



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 formants;
- 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 syncope (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 wartime 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

➤ *merkelivaty* – 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 mobilisation”...”. 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

(Tararenko, 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: *nedomirok*, *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