunities for volunteering, the desire of a volunteer*;

CTG 3 “Types of volunteer associations”: *volunteer organisations*;

CTG 4 “Regulation of volunteer activity”: *volunteer’s obligations, opportunities for a volunteer, forms of volunteer assistance, development of a volunteer, sphere of activity of a volunteer, description of volunteer activity*;

CTG 5 “Value foundations of volunteer activity”: *volunteers’ reputation, volunteers’ freedom, volunteering culture, volunteers’ willingness*;

CTG 6 “Development of effective volunteering”: *to develop, to spread volunteering, to support volunteering, to provide volunteer assistance, to promote the development of volunteering, to introduce volunteer activity, to form a culture of volunteer activity, cooperation in volunteering*;

CTG 7 “Involvement in volunteer activity”: *to involve, to stimulate, to spread, to encourage volunteer activity, to join volunteer activity, to prepare volunteers, to popularise volunteering*.

In Ukrainian normative legal documents, the concept *VOLUNTEER* reflects international approaches to understanding this social phenomenon. There are seven common CTGs that represent the concept of *VOLUNTEER* both in Ukrainian documents and UN documents:

- subjects of volunteer activity;
- components of volunteer activity;
- regulation of volunteer activity;
- types of volunteer associations;
- the value basis of volunteering
- involvement in volunteer activity;
- development of effective volunteering.

Discourse analysis has shown that the content of CTGs in national documents may not coincide with those presented in UN normative documents. For instance, in the CTGs “Subjects of volunteer activity” and “Types of volunteer associations”, the diversity of volunteer subjects and types of volunteer associations presented in UN normative documents is not

reflected; instead, these CTGs are represented by only one generalised word or phrase.

A national specific CTG is “Legal status and social guarantees for volunteers”: *volunteer ID, issuing volunteer ID, legal status of volunteers, volunteer disability, death of a volunteer, volunteer mission, reimbursement for volunteers, life insurance for volunteers, legal interests of volunteers, abuse in the volunteering sector, volunteer legislation, ensuring volunteers’ rights*. The existence of this CTG is due to the involvement of volunteers in activities during crisis situations, including wars.

Normative legal documents on voluntary (volunteer) activities in Russia are aimed to form a legal basis for supporting and developing this movement in the country (Kurushina, 2015). They define the status of participants (volunteers), their rights and obligations, directions of participating/volunteer activities, types and status of organisations or formations involved in the volunteer movement, interaction between state structures and participating/volunteer organisations, financing, state support for participating/volunteer organisations, and measures for integration into various spheres of public life, including military. The CTGs that represent the concept *PARTICIPANT/VOLUNTEER* in these Russian documents are as follows:

CTG 1 “Subjects of volunteer activity”: *participant/volunteer, volunteer organisers, participant in volunteer activity, foreign volunteers/participants, Rosgvardia participant*;

CTG 2 “Forms of volunteer activity”: *volunteer-rescuer, inclusive volunteering/participation, volunteering/participation of senior citizens, family volunteering/participation, corporate participation, international volunteering, full-time volunteering/participation, part-time volunteering/participation*;

CTG 3 “Types of volunteer associations”: *participant/volunteer organisations, volunteer centres, associations of participant/volunteer organisations, volunteer centre, participant unit*;

CTG 4 “Involvement in volunteer activity”: *to involve, to train, to encourage, to spread, to promote;*

CTG 5 “Development of effective participation/volunteering”: *to train volunteers/participants, to involve volunteers/participants, to support, to interact with volunteers/participants, to expand the activities of volunteers/participants, to strengthen ties between volunteers/participants, to support, to encourage volunteers/participants, to award volunteers/participants, contribution of volunteers/participants, recognition of volunteer/participant activities.*

Discourse analysis has shown that only five CTGs in Russian normative legal documents coincide with the CTGs of UN resolutions. The term *volunteer* is more commonly used and is actively used as a synonym for the word *participant*. The common CTGs identified are:

- subjects of volunteer activity;
- types of volunteer associations;
- forms of volunteer/participant activity/volunteering;
- involvement in volunteer activity;
- development of effective participation/volunteering.

The following are nationally specific CTGs:

CTG 1 “Legal protection and social guarantees for volunteers”: *medical insurance for a participant/volunteer, compensation to a volunteer/participant, insurance for a volunteer/participant, rehabilitation of a participant/volunteer, injury of a volunteer/participant, threat to the life of a volunteer/participant, threat to the health of a volunteer/participant, rights and obligations of volunteers/participants, death of a participant;*

CTG 2 “State support for volunteer/participant organisations”: *image of a volunteer/participant, popularising participant activities, support for a volunteer/participant, subsidies for a volunteer/participant, tax rate for volunteer organisations, donations to volunteers, property support for volunteer/participant organisations, support for volunteers/participants, facilitating volunteer activities;*

CTG 3 “Accounting of participants/volunteers”: *personal record book of a volunteer/participant, statistics of volunteer/participant activity, accounting for participant activity, selection of volunteers/participants, informing the volunteer/participant staff.*

These groups demonstrate the key role of the state in the formation, development, coordination, and management of the volunteer/participant movement and the process of transforming volunteer associations from grassroots initiatives into structural state units. Russian normative legal documents present a hybrid of the concept *PARTICIPANT/VOLUNTEER*, formed at the intersection of military and humanitarian discourses. The pragmatics of this hybridisation are to create the illusion of forming a civil society, the possibility of rights and freedom of choice; blurring the meaning of the lexical verbaliser *participant/volunteer*: the semantic component of “a person who voluntarily helps those in need” is replaced by a hybrid – “a person who joined the military, voluntarily signed a contract with Rosgvardia”.

Conclusions

It has been proven that the concept *VOLUNTEER* plays a discourse-forming role in both UN normative documents on volunteer activities and in national legal documents of the USA, Ukraine, and Russia. In the Ukrainian and US linguistic and cultural contexts, this concept does not have military connotations, which aligns with the pragmatics of UN documents and reflects the international approaches, as enshrined in UN resolutions, to understanding this social phenomenon. The lexical verbaliser *volunteer* allows to identify both common and specific features of the representation of the concept *VOLUNTEER* in the studied linguistic cultures. Common CTGs found in the national legal documents of the USA and Ukraine include: “Subjects of volunteer activity”, “Components of volunteer activity”, “Regulation of volunteer activity”, “Types of volunteer

associations”, “Involvement in volunteer activity”, “Value foundations of volunteer activity”, and “Development of effective volunteering”. For the Ukrainian linguistic culture, a nationally specific CTG, “Legal status and social guarantees for volunteers”, has been identified, which is due to the involvement of volunteers in activities during crisis situations.

In Russian normative legal documents, there is a hybridisation of the concept *VOLUNTEER* due to the blurring of the meanings of lexical verbaliser, creating the illusion of forming a civil society, the possibility of rights and freedom of choice. The identified nationally specific CTGs, “Accounting for participants/volunteers” and “State support for volunteer/

participant organisations”, demonstrate the key role of the state in the formation, development, coordination, and management of the participant/volunteer movement. These features are evidence of the discursive behaviour of the state bodies of the aggressor country, aimed at conflict, war, and society militarisation. Future research perspectives include the study of gender identification of the concept in the linguistic cultures of Ukraine, the USA, and Russia.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Концепт ВОЛОНТЕР(КА) в міжнародних та національних нормативно-правових документах (на матеріалі документів ООН, США, України, РФ)

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Анотація. У сучасних умовах, коли волонтерство є важливим елементом соціальної та політичної динаміки, вивчення його правового закріплення дозволяє глибше зрозуміти механізми впливу й розвитку громадянського суспільства. Метою дослідження було визначити дискурсоутворювальну роль концепту *ВОЛОНТЕР(КА)* в міжнародних (ООН) та національних (України, США, РФ) нормативно-правових документах. Для досягнення мети застосовано як загальнонаукові (аналізу, синтезу, узагальнення), так і лінгвістичні методи дослідження. За допомогою дискурс-аналізу визначались спільні та відмінні особливості позиціювання концепту *ВОЛОНТЕР(КА)* в міжнародних і національних нормативно-правових документах. Концепт-аналіз дозволив дослідити становлення концепту в діахронному і синхронному вимірах. Встановлено, що позиціювання в національних дискурсах цього концепту є маркером сформованого волонтерського дискурсу як типу соціальної поведінки, що базується на взаємодії волонтерів і бенефіціарів, набуває національних та інтернаціональних проявів; є культурно обумовленим і реалізується в межах легітимних норм і правил волонтерської діяльності країн. Зазначено, що нормативні документи ООН з волонтерства формують стратегічну прагматику волонтерського дискурсу й позиціонують універсальні концептуально-тематичні групи лексеми-вербалізатора *волонтер(ка)*. Порівняння концептуально-тематичних груп, представлених у нормотворчих документах ООН й нормативно-правових документах країн, мова яких досліджується, дозволила визначити відповідність фрагментів національних концептуальних картин світу міжнародній ціннісній системі. Доведено, що концепт *ВОЛОНТЕР(КА)* виконує дискурсоутворювальну роль в резолюціях ООН та нормативно-правових документах України та США щодо волонтерської діяльності. Мілітаризація концепту *ВОЛОНТЕР(КА)* в документах РФ є свідченням дискурсивної поведінки державних органів країни-агресорки, спрямованої на конфлікт, війну та мілітаризацію суспільства. Результати роботи можуть бути використані в освітньому процесі, під час викладання дисциплін «Лінгвістика тексту», «Стратегічні комунікації», а також при розробленні нормативно-правових документів щодо волонтерської діяльності

Ключові слова: дискурсоутворювальна роль; дискурс; дискурс-аналіз; концептуально-тематичні групи; лексема-вербалізатор; лінгвокультура



Classification of word formation categories in Latin adjectives

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Abstract. In contemporary Ukrainian classical philology, the class of Latin adjectives is represented only fragmentarily. Analysing Latin adjectives through the lens of modern word formation theory enriches existing research in the theoretical grammar of classical languages. The objective of this study was to identify the word formation categories of Latin adjectives and elucidate the mechanisms of their derivational representation. The research employed selective, the word formation approach, descriptive and valence-distribution methods to analyse, systematise, classify and study the syntactic features of Latin adjectives. It is substantiated that the functional features of adjectives, which reflect its ability to express a static feature of an object, are fundamental for understanding its semantic and grammatical characteristics as a part of speech and the author distinguishes between primary adjectives that convey a qualitative feature, have a root and an ending and secondary adjectives that reflect a complex feature, are derivative in nature and contain prefixes or suffixes. The findings revealed that the cornerstone of Latin adjectival word formation is the derivative adjective. New lexical meanings in these adjectives are primarily

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conveyed through suffixes, while prefixes provide additional semantic shades. Word formation categories unite various derivative adjectives that share a common base and derivational meaning, formed through suffixation, prefixation, or a combination of both. Suffixes and prefixes function to modify the intensity of the attribute expressed by the adjectival root, indicating either an augmented or diminished degree of the attribute's manifestation. Eight word-forming categories of Latin adjectives are distinguished: insufficient degree of feature expression; excessive intensity of feature; subjective quality assessment; visitativity; temporal attributivity; locative attributivity; order; degrees of comparison. The degrees of comparison stand apart from the other categories, as they span three grammatical levels: word formation, syntax, and morphology. This study deepens the understanding of the Latin system of adjectival word formation, shedding light on both the formal mechanisms of its realisation and the semantic interpretations of the derived lexical units. The results of this research can serve as a foundation for further theoretical inquiries into the derivational processes of Latin

Keywords: degrees of attribute manifestation; word formation; derivative adjectives; word formation methods; suffixation; prefixation

Introduction

In the current phase of humanities scholarship, the study of the grammatical structure of the Latin language holds a distinguished place. Analysing the word-formation categories of Latin adjectives is particularly relevant to contemporary research, as it provides deeper insights into the mechanisms by which meanings were constructed in classical languages, i.e., languages that have significantly shaped the development of modern European languages and scientific terminology. The examination of Latin adjective word formation enhances the understanding of linguistic processes, including the systematisation of vocabulary, the creation of terminology, and the conceptualisation of abstract ideas, thereby advancing the field of linguistics. Moreover, the analysis of Latin adjective word-formation processes informs the development of models for morphological analysis in modern computational linguistics. These models can be adapted to investigate other languages with analogous morphological structures, contributing to the creation of multilingual linguistic resources and automated translation systems. The study of Latin adjectives is also indispensable due to their pivotal

role in constructing meaning and conveying stylistic nuances in literary and philosophical texts. Investigating their use deepens the researchers' appreciation of the stylistic and semantic dimensions of Latin works, which is of great importance to classical philologists and translators alike. Latin's profound influence on the evolution of Romance and other European languages further underscores the importance of studying its word-formation processes. This research not only enriches the historical understanding of grammar but also reveals universal patterns of word formation that persist in modern languages.

The study of Latin adjectives has been a subject of interest for many linguists across various historical periods. In the contemporary era, the analysis of Latin adjectives was part of broader linguistic and classical studies that focus on the Latin language and its grammar. Modern scholars, particularly S. Polyuga (2021), have argued that the theory of parts of speech, originating in ancient Greece first as a philosophical concept and later as a philological one, was subsequently applied to Latin. Over the following centuries, theoretical grammar of the

Latin language has been enriched with new approaches and theories concerning morphological units and categories.

The scholarly interest in the adjective is driven by its defining semantic characteristic, which conveys the categorical meaning of a non-processual property of an object, expressed through syntactic categories of gender, number, case, and suffixes (structure, function, and meaning). Over the past few decades, research on Latin adjectives has been enriched by publications from European scholars. The Czech researcher L. Pultrová (2023) explored which Latin adjectives and adverbs allow for comparative and superlative forms, establishing the theoretical foundations and methodology of the category of comparison. However, further investigation is needed into the category of degrees of comparison of adjectives as a specific type of word-formation category in Latin adjectives. In addition, the professor of historical linguistics P. Cuzzolin (2021) described various prefixes that the Latin language uses to express negation, marked in nouns and adjectives. The author examined the semantic role played by these prefixes, which alter the meaning of adjectives with which they combine, shifting it from positive to negative. Nonetheless, there is a need to supplement existing descriptions of the nature of Latin adjectives within the framework of the categories employed in contemporary linguistics.

Ukrainian scholars have made a significant contribution to the study of the Latin language within the field of linguistics. Notably, B. Cherniukh (2022) substantiated the initial gender differentiation of the adjective, identifying the emergence of masculine and feminine forms in the early stages of its development. According to the scholar's observations, at a later stage, the formation of the gender system in adjectives resulted in a form with three distinct endings. The formal differentiation of masculine and feminine genders in some Latin adjectives occurred subsequently, alongside the appearance

of third-declension adjectives with three endings and the development of the comparative degrees of adjectives. In analysing the formation of comparative degrees in Latin, B. Cherniukh described specific morphemes, suffixes, and suppletive forms used in the creation of Latin adjectives in various degrees, offering a substantiated explanation for the formation of superlative degrees based on different stems and suffixes found in Classical Latin. It is worth mentioning that these studies are crucial for a deeper understanding of historical changes in the Latin language and the development of vocabulary within the Indo-European language family. However, it is argued that further investigation is needed into the morphological and syntactic features of adjectives that express the static attributes of objects.

Further, S. Antonyuk (2015) analysed the Latin adjective as a distinct part of speech, categorising it into primary and secondary forms. However, derivative word-formation adjectives were not addressed. Numerous studies have focused on the issues of grammatical adjective semantics. A comparative analysis of the semantics of diminutivised adjectives and adverbs in Ukrainian and Latin has been explored in linguistic research. For instance, N. Ruda (2011) established that diminutive adjectives in Ukrainian are primarily used to convey diminutive semantics, as well as evaluative-emotional attitudes and/or expressions. In contrast, in Latin, the same formations are typically distinguished (though not always clearly) in terms of expressing objective gradation of reduction or enhancement of a specific attribute, as well as evaluative-emotional meaning and/or expression. Nonetheless, further research is needed to explore the semantic-functional dimensions of these formations in both languages. Later, I. Sai (2019), in her investigation of the lexical status of adjectives such as *bahuvrihi* (based on the first twelve books of Homer's *Iliad*), argued that the meaning of the resulting unit is neither identical to the concept nor to the object

denoted by each of its components. The parts of the word maintain specific defined relationships, which are consolidated in the overall meaning of the whole word. However, the word-formation meaning of these constructions has not been adequately addressed.

The semantic-structural features of Latin colour adjectives, including various shades, have been studied by Ukrainian linguists. Thus, V.G. Synytsia *et al.* (2023) examined the representation of the colour component “red” and its nuances in Latin medical terminology. It was established that in adjectives with a chromatic component, the lexical level is inherently linked to the semantic one. The nomination of a denotate based on an external characteristic, specifically colour, directly highlights the visual attribute of a disease. Considering the said, the analysis of word-formation processes in Latin adjectives with the colour component ‘red’ and its shades remains underdeveloped and requires further exploration.

While word-formation categories of Latin adjectives have been partially examined, they have not been fully explored and demand further investigation. The aim of this study was to analyse the word-formation of Latin adjectives and its influence on modern languages. The research objectives included systematising and classifying the word-formation categories of Latin adjectives, identifying their primary types, and analysing their structural and semantic characteristics to gain a deeper understanding of Latin morphology and its impact on contemporary languages.

Materials and Methods

The source base for this study included the following works: Latin-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Latin Dictionary (Churakova, 2009), Latin-Ukrainian Word-Formation Dictionary (Petrova, 2010), and Ukrainian-Ancient Greek-Latin Dictionary (Boyko & Myronova, 2012). To achieve the objectives and goals of the research, several methods were employed in a structured

and sequential manner. The first stage of the study began with a sampling method, crucial for analysing and systematising Latin adjective lexemes. This method involved identifying and selecting specific adjectival lexemes from various sources, including the above-mentioned dictionaries and electronic databases. The focus was placed on selecting adjectives that would be representative of different morphological models, ensuring a broad sample for maximal analysis. The observation method was then used to track the functioning of these adjectives in Latin texts, providing a solid foundation for subsequent research. The selected adjectives were systematically categorised according to their morphological structure.

After the selection and systematisation of adjectives, the word-formation method was employed to understand the creation of new lexical meanings within the structure of adjectives. According to the aims and objectives of the research, derivative adjectives were compared with their base forms, analysing how the addition of prefixes, suffixes, or other morphological elements led to the emergence of new meanings. At this stage, a detailed analysis of the morphological components of each adjective was carried out, focusing on roots and affixes, to explore how these elements contributed to the formation of new lexemes. The word-formation analysis allowed for the identification of clear patterns in the development of meaning in adjectives, emphasising how derivational processes shaped the Latin lexicon.

The next method applied was the descriptive method, which served as the primary approach for classifying the selected material. At this stage, adjectives were classified according to their morphological and semantic characteristics. The descriptive method provided a clear and systematic classification of adjectives into various linguistic categories, such as regular or irregular derivation, or specific semantic groups. This classification was essential for interpreting the broader linguistic functions of

adjectives, as it highlighted their integration into the structure of Latin. The interpretation of these categories contributed to the understanding of the evolution of adjectival forms and their role in communication, which helped draw conclusions about their linguistic significance.

For further analysis of the structure of word-formation categories, valency-distributive analysis methods were used, focusing on understanding the syntactic behavior of adjectives, particularly their combination with other elements in sentences. The valency of each adjective was analysed, determining its ability to take complements or modify nouns, which helped clarify the syntactic roles of adjectives. Moreover, distributive analysis facilitated the examination of the functions of adjectives in various syntactic structures, and their analysis emphasised their positional flexibility, establishing rules for the placement of adjectives in Latin syntax. This stage provided a deeper understanding of the functional capabilities of adjectives in context.

The structural framework of adjective meaning was investigated using componential analysis and the contextual method, which were employed to explore the meanings of adjectives on a deeper semantic level. Componential analysis involved breaking down the meaning of each adjective into its core semantic components, which allowed the study to reveal even subtle shifts in meaning when comparing derivative adjectives with their base forms. The detailed analysis of adjective meanings was further enriched by the contextual method, examining how adjectives were used in textual contexts. Considering the usage of adjectives in various sentences and literary works, the results led to identifying the impact of context on the meaning and functions of adjectives.

All stages, from the initial selection and systematisation of data, word-formation analysis, and classification of adjectives to the study of their syntactic behavior and semantic

analysis, enabled a comprehensive study of the formation and functions of Latin adjectives. Each method played a crucial role in achieving the primary goal, isolating the word-formation categories of Latin adjectives within the linguistic model and illuminating the means of word-formation representation

Results and Discussion

In the morphological theory of the Latin language, Greco-Roman linguistic traditions, which established principles for the classification of parts of speech, are clearly reflected. The systematisation was rooted in the Stoic and Alexandrian schools (late 4th century BCE), whose scholars distinguished grammar as an independent discipline, delineating its object and method of research, and creating specialised terminology. According to L. Zvonska et al. (2017), the scholars of these schools classified word classes into parts of speech, varying in number from five to eight, though adjectives were not initially included. In subsequent centuries, the study of languages was based on the classification systems developed by these schools, applying semantic, morphological and syntactic criteria, i.e., a methodological approach still upheld by modern grammarians.

It is agreed with A. Sihler (2008), who observed differences between Greek and Latin morphology and lexicon, arguing that the forms in the systems of Latin and Greek adjectives “vary differently” from their common beginnings. Over the centuries, adjectives were integrated into the parts of speech category, functioning to express attributes of objects either directly or through their relation to other objects. These attributes include colour (e.g. *caesius* “blue or grey-blue”, *flavus* “yellow”, *violaceus* “violet”), quality (*clarus* “bright”, *grossus* “thick”, *flexilis* “flexible”), tactile features (*asper* “rough”, *acer* “sharp”), size (*magnus* “large”, *parvus* “small”), smell (*aromaticus* “aromatic”, *floreus* “floral”), taste (*acerbus* “bitter,

sour", *dulcis* "sweet"), age (*senex* "old", *juvenis* "young"), physical and intrinsic properties of living beings (*pulcher* "beautiful", *crudelis* "cruel"), material (*ferreus* "iron", *querceus* "oak"), associations (*bellicus* "military"), shape (*rotundus* "round", *quadratus* "square"), possession (*Hectoreus* "of Hector"), time (*aeternus* "eternal"), and space (*supernus* "high", *inferus* "low"). From these characteristics, it becomes apparent that adjectives encompass diverse features. It is found that some attributes act as inherent qualities, while others acquire semantic and morphological significance in specific syntactic positions.

The morphological and syntactic characteristics of adjectives are closely linked to their syntactic behaviour. The syntactic functioning of adjectives, given their varied interpretations, becomes fundamental in understanding their semantic-grammatical features. The defining semantic property of adjectives is their expression of static attributes of objects. Unlike other parts of speech, adjectives agree with their governing nouns in gender, number and case. Shared categories for adjectives and nouns include case, number and gender, with the case category being particularly significant. The adjectival case category is grammatically dependent on the case features of the noun, as adjectives do not possess more cases than nouns. The syntactic position of adjectives is primarily attributive, meaning they accompany nouns, depend on them and replicate their grammatical forms. Adjectival categories of number and gender are morphologically inflectional and determined by the noun. Masculine, feminine and neuter adjectival forms reflect the respective grammatical features of the noun, structuring the syntactic relationship between the governing noun and the dependent adjective.

Next, S. Antonyuk (2015) argues that adjectives do not form homogeneous functional-semantic groups. They are divided into two subclasses: primary and secondary. Primary adjectives generally convey a qualitative attribute

(independent of any relationship) and morphologically consist of a root and an ending, e.g. *purus* "pure", *ruber* "red". Secondary adjectives reflect complex attributes (through relations to objects, actions or places) or derived qualities. Secondary adjectives exhibit a distinct derivational nature, containing prefixes and suffixes in addition to a root and inflection, e.g. *sub-surdus* "slightly deaf", *ex-animis* "lifeless", *glaciaris* "amber-like", *nigriculus* "darkish".

The grammatical specificity of adjectives as a word class, along with the interplay between primary and secondary adjectives, is grounded in their morphological and derivational categories (Greek *katēgoria* "attribute, assertion, judgment"). Morphological categories, such as gender, number and case, are abstract concepts that express syntactic subordination of the adjective to the noun. These categories are realised through inflections, characterised by regularity and obligatoriness. For example, A. Zagnitko (2020) defines derivational categories as encompassing groups of derivatives with a common base, meaning and formation method within the same part of speech.

Adjectival derivational categories comprise groups of derived adjectives sharing a common derivational meaning and formed using identical methods. In the adjectival class, derivational pairs consist of base and derived adjectives: e.g. *tacit-us* "quiet" – *tacit-ul-us* "rather quiet". According to H. Schmid (2015), the main methods of forming derivatives in Latin include suffixation and prefixation (or prefixal derivation). A. Zagnitko (2020) further refines these methods as techniques for modifying the morphological structure, phonetic composition and lexical meaning of base words, resulting in new derived forms. Derived adjectives are formed by attaching suffixes and prefixes to the base. Besides, M. Fruyt (2011) identifies six types of word formation in Latin: nominal and verbal compounding, preverbalisation, agglutination and recategorisation, often grouped into three main types: suffixation and

prefixation, compounding and recategorisation. Derivational categories exhibit grammatical specificity, lacking the regularity and obligatoriness of morphological categories. Suffixes and prefixes specify varying degrees of the attribute expressed by the adjectival

root (Table 1). These affixes indicate intensification or diminution of the attribute, typical of qualitative adjectives. Suffixes formally represent excessive or insufficient degrees of the attribute, enabling the identification of adjectival derivational categories.

Table 1. Methods of Word Formation for Latin Adjectives

Word Formation Method	Prefix/suffix	Root	Adjective	Meaning
Prefixation	in-	justus	injustus	unjust
Prefixation	prae-	clarus	praeclarus	outstanding
Prefixation	sub-	ditus	subditus	subjugated
Prefixation	re-	novus	renovus	restored
Prefixation	per-	fidus	perfidus	treacherous
Suffixation	-alis	natur-	naturalis	natural
Suffixation	-osus	gloria	gloriosus	glorious
Suffixation	-ilis	mob	mobilis	mobile
Suffixation	-aris	milit	militaris	military
Suffixation	-eus	aur	aureus	golden

Source: authors development

Categories of insufficient degree of quality expression. This adjectival category indicates a relatively small degree of quality, where the manifestation is insufficient compared to the standard. It is found that derived adjectives formed by the modification type have meanings that differ from the meanings of their base adjectives by subtle nuances of insufficient degree of quality. The simple (synthetic) form of adjectives of this degree is derived from the base of a regular adjective with the suffixes *-ül-(-cül-)*, *-öl-*. The *Latin-Ukrainian Word-Formation Dictionary* (Petrova, 2010) contains a significant portion of such adjectives: *albus* “white” – *albidulus* “whitish”, *austerus* “harsh” – *austerulus* “slightly harsh”, *durus* “hard” – *duriusculus* “hardish”, *ravus* “hoarse” – *ravulus* “slightly hoarse”, *gravis* “heavy” – *graviusculus* “rather low”, *luteus* “yellowish” – *luteolus* “yellowish”.

According to D. Dinu (2012), the classical period of Latin saw the activation of new word-formation processes through prefixation. The combination of prefixes and lexemes is generally based on a semantic principle. Thus,

C. Iacobini (2023) noted that prefixes fulfil a word-formation function and express functional-relational meanings, acting as modifiers of the base lexeme. To convey an incomplete quality of an object, prefixes are added to the regular degree adjective: *sub-* (slightly, a little) as in *austerus* – *sub-austerus* “slightly harsh”, *dulcis* – *sub-dulcis* “slightly sweet”, as well as both a prefix and a suffix: *crassus* – *sub-crassulus* “thickish”; *ex-* to indicate a change in quality: *albūsus* – *ex-albūsus* “whitish”.

The category of **excessive intensity of quality** is represented by a greater range of methods for creating adjectival forms. Intensity (Latin *intensio* “intensification”, < *in-tendo*, *intendēre* “to increase, strengthen”) is manifested when comparing the quality of one object or phenomenon to another. A significant increase or surpassing of the normal degree of quality indicates an intensification of the attribute. The semantics of excess are conveyed by several suffixes and prefixes. In forming adjectives with excessive or intense quality, the suffixes most used are: *-ōsus*, *-lentus*-, *-id-*: *copiosus*

“abundant”, *gloriōsus* “famous”, *argentōsus* “full of silver”, *frontōsus* “having a prominent forehead”, *luxuriōsus* “luxurious”, *lutulentus* “muddy”, *opulentus* “rich, wealthy”, *candidus* “dazzling white”, *avidus* “greedy”, *madidus* “damp”. Suffixal forms of excessive quality are formed from adjectives already indicating an excessive concentration of a given quality. The diminutive suffixes *-ūl-*, *-ōl-* convey expressive meanings: *nudus* – *nudūlus* “bare” – “slightly bare”, *parvus* – *parvōlus* “small” – “tiny”.

In *The Cambridge History of the Romance Languages* (Maiden et al., 2010), it is argued that excessive intensity is expressed by prefixes. However, unlike suffixes, these prefixes do not carry evaluative force. Prefixes generally indicate gradational distinctions within the intensity. Examples include the prefixes *per-* (1) intensification, (2) completion, *prae-* “high or of a higher degree”, *e-*, *ex-* intensification, *extra-* “beyond measure”, *super-* “over, excessive”. These prefixes supplement the expression of excessive intensity: *senex* – *per-senex* “old” – “very old”, *asper* – *per-asper* “rough” – “very rough”, *amārus* – *per-amārus* “bitter” – “very bitter”, *frigīdus* – *prae-frigīdus* “cold” – “very cold”, *gravis* – *prae-gravis* “heavy” – “very heavy”, *longus* – *prae-longus* “long” – “very long”, *validus* – *e-validus* “strong, healthy” – “powerful”, *gelīdus* – *e-gelīdus* “cold” – “very cold”, *arīdus* – *ex-arīdus* “dry” – “extremely dry”, *artus* – *ex-artus* “narrow, tight” – “very tight”, *altus* – *ex-altus* “high” – “extremely high”, *ordinarius* – *extra-ordinarius* “ordinary” – “extraordinary”, *naturālis* – *extra-naturālis* “natural” – “supernatural”; excessive, *adultus* – *super-adultus* “mature” – “overripe”, *vacuus* – *super-vacuus* “empty” – “superfluous, unnecessary”.

Adjectives of **the subjective evaluation category of quality** not only convey the characteristic of a subject in terms of its degree or intensity but also reflect a sensory or emotional attitude towards its quality or state. Adjective forms of subjective evaluation are created with the suffixes *-ūl-(-cūl-)*, *-ōl-*, *-llus*. In

adjectives such as *ampliuscūlus* “quite significant, considerable, decent”, *argutūlus* “quite witty, sharp-tongued”, *acutūlus* “figuratively, quite clever, not devoid of wit”, and *longiuscūlus* “quite long, rather lengthy”, the suffixes convey evaluation without connoting diminishment. In some adjectives, these suffixes bring out a clear emotional nuance, reflecting a subjective attitude towards the subject: *blandūlus* “quite tender”, *ebriōlus* “quite tipsy”, *curiosūlus* “quite curious, marked by some curiosity”, *sordidūlus* “somewhat sordid”. In some adjective forms with the suffixes *-cūl-*, *-llus-*, we observe nuances of diminishment: *flaccūlus* “somewhat wilting”. According to L. Brucale & E. Moccia-ro (2024), adjective formation with *-llus* is seen as gradual adjectives that show the weakening of either quantity or quality, whether positive or negative, indicated by the base, e.g. *misellus* “poor little thing” < *miser* “poor”, *pulchellus* “pretty” < *pulcher* “beautiful”, *pusillus* “tiny” < *pussus* “small”). It is observed that the suffixes indicate a subjective evaluation of quality when there is a strong concentration of a particular trait in the lexical meaning of the adjective. These adjectives are typically used for qualities of taste and colour, such as *acidus* “sour” – *acidūlus* “somewhat sour”, *russus* “wine” – *russeōlus* “reddish, rusty”.

In these morphological categories, adjectives demonstrate phenomena of modification, acquiring new attributes. However, within these word-formation categories, some of the means of word-formation perform the function of indicating opposite characteristics, giving derived adjectives a negative meaning. According to P. Cuzzolin (2021), it is difficult to specify the exact number of prefixes in Latin that convey a negative meaning to nouns and adjectives or change positive terms into their negative counterparts. The scholar identifies seven prefixes, i.e. “bound morphemes, ... that perform this”, although to varying degrees: *dē-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *nē-*, *sē-*, *uē-*, seven prefixes that “serve this purpose, albeit to varying extents”. This study

focused on the most productive ones. These include the following prefixes: *in-* (*im-* before *b*, *p*, *m*), *il-* (before the initial *l* of the base word), *ir-* (before the initial *r*), in Ukrainian *bez-* (*bez-*), *voz-* (*voz-*), *npu-* (*pry-*), corresponding to *dis-* (indicating disjunction, separation), *e-*, *ex-* (indicating liberation, completion). Adjectives with opposing meanings formed by the prefixal method create a category of opposites: *felix* – *infelix* “(1) fertile, (2) happy” – “(1) infertile, (2) unhappy”, *agitabilis* – *in-agitabilis* “movable, light” – “immovable”, *potens* – *im-potens* “(1) strong, powerful, (2) capable” – “(1) powerless, weak, (2) incapable”, *possibilis* – *im-possibilis* “possible” – “impossible”, *laetabilis* – *il-lae-tabilis* “joyful” – “sad”; *rationālis* – *ir-rationālis* “(1) based on reasoning, (2) reasonable, capable” – “(1) unreasonable, (2) unconscious”, *reverens* – *ir-reverens* “respectful” – “disrespectful”; *similis* – *dis-similis* “similar” – “dissimilar”, *junctus* – *dis-junctus* “(1) close, (2) connected, smooth” – “(1) distant, (2) unconnected, opposite”, *dentatus* – *e-dentulus* “having teeth” – “toothless”, *osseus* – *ex-ossis* “bony” – “without bones”, *odoratus* – *ex-odoratus* “fragrant, aromatic” – “lacking scent”.

To sum it up, an adjective is a specialised tool for grammatical representation of description and can function as a prepositional part of a sentence or as a semantic attributive component. In terms of syntactic and word-formational clarity, it is necessary to identify several additional word-formational categories.

The category of possessiveness reflects characteristics of a subject through its association with a person. In the system of grammatical forms of the adjective, the characteristic is highlighted through possessive adjectives, whose suffixes serve a morphological rather than a semantic function: they transform the lexeme from the noun category to the adjective category. A. Cser (2016) substantiates that the transition from a noun (name of a person) to a possessive adjective is related to the phenomenon of morphological adjectivisation. The

transition to an adjective confirms the systemic grammaticalisation of the corresponding source word and occurs with word-formation affixes.

The structure of the content of the base forms in adjectives varies. According to F. Rainier (2021), some of them denote persons (proper nouns – from names of famous people or mythological characters, and general names). In the Latin-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Latin dictionaries (Churakova, 2009), it is recorded that the base forms in adjectives combine with the suffixes *-ian(us)*, *-ān(us)*, *-ēs(us)*, *-ī(us)*, *-n(us)*, *-īc(us)*: *Cicero*, *ōnis* m – *Ciceroniānus* “Cicero’s”, *Cleopatra*, *ae* f – *Cleopatr-ānus* “Cleopatra’s”, *Ariadna*, *ae* f and *Ariadne*, *ēs* f – *Ariadna-eus* “Ariadne’s”, *Pluto(n)*, *ōnis* m – *Plutoniū* “Pluto’s”, *Machaon*, *ōnis* m – *Machaon-īcus* and *Machaon-ius* “Machaon’s”, *Plato(n)*, *ōnis* m – *Platon-īcus* “Plato’s”; *soror*, *ōris* f – *soror-ius* “sisterly”, *pater*, *tris* m – *pater-nus* “fatherly”, *dominus*, *i* m – *domin-īcus* “lordly, masterly”.

A separate group of adjectives is derived from the names of animals, birds, insects, and reptiles, occupying an intermediate position between possessive and relative adjectives. These adjectives express possessive relationships. In terms of content, the semantic feature of possession is reflected, with word-formation being carried out through the suffixes *-in(us)*, *-ān(us)*, *-ēs(us)*: *vaca*, *ae* f – *vaccīnus* “cow-like”, *ciconia*, *ae* f – *cicon-īnus* “stork-like”, *apis*, *is* f – *api-ānus* “bee-like”, *anguis*, *is* m – *angu-ēus* “snake-like”.

The category of temporal attributiveness (Latin *temporalis* “temporal”) includes adjectives that denote the temporal characteristics of a subject: simultaneity, asynchrony, precedence, succession, and duration. Adjective forms are formed through suffixal or prefix-suffix types of word-formation and are semantically equivalent to the bases, performing the syntactic function of defining the subject. Adjectives are derived from adverbs and nouns using the suffixes *-ān(us)*, *-tern(us)*, *-ern(us)*, *-in(us)*, *-urn(us)*, *-turn(us)*, *-tīn(us)*. The examined dictionary by H. Petrova (2010)

records a significant number of such adjectives: *meridies* – *meridiānus* “noonday”, *heri* – *hesternus* “yesterday’s”, *hodie* – *hodiernus* “today’s”, *cras* – *crastīnus* “tomorrow’s”, *diu* – *diuturnus* and *diutinus* “long-lasting”, *nox* – *nocturnus* “nightly”, *perendie* – *perendīnus* “the day after tomorrow’s”, *vesper* – *vespertīnus* “evening”, *Matūta* (the ancient Italian goddess of dawn) – *matutīnus* “morning”. Some derived adjectives form constructions with prefixes: *inter-* “inside, between”, *ante-* “before, earlier”, *post-* “after”: *inter-diānus* < *inter+dies* “day” – “daytime”, *ante-meridiānus* < *ante+meridiānus* “noon” – “before noon”, *post-meridiānus* < *post+meridiānus* “noon” – “afternoon”.

Derived adjectives that denote a locative (Latin *locūlus* < *locus* “place”) characteristic of a subject form the word-formation **category of locative attributiveness**. These adjectives are derived from prepositional-case forms with prepositions: *inter* (praep. cum acc.) “between, in”, *extra* (praep. cum acc. (*exter*)) “outside”, *sub* to indicate location (praep. cum acc. et abl.) “under”: *inter* – *internus* “within” – “internal”, *extra* – *extrarius* “outside” – “external”; *sub oculō* – *sub-oculāris* (loco sub cava terrae) “under the eye”, *sub cavo* – *sub-cavus* “hollow place”.

Adjectives indicating the order in which a noun appears by number belong to the word-formation **category of ordinality**. Typically, derived adjectives with this meaning are formed from cardinal numbers (*numeralia cardinalia*) that function with supporting nouns to specify the quantitative definition of subjects. In the dictionary material (Boyko & Myronova, 2012), the components of these adjectives are the formative elements *-cīus*, *-cīmus*, *-(e) sīmus*–: *ter* – *ter-cius* “three” – “third”, *undeviginti* – *nonus-decīmus* “nineteen” – “nineteenth”, *duo-et-viginti* – *duo-et-vicesīmus* “twenty-two” – “twenty-second”, *centum* – *centesīmus* “hundred” – “hundredth”, *mille* – *millesīmus* “thousand” – “thousandth”.

Specific categories include **the category of comparative degrees**, as it combines features

of morphological, syntactic, and word-formation categories. As a morphological category, it is based on morphological tools related to the categories of gender, number, and case. From a syntactic perspective, the adjective is attached to the noun in the role of an attribute and serves as a semantic attributive component. The word-formation level is based on the modification of word-formation and word-formation morphemes. The category of comparative degrees of adjectives is based on two degrees: the comparative and the superlative. Thus, P. Cuzzolin (2011) argued that the comparative and superlative degrees remained stable throughout the history of Latin syntax, thus being conveyed by the same morphological techniques and syntactic models throughout the centuries, as evidenced by the earliest written Latin documents. According to L. Pultrová (2019), they are not all adjectives that form comparative degrees, and they are found in fewer than 14% of Latin adjectives, with both the comparative and superlative degrees occurring in fewer than seven percent of adjectives, such as *fraternus* “fatherly”. The degrees are related to the modification type of derivation, in which the derived adjective conveys an additional meaning compared to the base form. The comparative degree indicates a higher degree of quality in comparison with another object. The comparative degree involves a transformation of the categories of gender, number, and case. The *gradus comparativus* is formed from the *genetivus singularis* form by replacing the ending: *-i* for second-declension adjectives, *-is* for third-declension adjectives, with the suffix *-ior* for masculine and feminine genders, and *-ius* for neuter: *latus* “wide” – *latior* “wider”, *ruber* “red” – *rubrior* “redder”, *viridis* “green” – *viridior* “greener”, *simplex* “simple” – *simplicior* “simpler”. The indication of the highest degree of a quality compared to other objects is expressed by the superlative degree. Superlative degree also undergoes transformations in the categories of gender, number, and case. The

gradus superlativus of the majority of adjectives is formed from the *genetivus singularis* form by replacing the genitive ending with the suffix *-issim-* and adding the ending *-us* for masculine, *-a* for feminine, and *-um* for neuter: *venustus* “charming” – *venust-issim-us*, *-a*, *-um* “the most charming”, *felix* “happy” – *felicissim-us*, *-a*, *-um* “the happiest”. In the Latin–Ukrainian and Ukrainian–Latin dictionaries (Churakova, 2009), six adjectives with the suffix *-ilis-* are recorded, which in the *gradus superlativus* have the suffix *-lim-* < *-sim-*: *similis* “similar” – *simil-lim-us*, *-a*, *-um* “very similar”, *dissimilis* “dissimilar” – *dissimil-lim-us* “very dissimilar”, *humilis* “low” – *humil-lim-us* “the lowest”, *difficilis* “difficult” – *difficil-lim-us*, *-a*, *-um* “very difficult”, *gracilis* “beautiful” – *gracil-lim-us* “the most beautiful”, *facilis* “easy” – *facil-lim-us* < *facil-sim-us*, *-a*, *-um* “the easiest”. Masculine adjectives with the ending *-er* in the nominative singular form create the *gradus superlativus* by adding the suffix *-rim-* and the respective gender endings: *acer* “sharp” – *acer-rim-us*, *-a*, *-um* “the sharpest”, *miser* “miserable” – *miser-rim-us*, *-a*, *-um* “the most miserable”.

In summary, the word-formation categories of Latin adjectives, which are defined by grammatical specificity, are diverse and endowed with semantic richness, allowing the expression of a rich and multifaceted meaning. The lack of regularity and obligatory use indicates the flexibility of the Latin language in conveying conceptual meanings. The use of suffixes and prefixes to specify and vary the degree of expression of qualities opens new possibilities for analysing both qualitative and quantitative characteristics of adjectives. Through word-formation affixes, it becomes possible not only to identify adjective word-formation categories but also to gain a deeper understanding of linguistic processes.

Conclusions

The research conducted allows the following conclusions to be drawn. The Latin system of

adjective word formation is multifaceted and structurally varied. The types of word formation categories not only create new derivative adjectives but also reflect the complex interaction between morphological, syntactic, and semantic aspects of the language. The natural Latin system of adjective word formation is a set of various types of word formation categories. Each of the described word formation categories unites different derived adjectives, which share root bases and common word formation meanings. Word formation adjective categories of insufficient degree, excessive intensity of expression, and subjective evaluation of quality form adjectives with suffixal and suffixal-prefixal types of word formation, through which a derived adjective is formed and reflects, together with its ending, its word formation meaning. The word formation category of opposites includes derived adjectives with the prefixes *in-* (*im-*), *il-*, *ir-*, *dis-*, *e-*, *ex-*, which are added to a grammatically formed adjective, giving it an opposite meaning. The word formation categories of locative and temporal attributiveness have properties of syntactic-word formation phenomena.

The category of comparison degrees in adjectives, unlike the others, exhibits three grammatical levels: word formation, syntactic, and morphological. The category is linked to the suffixal type of word formation, indicating the higher and highest degrees of the manifestation of the quality of an object in comparison to another object, and consists of two grammatical forms – the comparative and superlative degrees. Each of the described word formation categories offers a unique approach to forming adjectives, emphasising the flexibility and dynamism of the Latin language. The influence of prefixes on the meaning of adjectives is particularly significant, as it allows the formation of antonyms, enriching the lexicon of the language. Moreover, the category of comparison degrees in adjectives demonstrates the importance of the interconnections between different

grammatical levels, opening new horizons for the study of morphological and syntactic features. The research does not claim to provide a comprehensive description of the word formation categories of Latin adjectives. In subsequent studies, it is necessary to focus on the description of adjectivisation types (transition of parts of speech into adjectives) and their impact on the development of the Latin language,

which will allow for a deeper examination of the mechanisms of word formation and their role in shaping language structures.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Різновиди словотвірних категорій латинських прикметників

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Анотація. У сучасному українському просторі класичної філології частиномовний клас прикметників латинської мови відображений фрагментарно. Аналіз латинських прикметників у термінах сучасного словотворення доповнює розвідки у сфері теоретичної граматики класичних мов. Метою дослідження було виокремити словотвірні категорії латинських прикметників та висвітлити засоби їхньої словотвірної репрезентації. У дослідженні застосовано вибірковий, словотвірний, описовий та валентно-дистрибутивний методи для аналізу, систематизації, класифікації та вивчення синтаксичних особливостей латинських прикметників. Обґрунтовано, що функційні особливості прикметників, які відображають його здатність виражати статичну ознаку предмета, набувають

принципового значення для розуміння його семантико-граматичних характеристик як частини мови та розмежовано первинні прикметники, які передають якісну ознаку, мають корінь і закінчення та вторинні, що відбивають складну ознаку, мають похідний характер і містять префікси чи суфікси. З'ясовано, що у латинській мові визначальною одиницею прикметникового словотвору є похідний прикметник. Носіями нового лексичного значення для похідного прикметника слугують суфікси. Префікси надають додаткових семантичних відтінків похідним прикметникам. У словотвірні категорії об'єднуються різні словотвірні похідні прикметники, що мають твірні, спільне словотвірне значення й утворені суфіксальним, префіксальним, префіксально-суфіксальним способами словотворення. Функцію конкретизації виконують суфікси і префікси, які варіюють кількісний вияв ознаки, що міститься у прикметниковому корені та вказують на інтенсивний чи неповний ступінь вияву ознаки. Виокремлено вісім словотвірних категорій латинських прикметників: недостатнього ступеня вияву ознаки; надмірної інтенсивності ознаки; суб'єктивної оцінки якості; посесивності; темпоральної атрибутивності; локативної атрибутивності; порядковості; ступенів порівняння. Категорія ступенів порівняння прикметників відрізняється від інших за належністю до трьох граматичних рівнів: словотвірного, синтаксичного і морфологічного. Проведене дослідження розширює уявлення про природну латинську систему прикметникового словотвору й інтерпретує не тільки формальні засоби його реалізації, але й семантичне трактування похідних лексичних одиниць. Результати дослідження прикметникових словотвірних категорій можуть бути використані у наступних наукових теоретичних розвідках з погляду дериваційних процесів латинської мови

Ключові слова: ступені вияву ознаки; словотвір; похідні прикметники; способи словотворення; суфіксація; префіксація



Minitexts of the journal "Ridnyi Krai" (1905-1916): Genre, content, and structure

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Abstract. At the present stage of historical and cultural development of Ukraine, the appeal to periodicals of the late 19th-early 20th centuries as important cultural and educational institutions is becoming extremely relevant. The paper was devoted to the analysis of the "Ridnyi Krai" journal, published during 1905-1916 in Poltava, Kyiv, and Gadyach. It was established that the analysed language units are integral components of the textual (discursive) paradigm, consistently correlate in many ways with large texts, or macrottexts, and simultaneously reveal specific characteristics that relate primarily to the functions performed and verbal content, and only then contextual, semantic, communicative, and structural integrity, thematic programming, relative completeness, semantic self-sufficiency, harmony of content and form. Minitexts typical of the publication "Ridnyi Krai" – self-promotion, advertising, advertising, etc. – are detailed and characterised. The most common thematic groups, combining minitexts into a single communicative whole, offer the reader in a single number of the weekly laconic stories about changes in various spheres of public life in Ukraine and the world, about the Ukrainian issue in its multidimensional format. It was proved that small texts by their functional purpose, influence on recipients, informative weight are not inferior to large ones and even have advantages, since they quickly and systematically reflect the course of social life at that time – important

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state events of that era (the revolutions of 1905-1907, the post-revolutionary period with its contradictory tendencies), the life of other countries (for example, France, America), individual Ukrainian territories, large and small towns and villages. The results obtained can be used in research activities, in particular, by linguists and language historians to investigate the processes of establishment of Ukrainian spelling and analyse the dynamics of language norms

Keywords: thematic headings of the weekly; minitexts; classification parameters of minitexts; specific representatives of minitexts; verbal content of minitexts; functional purpose of minitexts

Introduction

The journal "Ridnyi Krai", which was published from 1905 to 1916, played an immeasurably large role in the establishment of the Ukrainian national cause. It stood up for the Ukrainian language, which was designated as the Great Russian-Polish dialect by the Valuev-Emperor's decrees and circulars, and paved the way for it not only in the artistic but also in the scientific, journalistic, official and business spheres, which, for reasons of extralinguistic nature, were overrun by foreign languages, defended the Ukrainian language against Ukrainian haters, various "good people" who assigned it to "household use" because, according to their primitive beliefs, the Ukrainian language is allegedly incapable of conveying high feelings and deep thoughts; contributed to the development of national culture, which Russophiles cynically pushed to the periphery, as it was allegedly low-grade, unpromising, and needed only by uneducated ordinary people. Ukrainian-speaking, Ukrainocentrism, and other problems related to various spheres of national existence reflect the texts of the publication under study, which are polyfunctional in their content and genre nature.

It is important to emphasise that the text in its various dimensions as a powerful implementation of multi-vector socio-cultural stereotypes, as "an integral semiotic form of mental, speech and thought human activity, conceptually and structurally organised, dialogically embedded in an interiorised being; the semiotic universe of an ethnic group or civilisation,

which is a pragmatically oriented intermediary of communication" has long attracted the attention of researchers. Foreign and Ukrainian scientific schools have been established, whose cognitive focus is the cognitive and emotional mechanism of the text, its theory and pragmatics, interpretation of the text as a result of speech activity, as the very "process of creating a verbal whole", that is, it is not only about the actualisation of the thought-constitutional mechanism, but also about its embodied consequence or product (Hu, 2024).

There have been significant changes in the field of text linguistics. There are many studies that carry out a comprehensive analysis of the text. Research covers cognitive aspects (Cohen, 2020), including semantic, discursive, and pragmatic aspects (Lyubymova & Shutova, 2024). Special attention is paid to the psycholinguistic aspects of textology (Bekhta & Bekhta, 2019; Papish, 2021). These studies consider text as a unit of textology in different dimensions. Modern linguists characterise the text as a precedent-personal phenomenon (Kosmeda, 2021). Of great interest is the problem of the mechanism of destructiveness at the text level and its predicted and unpredictable consequences – reformatting, transcoding content, shifting the emphasis of implicit-explicit (Korolova, 2020). The focus of research interpretations was texts designed on the model of certain functional varieties of the language with their immanent characteristics (Koval & Makar, 2019), specifically verbalised content

(Kochan, 2022). Researchers also focused on the connotative properties of the verbal whole, which is the result of the thought-forming process with its predictable and unpredictable processes (Harbor *et al.*, 2021). Theoretical and pragmatic understanding of the nature of the text is also associated with linguodidactics, with such an important area as mastering the native and non-native language (Pugh *et al.*, 2023).

As for large texts, they are interpreted in different aspects, which gave grounds for working out the strategic foundations of this important phenomenon, its defining parameters, genre differentiation and intra-genre specification, verbal structure, internal and external hierarchical dependencies, correlations, determinative relations, etc. However, at present, it is impossible to talk about the uniformity of approaches to the interpretation of macrotext as a complex phenomenon with its inherent multifunctionality. There is less information about small texts, or texts in the text, although their role is also extremely important. Researchers A. Kharkovskaya *et al.* (2017) qualify it as specific representatives of different spheres of social life, as well as promotional tools and manipulative technologies (Diadiura, 2024; Kyseliuk & Bondar, 2024). It should also be emphasised that such important problems as the establishment of symmetric and asymmetric relations between large and small texts, the definition of immanent features of the latter in synchronic and diachronic projection, in publishing modifications, etc., are not given enough attention, which led to the relevance of the chosen topic. It is reinforced by its appeal to the “Ridnyi Krai” journal, the content of which, as emphasised, requires a thorough analysis in terms of content and form, namely, the publication – the appreciation of its special place and a primary role in the political and cultural life of Ukraine in different historical periods. The purpose of the study was a systematic analysis of small texts published in the weekly “Ridnyi Krai” as information carriers with their inherent

cognitive intent, genre polyfunctionality, and specific verbal architectonics.

Materials and Methods

The source base for the study of the problem of small texts in the diachrony dimension was chosen by the Ukrainian journal “Ridnyi Krai”, published in Poltava (1905-1907), Kyiv (1907-1914), Gadyach (1914-1916) as a publication with a wide thematic palette – politics, economics, original and translated literature (poetry, prose drama), history, science – which was destined to play an exceptional role in the intellectual and spiritual development of Ukraine. A systematic approach to the analysis of small texts as specific carriers of special information led to the use of specially linguistic methods, which were often combined with general scientific methods of induction, deduction, analysis, and synthesis.

At the first stage of the study, the descriptive and analytical method and its main techniques such as observation, inventory, interpretation, generalisation were used to record, systematise and identify small texts according to various criteria, mainly those that relate to their content and form, verbal content. The second stage provided for the use of the method of comparison – to recognise common and distinctive features of small texts; the method of structural and semasiological and structural and semantic analysis – to investigate the onomasiological and cognitive mechanism and semantic content, language organisation of the units under study; contextual and interpretive method – to substantiate the status of the text, establish its pragmatic motive, universal and specific functional purpose, real and potential explicit-implicit addressability, reconstruction of communicative intent, motivation; the comparison method – for recognising common and distinctive features of small texts, differential features of an individual text. The final – third stage – was carried out with the participation of a typological method that helped to identify

relevant characteristics of small texts, their internal hierarchy and external relations, establish communicative settings formed on a specific text base, which are part of one / different thematic paradigms of the journal, one / different of its micro- and macro-plots.

Results and Discussion

The text as "an integral semiotic form of mental, speech and thought human activity, conceptually and structurally organised, dialogically embedded in an interiorised being; the semiotic universe of an ethnic group or civilisation, which is a pragmatically oriented intermediary of communication", was and remains a strategic problem not only in linguistics, but also in other sciences, even those that are in indirect relations with it. The most remarkable feature of 20th-century linguistics is that "traditional versions, with their tendency to descriptive, abstraction from the speaker and speech in general, are eventually replaced by communicative and pragmatic aspects, among which the theory of text occupies an exceptional place" (Selivanova, 2006; Yeshchenko, 2021). The proposed study is based on the linguistic background of the already cited Ye.A. Selivanova (2006), who systematically and argumentatively sets out the fundamental provisions of textology and its main object of interpretation – text.

The author of this study agrees with the opinion of T.A. Kosmeda (2023; 2024) on the onomasiological and cognitive essence and verbal explication of textual creativity and A.R. Zahnitko (2014), and the grammatical nature of the text. It can be stated with certainty that the technology of analysing the dynamic stability of the language norm, consistently recorded in the weekly reflections on it, which later acquired the features of an alternative or non-alternative variant of the current literary norm, according to the specific linguistic standards of the "Ridnyi Krai" journal, deserves attention and logical continuation, which is partially embodied in this study. This technology

was developed and appears to have been properly conceptualised by S. Iaremenko (2002). An important basis for analysing the texts of the "Ridnyi Krai", which form a communicative whole, was the study by F.S. Batsevych (2016). This refers to, in particular, the interpretation of the text as a phenomenon and a linguistic and extra-linguistic denotative reality, establishing a relationship between them, emphasising that researchers face a complex phenomenon with a polyfunctional status. There is no denying the claim that the text is a multi-faceted phenomenon: communicative, because it "participates in communication", accumulative, because it "helps to store and transmit information in space and time", mental, because it "fixes the mental life of individuals", historical, because it appears "a product of a specific historical era", cultural, because it is a "form of cultural existence", ultimately, socio-cultural, because it reflects the entire spectrum of socio-cultural traditions (Kucherniuk, 2016; Batsevych, 2016). The researcher successfully solved another complex problem – substantiated the correlative and uncorrelated relationship between the key concepts of textology and discursology – text and discourse: "text is the result of communication (interaction and transaction), its structural and linguistic component and simultaneously the final implementation; the structure in which the "living" discourse is embodied after its completion". In this conceptual representation, the text appears as "exhausted, stopped discourse" (Batsevych, 2016).

The text is usually interpreted without considering its characteristics such as volume. One of the reasons for this is that the defective structure of macro- and micro-texts coincides in many ways. For small texts that have a different constitution technology, they appear as a reflection on an event caused by certain extralinguistic factors, laconism, and compression are characteristic. These relevant attributes do not affect other universally textual markers – communicative completeness,

information self-sufficiency. The author agrees with the opinion of N.M. Prokopenko (2016) on the fact that small texts are characterised by contextual, semantic, communicative, and structural integrity, thematic engagement, relative completeness, semantic self-sufficiency, clear modal determinism and specific pragmatism, which, however, consistently and systematically do not correlate with the classical repertoire of relevant characteristics of classical texts.

The pages of the “*Ridnyi Krai*” journal regularly contained fundamental deeply patriotic works of linguistics, literary studies, historical, cultural direction (let us call them large texts, or macrotxts), which have not lost their relevance to this day. Suffice it to mention in this context the scientific, popular science, scientific and journalistic, and publicistic research of Olena Pchilka, D. Doroshenko, Hanna Barvinok, H. Sherstyuk, Hrytsko Grigorenko, M. Dmitriev, S. Rusova, B. Grinchenko A. Krymskyi, H. Kovalenko, D. Yavornytskyi, K. Kvitka, M. Lysenko, O. Slaktion (Pchilka, 1905). Modern researchers are involved in these studies, and the publication itself, despite its remoteness in time, does not cease to be the object of many historical, philological, cultural, political, and other scientific studies.

A thorough examination of the weekly shows that its discursive paradigm is formed, in addition to the main texts of the above and other genres, by those that are traditionally nominated by advertising information, through the prism of which the periodicals of that time, mainly Ukrainian, educational achievements, literary and artistic life in its polyfunctional format, etc., are presented. This refers to journals, newspapers, collections, materials of various collections, manuals, textbooks, reviews of them, and cultural and artistic events, activities of extracurricular institutions, art schools, various intellectual and spiritual studies. Small advertisements, usually of a private nature, about services, goods, employment, etc., logically and

organically complement the content analysed. They did not bring economic profit, but performed a purely promotional function aimed at establishing the Ukrainian cause and strengthening the spirit of Ukrainism, primarily national identity. It is clear that the publishers’ plans had intentions for some economic benefit, at least one that would contribute to the content of the publication. “I hoped”, stated O. Pchilka (1930), who stood at the helm of the weekly from 1907 to 1916, “that the publication would be financially supported by subscriptions, but I was wrong. There were immeasurably fewer subscribers than we all hoped, and the publication did not pay for itself at all”. O. Kosach’s financial and economic strategies, which O. Konstantynivska (2024) called “marketing moves to encourage subscribers to her publication”, remained unimplemented primarily for ideological reasons. Such an unprofitable situation from a material standpoint, however, did not reduce the index of prestige and functional activity on the pages of the “*Ridnyi Krai*” of a specific information carrier, which is named with small texts, or minitxts, or texts in the text.

Anyone who picks up the studied publication is immediately convinced that its pages are full of a variety of small informative and relevant messages, messages, notes, questions and answers, etc. Microtexts are related to macrotxts in that they are “that very diverse, but never declarative material”, which, although specifically, but systematically reflects “harassment of Ukrainism for a long historical time ... as part of the Russian Empire” (Moklytsia, 2024). Selected text types are equally important for users, and each of them occupies an autonomous niche in textology, in the discursive paradigm.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that the small texts that fill the journal “*Ridnyi Krai*”, in their pragmatic and functional nature, are close to modern media texts and are contrasted with the latter, less perfect visualisation support. Such asymmetry is an obvious thing – the

technical process significantly declares itself. The compared phenomena are brought together primarily by objectification of facts, the maximum degree of completeness of information transmission, a high level of unification and standardisation, actualisation and dissemination of well-known, exclusively essential, synchronously cultivated realities of socio-political, socio-economic, cultural life of society, indirect appeal to the recipient, synchronised mobility and conservatism in multi-level language means, primarily lexical-semantic and syntactic (Haiduk, 2023).

Small texts have a specific verbalisation resource. Their typical linguomarkers are tokens with temporal and locative meaning, which fill their characteristic discursive positions with semantic descriptions "here and now", "somewhere and once", "here and once", "somewhere and now". Laconicism and condensation determine the syntactic organisation of the texts; they are dominated by simple sentences with regular direct word order, clarifying and explanatory clauses, and exhortative syntactic constructions. Some genres, such as announcements, notifications about official events, do not have an emotional connotation, while others, such as messages about artistic events, are distinguished by an explicit connotation, the actualiser of which is primarily emotionally coloured vocabulary.

As for the information provided in the "Ridnyi Krai" in small texts, or auxiliary lines between the main lines, it concerns important state events of that time (the revolution of 1905-1907, the post-revolutionary period with its contradictory tendencies), the life of other countries (for example, France, America), individual Ukrainian territories (in modern terminology, regions, and this geography is very wide-from east to west, from south to north), large and small cities and villages (Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odesa, Mariupol, Kamianets-Podilskyi, Poltava, Myrhorod, Lohvytsya, Liubotyn, Kolodiste, Velyka Seletska). From it, the reader

can learn about various ranks of meetings, meetings of the state or regional level, about the adopted resolutions and their positive or negative impact on the course of certain events, about book affairs, in particular, about the fate of Ukrainian scientific, journalistic, artistic printed products. And the appearance of a serious Ukrainian book in the early 20th century was undoubtedly an extraordinary phenomenon that caused a stir in a society that had been increasingly Russified. According to the criterion of "means of language organisation", small texts are differentiated into three types: 1) artistic or artistic, 2) business or official-business, and 3) syncretic, that is, those that combine the features of the first and second. According to another criterion – "text and images" – they are divided into 1) text and 2) text-non-text, that is, those in which the main presentation is accompanied by a variety of images that are used to ensure the appropriate reception effect. All of them represent "linear repetition of statements united in the near future by semantic and formal grammatical connections, and in the general compositional, distant plan – by a common theme and plot task" (Rusanivsky *et al.*, 2007).

The meaning of the so-called auxiliary lines between the main lines, or, in other terminology, texts in the text, in the publication "Ridnyi Krai" is indelible. Perhaps the greatest merit of small texts is that they enlightened the people with their specific content, which the empire kept in submission, called them to fight for justice, freedom, and independence. This applies primarily to literary texts, the semantic dominants of which are ideologically coloured, patriotically connotated vocabulary, imperative syntactic constructions. The authors of the weekly combined them into appropriate headings, for example, "Dopysy" ("Messages"), "Visti" ("News"), "Na Vkrayini" ("In Ukraine"). The role of headings was most often played by toponyms. As for the addressees, they were usually represented by

pseudonyms, the motivational base of which is astioim or komonyms, which simultaneously performed another important function – they indicated the place of action (Ukrainian from Lubny, from Priluchchina). The publications of such a model placed in the “Ridnyi Krai” forced the powerful people of that time to act not according to the unspoken laws imposed by them, but in accordance with the legislative and simply universal norms in force in society, in the end, they obliged to improve these norms, legitimise them, bring them closer to world standards and, most importantly, develop and adopt new laws – not for their own benefit, but for the benefit of the people.

In the “political, economic, literary, and scientific journal” under study, as in any other authoritative and reputable publication of that time and later, until now, a separate page, a section representing small texts, contains self-promotion – information about the journal’s subscription, its terms (cost with and without shipping, price in Ukraine and abroad, purchase in bulk and retail). This minitext placed in each issue of the weekly journal with its composition and verbal composition does not significantly differ from those that abound in modern publications. “Ridnyi Krai”, offering itself to readers, reported on those departments that were established in it (some of them were permanent, others changed – appeared or disappeared, which indicates the creative work of the editorial board). It is also important to highlight the fact that the authors were required to submit materials in the “spelling” of the “Ridnyi Krai”. If necessary, the received large and small texts “will be shortened and corrected by the editorial board... Each manuscript must be accompanied by the author’s signature and address. Texts that were not accepted in the “Ridnyi Krai” were returned to the authors at their expense, and if they were not taken from the editorial office for 2 months, they were destroyed. Poems and other small things were not addressed at all” (Pchilka, 1907).

The “Ridnyi Krai” journal popularised not only itself, but also other publications. In various categories, publishers regularly reported in a wide format, for example, through simple bibliographic descriptions about the published literary and artistic products and this contributed to the power of the Ukrainian cause, which was published after the forced silence on new national identities. The category of small texts placed in the “Ridnyi Krai” clearly manifests the type of publications united by the category “Bibliohrafiya” (“Bibliography”). These are, in particular, lists of new publications with detailed comments, anthologies to them, and reviews of various books. The spiritual life of that time is consistently covered, for example, in the section “Ukrayinske slovo y mystetstvo” (“Ukrainian word and art”). Its thematic range is quite wide: fiction, scientific works, theatrical achievements, etc.

At first glance, it may seem that small texts in the “Ridnyi Krai” were some secondary, even obscured by more important events described in large texts. In fact, everything looks completely different. At a time when the Ukrainian book was difficult to reach its user, notifications, advertisements, and other genres of minitexts about the appearance of Ukrainian-language publications were perhaps the most accessible source of information about these important facts for Ukraine and other states. The category “Shcho pyshut v inshykh chasopysakh” (“What is written in other journals”), represented in small texts, deserves high praise. It usually referred to high-profile publications that were hidden from the people. By duplicating the published materials, the publishers of “Ridnyi Krai” did a great job – they brought the light of truth to the masses, did everything possible to make as many people as possible aware of what was being hushed up.

Attention is drawn to such short-language but informative columns, the main task of which is to cover the most important events that took place in Ukraine and abroad: “Na

Vkraïni" ("In Ukraine"), "Po Ukraïni" ("Across Ukraine"), "Visti" ("News"), "Z zhyttia v Rosii" ("From Life in Russia"), "Shcho diïetsia v inshykh derzhavakh" ("What is Happening in Other States"). Their essence in the measurement of social determinism, the relationship between form and content is illustrated by the minitext published in the 48th issue of the journal in 1906. It deals with Ukrainian events related to economic, political, cultural and artistic, army, diplomatic, medical, educational and other public spheres: *New Ukrainian societies*. Ukrainian societies, called "Prosvity", were established in smaller cities: in Alexandria and in Elisavetgrad; *Publishing work of the Kyiv "Prosvita"* – revealed that this society has already published 4 books: 1) Dragomanova – about the Ukrainian Cossacks, Tatars, and Turks; 2) Kalendar; 3) M. Levitsky – how to save yourself in case of brazen cases and injuries; 4) Land affairs in New Zealand; *Myrhorod art school named after Gogol*. Once again, the provincial zemstvo assembly will have to discuss how to improve the case of the Myrhorod school. The school completely abandoned our very valuable Ukrainian drawings, ornaments, which, of course, is very harmful to the development of Ukrainian folk creativity. Now it is up to the local people to arrange the school in such a way that it fully meets the local needs of the people; *Consequences of the Senate's explanation*. News comes from different counties of the Poltava region that the Senate explanations of the right to vote have greatly reduced the number of electors. In the Poltava province, where there were many Cossacks, such a restriction of rights has the greatest consequences. To make it clear, since the status of voters has now changed, we are giving this tablet for one of the counties, Myrhorod. There is no need for any explanation for this; just review it (Pchilka, 1916). The different mini-texts can be ranked according to different parameters, such as national – regional, urban – rural, public – private, official – domestic. Having received such and similar

information, the reader was able to freely navigate the events that took place in the country as a whole and in individual regions.

The analysed category is supplemented by another one – "Dopysi". The texts combined by it had their own addressee; they were more extensive in volume and correspond to the artistic style with their language structure. These are narrative stories that can be easily transformed into large texts of various genres by adding a wider factual background. The type of small texts that can be classified as epistolary without hesitation deserves special attention. This refers to emotional individual and collective appeals to the editorial office, which talk about popular harassment or events that people have been waiting for them for a long time, about majestic deeds that they fought for, or those that were a reaction to prohibitions by the authorities, etc. Among them, there are letters of complaint, letters of wishes, letters of protest with their inherent epistolary banking details. Authors would like to emphasise that the "original editors", the editor-publisher, and members of the editorial board, as is customary in reputable publications, corresponded with their contributors and answered subscribers' and readers' questions.

The described minitexts were distinguished by a specific technology of perception, for some – perfect artistry, factors of brightness and attractiveness of the information offered to the reader. The function of semantic and stylistic dominant in them is also performed by pejorative or reclamation-coloured vocabulary, rhetorical questions, improper-direct speech, syntactic imperatives. It also requires centring the fact that the "Ridnyi Krai" journal significantly influenced the development of the Ukrainian spelling code based on phonetic (phonemic) principles. It is not superfluous to recall that at the beginning of the 20th century (until 1921), Ukrainians did not have a unified spelling system for objective reasons: the disunity of Ukrainian lands, the policy of cynical

Russification, which affected the education, culture, periodicals that served them. On the first page of the journal, spelling comments were submitted like this: “When reading our journal, you should pronounce: *є* – like *йє*, *її* – like *йі*, *и* – like Russian *ы*, *і* – like *и*” (Ridnyi Krai, 1916).

With their content and technology of its implementation, small texts, as well as large ones, confirm that the programme directives of publishers regarding the relevance of the problems discussed on the pages of the journal through the publication resource and perfection, accessibility of forms of their presentation were carefully and consistently implemented. They were specifically declared at the stage of creating the publication by M. Dmitriev, who confirmed in his letter to Larysa Kosach, which was found in the archival files of the writer, stored in the Slavic library in Prague. This was stated in the publication “Cooperation of Lesya Ukrainka in the Ukrainian press (1905-1907)” N. Sydorenko & O. Sydorenko (2021): “...the journal will serve to defend the interests of working people, for the good and freedom in our land”; all materials should be written in “simple vernacular” to “return the intelligentsia to our people and ensure the national revival of Ukraine...”. The fact that the editorial staff invited well-known personalities to cooperate also contributed to the implementation of these tasks. This is also mentioned in the publication just mentioned: “...We ask you, Sir, please help us as much as you can, as we can count on you for literary assistance. We need, as you can see from the programme, journalistic and scientific articles, publications, poems, literary reviews, reviews, news about the activities of zemstvos, city councils, all kinds of societies and organisations, news about the decisions of rural and volost stairs, peasant unions, about the activities of the administration, etc” (Sydorenko & Sydorenko, 2021). This style of editorial work, the thematic breadth and relevance of the

content, its Ukrainocentrism provided the journal with a long historical and cultural life, and the interest of scientists in it.

Almost all minitexts published in the “Ridnyi Krai” had a clear pragmatic declaration. They are united by the laconicism of the form represented by optimal linguistic means from the standpoint of linguistic perfection, the correctness of information that systematically and comprehensively reflects cultural, educational, political, economic, legal, artistic, and other extremely important social movements and trends of the early 20th century.

Conclusions

Minitexts published on the pages of the “Ridnyi Krai” journal were characterised by genre poly-functionality, which consistently correlates with the artistic, business, official-business, official-artistic type of speech. Having a different volume, excellent verbal structure with or without nonverbal support, the studied language units, and macrotexts, represent important information with a universal identifying semantic description of “the past, present (of course, this refers to the beginning of the 20th century) of Ukraine and the world through the prism of various spheres of social existence, precedent events and figures”.

Among the minitexts in the weekly, education that is not related to the advertising genre dominates. They played a positive role, as they contributed to the entry into the intellectual and spiritual space of the resource that is identified with the national idea without the use of background knowledge. Such a positive process, considering the national foundations, was facilitated by the long, as at that time – the beginning of the 20th century, history of the publication of “Ridnyi Krai”. This is a great merit of the editorial board, and especially its long-term head – Olena Pchilka. Small texts are as close as possible to macro texts based on their classical text characteristics. The zones of these actively produced language units often

overlap. In addition, individual texts that are small in volume do not always meet the standards of minitexts. They often exist as deliberately reduced statements, their linguistic architectonics do not give grounds for correlation with a small text. These communicative formations differ from classically small texts in that they do not appear as a reaction to an extra-textual event, as an information representative of a specific situation with its different geographical radius, with neutral or positive or negative context, that is, they should be identified with the denotation that represents a specific type of macrotexts.

By the type of actual issues, almost all small texts are extremely relevant. Even in the report on extraordinary events, everyday things in view of the real situation are usually equipped with some national instructions, inspired by Ukrainian-centric strategies and tactics. Ultimately, small texts are distinguished by a specific verbal structure. Their most prominent indicators – laconicism of presentation and condensation of information – provide a corresponding set of linguomarkers. Among them, the most typical category is formed by spatial and temporal lexical-semantic discursives,

lexemes with varying degrees of emotional colouring, syntaxemes with imperative intent, simple sentences with clarifying, explanatory components, not proper direct speech as a means of transmitting someone else's speech. The units under study are characterised by formal de-addressability and real projection to a collective recipient.

Dividing texts into micro- and macro – units is a conditional thing for a specific dimension. They are equally important for the "Ridnyi Krai" journal, and for any periodical, regardless of its chronological section, perform clearly regulated functions assigned to them, have their own users, the circle of which can expand or narrow, which is no longer affected by linguistic, but by extralinguistic factors. The prospect of this research is a comparative analysis of genre features, informative relevance of the minitexts of the "Ridnyi Krai" journal with other Ukrainian journals of the early 20th century.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Мінітексти часопису «Рідний край» (1905-1916 рр.): жанр, зміст, структура

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Анотація. На сучасному етапі історико-культурного розвитку України виняткової актуальності набуває звернення до періодичних видань кінця XIX – початку XX ст., як важливих культурно-просвітницьких інституцій. Статтю присвячено аналізу часопису «Рідний Край», що виходив упродовж 1905-1916 рр. у Полтаві, Києві та Гадячі. Установлено, що аналізовані мовні одиниці – невід’ємні компоненти текстової (дискурсивної) парадигми, послідовно корелюють за багатьма ознаками з великими текстами, або макротекстами, і водночас виявляють специфічні характеристики, які стосуються передусім виконуваних функцій і вербального контенту, а вже потім контекстуальної, змістової, комунікативної та структурної цілісності, тематичної запрограмованості, відносної завершеності, семантичної самодостатності, гармонії змісту й форми. Удкладнено та схарактеризовано типові для видання «Рідний Край» мінітексти – самореклама, реклама, оголошення тощо. Вирізнено та комплексно проінтерпретовано з погляду жанрової поліфункційності, вербальної структури, гармонії змісту і форми найпоширеніші тематичні групи, які, об’єднуючи мінітексти в єдине комунікативне ціле, пропонують читачеві в окремо взятому числі тижневика лаконічні сюжети про зміни в різних царинах суспільного життя в Україні та світі, про українське питання в його багатоаспектному форматі. Доведено, що малі тексти своїм функційним призначенням, впливом на реципієнтів, інформативною вагою не поступаються перед великими й навіть мають переваги, оскільки оперативно та системно відрефлексовують плин тодішнього суспільного буття – важливі державні події тієї доби (революції 1905-1907 рр., післяреволюційного періоду з його суперечливими тенденціями), життя інших країн (наприклад, Франції, Америки), окремих українських територій, великих і малих міст та сіл. Отримані результати дослідження можуть бути використані в науково-дослідницькій діяльності, зокрема лінгвістами та істориками мови для вивчення процесів становлення українського правопису й аналізу динаміки мовних норм

Ключові слова: тематичні рубрики тижневика; мінітексти; класифікаційні параметри мінітекстів; конкретні репрезентанти мінітекстів; вербальний контент мінітекстів; функційне призначення мінітекстів



Counter-suggestive organisation of information campaign discourses Land forces of Ukraine “Ghost of Kyiv” and “Valkyries of Kyiv”

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Abstract. The relevance of the study is conditioned by the urgent need to develop linguistic mechanisms for forming the national stability of Ukrainian society and countering the destructive influence of the aggressor country, one of these mechanisms is counter-suggestion. The purpose of the study was to investigate the counter-suggestive organisation of discourses of the information campaigns “Ghost of Kyiv” and “Valkyries of Kyiv”, which were carried out by the Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the first months of the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation in Ukraine. The study used methods of discourse analysis; functional and semantic analysis based on lexicographic sources; content analysis using Big Data technology. It was established that during the active phase of the war, new forms of counter-suggestive direction emerged in Ukrainian society, which perform both counter-communication (offensive, aimed at promoting own narratives) and therapeutic (aimed at improving a person's emotional perception of the world). The information campaigns “Ghost of Kyiv” and “Valkyries of Kyiv” gave rise to counter-suggestive legends that were spread both by the media and by spontaneous civil society. These legends introduced the winning narratives “Everything will be Ukraine!”, “The Valkyries of Kyiv are on guard!”, thereby consolidating the Ukrainian society, therapeutically influencing the consciousness and behaviour of people, levelling the narratives of the aggressor country about the defeat of Ukraine. The systematic use of suggestive language tools in the “Ghost of Kyiv” and “Valkyries of Kyiv” discourses provided a therapeutic effect of legends, which is confirmed by multimodal texts created in response in the bowels of civil society (songs, comics, tattoos, murals, etc.), and counter-communication, as evidenced by the reaction in the first days of the full-scale war of Russian media and public figures

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regarding the denial of the factual basis of the “Ghost of Kyiv” information campaign. The results can be used both for the development of counter-suggestive discourses by the relevant departments of security and state institutions, and for teaching the discipline “Linguistics of text and discourse”, this constitutes the practical significance of the study

Keywords: world picture; counter-suggestion; phraseological unit; therapeutic communication; counter-communication; counter-suggestion legend; language means of suggestion

Introduction

The analysis of counter-suggestive forms of information implementation in the context of a full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation in Ukraine is an urgent scientific problem, since it captures the positive experience of Ukraine in preserving the mental health of citizens and effectively countering the enemy. In the linguistic dimension, it is important to study the phenomena of counter-communication as an offensive activity to counteract the destructive influences of the enemy, and therapeutic communication aimed at improving a person's emotional perception of the world, stabilising their psychological state.

The information campaigns “Ghost of Kyiv” and “Valkyries of Kyiv”, carried out by the Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the first months of the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation in Ukraine, demonstrate unique linguistic mechanisms of counter-suggestive communication and the introduction of a strategic narrative of Ukraine regarding the ability to resist the enemy. Counter-suggestive communications of the institutions of the security and defence sector of Ukraine in the context of a full-scale war are extremely important, as they are aimed at countering pathogenic information of the enemy and protecting citizens from hostile suggestive influence aimed at destroying national identity, changing the mental matrix of Ukrainians through destruction of ethnic identity. In the Russian-Ukrainian war, which is also called cognitive, ideological, semantic, “the theatre of military operations is human consciousness, the subject of defeat is

secular mass consciousness, the object of defeat is the enemy and its potential allies, the target attitude is ethnocide and identity destruction, regional and civilisational meanings and prospects for the future” (Slukhay, 2024).

Suggestive linguistics studies the influential, suggestive function of communication – both positive and destructive. The development of counter-suggestive means of countering destructive influence involves going beyond linguistic pragmatics, using the potential of multimodal discourses and turning to the mechanisms of psycholinguistics, which allows studying linguistic suggestive defence mechanisms in the stimulus-response paradigm.

Counter-suggestion is a linguistic mechanism of resistance to the destructive influence of the aggressor country. With the beginning of the hot phase of the war in Ukraine, a system of counter-suggestive protection was developed, introducing the meanings of the Ukrainian conceptual picture of the world into the global information space and ensuring the national stability of society. Some forms of counter-suggestion emerged spontaneously in civil society, while others were developed by specialists, in particular linguists. A number of studies by Ukrainian linguists are devoted to counter-suggestion issues. In particular, technologies for creating therapeutic texts were investigated by N. Slukhay (2019), who identified the main linguistic techniques that can influence the psychoemotional state of the recipient, such as the use of metaphors, rhythmic organisation of the text, and emphasis on positive images.

O. Snytko (2024) focused on adapting therapeutic texts to the cultural and social context of the reader, emphasising their role in the rehabilitation of patients with emotional disorders. Carnival forms of suggestion were analysed by O. Snytko & M. Pohorilova (2023), in this paper, the researchers examined the use of humour, play, and irony as mechanisms of psychological influence that reduce anxiety and build trust between the communicator and the recipient. The study by O. Sidak & Y. Kuznetsova (2021) investigated how carnival forms of communication can act as a tool for weakening critical attitudes and contributing to the development of a positive perception of information.

Therapeutic discourses were investigated by O. Doychik & I. Shkoruta (2024), who focused on the structure and lexical features of therapeutic discourse, which provides emotional comfort to the recipient and enhances a sense of security. Special attention was paid to the construction of texts that consider the individual needs of the audience and are used in psychotherapy and educational practice. Problems of language stability were considered by L. Kompantseva (2024), V. Kovalevska-Slavova (2021) and N. Stoikova (2015). Strategies for maintaining language stability under information pressure were analysed, in particular, means of overcoming manipulative influence, the influence of contextual factors on the perception of manipulative texts was considered, and the role of cognitive mechanisms in the development of resistance to language influence was studied. The neuro-linguistic dimension of suggestive and counter-suggestive communication has been studied by T.Yu. Kovalevska & A.V. Kovalevska (2020), who considered how neuro-linguistic mechanisms interact with the recipient's cognitive structures, enhancing or, conversely, weakening the effects of language exposure. Their study became the basis for developing practical recommendations for constructing texts aimed at reducing the susceptibility to manipulation.

The purpose of the study was to determine the linguistic mechanisms of counter-suggestive organisation of information campaigns of the Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine "Ghost of Kyiv" and "Valkyries of Kyiv". To achieve the goal, the following tasks were set: 1) to distinguish between the concepts of counter-communication and therapeutic communication as directions of counter-suggestion; 2) to make a discourse analysis of the counter-suggestion information campaigns "Ghost of Kyiv" and "Valkyries of Kyiv", as a result of which legends about defenders and defenders of Ukraine were created; 3) based on content analysis, to characterise the propaganda discourse of the Russian Federation, in which attempts were made to deny the existence of the factual basis of the information campaign "Ghost of Kyiv".

The study used methods of discourse analysis – to investigate the practices of information campaigns of counter-communication and therapeutic direction and the allocation of language means of counter-suggestive influence; functional and semantic analysis based on lexicographic sources – to study the representation of discursive characters "Ghost" and "Valkyrie" in Ukrainian linguoculture; content analysis using Big Data technology – to determine the destructive narratives of enemy propaganda about levelling the legend "Ghost of Kyiv".

Counter-suggestive communications in war conditions: Linguistic schools and approaches of practitioners

Three scientific schools deal with counter-suggestion issues during the war in Ukraine: the National Academy of the Security Service of Ukraine, the Institute of Philology of the Kyiv National University, and the Odesa Mechnikov National University. Researchers of the National Academy of Security and Defence of Ukraine consider the issue of counter-aggression in the context of strategic communications and national security. In Ukraine's first collective

monographic study on suggestion and counter-suggestion in war (Akulshyn *et al.*, 2018), the authors note that “the entire complex of counter-suggestive measures is seen as appropriate on a national scale to subordinate the development of the “anti-hybrid” consciousness of citizens”.

Specialists of the Kyiv National University considered the issue of counter-suggestion in the system of organising the information flow of the hot phase of Russian aggression (Slukhay, 2024) and through the prism of the “battle of narratives” (Snytko, 2024). The counter-suggestion is considered by these authors as the result of the mobilisation and cohesion of Ukrainian society, which took place “due to historically formed attitudes inherent primarily in the bearers of the Ukrainian mentality, supported by the solidary democratic community of the world – these attitudes provided the specifics of the collective cognition of the Ukrainian people of the events of the current period”. “The creation of unique counter-suggestive forms for information and psychological protection in crisis conditions, in particular military ones, is a feature of the Ukrainian mentality. The crisis situation that society is experiencing during the war era massively brings to the forefront specific texts that implement the most important strategic narratives (primarily the identity narrative) that support the morale of citizens – creolised (multimodal) texts with a high degree of suggestibility, broadcast through classical and new media, social networks, combining different-code information (visual, verbal, and musical text)”.

In the first months of the Russian-Ukrainian war, propagandists of the Russian Federation systematically carried out a multi-level suggestive influence on various target audiences to solve several tasks: forming a favourable attitude to the “SMO” to the internal audiences, attracting them to the war in Ukraine; receiving support from the target audiences of Ukraine, which in the opinion of the leadership of the

Russian Federation, to ensure a quick victory (narrative “Kyiv – in three days”); for all target audiences – creating a simulacrum of reality, in which the Russian Federation is positioned as a great power that fights world Nazism, fairly protects the Russian-speaking population, and prevents crimes committed by the Ukrainian army. Specialists of the Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, who dealt with issues of information and psychological counteraction to the enemy, began to use various forms of suggestive influence to level the influence of Russian propaganda, which gradually developed into a well-thought-out system of counter-suggestive communication.

Among the main forms of counter-suggestive communication, the Centre used the following: information campaigns, as a result of which legends were created about the heroic actions of Ukrainian defenders based on real events; symbolic non-verbal communication – painting helicopters and helmets of fighter pilots with Petrykivka painting; musical and journalistic projects that in the first months of the war carried out an effective stabilisation effect on Ukrainian citizens; appeals through leaflets to Ukrainians (therapeutic communications and the enemy (counter-communications)).

Linguistic and suggestive technology “The Hero’s Journey” in the organisation of urban legends “Ghost of Kyiv” and “Valkyries of Kyiv”

In the first days of the war, when the enemy was on the outskirts of Kyiv, specialists of the Land Forces proposed two information campaigns, in the depths of which the legends “Ghost of Kyiv” and “Valkyries of Kyiv” were born. These legends gained popularity in the nationally oriented society of Ukraine, were supplemented with new details that cognitively reproduced fragments of the conceptual picture of the nation’s world – traditions, concepts, knowledge, ideas, etc. The counter-suggestive basis of these legends is “the system of recycling national

heritage as an unconscious willingness to use the nation’s semiotic thesaurus” (Zelenin, 2015).

The structural and semantic Organisation of these legends is based on conceptual opposition *OURS* (Ukrainians, defenders of Ukraine) – *STRANGERS* (invaders), which “permeates all levels of the national picture of the world – from cosmogonic ideas to everyday pragmatics” (Kachmar, 2011). The semantics of the image of the “Ghost of Kyiv” summarise the first successes of Ukrainian aviators in the sky of Kyiv. For the first time, the image of the superhero was mentioned on the Facebook page of the Land Forces on 28.02.2022, and gradually it became an urban legend. The semantics of the legend “Valkyries of Kyiv” captures the invincibility of Ukrainian women who, together with men, defend their hometown. The legends “Ghost of Kyiv” and “Valkyries of Kyiv” are based on the suggestive technology of J. Campbell’s “The Hero’s Journey” (Campbell, 2021), which was improved by Ukrainian specialists (Zelenin, 2015). This technology contains the following stages: understanding the vocation: identity, purpose of life, mission; “accepting the challenge-vocation” (defining the “world map”) and “crossing the threshold” (activities outside the comfort zone, forming a new worldview in a crisis); colliding with the “demon” and turning it into a resource; completing the task; finding the “way home”.

The cognitive basis of this technology consists of an updated understanding of the

discursive personality of the hero. “The modern hero, the modern man is not afraid to respond to the call and go in search of the source of the power that we are destined to unite with, cannot and should not wait for his community to throw off like a snake the old line of arrogance, fear, mercantile greed and sanctified misunderstanding, and therefore, each of us is now undergoing the most difficult test – bearing the cross of the saviour – not among the triumphal cries in the moments of the great victories of his people, but in the silence of solitude” (Campbell, 2021). Table 1 shows step-by-step text fragments – markers of the stages of unfolding discourses of legends: video messages of the “Ghost of Kyiv” and “Valkyries of Kyiv”, messages from the website of the Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, where the legends were first presented, and Ukrainian media that told about the actions of real people-prototypes of Heroes of Legends. The authors consider the legends “Ghost of Kyiv” and “Valkyries of Kyiv” to be counter-suggestive, since they perform two functions – effective stabilisation influence on Ukrainian citizens, as they demonstrate the ability to protect Kyiv from the aggressor (therapeutic), information and psychological counteraction to the enemy, and the introduction of Ukrainian narratives – “Everything will be Ukraine!”, “Valkyries of Kyiv are on guard!” (counter-communication and therapeutic).

Table 1. Implementation of the counter-suggestive technology “The Hero’s Journey” in the discourses of the legends “Ghost of Kyiv” and “Valkyries of Kyiv”

Stages of the “Hero’s journey” technology	Text fragments-markers of the legend “Ghost of Kyiv”	Text fragments-markers Legends of the “Valkyries of Kyiv”
Understanding the vocation: identity, purpose of life, mission	Ghost of Kyiv #3! Good mood and victory! Everything will be Ukraine! (Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 2022)	The Valkyries of Kyiv are on guard! Every man, every woman, even a dog will kill the invaders who came to the Ukrainian land. The capital’s “Valkyries” are ready for total resistance! (Valkyries of Kyiv are on guard, 2022)

Table 1. Continued

Stages of the “Hero’s journey” technology	Text fragments-markers of the legend “Ghost of Kyiv”	Text fragments-markers Legends of the “Valkyries of Kyiv”
“Accepting a challenge-vocation” (defining the “world map”) and “crossing the threshold” (activities outside the comfort zone, forming a new worldview in a crisis)	The “Ghost of Kyiv” is a legendary superhero whose figure was created by Ukrainians! This is rather a collective image of the pilots of the 40th Tactical Aviation Brigade of the Air Force, who protect the skies of the capital. Which suddenly appear where they are not expected! (TSN, 30.04.22)	russist scum, we do not advise you to get caught in the eyes of our defenders! (Valkyrie Capitals will kill you, 2022)
Encounter a “demon” and turn it into a resource	He is called the “Ghost of Kyiv”, although he protects our safety like a real Angel. In the aerial battles, the Ukrainian pilot has already shot down 10 planes of the invaders (he is called the “Ghost of Kyiv”, 2022) There will be more “Ghosts of Kyiv” now! +70 planes for the Ukrainian army! Our partners are giving us MiG-29 and Su-25! If necessary, they will be able to be based at Polish airfields from which Ukrainian pilots will perform combat missions (Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 2022)	Invaders, Valkyries of Kyiv will kill you! (Valkyries of the capital will kill you, 2022) Russian soldiers! When night falls, the Valkyries of Kyiv will destroy you! (Valkyries of Kyiv are on guard, 2022) Russian soldier, no one is afraid of you here! The Valkyries of Kyiv are ready to kill you side by side with our men. And our children will deliver us ammunition! (“Ghost of Kyiv” went from defence to offensive, 2022)
Completing a task	Near Obukhiv, the “Ghost of Kyiv” shot down a “Kalibr” cruise missile, saving hundreds of human lives. This is aerobatics! (Near Obukhiv the “Ghost of Kyiv”, 2022) “Ghost of Kyiv” went from defence to offensive (“Ghost of Kyiv” went from defence to offensive, 2022)	“More ardent than men”. How Buchan witches and Valkyries destroy “Shaheds” with “Maxim” machine guns (Rudenko, 2024) The Ministry of Defence distributed a video with women who serve in the army: “Our girls have bigger balls than your soldiers”, says the heroine of the video (Valkyries of the capital will kill you, 2022)
Finding the “way home”	Development of the discourse of legends in civil society: murals, comics, songs, NGOs with similar names, tattoos, etc.	

Source: Attack Index (n.d)

Stages of deployment of the legends “Ghost of Kyiv” and “Valkyrie of Kyiv” in the information space of Ukraine:

A discursive dimension

First stage creating legends – “understanding vocation” cognitively recreates the hero’s identity and mission for the discursive community. “Ghost of Kyiv” is a mythical Ukrainian military

ace pilot whose mission is to protect the air-space over Kyiv; “Valkyries of Kyiv” is a team of female soldiers of the Territorial Defence Forces. At this stage, the heroes of legends are nominalised – “Ghost of Kyiv”, “Valkyries of Kyiv” and strategic narratives of legends are formed: “*Everything will be Ukraine!*”; “*The Valkyries of Kyiv are on guard!*”.

If the “Valkyries of Kyiv” in the videos prepared by the Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, called themselves and told their own stories, then the names of the “Ghosts of Kyiv”, fighter pilots, were not disclosed for security reasons. In most cases, they became known to the general public after their death (Andriy Pilshchikov, Stepan Tarabalka, Valentyn Korenchuk). “Ghost of Kyiv” is a collective image of the pilots of the 40th Tactical Aviation Brigade of the Ukrainian Air Force who defended the capital’s skies

According to the Academic Explanatory Dictionary, lexeme “ghost” has several values – 1. The spirit of the deceased, which is seen by people who are superstitious or have a morbid imagination. Folk character of folk tales, legends, etc., who represents the spirit of the deceased. 2. Vague, barely outlined contours of something. 3. Something unreal, sometimes deceptive (Bilodid, 1970–1980). Researchers of Ukrainian mythology note that the belief in ghosts is a manifestation of animism as a belief in spirits. Since ancient times, attitudes towards the dead have combined two different emotions: affection for a loved one and fear of the deceased, who already belonged to the afterlife. Accordingly, the idea of ghosts reflected this duality (Hnatiuk, 2000). The semantics of the image of the “Ghost of Kyiv” are somewhat changed in relation to the mythological interpretation: it is a spirit that stands on the defence of the city, a mythical force that destroys enemies, takes them to the afterlife, and therefore is perceived by them as a threat.

The image of the Valkyries is borrowed from Norse mythology, but its semantics is in line with the images of the Ukrainian conceptual picture of the world: *valkyries* (from the Old Norse word *valkyrja*, in the plural *valkyrjur* – the one who chooses the dead) – in Norse mythology – supernatural beings, warrior maidens, female deities-guardians (Korol, 2023). The image is rooted in ancient German mythological traditions (from Anglo-Saxons to Burgundians)

(Bostan & Zvarych, 2010). The mythological image of Valkyrie corresponds to the Ukrainian one – Magura, also known as Mother Slava, Perunitsa, or Bereginya. Magura is repeatedly mentioned in the Veles Book (1995). Like valkyrie, Magura is the epitome of victory and courage, military wisdom, and strength. This similarity is quite justified, since the myths and legends of the world together form “a colossal and surprisingly stable set of fundamental truths that humanity has professed over the millennia of its existence on our planet” (Campbell, 2021). Thus, the mythological origin of the names of defenders of Ukraine forms their certain semantic uncertainty: each recipient of information can fill it with their own content and create an image of the hero for themselves based on their own conceptual picture of the world and its corresponding associations.

The second stage involves the hero’s *acceptance of the “challenge-vocation”* and the adjustment of their conceptual picture of the world. The hero faces “a boundary or threshold of abilities, or edge of the world” and understands the challenges facing them and their country, which leads to “*crossing the border*” when a discursive community enters “a certain new living space, “territory” outside the comfort zone” (Zelenin, 2015). The full-scale war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine as a discursive crisis has become a test of the stability of the conceptual picture of the world of Ukrainians. Speech signs of these stages are the use of non-specific verbs that do not give a clear understanding of how the hero will act in a crisis situation (*they appear where they are not expected; we do not advise you to get caught in the eyes*). This uncertainty forms the pragmatics of an unknown threat, which contributes to the mythologisation of the heroes and heroines of legends.

In the third stage, “encounter a demon and turn it into a resource”, cognitive reproducible threat (invaders, Russian soldiers), at the level of discourse, ways to overcome it are determined (*There will be more “Ghosts of Kyiv” now;*

the Valkyries of Kyiv will kill you; the Valkyries of Kyiv will destroy you; no one is afraid; our children will deliver us ammunition!). At this stage, causal relationships are demonstrated (*shot down 10 Russian planes* – because it protects our land from invaders; *they will kill you* – because you came to our land like the invaders; *no one is afraid* – *even children will deliver ammunition*). The texts of this stage use verbs that give an understanding of specific actions in a new discursive situation (*to kill, to not be afraid, to deliver ammunition*) and nouns of conceptual opposition *OURS* (*“Ghost of Kyiv”, “Valkyries of Kyiv”, Ukrainian people, residents of Kyiv*) – *STRANGERS* (*Russian soldiers, occupiers*). Contempt for the enemy and demonstration of readiness to fight is recorded by invective names (*russist scum*).

On the fourth stage, “completing the task”, the pragmatics of national sustainability and awareness of the updated conceptual picture of the world are being introduced. Discourses demonstrate the effectiveness of actions to ensure the security of Ukraine and Ukrainians (*shot down a Kalibr cruise missile – saved hundreds of human lives; Buchan witches and Valkyries destroy “Shahed” using machine guns “Maxim” and the advantages of heroes over the enemy (The “Ghost of Kyiv” went from defence to offensive; our girls have bigger balls than your soldiers)*). The use of a brutal figuratively reinterpreted phraseological unit (*Our girls have bigger balls than your soldiers*) is aimed at devaluing the enemy and creating a strong image of women serving in the Territorial Defence Forces. Expressive and evaluative phraseological units that attract the attention of target audiences are memorable and can become viral in social networks, thereby consolidating the image of a military woman who is not afraid of enemies in public discourse.

At the fifth stage, “finding way home”, legends are consolidated in the national discourse, receive certain symbolic confirmations, and form a new folklore series. Discourses of

legends are creolised, multimodal texts are created “with a high degree of suggestibility, broadcast through classical and new media, social networks, combining multi-code information (visual, verbal, and musical text). These texts provide an effective suggestive impact on society and broadcast narratives that are emotionally rich in descriptions that are given using various codes. The activation of these forms is precisely the result of releasing tension through creativity”. Symbolic content is acquired by images of “Ghosts of Kyiv” and “Valkyries of Kyiv”. The mural “Ghost of Kyiv” on the capital’s building, tattoos and souvenirs with images of heroes and heroines are visual markers of objectification of national identity, which “capture in the mental sphere of the recipient certain suggestively marked meanings of the inevitability of the terrible death of the enemy who encroached on the freedom of Ukraine” (Kutuza, 2022; Snytko, 2024). The same semantic function is performed by the chevrons “Ghost of Kyiv”, “Ukrainian Valkyrie”. They position the person’s belonging to the discursive community of patriots who defend Ukraine.

A therapeutic suggestive role is played by a bronze mini-sculpture installed in Kyiv, dedicated to the “Ghost Of Kyiv”. *“This is a collective image of the fighters of the 40th Tactical Aviation Brigade who are defending the skies over the capital and Kyiv Oblast. This is such an important image for Ukrainians. It gives hope and a sense of security, because there are brave and skilled warriors above their heads”* (Khmelnyska, 2022). Inscription on the sculpture *“Touch me – bring victory closer”* has the style of a plot, introduces suggestive meanings of approaching victory through certain magical actions. This inscription, like the plot, is represented by a “verbal formula with miraculous power” (Bostan & Zvarych, 2010) and has the pragmatics of achieving a certain result (approaching victory). JARRA’s song “Ghost of Kyiv”, shown in Table 2, also has a folklore basis:

Table 2. JARRA’s song “Ghost of Kyiv”

Hey! Hey! Hey! Hey! Hey! Hey! Hey! Touch, touch the sky with your palms Pray, pray – words are what you need Do you hear that singing in the abyss? Thirst for the last words	Above the Earth, like a dark dream A flying dragon The sea is covered with a wing It reaches the stars – the Dragon! Not a monk, not a king They won’t hide behind a wall Hoi, Hoi, Hoi, Hoi!
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Source: YARRA – The Dragon (n.d)

The song “Ghost of Kyiv” embodies the style of the plot (*Touch, touch the sky with your palms. Pray, pray – words are what you need*). The rhythmic construction and semantic repetitions of the text consolidate the idea of the inevitable punishment of the enemy (*Neither monk nor king They won’t hide behind a wall. Hoi, Hoi, Hoi, Hoi*). The poetics of the plot is reproduced by verbs of the present tense, reproducing the picture of the unfolding of the event (*A dragon flies over the Earth like a dark dream, The sea is covered with a wing, A dragon reaches the stars!*), by repeating the words (*Hey! Hey! Hoi! Hoi!*), which has a suggestive effect on the recipients of information due to the rhythmic repetition of phonetic, grammatical, and lexical elements.

According to the multimodal principle, the comics “Ghost of Kyiv” published by “Ranok” were created, made in the style of Japanese manga (Dzhiuko, 2022). The specific feature of this genre is the grotesqueness of images and reading from right to left. Humorous forms of understanding war have a counter-suggestive direction and have a therapeutic effect on readers. Matsuda Juko, a well-known manga author, was inspired by the events of February 2022, “when during the harsh escalation of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the Ukrainian pilots of the 40th Tactical Aviation Brigade heroically defended the skies over Kyiv. The feat of the Ukrainian aces gave rise to the legend of the “Ghost of Kyiv”, the MiG-29 pilot, who in the first 30 hours of the Russian invasion of Ukraine won six aerial victories in the sky over the capital: he shot down two Su-35s, two Su-25s, Su-27s, and MiG-29s (Dzhiuko, 2022).

Graphic construction of comic book text involves reading in two directions – from right to left and from left to right. The beginning and end of the text of each page are strong positions and introduce messages about the senselessness of the Russian war in Ukraine: *That’s right! That is why we must end this war as soon as possible; Do you hear, Alexia, what are we fighting for in the end?* This graphic design symbolises the irreversibility of Ukraine’s victory and the inevitable defeat of the Russian Federation. The discourse of the legends “Ghost of Kyiv” and “Valkyries of Kyiv” continues to develop spontaneously. In 2022, the public organisation “Defenders of the Sky” was established, which, together with the Air Command “Centre” of the Air Forces of Ukraine, developed an initiative to register trademarks in Ukraine concerning the image of the “Ghost of Kyiv”. The Ukrainian National Office of Intellectual Property and Innovation recognised “GHOST of KYIV” and “NIGHT GHOST” as national symbols and noted that *“speculation on symbols of war is unacceptable, just as the commercialisation of the pain of Ukrainians is unacceptable. But the registration of the image and designations “The Ghost of Kyiv” for an organisation created by the military to support the families of military personnel is just an example when the use of war symbols will benefit the country and its defenders”* (Symbols of War, 2024). In 2023, the public organisation “Ukrainian Valkyrie” was established, which conducts trainings for women in self-defence and tactical medicine at the initial military training. The NGO carries out counter-suggestive communications, forms a

positive perception of reality and emotional stability among cadets: “If you are looking for something to give, give emotions and confidence. The training certificate from “Ukrainian Valkyries” is a gift that the recipient can exchange for emotions, strength, self-confidence, and readiness for any challenges” (Ukrainian Valkyrie, n.d).

Results of content analysis (using Big Data technology) of Russian media regarding the counter-communication influence of the legend “Ghost of Kyiv”

A marker of the success of the legend “Ghost of Kyiv” as a suggestive counter-communication

discourse is the reaction of Russian propagandists. Content analysis carried out using Big Data technology based on “Attack Index” proved that in the period 24.02.22-May 2022, the naming “Ghost of Kyiv” along with expressions “Russian ship go ...” and “Cyborgs of Donetsk airport” for Russian propagandists, they became symbols of communication failures, as evidenced by the results of a sentiment analysis, according to which Russian media reports about the “Ghost of Kyiv” had a mostly negative emotional connotation (Fig. 1).

Russian media reports that tried to “debunk the fakes of Ukrainian propaganda” had a positive emotional connotation (Fig. 2).

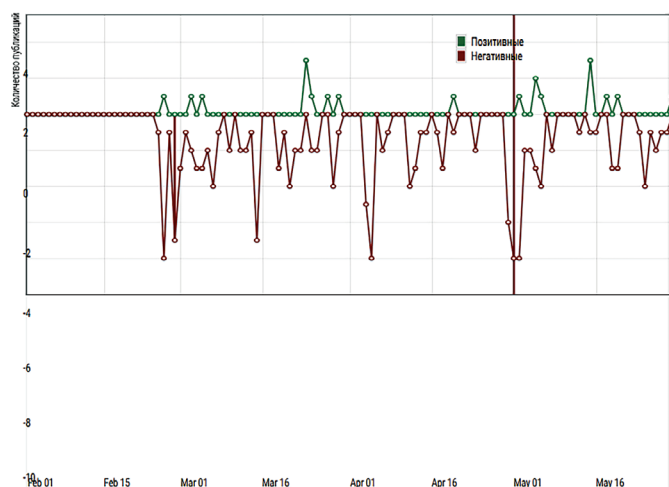


Figure 1. The tonality of information dynamics of Russian messages about events related to the “Ghost of Kyiv”, according to the “Attack Index” resource. Red has a negative connotation of messages, Green has a positive one

Source: Attack Index (n.d)

13:27 An exhibition about the heroes of the military special operation in Ukraine opened in the capital's Victory Museum	Close
2022.03.24 13:03	
City News Agency "Moscow"	
Eurovision and Ukraine	Close
2022.05.15 13:22	
Segodnya.ru	
Kyiv war chronicles. Business on blood. A Ghost will appear in Kyiv, and an embankment in Vasilkov	Close
Johnsonyuk	
2022.05.05 08:10	
Anti-fascist	

Figure 2. Examples of positively coloured Russian media reports about the “Ghost of Kyiv”

Source: Attack Index (n.d)

In the first months of the war, Russian propaganda media (Fig. 3) regularly (several times a day, week, month) commented on events related to the “Ghost of Kyiv” (Fig. 4), which indicates the presence of a planned information campaign.

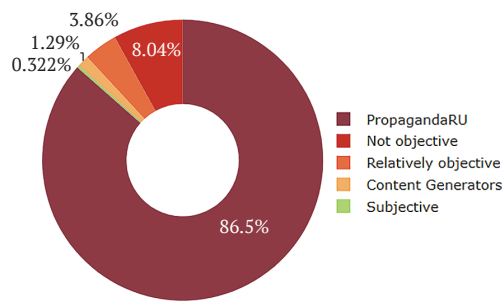


Figure 3. Classification by category of objectivity of Russian sources who commented on events related to the “Ghost of Kyiv”
Source: Attack Index (n.d)

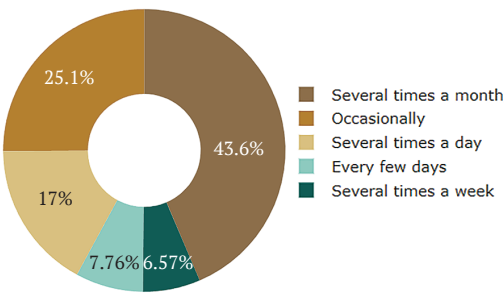


Figure 4. Frequency of presentation of destructive information by Russian media regarding the “Ghost of Kyiv”
Source: Attack Index (n.d)

Russian media, which tried to refute the existence of the “Ghost of Kyiv”, introduced two narratives “*The Ghost of Kyiv does not exist*”, “*Promotion of discourses about “Ghost of Kyiv”, “Russian warship go...”, “Cyborgs of Donetsk airport” – failure of the Kremlin’s propaganda*”. The discourse analysis proved the repetition of suggestive components in Russian media reports about the “Ghost of Kyiv”: “90% of the

video content, all these armoured columns, explosions – this is the Ukrainian segment, it is filmed and published, and we collect it. Memes are one of the signs of dominance in the information space and audience control. “Russian ship – go ...” – **created based on lies, fake alleged confrontation of the fighters of the Zmiinyi Island to our fleet** – has captured the entire Ukrainian society and not just the public. **As of yesterday evening, the non-existent “Ghost of Kyiv” has already shot down 10 Russian planes.** “Cyborgs of Donetsk airport” are the same, even real feats are not necessary for symbols. Can you tell me the analogues we have?” (Those responsible for information policy in Russia must be severely punished. Russian folk line. Plot size: 5. Period: 2022.02.28 06:27 – 2022.02.28 10:55). “Kyiv is going completely **mad** ... Another important observation is that at this stage of the conflict, the Ukrainian side **can “play propaganda”** but it creates images much better than in 2014. The events on the Zmiinyi Island, where, as reported, Ukrainian border guards refused to surrender and were destroyed by artillery fire of the Russian Navy, gave rise to the meme “Russian ship go ...”. The story was not only widely disseminated among the country’s population. It has become the subject of all the world’s mass media. In response, the Russian side stated that the border guards were alive and had joined the Black Sea Fleet, but the story was being told all these days... Already on the second day of the conflict, the “urban legend” about the Ghost of Kyiv was born – Ukrainian pilot, **who allegedly shot down six Russian planes and became the world’s first ace since the Gulf War ..., this is most likely an element of psychological warfare...**” (What do Western experts think about the consequences of the special operation in Ukraine? Ridus.ru. Plot size: 1. Period: 2022.02.28 13:30 – 2022.02.28 13:30). “Deputy Chairman of the Security Council of the Russian Federation Dmitry Medvedev commented on **fakes spread by Ukraine** regarding the actions of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. “Ghost of Kyiv*”, **image of an airplane taken**

*from a computer game. A drone shot down by a jar of pickles. "Dead heroes", surrendered to a Russian warship. Mariupol maternity hospital, now Bucha. What unites them? **These are fakes that have matured in the cynical imagination of Ukrainian propaganda***" (Dmitry Medvedev spoke out about fakes spread during a special military operation. *JustMedia*. Plot size: 12. Period: 2022.04.05 11:05 – 2022.04.05 19:00).

Denying the facts of Ukrainian resistance, the Russian media use suggestive means typical for all publications: distorting nominalisation (*these are memes, this is an element of psychological warfare, this is fake*), conceptual juxtaposition *OURS* (Russian side, Russian Armed Forces) – *STRANGERS* (Kyiv, Ukrainian side), injection reception (spiral of arguments) (*90 % of the video content, all these armoured columns, explosions – this is the Ukrainian segment, it is filmed and published out there, and we collect it*), resources of the semantic modality of unreliability (*the Ukrainian pilot who allegedly shot down six Russian planes; non-existent "Ghost of Kyiv"; image of the plane, which is taken from a computer game; fake alleged confrontation*), the use of cognitive metaphors of negative connotation (*Kyiv is mad; fakes that have matured in the cynical imagination of Ukrainian propaganda*). The active denial by Russian media and public figures of the factual nature of the "Ghost of Kyiv" story is evidence of its counter-communication effectiveness.

Thus, the information campaigns "Ghost of Kyiv" and "Valkyries of Kyiv" are an example of effective practical use of the possibilities of suggestive linguistics, in particular, technologies of suggestive counter-communication discourse. Systematic use of the possibilities of modern linguistics in countering enemy propaganda is an urgent area of comprehensive research that combines theory, methodology, and practice.

Conclusions

The active phase of the war led to the emergence of new forms of counter-suggestive

direction in Ukrainian society, which perform both counter-communication (offensive, aimed at countering the enemy's communication and promoting their own narratives) and therapeutic (aimed at improving the emotional perception of the world of a person, stabilising their psychological state). The information campaigns "Ghost of Kyiv" and "Valkyries of Kyiv" gave rise to counter-suggestive legends that were spread both by the media and spontaneously by civil society. These legends introduced winning narratives "*Everything will be Ukraine!*", "*Valkyries of Kyiv are on guard!*"; thus, they consolidated the Ukrainian society, therapeutically influenced the consciousness and behaviour of people, and offset the narratives of the aggressor country about the defeat of Ukraine. The structural and semantic organisation of these legends introduces conceptual opposition *OURS* (Ukrainians, defenders of Ukraine) – *STRANGERS* (occupiers). This opposition demonstrates both cosmogonic representations of the national discursive community and provides everyday pragmatics. The structural and semantic basis of legends is formed based on the suggestive technology of J. Campbell, which contains five stages: (1) understanding the vocation: identity, purpose of life, mission; (2) accepting the "challenge-vocation" and "crossing the threshold" (activities outside the comfort zone, forming a new worldview in a crisis); (3) encountering the "demon" and turning it into a resource; (4) completing the task; (5) finding the "way home".

The systematic use of linguistic suggestive tools in the "Ghost of Kyiv" and "Valkyries of Kyiv" discourses provided their therapeutic effect, as evidenced by the multimodal texts created by Ukrainians in response (songs, comics, tattoos, murals, etc.), and counter-communication, as evidenced by the reaction of Russian media and public figures in the first days of a full-scale war. The study of other counter-suggestive forms that emerged after 24.02.2022 is promising: graffiti, patriotic

murals, installations, musical, poetic, prose works; author's prayers; letters to the war and letters from the war; memes, etc. This search will contribute to determining the linguistic arsenal of ensuring national security in war conditions.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

None.

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Контрсугестивна організація дискурсів інформаційних кампаній Сухопутних військ України «Привид Києва» і «Валькірії Києва»

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Анотація. Актуальність дослідження зумовлена нагальною необхідністю вироблення лінгвістичних механізмів формування національної стійкості українського суспільства та протидії деструктивному впливу країни-агресорки, одним з таких механізмів є контрсугестія. Метою статті було дослідження контрсугестивну організацію дискурсів інформаційних кампаній «Привид Києва» і «Валькірії Києва», що здійснювали Сухопутні війська Збройних Сил України в перші місяці повномасштабного вторгнення РФ в Україну. У статті використано методи дискурс-аналізу; функціонально-семантичний аналіз на основі лексикографічних джерел; контент-аналіз за технологією Великих Даних. Встановлено, що в активну фазу війни в українському суспільстві виникли нові форми контрсугестивного спрямування, які виконують як контркомунікаційну (наступальну, спрямовану на просування власних наративів), так й терапевтичну (спрямовану на покращення емоційного світосприйняття людини). Інформаційні кампанії «Привид Києва» і «Валькірії Києва» дали поштовх контрсугестивним легендам, які поширювалися як медіа, так і стихійно – громадянським суспільством. Ці легенди впроваджували переможні наративи «Все буде Україна!», «Валькірії Києва на варті!», тим самим консолідували український соціум, терапевтично впливали на свідомість і поведінку людей, нівелювали наративи країни-агресорки про поразку України. Системне використання в дискурсах «Привид Києва» і «Валькірії Києва» мовних засобів сугестії забезпечувало терапевтичний ефект легенд, підтвердженням чому є мультимодальні тексти, у відповідь створені у надрах громадянського суспільства (пісні, комікси, татування, мурали тощо), і контркомунікаційний, про що свідчить реакція в перші дні повномасштабної війни російських медіа і публічних осіб щодо заперечення фактологічної основи інформаційної кампанії «Привид Києва». Результати статті можуть бути використані як для розбудови відповідними підрозділами безпекових і державних інституцій дискурсів контрсугестивної спрямованості, так і при викладанні дисципліни «Лінгвістика тексту і дискурсу», у цьому полягає практичне значення дослідження

Ключові слова: картина світу; контрсугестія; фразеологічна одиниця; терапевтична комунікація; контркомунікація; контрсугестивна легенда; мовні засоби сугестії



Word-forming models of neologisms of the Russian-Ukrainian war period

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Abstract. The relevance of the study is conditioned by the need to explore new ways –of creating neologisms in the conceptual sphere of the “Russian-Ukrainian war”, find out their word-forming models, since in recent years words and phrases related to the military spheres have become part of everyday speech of Ukrainians. The purpose of the study was to identify and characterise productive affixal models of the creation of neologisms from the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war in the Ukrainian language. To achieve the research goal, the following methods were used: analysis of linguistic literature and generalisation (to highlight the theoretical foundations of lexicology, neology, word formation); comprehensive assessment of online publications (to select resources that represent the neo-lexicon of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war); continuous sampling (to select neologisms); structural and semantic analysis (to determine word-forming models of derivatives of the specified period). For the creation of neologisms of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the following affixal models are productive: word-forming models with a suffix formant; word-forming model with a prefix formant; word-forming models with a prefix and suffix formant (confix). The most common is the suffix word-forming model of the words “noun + word-forming suffixes -y-, uva- (-yva-) + form-forming suffix -ty = verb”. The group of nouns for persons, concepts, phenomena, and objects was actively expanded with neologisms by suffixing them, reflecting the interaction of external and internal factors of speech development. The analysis of neologisms created based on word-forming models with prefix and suffix formants indicates a significant number of verbal neologisms derived mainly from the names of weapons with the simultaneous use of specific affixes. The neologisms under study are marked by heterogeneous distribution, some of which may soon be codified in dictionaries. Practical significance is conditioned by the

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possibility of applying the results obtained in training courses on lexicology, neology of the Ukrainian language, for compiling dictionaries of neologisms

Keywords: verbal neologisms; affixal model; affixation; word-forming formant; derivation

Introduction

One of the most important factors in the functioning of a language is its ability to evolve and undergo changes. Each stage of its development is characterised by those phenomena that most fully correspond to new social tasks and conditions of speech communication. Language not only reflects changes in society, but also actively promotes their implementation, adapting the structure, vocabulary, and stylistic means to new conditions. This is especially noticeable in an era of significant technological, social or cultural shifts, when there is a need for new concepts, terms, and forms of expression. The evolution of language allows for effective communication, storage and transfer of knowledge, and the development of national identity in a globalised world.

The study of modern trends in the lexical composition of the language is connected with the concept of neologism. Updating the vocabulary of a language by introducing word-forming innovations, as researchers note, is an urgent task and requires separate research, because word formation is a branch of linguistics that borders on grammar and lexicology. New developments are a constant object for multi-dimensional research: the issue of the spread of neologisms in modern media texts is relevant due to their both positive and negative impact on the audience (Canete-González *et al.*, 2019; Llopart-Saumell & Cañete-González, 2023) it is significant and timely to analyse the structure and semantics of authorial neologisms of leading global politicians whose opinions influence the worldview of the people (Holubnycha *et al.*, 2020). In addition, the introduction of neologisms to the dictionary contributes to its modernisation, indicates a rapid response

of the language to changes in the surrounding reality (Wang & Chen, 2024).

Studying the life cycle of neologisms using an epidemiological model confirms the macro-theory that the evolution of human languages reflects the biological evolution of humans (Jiang *et al.*, 2021). In addition to the structural and semantic features of new words and extralinguistic factors of their formation, researchers also focus on the word-formation characteristics of linguistic innovations and methods of determining the productivity of the word-formation model (Vajda, 2017; Velikova, 2023). The statement that two areas of neologism research can be distinguished in modern linguistics is correct: 1) neology itself, the purpose of which is a comprehensive analysis of new linguistic phenomena; 2) neography, aimed at timely recording of neologisms in dictionaries (lexicography of neologisms) (Viskushchenko, 2023).

Ukrainian studies of neologisms that emerged as a result of Russian aggression have been covering their emergence and development since the beginning of 2014. O. Herasymenko & S. Kobzar (2024) analysed the impact of military events on language changes, both in the Ukrainian and international dimensions, based on a rich corpus of media texts, social networks, and public speeches. Special attention is paid to slang terms that reflect the emotional state of people during an armed conflict. In addition, the issues of semantic derivation of military neologisms were highlighted. It focused on the creativity of the language during the war, which is recorded in a number of phraseological units and phrases. As a result, statements were made about the importance of

language as an instrument of national unity in times of crisis, cultural and historical memory.

Some aspects of word formation of linguistic innovations during the Russian-Ukrainian war were investigated by S. Hrytsenko (2022) and was found that verbal innovations have accumulated all the variety of emotions of Ukrainians towards the invader, its European political servants, and also demonstrate the attitude of the Ukrainian people to the indifference and passivity of the majority of Russians. The linguist came to the conclusion that the impetus for the creation of neologisms was mainly the names of prominent political figures or well-known public figures, their defining characteristics and features, heroes of artistic works, and Ukrainian toponyms.

I. Vitiuk & S. Kukharenok (2023) studied the layer of vocabulary formed in the period 2014-2023, found that the creation of language innovations of the war period is based on linguistic, ethno-cultural, ethical and aesthetic traditions inherent in their creators. Russia's full-scale aggression against Ukraine has led, according to linguists, to a rapid process of word formation not only in Ukrainian, but also in other languages. As it was established, in war conditions, new formations appear by "combining traditional military terms with new technologies and methods of warfare".

The purpose of scientific investigation was to establish and classify word-forming models of neologisms from the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war in the Ukrainian language. Achieving this goal involved solving the following tasks:

- to analyse the mechanisms of affixal derivation of neologisms from the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war;
- to identify productive word-forming forants;
- to determine the corresponding affixal word-forming models of derivatives.

The scientific originality of the study consists in a comprehensive analysis of affixal

word-forming models of neologisms of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war, which creates the basis for panoramic analysis of the language reality of the modern era.

Materials and Methods

An integrated approach to the investigation of neologisms during the Russian-Ukrainian war is based on various research methods, the use of which was determined by the purpose, objectives, object and subject of the study. Integral analysis of the word-forming potential of neologisms during the Russian-Ukrainian war was carried out in several stages. At the first stage of the research, the theoretical basis was formed using the following methods: the method of analysis of linguistic literature and the method of generalisation, which allowed highlighting the essential theoretical provisions of lexicology, neology, word formation, and outline the main areas of research. At the second stage, a corpus of neologisms from the pandemic period was established. For selecting lexical units used the following principles: 1) nomination of new or updated phenomena of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian War; 2) functioning of the lexical unit in the materials of Ukrainian-language websites and web pages of print and online mass media.

During the analysis of sources, there was a need to allocate from a large number of news and information online resources publications that would represent the neolexicon of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war in traditional media. For this purpose, the method of comprehensive assessment of online publications was used by author M. Chabanenko (2010), which was based on the following criteria: professionalism of publications; the presence of an editor in the staff; organisation and rubrication of the site; information messages were aimed at a mass audience; the predominance of author's materials, their multi-genre nature; partnership with other media; constant updating of media content (at least once a week); high level of attendance.

The research material was lexemes of the concept sphere of “Russian-Ukrainian war” from such Ukrainian-language mass media publications as *Ukrainska Pravda*, Newspaper “Day”, and lexicographic: Dictionary of Modern Ukrainian Language and Slang “Myslovo”, Dictionary of war neologisms from the Army-Inform project. The total number of neolexemes analysed was 88 lexical units selected by the continuous sampling method. The chronological boundaries of the language material sample covered 2022-2024. The third stage of the study was the systematisation of the corps of neologisms of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war. The following research methods were used: the method of structural and semantic analysis to identify word-forming models of derivatives of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war. At the final stage of the study, using the descriptive method, language facts were characterised and generalised and conclusions were formulated.

Results and Discussion

The emergence of new language units, which contributes to the enrichment and diversity of the lexical fund of the language, occurs due to various processes. Despite this, in modern linguistics, derivational, semantic and lexical neologisms are distinguished. The appearance of new words by derivation, according to linguists, plays a major role in replenishing the vocabulary of the language (Leonhard *et al.*, 2019; Gavrilova, 2020; Kostusiak, 2024). Derivational neologisms are lexical units formed based on the language’s own resources using word formation tools. In the linguistic literature, a number of productive models of creating neologisms are identified: borrowing, conversion, basic assembly, affixation, semantic innovations. In addition, researchers focus on the productivity of such an extragrammatic method of creating neologisms as telescopes by various combinations (apocopes (cutting off the final element of a word), apheresis (cutting off the

initial element of a word), and syncopation (extracting the central element of a word).

There are three types of new words depending on the method of formation: 1) new words formed by adding and combining components (word composition, affixation, blending); 2) new words formed as a result of shortening parts of the word (truncation); 3) new words in the creation of which the addition and reduction of parts of the word are not involved (semantic changes, borrowing, conversion). Wartime neologisms isolated from media texts have shown that morphological derivation, in particular affixation, is the most productive for creating wartime neologisms (Gmyrya & Zaskaleta, 2023).

The concepts of derivation, derivational relations, and the definition of formal and semantic characteristics of a derivative belong to the range of defining problems of word formation. The result of studying derivational neologisms of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war is the definition of word-forming models for their creation. According to V. Greshchuk (2016), O. Shumeiko (2018), the concept of a word-forming model has undergone terminologisation, denoting “a sample in which the formula for combining the corresponding word-forming building material, that is, its forming base and affix, is expressed”.

Morphological derivation forms the basis for creating new words in the Ukrainian language (Bondarenko, 2020; Semen & Topolyuk, 2020). New words are mostly formed from elements available in the language. Such word formation is mostly the result of language development or imitation. Performance is considered one of the defining characteristics of various language units. Productivity is of great importance in connection with the characteristic of the word-forming model – the main mechanism in the process of word formation. In the theory of word formation, the term “productivity” is used in parallel with the term “word-formation activity”, which is interpreted

as the ability of a particular component to create new words. Accordingly, the model, word-forming affix, and creative basis can be marked by productivity (activity) in creating new words and, conversely, unproductive (passivity). One of the productive mechanisms of morphological word formation of these neologisms is affixation – a method of word formation in which derivational morphemes (affixes) are used to concretise or change the semantics of neolexemes (Selivanova, 2006).

It is worth noting that not all affixes some of them have lost their meaning over time and have become unproductive. The performance of an affix is determined based on the following approaches: 1) joining the word-forming basis, the affix conveys a certain abstract meaning; 2) the affix can easily be isolated in the speaker's mind as a word-forming component; the root morpheme, provided that such an affix is selected, can be used in speech independently or creating new words using other affixes; 3) the affix is characterised by a certain frequency of use: the more neolexemes can be formed using a particular formant, the more reasons there are to consider it productive.

Comparative analysis of affixes in the context of their word-forming meaning indicates that prefixes are more independent in both morphological and semantic aspects. This can be explained by the following factors: 1) since prefixes precede the word-forming basis, they do not constitute a phonetic and morphological complex with suffix formants (inflections), but suffix word-forming formants closely interact at the formal-semantic level with suffixes; 2) prefixes are formed from independent lexemes, while preserving the meaning of the forming basis to which the prefix is attached, in contrast to the suffixation. When creating a new word, the prefix joins the root, which has a defining meaning from the standpoint of phonetics and semantics, so the prefixes are clearly separated from the generating base, which

makes it impossible for phonomorphological variants to appear and develop. The structure of a new word formed in the affixal way contains three mandatory components: the root or base, the affix, and the model according to which the affix joins the base (Krupey & Zapolskikh, 2023). In modern Ukrainian, productive affixes include prefixes, suffixes, and confixes, as evidenced by numerous innovations. The analysed examples show that not all of the above-mentioned productive affixes are functional within the word formation of war-time neologisms.

In the Ukrainian language, in the context of affixation, the suffix method of creating neolexemes during the Russian-Ukrainian war period is characterised by productivity, with the help of which the word changes its lexical meaning. This opinion coincides with the statement of S. Buzko (2024) that morphological methods of word formation of verbs and verbal nouns are the most productive for neologisms of the modern war period. For the most part, these lexical innovations are formed by prefix and suffix methods of word formation. Below, the study describes the features of the component structure of neologisms of the Russian-Ukrainian war period, affixed elements according to the activity criterion.

Word-forming models with a suffix formant. A number of units of neological vocabulary of the analysed period, which belongs to the class of verbs, make up a word-forming model – noun-forming basis + word-forming suffixes -y-, -uva- (-yva-) + formative suffix -ty-: *ukrainyty* – to respond harshly to unjustified aggression; *mamkuvaty* – to not follow simple recommendations to save lives in risky situations.

The Ukrainian military actively uses neologisms derived from anthroponyms – surnames of famous people, mostly politicians:

kimyty – to stay calm and optimistic. The neologism is formed from the name of the head of the Mykolaiv Oblast Vitalii Kim, who

optimistically reported on the situation at the front and in the country every evening;

➤ *prytulyty* – to actively make efforts to find funds for the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The neologism comes from the surname of a Ukrainian public and political figure, and from the beginning of the war also a well-known volunteer, Serhiy Prytula, who helps the military;

➤ *macronyty* – be in a state of concern and anxiety, but do not take measures to improve the situation. The word comes from the surname of French President Emmanuel Macron and has a negative connotation, as the politician did not voice a clear position at the initial stage of the Russian-Ukrainian war. The analysed lexeme also has other meanings in the media sphere: often and to no avail call, to talk from one end to the other, to chatter (Gmyrya & Zaskaleta, 2023);

➤ *scholzyty* – to promise a lot, but not to fulfil obligations in time. The creation of the neologism is associated with the surname of German Chancellor Olaf Scholz;

➤ *baidenkuvaty* – to talk about nothing for a long time. New word is derived from the surname of US President Joe Biden

➤ *merkeliuvaty* – to conduct profitable negotiations with a criminal. The emergence of this new word is associated with the name of a former German politician with pro-Russian views, Angela Merkel;

➤ *shoigunyty* – to persuade that everything seems to be going as planned. The neologism comes from the name of former Russian Defence Minister Sergei Shoigu, who, in the situation of the obvious defeat of the Russian army on the battlefield, assured that the situation was completely under control. It is worth noting that the shoigunyty (shoiguing) has also gained popularity in the English-speaking world (Velyka & Kyrychuk, 2023);

➤ *marchenkuvaty* – to disgrace oneself. The neologism comes from the surname of the wife of pro-Russian politician Viktor Medvedchuk;

➤ *kadyryty* – to substitute the wish for the reality. The emergence of neologism is associated with loud statements by Chechen leader Ramzan Kadyrov about the imminent seizure of Ukrainian lands.

Thus, the examples given are derivatives motivated by anthroponymic bases. Replenishment of the lexicon of the Ukrainian language in wartime with words of different parts of speech through derivation is characterised by unevenness. The largest group of innovations is represented by nouns for persons, concepts, phenomena, and objects. This is conditioned by the fact that new words serve primarily as a method of enriching the dictionary with new categories, in particular nouns – the most nominative class of words used to refer to new phenomena in all spheres of human life.

Among the wartime neologisms represented by nouns, derivational neologisms formed with the suffix *-isation* to denote the result of a process, derived from verbs with *-u(ty)* and *-k(a)*, are distinguished (Lyakh & Dzhugantor, 2023). Borrowed formant *-isation* forms neologisms for naming abstract actions, processes, and features. Nouns with the designated suffix are included in the terminological vocabulary, so their use for creating neologisms indicates a convergence of scientific style with colloquial, that is, the interaction of intellectualisation of the language with its emotionality, which indicates neologism “*mohylisatsiya*” – meaningless destruction of the male population of the occupying country. It should be noted that for the first time this lexeme appeared in the work of the Honoured Artist of Ukraine Oleg Shuplyak, author of the painting “Waiting for “general moHilisation”...”. The neolexeme is modelled based on the noun “*mobilisation*”. Despite the fact that most of the mobilised Russians are dying on Ukrainian territory, hundreds of thousands of graves of killed Russian soldiers have appeared. Another Ukrainian artist, Sasha Danylenko, a director and visual narrator, coined the term “*ladakalinisation*” – transformation of

the invaders into Lada Kalina cars due to the magical actions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The strengthening of the role of the Chinese currency against the background of the war was the source of neologism “*yuanisation*”, the use of which is associated with the replacement of dollars with yuan in the Central Bank of Russia. The resulting tokens are motivated by verb and noun bases.

This type of word-forming model also includes neologisms with suffix formants:

➤ *-k-*: *rashka* – nomination of the aggressor country with a negative connotation, derived from the transcribed anglicism “*russia*”;

➤ *-ism*: *ruscism* – to denote the ideological and political regime and the aggressive policy of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. The lexeme is formed by transcribing the English horonym “*russia*” using the suffix *-ism* by analogy with “*fascism*”. This slang has passed into the category of normative vocabulary, since the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine No. 3078-IX (2023) approved the statement “On the use by the political regime of the Russian Federation of the ideology of ruscism, condemning the foundations and practices of ruscism as totalitarian and misanthropic”.

The next group of derivatives indicates the names of individuals. A commonly used suffix for creating neologisms for naming individuals is the formant *-n-*: *rusnya* – pejorative structure for the designation of Russians, derived from the basis of the horonym “*Russia*”; *chmonya* – a token for ridiculing the unrepresentable appearance of Russian soldiers, derived from the basis of the slang “*chmo*”.

Suffixes are also productive for creating face names *-ets*: *azovets* – volunteer of the Special Operations Brigade “*Azov*”, associated with bravery, loyalty; *wagnerivets* (a mercenary who is part of the private Russian military company “*Wagner*”); *-yst-*, *(-ist)*: *ruscist* (supporter and follower of ruscism, invader) – derivatives of this type denote persons by their belonging to a certain ideological trend, the lexeme is formed

from the transcribed English version of the horonym “*russia*”; *pushkinist* (a supporter of Russian culture). For these formants, according to I. Rogalska-Yakubova & N. Chepelyuk (2023), no additional expressive connotation is characteristic of these formants; the evaluative connotation lies in the roots of the new words.

A large group of nouns is formed according to the “*politician’s name + suffix*” model. According to M. Bagan (2023), the cohort of connotated names of political figures who supported Ukraine during the Russian invasion is not homogeneous. The neologism *Johnsoniuk* was formed by increasing the patronymic formant *-iuk-* from the name of the former British Prime Minister Boris Johnson, which has a positive connotation. This way, the English Prime Minister’s belonging to the Ukrainian people is emphasised. French President François Macron and German Chancellor Olaf Scholz are called differently in the contemporary Ukrainian communication space. The French President’s unsuccessful attempts to establish communication between Ukraine and Putin through numerous phone calls have formed the image of an infantile politician who is not fully aware of the scale of Russian aggression, and have led to the appearance of diminutive forms *Macronchik* and *Macrosha* (by analogy with the Russian forms of children’s names).

Derivative “*scholzing*” with a negative connotation is derived from the surname of the German politician Olaf Scholz with the addition of a foreign-language suffix *-ing* to indicate a person who does not fulfil their obligations. It was caused by the delay in the transfer of tanks to Ukraine. It is indisputable that the above-mentioned anthroponymic derivatives indicate a mocking attitude towards European politicians who are not able to act effectively. A significant derivational capacity is characterised by the lexeme *Putin*. A number of word-formation models in the Ukrainian language with this core have been identified:

1) putin – + foreign language suffix *-ist*, which indicates the carrier of the procedural feature: *putinist*;

2) putin – + foreign language suffix *-ism*, what calls the phenomena of public life: *putinism* (ideological direction of ruscism which emerged among the Russian political elite in the early 2000s and dominates as a state ideology in the aggressor country);

3) putin – + specific suffix *-ets* – to indicate a person who is sympathetic to putin: *putinets*;

4) putin – + foreign language suffix *-ologist* – to designate the person who bears the procedural feature: *putinologist*;

5) putin – + suffixoid *-oid* (with the meaning “not real”) – to indicate a person who cannot be equal to their idol: *putinoid*;

6) putin – + specific suffix *-sk* – indicates a locality associated with putin: *putinsk*;

7) putin – + suffixoids or suffix-like roots *-stan*, *-landia*, *-land* – they denote a country associated with the putin regime: *putiniland*, *putinstan*, *putinlandia*.

O. Kovtun (2023) points out individual facts of creating verb forms from the designated anthroponym by confixing: *putinise* – to implement the putin regime; *sputinise* – to complete the implementation of the putin regime; *sputanise* – sign of an action indicated by a verb *sputinise*; *sputinised* – a participle indicating a sign of action in relation to the completed process *putinisation*.

A property of wartime neologisms for naming individuals is their emotionality. The view of N. Ivanenko *et al.* (2023) that this is conditioned by the appropriate coverage of the war, which is accompanied by the genocide of the Ukrainian people, and, as a result, causes a number of negative emotions, is justified. The means of expressing the emotional and evaluative colouring of such tokens are mostly derivational.

Low productivity in the creation of wartime neologisms is characteristic of the suffixoid *-gate* – a model that denotes certain socially scandalous events with negative connotations

(Taranenko, 2015). A neologism “*wagnergate*” (from the word *gate*) is a word formed in accordance with the American tradition, which is characterised by the extension of the suffix *-gate* to a nomen that is associated with a certain event that is resonant in society or politics. In the United States, the word originated in the midst of the Waterthgate scandal that led to the resignation of President Richard Nixon. In the Ukrainian-language communication space, such tokens became active in the early 2000s: *g(G)ongadzegate*, *k(K)uchmagate*, *t(T)imoshenkogate*, *y(Y)ushchenkogate*, *y(Y)anukovichgate* (related to various events related to these politicians). In the speech of Ukrainians of the war era, the nomen “*wagnergate*” appeared after an unsuccessful special operation to detain Russian Wagner mercenaries, the failure of which was blamed on the Ukrainian president and his inner circle.

A neologism with suffix formants also belongs to the word formation model of this type *-iat-* and *-k-*: *bavovniatko* – the name of a mythical creature, which is restless and rather dangerous, especially for Russian invaders; a beast that likes to play with fire. This ghostly animal, which suddenly appears on bases, warehouses, airfields and other objects of the invaders, where flammable substances are stored, plays with fire there and sets them on fire. The name of the mythical creature comes from the Russian word “cotton”, which is written similarly to “clap” but with different accent. The Russian invaders use this to denote explosions on their territory in order to mitigate or hide the true scale of events.

In the layer of neologisms-adjectives, specific suffixes are productive *-sk/-tsk-*: *orbanivskyi* (related to Orban’s policies); *moskaliatskyi* (refers to the noun *moskalyaka* used in colloquial speech as an abusive nomination of Russians who hate everything Ukrainian), *ruscistskyi* (derived from *ruscist* – supporters of ruscism). *Word-forming models with a prefix formant*. Among the nouns of such units,

three were identified: *nedotsar*, *nedofurer*, *nedimperets* – pejorative names of the president of the aggressor state formed using the prefix *nedo-*, denoting “an action, condition or quality that manifests itself in processes, signs and objects to an incomplete extent” (Gorokh, n.d). O. Kononenko (2023) recorded two more mocking nicknames of the Russian leader, which are based on such a dominant feature as height: *nedomiropok*, *nedopalok*.

Word-forming models with prefix and suffix formants (confix). In modern Ukrainian-language media and lexicographic sources, a significant number of verbal neologisms with simultaneous use of specific prefixes have been attested *za-*, *vid-* *na-* and the suffix *-y*. Since Ukraine began to receive new military weapons en masse from foreign partners to destroy the invaders, the speech of the military has been supplemented with slang verbs formed in a way from transliterated borrowed verbs or Ukrainian – mainly names of weapons.

The first model of this type are neologisms with the common sema “to destroy”. Confix *za-* + *-y* for the most part, is built up from the names of weapons, indicating the effectiveness of the action related to the harm for the object to which this action is directed: *zaenlawyty* (to destroy the enemy using Swedish-British man-portable anti-tank guided missiles *NLAW*); *zabayraktartyty* (to destroy enemy equipment using Byraktar drone), *zastingeryty* (to destroy the invaders from a portable air defence system *Stinger*); *zajaveliti* (to kill the enemy with a portable anti-tank missile system *Javelin*); *zaharpunyty* – (to destroy Russian warships with an anti-ship missile *Harpoon*). Sometimes there are lexemes with the mentioned word-forming formant, which have a positive connotation due to the meaning of the generating basis, in particular, the lexeme *zaarestovyty*, which is used in the sense “to calm down”; *zadonatyty* – to donate funds to the needs of the army.

Negative connotations are also inherent in neologisms with a confix *vid-* + *-y* – they mean

“carefully or intensively perform a certain action”: *vidbayraktartyty*, *vidchornobayity*, *vidjavelinyty*, *vidkobzonyty*, *vidbanderyty*, *viddvohsotyty*, that is, to eliminate something or deprive something (Vusyk & Pavlyk, 2022). For example, verbs have the meaning “to destroy enemy equipment in a certain way” or “take the invaders” lives”. Confix is less productive in creating wartime neologisms *na-* + *-y*, from which they create derivatives with the sema “accumulation of a significant number of subjects or objects that are characterised by a shade of redundancy in the performance of an action or cumulativeness”. In the analysed sources, the lexeme *navolonteryty* means “to find anything and deliver it anywhere as quickly as possible”.

The above word-forming formants are actively used to create slang verbs from the names of localities where sharp battles took place: *vidchornobayity* – (to destroy enemy vehicles near Chornobayivka, Kherson Oblast, with missile attacks); *vidborodyanyty* – to destroy armoured columns of the enemy and invaders with such intensity as near Borodyanka, Kyiv Oblast; *vidirpinyty* – to stop the Russian invaders who occupied Irpin, Kyiv Oblast; *zayebuchyty* – to exterminate Russian soldiers to avenge the atrocities they committed in Bucha, Kyiv Oblast; *nahostomeliaty* – to defeat the enemies as deftly as near Hostomel, Kyiv Oblast.

To name the combat losses of the invaders, and the process of their destruction itself, the verbs are recorded in the Ukrainian language *zadvohsotyty*, *zatriohsotyty*, *vidkobzonyty*, *prisytyty* – to injure or eliminate the invaders. It is worth noting that neologisms “*zadvohsotyty*” and “*zatriohsotyty*” derived from the complex ordinal numbers 200th and 300th that are used as euphemisms to replace lexemes “*killed*” and “*wounded*”. Confix *za-* + *-y* indicates the result of the action. O. Kononenko (2023) stated that lexemes have a positive connotation when it comes to the destruction of Russian soldiers; in relation to Ukrainian soldiers, such neologisms are used in the media to a limited extent due to

the presence of a slight shade of disregard for the objects of action.

The above gives grounds to assert that the appearance of wartime neologisms in the Ukrainian language has several sources. In particular, the emergence of new words is caused by a dismissive and mocking attitude towards the aggressor. A small number of neologisms have been identified that have the prefix *de-* together with the suffix *-isation* participate in the creation of innovations to indicate the cessation of the existence of relevant phenomena of state, socio-political, and economic life, which are regarded as unacceptable and undesirable in modern times. The above-mentioned inflectional method of neologism creation is implemented in the nouns *denazification* and *de-Ukrainisation*. The token *denazification* is more updated than new, but now it is endowed with a powerful emotional potential, which is inherent in new words. It is noteworthy that in words with the prefix *de-*, indicating the deprivation of some signs, parts of something, there is a positive evaluation characteristic of social phenomena and social processes, such as: *de-criminalisation*, *de-Sovietisation*, *de-Stalinisation*. However, neologisms used by Ukrainian speakers with negative connotations are recorded. In the presented model, verb derivatives significantly predominate over other lexical and grammatical classes of words among the corps of wartime neologisms.

Conclusions

As the studied material showed, derivatives are one of the main ways to replenish the vocabulary of the Ukrainian language with neological formations. For the creation of neologisms of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the following affixal models are productive: word-forming models with a suffix formant, in particular, the most common is the suffix word-forming model of the words “noun + word-forming suffixes *-y-*, *-uva-* (*-yva-*) +

formative suffix *-ty* = verb”; verbs on *-uva(ty)* and *-k(a)* + foreign language suffix *-isation*. The frequency for creating noun derivatives are suffix formants *-k-*, *-ism*, *-n-*, *-yst-*, (*-ist*), *-ets*.

The lexeme “*putin*” has a high derivational potential, serving as a derivational basis for a number of derivatives formed with the addition of affixed formants, suffixes or suffix-like roots *-ist*, *-ism*, *-ets*, *-log*, *-oid*, *-isk*, *-stan*, *-landia*, *-land*. It is characteristic that these categories are characterised by emotionality, due to the corresponding negative attitude of Ukrainians to the invaders. Specific suffixes are productive for creating neologisms-adjectives from the names of individuals *-sk-/ -tsk-*: *moskaliatskyi*, *rashistskyi*. A word-forming model with a prefix formant is represented by nouns-pejorative names of a Russian leader with a prefix *nedo-*.

The word-forming model with prefix and suffix formants (confix) includes a significant number of verbal neologisms formed mainly from the names of weapons with the simultaneous use of specific prefixes *za-*, *vid-* *na-* and suffix *-y*. Less productive is the *de-* + *-isation* conflation for the creation of innovations to denote the termination of the existence of relevant phenomena of state, socio-political, and economic life, which are regarded as unacceptable and undesirable in the new time.

The analysis of the derivational process of creating wartime neologisms and corresponding word-forming morphemes allowed establishing the fact that each word-forming component has its own, inherent only to it, sufficiently defined word-forming connections. The most productive affixal models for creating these new tokens in the Ukrainian language are suffixal and confixal. Given that the process of neologisation in the Ukrainian language is still ongoing, the prospect of further research is seen in a more complete study of lexical and phraseological innovations of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Словотвірні моделі неологізмів періоду російсько-української війни

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Анотація. Актуальність дослідження зумовлена потребою дослідити нові способи творення неологізмів концептосфери «російсько-українська війна», з'ясувати їх словотвірні моделі, адже протягом останніх років слова та фрази, що належать до військової та воєнної сфер, стали частиною повсякденного мовлення українців. Мета роботи полягала у виявленні і характеристиці продуктивних афіксальних моделей творення неологізмів періоду російсько-української війни в українській мові. Для досягнення мети дослідження використано такі методи: аналіз мовознавчої літератури і узагальнення (для висвітлення теоретичних основ лексикології, неології, словотвору); комплексне оцінювання інтернет-видань (для добору ресурсів, що презентують неолексикон періоду російсько-української війни); суцільна вибірка (для відбору неологізмів); структурно-семантичний аналіз (для визначення словотвірних моделей дериватів зазначеного періоду). Для творення неологізмів періоду російсько-української війни продуктивними є такі афіксальні моделі: словотвірні моделі із суфіксальним формантом; словотвірна модель із префіксальним формантом; словотвірні моделі з префіксальним і суфіксальним формантами (конфіксом). Найбільш поширеною є суфіксальна словотвірна модель слів «іменник + словотвірні суфікси -и-, -ува-(-юва-) + формотвірний суфікс -ти = дієслово». Активно поповнилася неологізмами шляхом суфіксації група іменників на позначення осіб, понять, явищ, предметів, відображаючи взаємодію зовнішніх та внутрішніх чинників мовного розвитку. Аналіз неологізмів, утворених за зразком словотвірних моделей з префіксальним і суфіксальним формантами, вказує на значну кількість дієслівних неологізмів, що походять переважно від назв зброї із одночасним вживанням питомих афіксів. Досліджувані неологізми відзначаються неоднорідною поширюваністю, частина з яких може невдовзі бути кодифікована у словниках. Практичне значення зумовлено можливістю застосування отриманих результатів у навчальних курсах з лексикології, неології української мови, для укладання словників неологізмів

Ключові слова: дієслівні неологізми; афіксальна модель; афіксація; словотворчий формант; деривація



Challenges in translating medical literature (English-Ukrainian) for junior medical students

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Abstract. The translation of scientific medical texts is an essential component of medical education, as it enriches students' medical terminology and provides new information for future professional use. This article examined the translation of medical literature by medical students during their studies and the challenges encountered when working with scientific sources. The study aimed to analyse current issues faced by students in translating, adapting, and utilising medical literature and to provide recommendations for addressing these difficulties. The findings indicated that the translation process is fraught with challenges, particularly due to the complexity of medical terminology, the presence of Greek and Latin roots, the use of calques and Anglicisms, and the lack of direct equivalents in the target language. These factors contribute to inaccurate or imprecise translations, which may lead to misinformation when applied in professional practice. Additionally, linguistic and cultural barriers further complicate the translation process. The article also explored key strategies for addressing each of the identified challenges, aiming to facilitate junior medical students' work with scientific medical texts. Methods that yield the best results in language learning and help enhance communication skills were proposed, including engagement with native speakers, regular use of dictionaries and encyclopaedias, and practical translation exercises to develop additional skills. The identification of common errors and difficulties encountered by students will contribute to improving the learning process and enhancing the quality of medical text translations. The findings may be of value to educators in medical institutions as well as professionals involved in the translation of medical literature

Keywords: scientific literature; medical terminology; medicine; communication skills; language barriers; term adaptation

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Introduction

The 21st century is marked by rapid advancements in medicine, which leads to a constant exchange of information, knowledge and experience between doctors and scientists. As English is a key international language of science, many scientific and practical discoveries are published in English. Therefore, there's a need to learn English or improve existing English skills to a level that allows for understanding and adapting medical terms and concepts into Ukrainian. Lecturers at language departments of Ukrainian medical universities face the important task of helping students learn foreign languages, especially given the constant changes and rapid development of medicine in other countries. One effective way to gain new knowledge is through the translation of medical literature. Lecturers select materials that suit the students' level, university requirements, and future specialisations. However, the translation of medical texts, particularly for junior medical students, can present challenges due to a range of complex factors, including the intricacy of terminology, lexical specificity, and language barriers.

For many years, researchers have examined the key challenges associated with translating scientific literature and have developed methods to address these issues, aiming to minimise difficulties for future generations of scholars (Panov & Zapara, 2022). Among the difficulties encountered in translation are lexical challenges, such as synonymy, abbreviations, acronyms, and eponymy, as well as syntactic complexities. A lack of precise equivalents between languages, intercultural factors, and insufficient awareness of terminology, its origins, or possible translations are also recognised as major issues.

As noted by I. Agung (2021), medical terminology possesses distinct characteristics, including Latin and Greek roots, eponyms, acronyms, compounding, affixation, and the phenomenon of doublets, all of which complicate the translation process. The primary translation strategies identified in the study were

borrowing and literal translation. Based on these findings, the author concludes that medical term translation tends to be source-language-oriented. T. Ismayilli (2024) highlights that medical text translation is a highly specialised field requiring not only linguistic proficiency but also an in-depth understanding of medical terminology and context. According to the author, errors in medical translation can have serious consequences for patients and global healthcare, making high-quality medical translation essential for effective communication and patient safety. Achieving high translation quality requires collaboration between translators and medical professionals, continuous training, the use of specialised resources, and a rigorous review process.

R. Noll *et al.* (2023) in their research explore the main challenges of translating medical terms, particularly the difficulty of ensuring accurate and consistent information transfer across language barriers. Since much standard medical terminology is only available in English, this creates problems for international research and automated processing of medical data. According to the authors, automated translation, particularly Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Machine Translation (MT) methods is seen as a potential tool to address this issue. The study found that English is the most common source language for medical term translations (55.9%), and Google Translate is the most frequently used translation tool (36.4%). According to R. Kasperé *et al.* (2023), while machine translation is increasingly used in the medical field, it is not yet fully reliable and requires careful editing. Research shows that while the accuracy of terminology translation and the adequacy of longer segments can be acceptable for non-professional use, the quality and readability of machine translation are often poor. Therefore, while machine translation can be a useful tool, it cannot be relied upon as the sole source. Medical translation is

complicated not only by terminology problems but also by the variety of genres and types of texts.

J. Buysschaert (2021) argues that the greatest challenge in medical translation is the vast amount of medical terminology. Finding accurate equivalents for technical terms is a primary task for translators, complicated by terminological variability, homonymy, polysemy, false friend, and the use of abbreviations. Although efforts have been made to standardise terminology, they often result in competing standards. Terminological variation can be functional, as medical communication occurs in diverse contexts, requiring different terminological solutions (AlAsbahy & Shamsi, 2023). This study aimed to identify the difficulties faced by junior medical students when reading and translating scientific literature and to explore solutions to these challenges through classroom activities and independent study.

Materials and Methods

The study utilised a range of medical texts covering various fields of medicine and levels of complexity. It involved the analysis of educational texts as well as authentic English-language materials designed for junior medical students. These texts were used to identify common errors made by students in the early stages of learning medical translation. Additionally, specialised literature, including scientific articles, monographs, and other professional texts related to anatomy, pharmacology, and clinical practice, was analysed. These materials were examined to explore the challenges of translating medical terminology and the complex grammatical structures characteristic of scientific writing. For comparative analysis, Ukrainian translations of medical texts produced by professional translators or medical specialists were used as benchmarks. These reference texts allowed for the evaluation of student translations and the identification of discrepancies in the interpretation of medical terms and phrases.

The study was conducted in several stages. In the first stage, an analysis of student translations was carried out. The students' work was examined to identify common errors, particularly lexical, grammatical, and stylistic mistakes. Special attention was given to errors arising from misunderstandings of medical terminology and context. The second stage involved a comparative analysis of texts. Student translations were compared with authentic Ukrainian texts and existing translations of medical literature. This made it possible to assess the quality of student work, identify discrepancies in translation, and determine factors influencing the success of translation activities. In the third stage, a contextual analysis was conducted. Medical terms and phrases that posed difficulties for students were examined within the context of specific texts. This helped to clarify their precise meaning and usage in medical literature. In the final stage, the collected data were systematised and summarised to identify patterns in student errors and formulate recommendations for improving the quality of medical translation.

The study employed a range of methods. Comparative analysis was used to contrast student translations with original texts and existing translations to identify errors and inconsistencies. Contextual analysis facilitated the examination of medical terms and phrases within their specific contexts, ensuring an accurate understanding of their meaning and usage. Statistical analysis enabled the quantitative processing of data to identify the most common errors and patterns in students' translation activities. The research database included medical articles in English and Ukrainian, textbooks and manuals, master's theses on linguistics and medical terminology, as well as scientific article databases such as PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science. The methods and materials employed allowed for a comprehensive investigation into the challenges of medical literature translation by medical students and the development of

practical recommendations for improving their translation skills.

Results and Discussion

The complexity of medical terminology and the use of Latin and Greek roots

Researchers conclude that medical students encounter two primary categories of challenges when translating scientific texts: lexical and syntactic translation difficulties, and issues related to intercultural communication (Belyaeva, 2014). Among lexical challenges, difficulties associated with Latin and Greek roots, calques and Anglicisms, as well as lexical and syntactic peculiarities of medical texts, can be identified. Many English medical terms lack direct equivalents in Ukrainian, leading to the need for approximate translations (Liu, 2013; Sydoruk, 2016). This presents a critical issue, as alternative translations do not always convey the precise meaning of medical terms. A. Ageicheva & I. Rozhenko (2019) highlight that “the corpus of Greek and Latin terminology is still the base of the contemporary medical language, which also uses new eponyms, acronyms and trade names”. According to L. McMorro (1998), contemporary medical language frequently employs derivatives of Greek and Latin words “with no concern for etymological purity”. T. Turmezei (2012), in an analysis of medical terminology, found that 89% of English medical terms have classical roots, with 65% derived from Latin and 24% from Greek. M. Bujalková (2018) concludes that without a solid understanding of medical Latin, students may struggle to successfully complete their studies.

S. Radetska & K. Turyanytsia (2017) note that most medical terms are international, as Greek and Latin terms form the basis of medical terminology in almost all European languages. The creation of terms from classical term elements has led to medical terms having a high degree of motivation and being semantically transparent. However, they also point out that translating medical literature is one of

the most complex and responsible tasks, making it incredibly difficult. Medical texts contain many Latin names, abbreviations, and, given the rapid development of medicine, new words and terms appear almost daily, unlike the appearance of new dictionaries containing these terms. Yu. Vokhmina (2023) notes that the entire body of medical terms, along with the terms of related sciences (biology, chemistry, physics, microbiology, radiology, genetics, psychology, technology, etc.) used by doctors, is a large macrosystem numbering several hundred thousand names, including synonyms and drug names. The components of this macrosystem, the sets of terms from individual sciences and fields of knowledge, form private microsystems of terms. Each term is an element of a specific microterm system (anatomical, therapeutic, obstetric, endocrinological, haematological, etc.). Each term occupies a specific place in the microsystem and is in fixed generic or other relationships with other terms in that microsystem. At the same time, terms from different microsystems form certain structures of connections with each other at the macrosystem level. These structures reflect the dual trend of scientific progress: the differentiation of medical sciences, on the one hand, and their integration, on the other.

For example, terms related to biological processes, anatomy, pharmacology, physiology, pathology, and clinical practice each have their own specific wording. These terms require a special approach when translating, with attention to both vocabulary and meaning (Kusmaul, 1995). Translating such terms requires additional research, and clarification of ambiguous words using dictionaries, collections of materials, and other supplementary sources, which may have several translation options depending on the specialty. O. Kochergina & A. Sukhova (2017) note that special attention should be paid to abbreviations and acronyms, as they often have both medical and non-medical meanings, which can lead to translation

errors. A. Ionov (2024) in his research also notes that when translating medical abbreviations, errors occur when the same abbreviation can have several medical meanings, which differ only depending on the context in which the abbreviation is used. E. Marecková & L. Cervený (2002) emphasise that medical students must learn what special words mean, how they are used, and how they are pronounced.

To address this issue, T. van Dijk & W. Kintch (1983) suggest various exercises, such as identifying sounds and letters, and determining the structure of words, which allows for making inferences. M. Lewis (1996) proposes distinguishing between four types of lexical units: word, phrase, expression, and sentence. He suggests exercises involving the selection of synonymous meanings, gap-filling exercises, word formation activities, and more. M. Bujalková (2018) recommends that students, during independent study, systematically organise and record new vocabulary, grouping it by themes, translation, and definitions of terms, the presence of antonyms, verb forms, and so on. Thus, it can be concluded that to successfully master the vocabulary of Latin and Greek origin, researchers advise students to work with a variety of resources and not neglect the study and systematisation of medical vocabulary, which will help avoid errors during translation.

The use of transformations. The specifics of medical vocabulary and syntax

R. Kuliev (2024) notes that the translation of contemporary English-language medical literature into Ukrainian is accompanied by structural and semantic changes, which involve lexical, grammatical, and cultural adjustments. These changes present challenges for Ukrainian native speakers, leading to the need for the adaptation of terms and their alignment with the linguistic norms of the Ukrainian language. The scholar highlights that among the adaptation techniques, one can distinguish the

creation of new terms, descriptive translation, and calquing. Calquing is one of the techniques most frequently employed by students when translating medical scientific texts. Another technique is the use of Anglicisms. However, this can lead to incorrect usage of terms in Ukrainian, resulting in the loss of the term's meaning and the boundaries of its application in medical scientific language. For instance, the English term "patient care" is often translated as "пацієнтська допомога" (patient's assistance), which is not entirely accurate, as it would be more appropriate in Ukrainian to use "допомога пацієнтам" (assistance to patients) or "догляд за пацієнтами" (care for patients).

O. Mukhanova *et al.* (2022) suggest that the translation of texts should begin with lexical transformations – transcoding, the essence of which lies in conveying the sound form of a word from the original language using the alphabet of the target language. Regarding calquing or literal translation, the researchers note that this method can be applied when translating complex words. N. Varga *et al.* (2023), in their study, identify six types of transformation: transcription (recording according to the letters and sounds), transliteration (recording a foreign word using the alphabet of the target language), calquing (creating new words by borrowing word formation from the original language), descriptive translation (translation through a lexicalised phrase), approximate translation (selecting the closest equivalent), and transplantation (transferring words into the translation text for authenticity). When translating medical terminology, it is crucial to preserve the meaning of each term, as any mistake in the interpretation or explanation of a term may lead to errors in treatment or the application of new treatment methods. Thus, the lecture's task is not only to prepare a text for translation practice but also to create a context that provides additional information if necessary, directing students to comprehend

the scientific material from each medical topic in the syllabus. In light of this, it is important to consider the linguistic traditions and context in which these terms are used in both English and Ukrainian medical practices when translating, as this will help avoid misunderstandings when applying the term in a new terminology system.

Medical literature contains complex syntactic structures, which complicate translation for students in the early stages of their studies. The vocabulary in such texts can be highly specialised, making comprehension difficult for those just beginning to study medicine. This specificity necessitates changes in grammatical structure during the translation of terms (MuñozMiquel *et al.*, 2018; Romanchenko, 2023). For example, grammatical replacements are used, such as lung disorder – захворювання легень (disorder of the lungs), bladder outlet obstruction – непрохідність вихідного отвору сечового міхура (obstruction of the bladder outlet), blood test – аналіз крові (test of blood). First-year students often have a limited vocabulary, which can lead to inaccurate translations or misinterpretations of

certain phrases. Furthermore, the presence of numerous specialised expressions creates additional challenges for understanding and correct translation, as the same expressions may have different meanings in general language and the specialised context (Herasimova, 2016).

The presence of abbreviations in medical texts is a particular challenge. H. Yenchewa & T. Semyhinivska (2021) explain the appearance of these terms as a trend towards linguistic economy and the tendency of the English language towards monosyllabism, as well as the need to name new phenomena and realities of objective reality. Abbreviations are divided according to the number of letters – from one- to six-letter abbreviations. Translating these units poses a particular problem for junior students, as ambiguous abbreviations of medical and non-medical use are often encountered. In addition, some abbreviations are understandable to medical professionals of specific specialities, leading to confusion during translation. For example, Table 1 shows several English abbreviations that have different meanings in medical and non-medical contexts.

Table 1. Examples of English abbreviations with different meanings in medical and non-medical contexts

AD	CT	BP	PE	HR	ICU	IV
Alzheimer's Disease	Computed Tomography	Blood Pressure	Pulmonary Embolism	Heart Rate	Intensive Care Unit	Intravenous
Anno Domini	Cardiotonic	Bone Pathology	Physical Education	Hormone Replacement	IntraCranial Unit	In Vitro
Average deviation	Cervical Thrush	Basal Prolactin		Hyperreflexia	Internal Communications Unit	Invasive Ventilation
	Chronic Tonsillitis	Benign Prostate		Hepatic Resection	International Cricket Union	Intravenous Immunoglobulin
	Cytotoxic T-cells	Business Plan		Human Rabies		Ischemic Vasculitis
				Human Resources		
				High Resolution		
				Heat Resistant		

Source: author's development

Researchers recommend translating abbreviations using several methods: by providing the full form of the word with an explanation in parentheses, if the abbreviation occurs multiple times; by describing it if there is no equivalent in the target language; by direct borrowing with transference, transcoding, or creating a new Ukrainian abbreviation.

Cultural differences, contextual adaptation, and language barriers

Every text written in a scientific environment has a specific cultural code. Therefore, medical texts written in an English-speaking environment often reflect the specifics of a particular country's medical system, which may not be entirely clear to medical students from other countries (Ersland, 2014; Montalt *et al.*, 2018). For example, treatment methods, diagnosis, or patient approaches may differ from practices accepted in Ukraine. Such differences require not only translation but also context adaptation. In such cases, students need to have knowledge not only of medical terminology but also of the cultural and practical aspects of the language from which the translation is being made. D. Nazarchuk (2023) believes that when working with texts, it is necessary to determine the content, analyse and comprehend the text, create associative links, and select the information necessary for the student. A. Marlova (2015a; 2015b) notes that before reading the text, the lecture should explain the reasons for reading the text, provide information, and explain the lexical and grammatical difficulties that students may encounter.

S. Tregub (2023) divides the process of working with a text into three stages: pre-textual, textual, and post-textual. According to the researcher, the pre-textual stage involves exercises aimed at clarifying linguistic units and mastering structural material (such as word grouping, filling in gaps, etc.). The textual stage is characterised by the use of techniques for acquiring information (such as exercises on

constructing sentences from keywords, creating expressions, etc.). The posttextual stage allows for a deeper understanding of the text's subject. These methods enable students not only to translate the text but also to gain new insights into the country of origin and enrich their vocabulary.

For students of medical faculties in junior courses, one of the biggest challenges is insufficient command of English at the level required to understand medical scientific texts (Karwacka, 2015). This leads to errors in translation, misinterpretation of terms, or even distortion of meaning. This issue can be addressed with the help of a large number of online resources that students can use to improve their translation skills. N. Venhrynovych (2024) recommends educational platforms such as "Coursera" and "EdX" ("Medical Terminology", "Clinical Terminology for International and U.S. Students", "Anatomy & Physiology"); and online resources such as "MedlinePlus", "MerriamWebster Medical Dictionary", "Stedman's Online", "Taber's Medical Dictionary", "OpenMD Medical Dictionary", "Dorland's Medical Dictionary Online". These resources can help students master, improve, and develop medical knowledge, skills, and abilities.

Addressing challenges in translating medical texts

All the issues that need to be addressed aim to help students overcome difficulties in translating medical literature. This, in turn, will help influence the positive dynamics of the development of language and professional skills of junior students, allowing them to master modern information to improve their future professional qualities. The lecture in this environment is the driving force that forces them to fight the problems posed, as well as an assistant who can suggest the stages of solving each specific problem. To improve translation skills, first of all, the student's attention should be drawn to the use of medical dictionaries, encyclopaedias,

and various online resources, such as Coursera, etc., since this makes it possible to enrich the lexical stock of students in general, will help clarify each specific term and its usage options (this is especially true of abbreviations, since, as already mentioned, the same abbreviation can have several meanings in medicine, depending on the speciality), the origin and specificity of each term, which, in turn, will lead to memorising the roots and, in the future, will help to quickly understand each subsequent term in the medical term system.

Introducing practical sessions on translating medical texts will help students improve their skills, provided that specific terms are discussed and the context is analysed. To make this stage of learning effective, it is advisable to start with popular science medical literature and scientific articles, depending on the students' level of knowledge, and progress to specialised scientific articles and monographs on selected topics from journals indexed in the SCOPUS and WoS databases. However, it is important to note that some articles in medical popular science literature may sometimes contain unverified data or, more problematically, falsify research findings or even deceive readers. Thus, the lecture's task is not only to select appropriate material but also to verify its credibility and quality to avoid misunderstandings. This can be achieved in several ways: by researching the study in journals indexed in Scopus and WoS; using AI as an assistant in finding articles that confirm or refute the research published in each specific article; and consulting with specialists.

An additional tool that can improve students' skills in translating scientific medical literature is engaging with native English-speaking students. This can include exchange lecturers working at the departments, as well as foreign students studying at medical institutions of higher education. Communication plays a key role in familiarising students with the culture of speech, enriches vocabulary,

and provides practical speaking skills, which, in turn, help in further translation practice, as they give an understanding of living language, which can be used in printed materials (for example, abbreviated names of instruments or equipment). This tool makes it possible not only to improve their knowledge of English and medical culture but also to help foreign students improve their skills in learning the Ukrainian language, which will lead to positive dynamics in intercultural communication. Such classes also help students adapt medical texts to the Ukrainian context. This can be especially observed during classes in mixed groups, where after reading and analysing the text, each side explains the features according to their experience and knowledge. Thus, the adaptation of the text to the Ukrainian language is much easier and allows for identifying differences between foreign and Ukrainian medicine.

Conclusions

The process of translating medical texts is a complex and multifaceted task that requires a high level of specialised knowledge. The problems identified in the study, which medical students face, confirm that the main difficulties are lexical, syntactic and intercultural barriers that complicate the accurate and correct translation of medical terms during the reading and translation of scientific literature. Important aspects that need improvement are the understanding of Latin and Greek terminology, the correct use of abbreviations, as they are the most common cause of confusion when translating scientific literature and when used in professional activities, as well as the adaptation of medical texts to the linguistic norms of the Ukrainian language. However, despite all the challenges, modern translation methods, in particular, the use of contextual analysis and transformations, allow for significant improvement in the accuracy and adequacy of medical text translation. The role of lectures is also important, they should not only teach students

the technique of translation but also promote the development of their critical thinking in solving language problems, which, in the future, makes it possible both to improve the educational process and to help future doctors in their professional activities.

Further research could focus on improving methods for teaching medical text translation, including developing specialised programs to train students in solving lexical and grammatical problems. An important direction is also the use of existing universal dictionaries and reference books and the creation of new ones that would contain the most common medical terms and their translation options. Since medical science is constantly evolving, it is also necessary to analyse new terms that appear in

medical practice and propose adequate methods for their translation for students. Thus, further research in this area can contribute to improving the quality of medical translation, which, in turn, will ensure a high level of professional training for future medical specialists and increase the effectiveness of communication in the international scientific community.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Проблемні питання перекладу медичної літератури (англійська-українська) студентів-медиків молодших курсів

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Анотація. Переклад наукових текстів з медицини є важливим та невід'ємним етапом навчання студентів медичних вишів, оскільки дає можливість збагатити медичний термінологічний запас та отримати нову інформацію для подальшого використання у професійній діяльності. Стаття присвячена питанню перекладу медичної літератури студентами-медиками під час навчання у виші та проблемам, з якими стикаються студенти під час опрацювання наукових джерел. Метою дослідження було проаналізувати сучасні проблеми, які постають перед студентами під час перекладу, адаптації та використання наукової літератури медичного спрямування, та надати рекомендації для їх вирішення. Встановлено, що процес перекладу супроводжується численними труднощами, зокрема через складність медичних термінів; наявність грецьких та латинських коренів, використання кальок, англіцизмів; відсутність прямих відповідників у мові перекладу, що формує некоректний або неточний переклад опрацьованого джерела та може містити помилкову інформацію під час подальшого використання в роботі, а також мовні та культурні бар'єри. У статті також розглянуто основні засоби для вирішення кожної з визначених проблем, що передбачає полегшення роботи з медичними науковими текстами студентам-медикам молодших курсів. Запропоновано засоби, які дають найкращий результат під час вивчення іноземної мови та допомагають покращити комунікативні навички, серед яких залучення носіїв мови, постійне використання словників та енциклопедій, проведення практичних занять з перекладу наукових текстів для отримання додаткових навичок. Виявлені типові помилки та труднощі, з якими стикаються студенти, дозволять удосконалити процес навчання та підвищити якість перекладів медичних текстів. Отримані дані можуть бути корисними для викладачів медичних навчальних закладів, а також для фахівців, які займаються перекладом медичної літератури

Ключові слова: наукова література; медична термінологія; медицина; комунікативні навички; мовні бар'єри; адаптація термінів



Editing official business style texts: Overcoming the consequences of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism

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Abstract. The purpose of the study was to identify the role of editing official business style texts by linguists in overcoming the consequences of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism. The methodology included methods for analysing official business texts of different periods using content analysis, expert evaluation, and comparison methods. Special attention was paid to identifying errors caused by bilingualism and establishing changes in texts before and after 2014. The results of the study showed that the impact of bilingualism on official business texts is substantial, especially in documents created before 2014. Errors related to calque in Russian constructions, incorrect use of case forms, and lexical borrowings reduce the quality of documents and violate language norms. After 2014, the number of such errors decreased due to the active introduction of Ukrainian-language standards in official records, which allowed improving the grammatical and stylistic accuracy of texts. Overcoming bilingualism is a necessary task in the context of forming a linguistic identity since it can lead to inconsistencies in official documents, which reduces their legal force and clarity. Preserving linguistic identity through the correct use of the Ukrainian language in an official business style is important for the formation of national identity and improving communication in the legal and administrative spheres. In the course of the study, linguists determined that most errors in official business texts were caused by the influence of

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bilingualism, in particular, calque, the use of improper vocabulary, and the violation of syntactic norms. Editing texts allowed increasing their compliance with Ukrainian language standards, eliminating lexical borrowings, and improving stylistic clarity. The practical importance of this paper is to improve the quality of the language of documents, which affects the effectiveness of communication in public and private institutions, contributes to the implementation of language identity, and ensures legal accuracy

Keywords: speech interference; surzhyk; code mixing; stylistic consistency; terminological accuracy

Introduction

The official business style is one of the key functional styles of the Ukrainian language, which ensures the regulation of public, administrative, legal, and business relations. Its quality and compliance with language standards have a direct impact on the effectiveness of communication in government agencies, business, and other areas. However, the long-term historical coexistence of Ukrainian and Russian languages on the territory of Ukraine led to the formation of a special phenomenon – Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism, which resulted in numerous language interference, tracing papers, syntactic constructions, and lexical borrowings that are not typical of the Ukrainian language. Editing official business style texts in such conditions becomes particularly important since it is through official documents, laws, and instructions that the language culture of society is formed.

A substantial number of researchers have researched this subject, presenting different views and results. For example, a study by M. David (2024) is indirectly linked to linguistic identity, as war and its aftermath reinforce the need for national identity, particularly through language as a fundamental element of cultural revival. The emotional state of society and political decisions of the European Union (EU) can affect the preservation and development of the language as a symbol of resistance and national unity, which is important in the context of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism.

T. Demyanchuk (2022) analysed the Anglo-Ukrainian subcorp texts of international organisations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the United Nations (UN) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The author focuses on the specifics of translations into Ukrainian of English-language official business documents, concentrates in detail on issues related to the adaptation of terminology and structural features. The study suggests a model for adapting texts to Ukrainian language standards to eliminate interference between languages typical of bilingualism and improve the quality of translation in an official business style. I. Dzyublenko (2023) reviews the consequences of centuries-old oppression of the Ukrainian language, in particular, the impact on the modern language environment in Ukraine. The author notes that the long-term repression of the Ukrainian language has left a deep mark on the country's language environment, creating a situation where language interference has become the norm. The examination of these processes is important for understanding modern language problems in Ukraine, in particular, in the context of the official business style, where adaptation and “decolonisation” of the language are necessary to restore its identity and compliance with national standards.

T. Faychuk (2019) examines the features of editing translations of international agreements in Ukrainian. The author identifies the main mistakes of translators and provides

recommendations for their correction, highlighting the compliance with the official business style. G. Hentschel & O. Palinska (2022) examine the linguistic structure of surzhyk in Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism, specifically the variability of the infinitive form. The authors show how surzhyk affects the language norm, which is crucial for editing texts. G. Hentschel & T. Reuther (2020) investigate the phenomenon of code mixing between Ukrainian and Russian. The study is based on an analysis of three regions of southern Ukraine where bilingualism is common. O. Kanishcheva *et al.* (2023) created a case for analysing code switching in the Ukrainian parliament. Researchers analyse the speech behaviour of deputies over the past three decades, noting changes in language policy. F. Karakale (2022) examines language conflicts in bilingual societies on the example of Ukraine during the war. The author considers language policy as one of the factors of overcoming the consequences of bilingualism. F. Giordano *et al.* (2024) and V. Warditz & N. Meir (2024) analyse the impact of war on the formation of resilience and stoicism of Ukrainian youth. Although the study concentrates on psychological aspects, it also considers the role of language as a means of maintaining identity. The analysis of literature reveals certain gaps in the editing of official business-style texts in the context of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism. One of the main issues is the lack of a systematic approach to developing universal methods for editing these texts, which would take into account the influence of bilingualism. Additionally, there is an insufficient amount of linguistic research dedicated to speech interference at the level of stylistics, syntax, and punctuation. Another important issue is the need for proper attention to the adaptation of official terminology to Ukrainian language standards, particularly in the fields of international cooperation and legislation. Furthermore, it is essential to consider cultural and historical features when adapting texts created in a bilingual environment. There

is also a lack of research addressing the regional features of language interference in official business-style texts created in different parts of Ukraine. Lastly, the impact of digitalisation and automated translation on the quality of such texts in a multilingual environment remains insufficiently explored.

Considering the above, the purpose of this study was to form recommendations for editing official business style texts to overcome the consequences of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism and increase the compliance of these texts with modern norms of the Ukrainian language. The following tasks follow from this goal:

- investigate the main manifestations of the influence of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism on official business style texts;
- identify typical errors that occur as a result of speech interference and analyse their causes;
- outline ways to prevent the influence of bilingualism on official business texts and ensure that these texts comply with Ukrainian language standards.

Materials and Methods

The study analysed some documents of the official business style: a business letter “On the performance of a lease agreement” (Lease agreement, 2012), an agreement “On cooperation in the field of educational services” (Agreements in the..., 2024). The experimental part of the study involved 5 men and 5 women aged 28 to 45 years. All participants were specialists in the area of Ukrainian philology and have extensive experience working with official business texts. Three linguists represented the Departments of Ukrainian language and stylistics of leading Ukrainian universities, in particular, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ivan Franko Lviv National University, and V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University. Four participants were employees of the editorial departments of publishing houses, particularly “Legal practice”, “Education in Ukraine”, and

the publishing house “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy”. Three other linguists were independent freelance editors who specialise in editing legal, administrative, and business documents for government agencies and private companies. The study was conducted in compliance with all ethical standards of Declaration of Helsinki (2013).

The diversity of professional experience of the participants allowed providing a multi-faceted approach to text analysis. Academic linguists focused on grammatical correctness and compliance with language norms, publishing staff prioritised stylistic clarity of texts, and freelancers were able to offer practical solutions to overcome the impact of bilingualism that they often encounter in their work. At the stage of preparing the texts, each document was digitised for further editing. All documents were edited manually by linguists by analysing typical errors and making edits. Special attention is paid to grammatical and stylistic aspects, specifically, the correctness of sentence construction and compliance with the official business style. These same texts were then tested using software, including Grammarly and Language-Tool. The study used the following methods:

- data collection method – for analysing official business texts created in different periods;
- content analysis – to identify typical errors caused by the influence of bilingualism, such as calque, lexical borrowing, and grammatical violations;
- expert evaluation – to determine the quality of texts before and after experimental editing.

Results

Features of the influence of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism on the language characteristics of official business style texts

Language interference in the official business style is an important aspect that occurs when elements of one language affect the structure and use of another language during communication. In the case of Russian-Ukrainian

bilingualism, this phenomenon becomes widespread due to the fact that native speakers of both languages often mix elements of each of them, even in written texts that must meet formal requirements. Such interference may impair the accuracy and clarity of official documents. One of the main types of speech interference is grammatical interference, which consists of violating the grammatical rules of one language due to the influence of the grammar of another language. For example, the use of Russian constructions in texts in Ukrainian (incorrect use of cases, prepositions, word order, etc.). Such errors can change the meaning or complicate the perception of the text. In addition, the presence of lexical interference in the official business style creates problems for the accuracy and unambiguity of the terms used. This is especially important in legal and administrative documents, where the accuracy of wording is critical. Bilinguals can use words or phrases from the Russian language, even if there are correspondences in the Ukrainian language, which leads to misunderstandings or inaccuracies. syntactic interference, when the structure of sentences in the official text is close to the Russian language, which violates the norms of Ukrainian syntax, is also notable. For example, direct translation of Russian sentences does not always correspond to the natural Ukrainian word order and therefore may complicate the perception of the document text. It is important to consider all these aspects when editing official business texts to overcome the consequences of speech interference. The use of clear and precise wording, correct application of grammatical norms, and avoiding the transfer of structures from one language to another will preserve the quality and compliance of the document with the requirements of the official style.

The violation of language standards in the official business style through surzhyk is another important problem associated with Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism. Surzhyk, as a phenomenon of mixing Ukrainian and Russian

languages, often occurs in informal communication, but it can also penetrate official documents, which has a negative impact on the quality of the text. Surzhyk elements, such as incorrect use of words or phrases that combine elements of both languages, violate language standards and create difficulties when editing official documents. Such elements reduce the level of formality and accuracy, which is crucial for official business documents, where every word has meaning. All surzhyk phrases are subject to editing and replaced with the actual Ukrainian versions to avoid such violations. This also applies to the variability of language constructs resulting from mixing languages. Official texts must adhere to certain standards of stylistic unity, and mixing constructions from two languages disrupts this unity, as a result of which the text is less understandable and less convincing. As for the steps to overcome this problem, it is important to create clear standards for the official business style that prohibit the use of surzhyk and conduct a thorough review of texts to prevent possible cases of language mixing.

Code mixing, which is common among Ukrainian-Russian bilinguals, has a substantial impact on the style of official business texts. It consists in the fact that speakers who speak both languages often use words or phrases of one language in the context of the other. In official-style documents, code mixing can disrupt the speech integrity of the text and create difficulties for understanding it. This is especially problematic in the official business style, where accuracy and clarity are mandatory, and any inconsistency leads to legal or communication errors. Research shows that code mixing can lead to erasing language boundaries and reducing the level of language literacy in official communication. This is a serious challenge for editors of official business-style texts because they must avoid using interfered forms to ensure full compliance with language norms (Soroka *et al.*, 2023). Text editing should include

checking for unwanted language elements that indicate code mixing and replacing them with correct versions to avoid this. One way to overcome this problem is to use special algorithms or checks during editing that automatically detect such language blending. In addition, it is important to conduct language trainings and education for editors of official texts to improve their language competence.

The specifics of mixing languages in official business and journalistic styles are another important aspect that requires attention when editing texts in the context of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism. Mixing languages, in particular, surzhyk and code mixing, which is present in texts of both journalistic and official business styles, can disrupt the structural and stylistic integrity of the text, creating additional difficulties for its perception and understanding. In a journalistic style, mixing languages is less noticeable because this style allows for greater flexibility in expressing thoughts and emotions. However, even in texts such as news, articles, or interviews, the use of surzhyk or code mixing reduces the credibility of the publication, raises doubts about its objectivity and correctness, and reduces trust in the source of information. In turn, official and business texts require special language accuracy and formality. Mixing languages in such documents can lead to non-compliance with the requirements for legal and administrative texts, which critically affects their effectiveness and legality. For example, in contracts, official letters, or reports, even a slight presence of surzhyk or mixed language elements can be perceived as a violation of norms and standards. This creates risks not only for the correctness of communication but also for the legal validity of the document. In the context of language adaptation in the official business style of editing, the importance of clearing texts of such language phenomena that arise due to the influence of the Russian language should be considered. This is important for ensuring unambiguity and legal

accuracy, as well as for maintaining linguistic purity in the Ukrainian public space. In particular, G. Hentschel & O. Palinska (2022) emphasise that in official business and journalistic styles, it is important not only to avoid mixing languages but also to find ways to ensure structural and stylistic unity of the text. They stress the importance of careful language adaptation, when, for example, the text of a journalistic nature can be edited in such a way as to avoid the influence of Russian constructions, and in an official document, it is important to ensure legal accuracy using only Ukrainian terms and phrases.

Language policy in Ukraine, especially in the context of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism, is an important element that determines the development of the state and ensures national unity. One of the main tasks is to overcome the consequences of interference between the Ukrainian and Russian languages, which arise due to the active use of the two languages in different spheres of public life. This question is especially relevant in the official business style, where accuracy and unambiguity of wording are critical. Paying attention to these aspects when editing official texts helps prevent speech errors, misunderstandings, and contradictions that may arise due to the influence of another language (Kryvolapova, 2020). As a result of changes in the language policy, it is important to develop common language standards that will ensure the use of the Ukrainian language in all official documents, along with regulatory legal acts, state messages, and other important texts. This requires not only a change in language practice but also the education of a new generation of specialists who are able to apply language norms in a bilingual environment (Shevchuk-Kliuzheva, 2020). Changes in the language policy should cover various aspects: from the development of clear rules for official office work to the creation of language programmes for educational institutions. It is also important to provide state support for the introduction of the Ukrainian language into

the public space, which includes the use of the Ukrainian language in media, cultural, and educational institutions.

Analysis of typical errors resulting from speech interference

Analysis of typical errors resulting from speech interference allows us to understand the processes of language interaction in the bilingual environment and identify ways to overcome these difficulties in the practice of language learning (Program integrity, 2024). For example, in the document “On the performance of a lease agreement”, tracing papers from the Russian language were observed, such as the use of constructions such as “counting that” instead of the more correct Ukrainian version “considering the fact that” (Lease agreement, 2012). Such errors often occurred due to the direct transfer of syntactic structures from the Russian language, which as a result made the text less clear and sometimes difficult to understand. Russian, in particular, in legal terms, often led to ambiguities since not all words had an exact equivalent in Ukrainian. Accordingly, this created additional difficulties in understanding contracts and their subsequent execution, especially for participants who did not speak two languages at a level sufficient for legal accuracy.

In the documents that were created after 2014, there was a noticeable improvement in the language culture, indicating substantial work on the introduction of Ukrainian language standards. In documents such as the agreement “On cooperation in the field of educational services”, greater compliance with Ukrainian grammatical and lexical norms could be observed (Agreements in the..., 2024). However, even in these documents, there was a certain trace of bilingualism, although in smaller quantities. In particular, there were some cases of lexical borrowings that left a certain Russian-language connotation in the texts, although they were less pronounced compared to previous documents (Table 1). In general, the influence of

bilingualism on official business-style texts can be considered an important factor in shaping the linguistic culture of documents. Bilingualism leads to violations of grammatical, lexical, and stylistic norms, which can negatively affect

the accuracy and clarity of official messages. However, the gradual introduction of Ukrainian language standards reduces the level of interference, which indicates an improvement in language practice in official records.

Table 1. Results of testing linguists

Study participant	Type of activity	Corrections made	Errors that have been corrected	Identified issues
Linguist 1 (male, 32 years old)	Academic	Checking grammar and style errors	Lexical errors, calque	Exceeding the use of calque, syntax errors
Linguist 2 (female, 40 years old)	Academic	Improving stylistic clarity, grammar correction	Violation of conjugation norms	Problems with matching in complex designs
Linguist 3 (male, 35 years old)	Academic	Checking grammar and compliance with language standards	Non-compliance with Ukrainian standards	Language errors in legal terms
Linguist 4 (female, 28 years old)	Publishing house	Stylistic editing, improved clarity	Problems with the document structure	Difficulties with wording due to bilingualism
Linguist 5 (male, 45 years old)	Publishing house	Correction of lexical and syntactic errors	Replacing calque with Ukrainian analogues	High level of borrowing from Russian
Linguist 6 (female, 33 years old)	Publishing house	Fixing errors in the official business style	Errors in phrase construction, tracing paper	Differences in style between documents
Linguist 7 (male, 39 years old)	Freelancer	Correction of grammatical and lexical errors	Lexical errors due to bilingualism	Switching to Russian due to convenience
Linguist 8 (female, 30 years old)	Freelancer	Context-sensitive text editing	Incorrect use of terms	Errors in the use of legal terms
Linguist 9 (male, 42 years old)	Freelancer	Stylistic correction, improved clarity	Structural errors in sentences	Non-compliance with the norms of official business style
Linguist 10 (female, 36 years old)	Freelancer	Grammar correction, processing of complex phrases	Excess of calque from Russian	Inconsistency in the use of terms

Source: compiled by authors

According to the data provided in Table 1, it is evident that linguists involved in editing official business texts actively identified and corrected numerous grammatical and lexical errors caused by the influence of bilingualism. In particular, a substantial part of the errors were related to the claque of Russian constructions, which violated the grammatical norms of the Ukrainian language and reduced the clarity and intelligibility of texts. Correcting these errors required a deep knowledge of Ukrainian

philology and experience working with official business documents (Table 2).

Software tools such as Grammarly and LanguageTool helped identify grammatical errors and spelling problems, but they could not completely replace professional editing, including contextual and lexical inaccuracies. This confirms the importance of an integrated approach that combines the work of linguists and the use of software to achieve high linguistic quality of official business texts (Table 3).

Table 2. *Checking results using the verification app*

Study participant	Type of activity	Verification programmes
Linguist 1 (male, 32 years old)	Academic	Grammarly, LanguageTool
Linguist 2 (female, 40 years old)	Academic	Grammarly
Linguist 3 (male, 35 years old)	Academic	LanguageTool
Linguist 4 (female, 28 years old)	Publishing house	Grammarly
Linguist 5 (male, 45 years old)	Publishing house	LanguageTool
Linguist 6 (female, 33 years old)	Publishing house	Grammarly, LanguageTool
Linguist 7 (male, 39 years old)	Freelancer	LanguageTool
Linguist 8 (female, 30 years old)	Freelancer	Grammarly
Linguist 9 (male, 42 years old)	Freelancer	LanguageTool
Linguist 10 (female, 36 years old)	Freelancer	Grammarly

Source: compiled by authors

Table 3. *Results of comparing texts before and after 2014*

Parameter	Texts before 2014	Texts after 2014	Detected changes
Error rate	High (up to 15 errors per document)	Low (up to 5 errors per document)	Substantial reduction in the number of errors after 2014
Types of errors	Lexical calque, syntax errors, incorrect use of case forms	Reducing the number of calque, improving syntax and grammar	Switching to a cleaner Ukrainian language with less calque
Compliance with language standards	Frequent violations of the norms of the Ukrainian language (vocabulary, grammar)	Improving compliance with the norms of the Ukrainian language, in particular, in grammar and stylistics	Stricter adherence to the official business style after 2014
Stylistic correctness	Errors in stylistic clarity, excessive complexity of texts	Improve stylistic clarity, reduce complex phrasal structures	More understandable and clearer texts with improved structure
Using programmes for verification	The programmes could not detect all lexical and stylistic errors	The programmes helped identify grammatical errors but still needed to be improved by linguists	Programmes have become useful, but their capabilities remain limited in contextual and lexical aspects

Source: compiled by authors

According to Table 2, there are substantial differences in error rates and type between texts created before and after 2014. There were substantially more errors in texts before 2014, in particular, due to excessive use of lexical calque, violations of grammatical norms, and complex syntactic constructions. This indicates the influence of bilingualism, which is more pronounced in documents created before this period. After 2014, the number of errors decreased, which indicates a gradual adaptation to Ukrainian language standards and improvement in the stylistic clarity of texts. The texts correspond more to the official business style,

with fewer calques and syntax errors. Checking programmes such as Grammarly and LanguageTool helped detect grammatical errors, but could not completely replace professional editing, as contextual and lexical errors remained beyond the capabilities of the programmes.

Ways to prevent the influence of bilingualism on official business texts and ensure their compliance with Ukrainian language standards. In the context of overcoming the consequences of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism, an important part is the development of effective methods for correcting speech disorders caused by interference between the Ukrainian and Russian

languages. When editing official business-style texts, both lexical and grammatical aspects that may cause misunderstandings or reduce the accuracy of the text should be considered. In particular, it is worth paying attention to word formation, incorrect use of phraseological units and mixing sentence structures that are characteristic of Russian-Ukrainian surzhyk. One of the main tasks is to develop clear recommendations for avoiding speech errors associated with the transfer of features of the Russian language to Ukrainian. This includes not only the correction of lexical errors but also the correction of syntactic constructions calculated from the Russian language, in particular, the use of grammatical forms that are atypical in the Ukrainian language. Such corrections ensure not only the correctness and clarity of the text but also contribute to the formation of a stable language environment, where the Ukrainian language is used in various areas of official communication.

The editing process also involves the introduction of new language standards that would meet the requirements of modern language policy. Official and business texts must not only be grammatically correct, but also comply with certain social and political norms, in particular, through the correct use of terms that reflect the Ukrainian national identity. It is also important to develop the professional skills of editors, who must have not only language standards but also knowledge of the cultural and social aspects of language policy. Editing official business style texts, in particular, in the context of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism, requires special attention to language standardisation to ensure accuracy, unambiguity, and compliance with the norms of the state language policy. Problems associated with bilingualism are expressed through the transfer of lexical and grammatical features from one language to another, which can lead to a violation of the language norm. In particular, the influence of the Russian language on the Ukrainian text can

manifest itself in the form of calculated phraseological units, incorrect use of syntactic constructions, or even incorrect use of terms. It is important to apply strategies that enable the editing of the text so that it meets the modern requirements of the Ukrainian language to effectively overcome these problems. First of all, the editor must be aware of the language nuances and differences between the two languages to identify and correct interference-related errors in a timely manner. This involves eliminating lexical errors, such as incorrect use of borrowed words or calculated expressions, which are common when using surzhyk.

In addition, an important aspect is the introduction of innovative approaches to teaching text editing. In this context, specialised programmes and tools for automatic detection of language errors play a substantial role. Such programmes can help identify stylistic, grammatical, and lexical disorders that often occur due to bilingualism, and automatically suggest edits. This greatly simplifies the work of editors and allows them to respond faster to violations of language norms. Special attention should be paid to the formation of clear guidelines and standards for official texts that will be used in legal, administrative, and other official fields. The standards provide not only for the correctness of language forms but also for the needs of society to maintain national linguistic identity, such as attention to the specifics of using terms directly related to state institutions and national culture.

Preventing the influence of bilingualism on official business texts and ensuring their compliance with Ukrainian language standards requires a comprehensive approach that covers various methods of lexical, grammatical, and stylistic editing. One of the main ways to solve this problem is to replace lexical or syntactic elements calculated from the Russian language with correct Ukrainian analogues. This is especially important in documents related to legal, economic, and administrative issues, where the

use of inappropriate terms can violate language norms and affect the legal accuracy of the document. It is equally important to improve the skills of linguists working with official business texts. Linguists should not only have a deep knowledge of grammar and Stylistics but also consider the specifics of the official business style. For example, you can often find incorrect use of case forms, which is the result of imitating the grammar of the Russian language. Linguists should correct such errors to ensure accuracy and compliance with language standards. It is also important that the editor does not limit himself only to grammar but also considers stylistic aspects, such as clarity and conciseness of statements. This allows creating texts that are not only grammatically correct but also understandable and accessible to the reader.

Modern technologies, namely text verification programmes, also play an important role in the editing process. Tools such as Grammarly or LanguageTool can detect grammatical errors, but they are not always able to detect contextual or stylistic inaccuracies. Therefore, the use of software should be combined with professional editing. Software tools can help identify common grammatical errors, but qualified linguists should be involved in correct text editing, especially in specific areas such as legal and economic documents. Thus, to level the impact of bilingualism on official business texts, it is important to combine the competent use of language resources, modern technologies for checking texts, and periodically improve the skills of linguist editors. This will substantially improve the quality of official business documents and ensure their compliance with Ukrainian language standards.

Discussion

The results of the study of editing texts of official business style in the context of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism confirm that language interference is a substantial factor that affects the accuracy, standardisation, and

quality of official documentation. The identified cases of interaction between Russian and Ukrainian language systems in the context of bilingualism, in particular, mixing languages, calque of terms, and violating stylistic norms, complicate the processes of editing texts and require additional scientific study. This applies, in particular, to situations where official documents are affected by different language structures, which may violate grammatical, lexical, and stylistic standards.

These results are consistent with the findings of many researchers who have drawn attention to the problems of language interference in bilingual societies. L. Lagvilava (2023) focused on lexical and grammatical problems in the bilingual environment, which is confirmed by the results of the study since language interference, in particular, in the formation of grammatical constructions, substantially affects the accuracy and standardisation of official texts. This is consistent with the findings of J. Katzman (2023), who identified grammatical and lexical differences that emphasise the uniqueness of the Ukrainian language even within the framework of Russian-language discourse. It was shown how Ukrainians adapt and rethink the use of the Russian language in accordance with their own identity. Moreover, the results of this study are consistent with conclusions of L. Panasiuk (2021), stressed in on the influence of the Russian language on Ukrainian in the official style, emphasising the historical dependence. The author examined the influence of Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism on the ideology of the “Russian peace”, drawing attention to the political and cultural consequences of such bilingualism for the Ukrainian national identity, namely the problem of manipulating language policy to support political ambitions and create a cultural space that serves the interests of Russia. He also noted that bilingualism in Ukraine can become a tool for weakening national unity and the influence of external forces on the country’s internal politics.

A study conducted by M. Kozyar *et al.* (2023) is concentrated on the evolution of the pedagogical essence of bilingualism in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war. The authors analyse how the socio-political situation, in particular, the war, affects the development of bilingualism, in particular, in the context of Ukrainian and Russian languages. The study also focuses on issues of language identity, adaptation of curricula to new conditions, and the importance of language strategy in the educational process. They explore how attitudes towards bilingualism change during war, what language conflicts arise, and how this affects educational practice. The paper examines the challenges associated with education and upbringing in conditions where language is important as an instrument of cultural identity and political influence.

The aspects identified in the study, such as the claque of terms and the use of Russian constructions, correspond to the observations of S. Lin (2020) on the long-term impact of the Russian language on Ukrainian. A. Malynovskyj (2021) investigated the adaptation of English-Ukrainian translations of texts of international organisations, paying attention to the compliance of translated texts with Ukrainian language standards. Analysis of the results of the study confirmed that the problem of interference exists even in texts written in Ukrainian directly. This is important evidence that confirms the need for careful editing of texts to avoid the influence of extraneous language constructions. The results are also consistent with the findings of M. Moser (2022), who evaluated the effect of surzhyk on language structure. Surzhyk elements in official texts violate language standards and create difficulties during editing, which is confirmed in the results of the study. This phenomenon negatively affects the stylistic consistency and accuracy of official texts since mixing languages creates potential ambiguity and violates language norms, which is extremely important when creating

official and legal documents. These problems are also reflected in the paper of I. Kokhanova (2021), which considered the influence of Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism on the quality of higher education in Ukraine. She focused on the interaction of the two languages in social communications and its impact on national identity and language policy. The author also analysed the role of bilingualism in the formation of national consciousness and the development of bilingual education in the context of the modern educational system of Ukraine. Lastly, studies by E. Protassova & M. Yelenevskaya (2024) and V. Kulyk (2023) focus on changing language policy in Russian-Ukrainian families under the influence of war. Their results confirm that the war causes changes in language habits, in particular regarding the use of Ukrainian and Russian languages in both private and public spaces.

This study showed that the issue of overcoming the consequences of interference between the Ukrainian and Russian languages that arise due to the active use of the two languages in different spheres of public life has become important. These data are consistent with the findings of J. Panter (2023), which examines the impact of the 2022 Russian-Ukrainian war on linguistic identity in Ukraine. The main focus was on how the perception of the Russian language changes in the context of the conflict. This was also identified in the study by A. Moskovets & P. Trégouët (2024), who note that war encourages changes in language habits, such as the transition from Russian to Ukrainian, and also strengthens the role of language as an element of national identity.

Editing official business-style texts in the context of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism requires considering a number of linguistic and social aspects. The study of the translation of journalistic texts, in particular, in the context of adapting terms to ensure accuracy and avoid interference, is an important element of this problem. A. Kramar (2012) discussed how the

process of bilingualism can lead to the russification of citizens, when bilinguals gradually switch to Russian, losing touch with their native language. The author emphasises that in the context of such changes, special attention should be paid to editing official business texts. He emphasises the importance of ensuring correctness, clarity, and accuracy in official communication since changes in the language environment can affect the accuracy of expressing state and legal norms. Therefore, editing such texts should consider language policies and cultural characteristics to ensure their effectiveness and clarity for all citizens.

These results are supported by S. Sokolova (2022), who assesses the relationship between bilingualism and national identity in Ukraine. The author points out how language practices can reflect political and cultural processes, which in turn affects the formation of national identity. Thus, to overcome the consequences of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism in editing texts of the official business style, it is necessary to consider not only linguistic but also socio-cultural and political aspects, which allows ensuring the accuracy and compliance of official documents with modern requirements.

Conclusions

The study confirmed the importance of evaluating the influence of bilingualism on official business texts, as it revealed a substantial influence of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism on the grammar, lexicon, and style of documents created before 2014. Errors that occurred due to claque and incorrect use of terms reduced the quality of texts and violated language norms. Examining this subject is important for overcoming language interference in official documents, as correcting such errors contributes to the accuracy, validity, and effectiveness of communication in government agencies. It is also of great value for strengthening the linguistic identity and improving the level of linguistic culture in the country.

In the results of the study, it was established that bilingualism substantially affects official business texts, especially in the context of documents created before 2014. In these documents, a large number of language errors were observed, in particular, claque, lexical borrowings, and incorrect use of grammatical forms, which indicates a strong influence of the Russian language. In texts written after 2014, errors substantially decreased, which is due to the active introduction of the Ukrainian language in official records and the legal field. Linguists who participated in the editing of texts conducted an in-depth analysis of typical errors associated with bilingualism. They corrected not only grammatical errors but also adjusted the style and choice of terms, which in turn improved the overall quality of documents. An important aspect of linguists' work was the use of not only traditional editing methods but also modern technologies, such as software tools for checking texts, allowing the identification of obvious errors. However, the study determined that these technologies cannot completely replace qualified linguists, as they are not always able to identify contextual errors or misuse of terms.

The need for continuous improvement of the language policy in Ukraine aimed at overcoming the influence of bilingualism was demonstrated. In particular, this includes the need to improve the skills of specialists working with official business texts and raise language standards in the field of official records. It is important to ensure an adequate level of language education for those who compile and edit official documents, as this has a direct impact on the quality of public services and guaranteeing the accuracy of legal acts. Therefore, the work of linguists in this area is not only practically substantial but also strategically important for the development of state language policy. Prospects for further research on this subject are a detailed investigation of the impact of bilingualism

on terminology in specific areas, such as law, economics, and technology, which will provide for a more accurate determination of the methods of combating language interference in these spheres.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Редагування текстів офіційно-ділового стилю: подолання наслідків російсько-українського білінгвізму

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Анотація. Метою дослідження було з'ясування ролі редагування текстів офіційно-ділового стилю лінгвістами для подолання наслідків російсько-українського білінгвізму. Методологія включала методи аналізу офіційно-ділових текстів різних періодів із застосуванням методів контент-аналізу, експертного оцінювання та порівняння. Особливу увагу приділено виявленню помилок, спричинених білінгвізмом, і встановленню змін у текстах до та після 2014 року. Отримані результати дослідження показали, що вплив білінгвізму на офіційно-ділові тексти є значним, особливо в документах, створених до 2014 року. Помилки, пов'язані з калькуванням російських конструкцій, неправильним вживанням відмінкових форм та лексичними запозиченнями, знижують якість документів і порушують мовні норми. Після 2014 року кількість таких помилок зменшилася внаслідок активного впровадження українськомовних стандартів у діловодстві, що дозволило покращити граматичну та стилістичну точність текстів. Подолання білінгвізму є необхідним завданням у контексті формування мовної ідентичності, оскільки він може призвести до неузгодженості в офіційних документах, що знижує їх юридичну силу та зрозумілість. Зберігання мовної ідентичності через правильне використання української мови в офіційно-діловому стилі є важливим для формування національної самосвідомості, а також для покращення комунікації в юридичній та адміністративній сферах. У процесі дослідження лінгвісти виявили, що більшість помилок в офіційно-ділових текстах були спричинені впливом білінгвізму, зокрема калькуванням, використанням невідповідної лексики та порушенням синтаксичних норм. Редагування текстів дозволило підвищити їх відповідність українським мовним стандартам, усунути лексичні запозичення та покращити стилістичну чіткість. Практичне значення цієї роботи полягає в підвищенні якості мови документів, що впливає на ефективність комунікації в державних і приватних установах, а також сприяє реалізації мовної ідентичності та забезпечує юридичну точність

Ключові слова: мовна інтерференція; суржик; кодове змішування; стилістична узгодженість; термінологічна точність

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