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WAR-CAUSED UKRAINIAN NEOLOGISMS: DICTIONARY AND PSYCHO-EMOTIONAL REASONS OF FORMATION

Military neologisms (MNs) are words, word combinations, expressions whose emergence is caused by foreign policy factors, in particular, the war of Russia against Ukraine. In order to identify such neologisms, Ukrainian information sources were studied. The works of Ukrainian scientists were also analyzed. As a result, 159 MNs units were recorded, from which a lexical corpus for research was formed. The purpose of the article is to identify, record new words and compile a dictionary of military neologisms. We also want to describe the psycho-emotional factors that caused the emergence of MNs. In the course of the research, the following tasks were performed: the concept of neologism was explained (according to Ukrainian and foreign dictionaries), a dictionary of military neologisms was formed; the psychological reasons for their emergence and active functioning were analyzed. According to the part of speech, nouns, verbs, and adverbs are represented among MNs in the compiled dictionary. Adjectives, as a category of words that describe a feature (characteristic) of an object, are not found among MNs. In addition to simple words, compound words, abbreviations, word combinations, symbolic words, transliterated expressions, and sentences are represented in the dictionary. Each military neologism is presented in Ukrainian and transliterated into Latin. It is also indicated to which part of the language each word belongs. The meaning of each MN is explained. New words (military neologisms) help people reduce the level of alarm, fear, stress and maintain mental balance during war. This happens through humor, irony, or even sarcasm. The study identified the following main mechanisms of psychological defense: denial, sublimation, compensation, projection, rationalization, etc. The action of psychological defense mechanisms was explained using examples of MNs. In general, military neologisms reflect new realities and are a tool for psycho-emotional protection of the individual.

Keywords: military neologisms; lexical corpus; mechanisms of psychological protection; stress; resistance.

1 INTRODUCTION

Problem statement. The development of a language is an objective process, which is determined primarily by extralingual factors, in particular, the new realities of modern life. Through language, society reacts to what is happening both in the world and in a particular country. The lingual perception of reality results in constant changes in the lexical and semantic system of the Ukrainian language, replenishes its lexical composition with new words, contributes to its renewal and enrichment, and also indicates the dynamic nature of the language.

The process of neologization is reflected in a variety of speech genres and covers a wide range of topics related primarily to science, modern technologies, as well as politics, economics, and culture. Even war, with its horror and violence, represents a new discursive phenomenon. The change in current policy realities in Ukraine, already since 2014, has led to the need for new names and caused a change in the meaning of common words. So, for example, the lexemes *orky*, *Mordor* (from the well-known movie “The Lord of the Rings”) began to be associated among Ukrainian citizens with Russian troops and the Russian Federation. Also, interesting is the transformation of the semantics of the word *cyborgs* (‘cybernetic organism’). This word was used to refer to the sturdy and indomitable Ukrainian defenders of the Donetsk airport.

The events of February 24, 2022, which marked the beginning of a full-scale war with the Russian Federation, also activated language processes, namely: the creation of new words, the expansion of their semantics, the emergence of new connotations, and an increase in borrowing in the language. With the help of language, society actively and emotionally reacts to what is happening in the country. For modern linguistic science, it is important to observe all the language processes taking place in society. That is why, in our opinion, the recording and analysis of war-caused neologisms is necessary and relevant. Thus, the purpose of the article is to systematize the material we have collected, to supplement it with developments of Ukrainian linguists, journalists and to compile a dictionary of military neologisms.

Ukrainian scientists are already discussing this problem. In particular, Grytsenko (2022) points out that neologisms have become the language marker for the Russian-Ukrainian war, such neologisms accumulate the whole range of emotions of the Ukrainian people to the aggressor. Vitiuk, Kukharionok (2023) correctly state that part of neologisms is qualitatively new in content and form, while others are rethinking of the old concepts but filled with new meaning.

Theoretical background. Let us find out the definition of the term “neologism” in English (Tab. 1) and Ukrainian (Tab. 2) dictionaries.

Tab. 1. Definitions of the word “neologism” in English dictionaries

Definition
“a new word or expression, or a new meaning for an existing word” (Cambridge Dictionary)
“a new word or expression, or a word used with a new meaning” (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English)
“a new word or expression, or an existing word used with a new meaning” (MacMillan Dictionary)
“a new word, usage, or expression” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)
“1) a new word or expression; 2) a new meaning acquired by an existing word or expression” (The Chambers Dictionary)

Tab. 2. Definitions of the word “neologism” in Ukrainian dictionaries

Definition
a word, as well as its individual meaning, an expression that originated in the language at a given stage of its development and the novelty of which is recognized by the speakers or were used only in some speech act, text or language of a certain author (Encyclopedia ‘Ukrainian language’)
a new word, word-combination, phraseological phrase that originates in the language in connection with the development of social life, culture, science, technology; innovation (Dictionary of foreign words)
a new word, word-combination, phraseological phrase that originates in a language (Busel (ed.), 2005, p. 770)
a new word or a new meaning of a form present in the language (Zahnitko, 2012, p. 290)

Having analyzed the variability of the definitions of the concept *neologism* in various English and Ukrainian dictionaries, we single out two definitions that we need for future analysis, namely:

- 1) a neologism is a new word or expression;
- 2) a neologism is a word that already exists, but is used in a new meaning.

In all these definitions, the main characteristic is that neologisms denote new realities that relate to the spheres of innovative activity. In our opinion, it is necessary to generalize the definition of the concept *neologism* and present it in the following version: a neologism is a new, unused word that is used for the first time in a certain language, but can be borrowed from another language or formed on its basis (rarely it is a word of a certain language, which is used in a new meaning).

2 METHODS AND MNs IDENTIFICATION METHODOLOGY

The following theoretical methods were used in the study: analysis of scientific literature on the research problem, definition of the main concepts of the study; methods of comparison, analysis were used to find out whether a certain word can be considered a military neologism; also the method of analysis was used to explain the psycho-emotional reasons of MNs formation; the descriptive method was used to inventory MNs and explain their semantics; the method of systematization was used in compiling a dictionary of MNs.

Today, the topic of war is the most common on the pages of Internet resources, so most of the new items related to this problem are recorded in the Ukrainian media.

The lexical corpus was collected from the following information sources: channel 5; channel 2+2; channel TSN; UKRINFORM platform; media of positive news #SHOTAM; channel ICTV; Facebook, You Tube videos. A certain part of the MNs was recorded during the conversation with Ukrainian soldiers.

The lexical corpus includes only those words, word combinations, sentences, phrases that were brought about by the aggressive military conflict (= war) of Russia against Ukraine. In the course of our work, several key criteria were chosen for the selection of lexemes. These main criteria are:

- 1) the time (period) of the emergence of a new word or expression;
- 2) the reason (context) for the emergence of a new word or expression;
- 3) a change in the semantics of a commonly used word under the influence of military operations;
- 4) emotional attitude of the speaker to a certain process;
- 5) the level of change in the emotional perception of a certain expression (generally neutral) depending on the new context of its interpretation;
- 6) a significant increase in the frequency of use (for example, the abbreviation *ZSU*);
- 7) the degree of invectivity of the expression. The corpus of innovations does not include invective vocabulary, in particular, that its part contains obscene expressions (with one separate exception) or offensive names (for example, *lavrovyi lyst*, *svynosobaka*).

As a result of careful selection, 159 words, word combinations, expressions, phrases were selected.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Dictionary of military neologisms

The lexical corpus of Ukrainian military neologisms (MNs) is unique in its semantics; therefore, we consider it appropriate to present and explain all lexemes whose meaning is not clear from the word itself or is not associated with its literal meaning. The lexical corpus of MNs is presented in alphabetical order with an indication of the source of information. First, the word is presented in Ukrainian, then it is transliterated into English.

Азовці [azovtsi] (*noun*) – the name of the Ukrainian army men, who heroically conducted the defense of Mariupol and the *Azovstal* steel plant, stopping the advance of the occupation troops

further into Ukraine.

Аналоговніт [analohovniēt] (there are no analogues) – something fabricated in Russia.

Арестовлення [arestovlennia] (*noun*) – soothing speech or message; the way Arestovych says something.

Асвабадітелі [asvabaditeli] (*noun*) – Russian occupation troops, enslavers (euphemism).

Бавовна [bavovna] (*noun*) (cotton) – an explosion in Russia.

Байрактар (= **мавік, шахед, FPVшка, птічка, баба яга, рубака, дракон, стриж, сич, лелека, скіф, ланцет, паляниця, пекло, рута**) [bairaktar (= mavik, shakhed, FPVshka, ptichka, baba yaha, rubaka, drakon, stryzh, sych, leleka, skif, lantset, palianytsia, peklo, ruta)] (*noun*) – names of types of unmanned aerial vehicles, quadcopters or drone missiles.

Байрактарити [bairaktarty] (*verb*) – to destroy the enemy; “hospitable” meeting of uninvited guests.

Бандера-смузі [bandera-smuzi] (*noun*) – a Molotov cocktail, an improvised explosive device.

Бандероль [banderol] (*noun*) – a parcel from Ukraine: a dead occupier in a bag, a “gift” for his relatives.

Бандеромобіль [banderomobil] (*noun*) – combat vehicle of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Бледіна [bledina] (*noun*) – missile attack, due to which an air-raid warning is sounded.

Валяти Шольца (= **грати Шольца**) [valiaty Sholtsa (= hraty Sholtsa)] – to constantly promise, but to do nothing.

Відірпнити [vidirpenyty] (*verb*) – to destroy the enemy (associated with the hero-city of Irpin near Kyiv).

Відкобзонити [vidkobzonyty] (*verb*) – to destroy the enemy. Comes from the surname of the deceased Russian singer Kobzon.

Гауляйтер [hauliaiter] (*noun*) – Kremlin-loyal mayors and collaborating officials who were appointed to administer the occupied Ukrainian cities.

Град [hrad] (*noun*) – multiple launch rocket system, the fire capabilities of which are associated with hail as a type of precipitation.

Дебахнулько [debakhnulko] (*noun*) – a person who, because of his interest and concern, can cause a lot of harm.

Джавелінити (= **енлоїти, стінгерити, хаймарсити, хімарсити**) [dzhavelinyty (= enloity, stinherity, khaimarsyty, khimarsyty)] (*verb*) – to destroy the enemy with the help of various types of modern weapons; “hospitable” meeting of uninvited guests.

Джонсонюк [Dzhonsoniuk] (*noun*) – emotionally positive nickname of ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain Boris Johnson.

Джонсонюковати [dzhonsoniukovaty] (*verb*) – to actively support Ukraine in its fight against Russian invaders.

Диванні війська [dyvanni viiska] – armchair experts on anything and everything.

Дискотека (= **есемеска, дзеркальна тиша**) [dyskoteka (= esemeska, dzerkalna tysha)] (*nouns*) – military operations.

Доброго ранку / вечора, ми з України [Dobroho ranku / vechora, my z Ukrainy] (Good morning / evening, we are from Ukraine) – demonstrating one’s own pro-Ukrainian position.

Донатити [donatyty] (*verb*) – to donate funds for the needs of military men.

Думскролінг [dumskrolinh] (*noun*) – referring to the tendency to continue to scroll through bad news, even though that news is saddening or depressing.

Е-могила [E-mohyla] (*noun*) – the name of the Ukrainian state program for the destruction of the ruscist invaders.

Забайрактарити [zabairaktarty] (*verb*) – to burn enemy equipment using known aircraft *Bayraktar*.

Завести трактор [zavesty traktor] – to use the most unexpected means to combat; the most unexpected argument in any dialogue.

Задвохсотити [zadvokhsotyty] (*verb*) – to destroy the enemy and send him home dead.

Заджавелініти (= **заенлоїти, застінгерити, захаймарсити**) [zadzavelinyty (= zaenloity, zastinherity, zakhaimarsyty)] (*verbs*) – to destroy the occupiers by using known guided missiles, anti-aircraft missile systems or anti-tank missile systems.

Запоребриком [zaporebrykom] (*adverb*) – in Russia.

Затрудні [zatrydni] (*adverb*) – unrealistic for implementation and execution (about the enemy's plans).

Затрьохсотити [zatriokhsotyty] (*verb*) – to injure and neutralize the enemy.

Заукраїнити [zaukrainyty] (*verb*) – in general, the meaning of this word can be explained as “to try to take something by force from the innocent, to rob, but to receive a harsh and strong response to it”.

Зеленка [zelenka] (*noun*) – a forest strip or any other forested area where military units are located.

З-окупанти [Z-okupanty] (*noun*) – Russian occupiers.

ЗСУ [ZSU] (*abbreviation*) – Ukrainian Armed Forces.

Зсуїст [zsuist] (*noun*) – a Ukrainian man who unquestionably believe in the victory of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Зсуїстка [zsuistka] (*noun*) – a Ukrainian woman who unquestionably believe in the victory of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

З-трофеї [Z-trofei] (*noun*) – the so-called trophies of the Russian occupation army – these are the things stolen from the local population: washing machines, televisions, jewelry, clothes, food, etc.

ІТ-армія (= **кіберармія, кіберкозаки, кіберпартизани**) [IT-armiia (= kiberarmiia, kiberkozaky, kiberpartyzany)] (*nouns*) – the community of Ukrainian IT-specialists working to neutralize the enemy in cyberspace during the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Іхтамнєт [ikhtamnet] (they are not there) – outright lies of the Russian mass media regarding Russians' military presence in Ukraine.

Іхтамнєтити [ikhtamnietyty] (*verb*) – to destroy enemies, to remove what should not be there.

Йти за російським кораблем [ity za rosiiskym korablem] (follow the Russian warship) – to be defeated and destroyed.

Кадирити (= **дон-донити**) [kadyryty (= don-donyty)] (*verbs*) – to pretend to be someone you are not and cannot really be; to indulge in wishful thinking.

Калашмат (= **покемон, шайтан-труба, весло**) [kalashmat (= pokemon, shaitan-truba, veslo)] (*nouns*) – names of types of weapons of the Ukrainian military.

Кібервійна (= **кіберфронт**) [kiberviina (= kiberfront)] (*nouns*) (cyber war (= cyber front) – additional actions in cyberspace of a large number of users to prevent Russian propaganda.

Кібервійська [kiberviiska] (*noun*) – Ukrainians involved in the information war on the cyber front.

Кіборги [kiborhy] (*noun*) – warriors of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Кімити [kimyty] (*verb*) – to remain optimistic even in the most difficult and hard times; it also has a more specialized meaning – to record cute videos while preparing surprises for the enemy.

Кремлебот [kremlebot] (*noun*) – this is a chatbot or a person with dozens of accounts, performing primitive Russian propaganda on the Internet for budget money.

Літакопад [litakopad] (*noun*) – continual shooting down of Russian aircraft by the Air Defense Forces of Ukraine.

Макронити [makronyty] (*verb*) – 1) to pretend to be active without concrete results; 2) this is a process that does not oblige you to take any decisive action.

Мамкувати [mamkuvaty] (*verb*) – not to perform simple actions in order to save one's own life. The word appeared to show the reaction of many parents to air-raid warnings and the need of evacuation.

Металобрукхт [metalobrukht] (*noun*) (scrap metal) – destroyed enemy equipment.

‘Москва’ [moskva] (*noun*) – the missile-carrier ship that was sunk. It is used in the sense of what has already been destroyed.

‘Мрія’ [mriia] (*noun*) – the flagship of Ukrainian aviation and the world’s largest transport aircraft, destroyed by the occupiers. It is used in the sense of ‘that which will be restored in any case’.

Наволонтерити [navolonterity] (*verb*) – to find something you need, even if you have to go to the end of the earth.

Нагостомелити [nahostomelyty] (*verb*) – associated with the hero-city of Hostomel near Kyiv which put up a determined resistance to the enemy from the first days of the invasion.

Натівець (= натовець) [nativets (= natovets)] (*nouns*) – a NATO member, a person who doesn’t keep his promises.

Негативне зростання (= від’ємне виринання) [nehatyvne zrostannia (= vid’iemne vyrynannia)] – crashing down or sinking of something Russian.

Негативно народився [nehatyvno narodyvsia] – died (about a Russian soldier).

‘Нептун’ [neptun] (*noun*) – a modern Ukrainian anti-ship missile. The name comes from the name of the sea god Neptune, indicating the power of the weapon.

Нуль [nul] (*noun*) – line of contact with the enemy.

Орк [ork] (*noun*) – a Russian military man involved in a full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

Оркостан (= Оркленд, Мордор, ерефія, расея) [Orkostan (= Orklend, Mordor, erefiia, rasieia)] (*nouns*) – a new frequently used name of the country aggressor.

Очі (= ночнікі) [ochi (= nochniki)] (*nouns*) – night-vision devices.

Паляниця [palianytsia] (*noun*) – a password used to identify saboteurs.

Патрон (= пес Патрон) [patron (= pes Patron)] – sapper dog.

Педалі [pedali] (*noun*) (pedals) – military footwear.

Передок [peredok] (*noun*) – army’s first line of defence.

Піксель (= мультик, мультикам, термуха, цифра) [piksel (= multyk, multykam, termukha, tsyfra)] (*nouns*) – modern Ukrainian military uniform, coloring in the style of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Потєрьнєт [potierniet] (there are no losses) – a propaganda statement about the alleged absence of battle casualties in the ranks of the Russian occupation troops.

Привид Києва [pryvyd Kyieva] – the city’s legend about the Ukrainian ace pilot of the Russian-Ukrainian war, a collective image of the pilots of the 40th tactical aviation brigade.

Приліт (= прихід) [prylit (= prykhid)] (*nouns*) – damage by an enemy missile or shell.

Присвітити [prysvityty] (*verb*) – to inflict damage on the enemy.

Путінізм [putinizm] (*noun*) – an ideological movement of Russian fascism, which originated in the early 2000s and is the dominant state ideology in modern Russia.

Путлєр [putlier] (*noun*) – surname of Russia’s president. It is formed by combining the surname of Putin and the German dictator Hitler.

Путлєрнет (= чебурнет) [putliernet (= cheburnet)] (*nouns*) – the “autonomous” Russian Internet which has replaced the Internet global network.

Рашизм (= російський фашизм) [rashyzm (= rosiiskyi fashyzm)] (*noun*) – the term used to designate the political ideology of modern Russia; the criminal chauvinistic ideology that strives to eliminate Ukrainian statehood and exterminate Ukrainians as a nation, a modern version of Nazism.

Рашист [rashyst] (*noun*) – an adherent of the ideology of ruscism.

Розтяжка [roztiazhka] (*noun*) – a thin, inconspicuous wire that, when touched, will trigger a device that will lead to an explosion.

Рускій воєнний корабль [ruskii voiennyi korabl] – a symbolic phrase about the resilience of Ukrainian soldiers and their disdain for the Russian military. It is used as a substitute for a non-normative expression.

Русня (= росня, кацапня, москальня, уруси) [rusnia (= rosnia, katsapnia, moskalnia, urusy)] (*nouns*) – derogatory names of the Russian occupiers.

Русонацист [rusonatsyst] (*noun*) – a Russian Nazi.

Русонацисто [rusonatsysto] (*noun*) – a Russian Nazi.

Термоточка [termotochka] (*noun*) – a fire in Russia.

Тероборона [teroborona] (*noun*) – short for territorial defense. Special military measures taken in wartime to fight the enemy, in particular sabotage-reconnaissance groups.

Тероборонець [teroboronets] (*noun*) – a person who is a member of the territorial defense of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Терораша [terorasha] (*noun*) – Russian Federation as a terrorist state.

Терраша [terrasha] (*noun*) – the Russian Federation as a terrorist state (that is why *rf*, *russia* is written with a lowercase letter in all mobile applications, chatbots, messengers).

Тікток-війська [tiktok-viiska] (*noun*) – Kadyrov's troops, who posted a lot of "victorious" videos and photos on social networks, but were afraid to go into a real battle.

Тракторні війська [traktorni viiska] – unexpected effective help. Related phrase: *to start a tractor*.

Тристаграм [trystahram] (*noun*) – an autonomous Russian social network that replaced the Instagram social network.

ТРО [TRO] (*abbreviation*) – territorial defense.

Українити [ukrainyty] (*verb*) – to give a tough response to unjustified actions.

Хімарснути базу [khimarsnuty bazu] – to carry out a strike at the command post (military base) of the Russian occupiers.

Хімера [khimera] (*noun*) – the name is transformed from HIMARS (American multiple launch rocket system). In ancient mythology, a chimera is a fire-breathing monster with the head and neck of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a snake.

Хітсивня [hitsyvnia] (*noun*) – arose from a combination of the words "hits" (for IQOS) and "hryvnia".

Хлопок [khlopok] (*noun*) – an explosion in Russia or in the territory temporarily controlled by the occupiers.

Цигани-привиди [tsyhany-pryvydy] – Ukrainian gypsies disarming the invaders (the episode took place in the occupied territory: the gypsies stole a tank).

Чисте небо [chyste nebo] – all-clear signal.

Чорнобаївка [Chornobaivka] (*noun*) – a settlement in Kherson region, where the troops of the Armed Forces of Ukraine repeatedly gave crushing rebuffs to the Russian invaders.

Чорнобаїти [chornobaity] (*verb*) – to regularly destroy a large number of enemy equipment and manpower.

Шойгунити (= **шойгувати**) [shoihunyty (= shoihuvaty)] (*verbs*) – 1) to pretend that everything is going well, according to plan and under control, while it is not so; 2) the process when a person goes missing while others pretend that nothing has happened.

Шо по русні? [Sho po rusni?] – a question to which the answer "no good" is expected.

3.2 Psycho-emotional reasons of MNs formation

The issue of psycho-emotional justification of creating neologisms under conditions of the full-scale war in Ukraine is extremely relevant. When society is facing extreme circumstances, there is an urgent need to adapt to the new reality and understand these events. The language as the most important way of communication and expression of emotions plays a key role in this process. Neologisms that arise in response to critical changes become a way to adapt to stress and social reality, they display both individual and collective experience and, at the same time, become an instrument of psychological protection. New words help people to understand and reduce psychological pressure because these words reflect not only tragic moments, but also the power, humor and national resilience of Ukrainians. Neologisms such as *pryvyd Kyieva*, *Bandera-smuzi*, *vidirpenyty*, *khaimarsyty* and others display war reality; they serve as a way to express emotions and transform fear into controlled concepts. They become cultural symbols that help to preserve fighting spirit and maintain the unity of society. In addition, studies of psycho-emotional aspects of

neologisms help to understand the process of collective psychology during the war time more deeply, which is important for modern scientific research and for future generations. It contributes to the development of understanding how the language adapts under the influence of extreme situations, and, thus, the language can become a tool of survival, psychological protection, and therefore psychological stability.

In the context of the war in Ukraine, neologisms, in our opinion, have become not just a way of expressing emotions, but, first of all, they are a way of understanding extremely complicated and stressful situations. The psycho-emotional basis of neologisms is that they perform the function of psychological protection against traumatic reality. According to the protection mechanism by Plutchyk-Kellerman-Conte ('Life Style Index, LSI'), such words help people reduce the level of alarm, fear and stress. They simplify the complex and threatening reality through humor, irony or even sarcasm, thus allowing you to maintain mental balance in the war conditions. The authors of the methodology distinguish basic mechanisms of psychological protection such as denial, sublimation, compensation, projection, rationalization and others, each of them, in our opinion, has direct connection with language constructions which became actual in modern Ukrainian society.

For example, the action of the mechanism of denial is to ignore or minimize those aspects of extremal traumatic reality that, being obvious to other people, are not perceived or recognized by the personality himself. This allows a person to temporarily avoid awareness of danger or painful emotions. New words can hide hard reality with all forms of comic mirroring (sarcasm, irony, humour) or metaphor. For example, the neologism *makronyty* (pretending to be concerned but not to act) reduces the negative emotional impact of the disappointment about political leaders turning this into a comical characteristic. The neologism *zatrydni* – sarcasm – regarding the plans to capture Ukraine in three days, the plans that were not implemented. This MN is used in order to reduce the alarms regarding possible threats. The neologism *ikhtamniyet* is a sarcastic word that shows the outright lies of Russians, it helps to psychologically distance oneself from danger despite the obvious presence of the enemy. So, denial is a refusal to recognize negative aspects of reality with the help of sarcasm or irony, which helps to avoid full awareness of fear, stress or danger on the whole.

Sublimation manifests itself through the transformation of aggression or alarm into creative or socially acceptable forms such as humour or sarcasm. For example, *bayraktaryty*, *dzhavelinyty* is a conscious transformation of real military operations into something less threatening. Instead of fear of war, a heroic image of Ukrainian defenders is created, which strengthens faith in victory. Another example is the MN *ukrainyty*, it expresses a strict response to aggression through a positive rethinking of the actions of Ukrainians, which increases their patriotism. The use of such neologisms demonstrates the transformation of negative or unacceptable impulses to socially acceptable behaviour.

Rationalization is an attempt to realize events that are difficult to perceive through a rational explanation in order to reduce emotional tension. The neologism *putinizm* explains the ideology of the aggressor, which makes it easier for Ukrainians to perceive the enemy. The MN *putliernet* is the humorous name of the Russian Internet, which devalues its influence and thus reduces the fear of Ukrainians before the information manipulation of the aggressor. The emergence of the neologisms *nul*, *peredok* can be explained by the need to have understandable words to describe the front line. It helps to structure information about dangerous areas. So, rationalization is a mechanism in which complex situations are explained through acceptable or logical explanations.

Projection – this mechanism consists in the fact that a person subconsciously endows another person with his own qualities, thoughts, feelings, both negative and positive, in particular, it is the transfer of one's own fears or negative emotions to external objects or people. The negative slice of this mechanism can be demonstrated by the neologism *makronyty* where through the word you mock the passivity of politicians, and this project the disappointment of Ukrainians over a certain political figure. The neologism *ork* is perceived as projection of negative emotion on the aggressor who cannot behave like a human being. Also recorded are examples of positive projection characteristics in neologisms, for example, *Dzhonsoniuk*, *zsuist*, *zsuistka*, *kiberkozaky*,

kiberpartyzany. Such MNs demonstrate the creation of a positive aura around difficult circumstances contributing to the unity of society and supporting the spirit of struggle for freedom. They also serve as a powerful psychological defense tool helping to adapt to war reality, reduce stress levels and transform fear into energy for action.

One of the most positive mechanisms of protection is compensation which helps a person to recover his internal balance when he feels helpless. The main active way is positive reinterpretation. In the Ukrainian space in the conditions of war, the neologisms *azovtsi*, *kiborhy* (a heroic image of the military that compensates for the feeling of helplessness in front of the enemy) strengthen the feeling of pride for Ukrainian soldiers and hope for victory. The neologism *kimyty* became the manifestation of optimism even in the most difficult times. The MN *banderomobil* symbolizes the people's inventive capacity and the strength of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, leveling the sensation of threat by creating a positive heroic image.

So, the neologisms that emerged in Ukraine during the war are not only a reflection of new realities, but they are also a powerful tool of psycho-emotional person's protection. The use of MNs has become a kind of response to extraordinary stress related to the war. Thanks to the mechanism of psychological protection, people were able to turn fear, anger and helplessness into acceptable and even creative forms of expression. Through humor, irony and sarcasm, MNs help people to reduce the level of alarm, the feeling of danger and uncertainty. This allows people to create a sensation of control over reality and maintain faith in their own strength and victory. In addition to reduction of individual stress, MNs perform an important social function: they strengthen collective identity and promote a sensation of unity. They emphasize the heroism, patriotism and unconquerability of the Ukrainian people; they unite people around common values and goals. Thus, new lexical units become not only language symbols but also cultural symbols of resistance, hope and struggle. MNs, in war conditions, perform several important functions: they reduce the level of psychological stress, they help to reinterpret traumatic events, they create new forms of social interaction and maintain general spirit of resistance. Their role in the formation of psychological stability and collective identity makes such neologisms an integral part of modern Ukrainian reality and historical memory.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The presented article is an attempt to continue the research of military neologisms that have appeared in the Ukrainian language since February 24, 2022. Language is a dynamic system, and new words constantly appear in it as a reaction to social events. Recording and analyzing this type of vocabulary is an important task for linguists, because such MNs not only demonstrate the evolution of the Ukrainian language, but also reflect historical events and changes in modern society, the realities of the Ukrainian present time.

First of all, the results of the study indicate that the rapid introduction of the lexical corpus of previously unknown words into the Ukrainian language reflects the process of adaptation of the language system to new social realities. Also, the active use of military neologisms is an expression of the intellectual wit of the Ukrainian people, their strength of spirit and willpower, as well as their ability to acutely see the details, critically assess situations, characterize events and people's actions. At the same time, linguistic reactions to new war events are a very valuable stage in the further development of the Ukrainian language and the country as a whole.

Our further research will concern the analysis of military neologisms regarding their semantics (thematic groups) and the way of formation.

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Оксана Гриджук, Галина Городиловська, Лілія Фльорко. Українські неологізми війни: словник та психо-емоційні причини формування. Військові неологізми – слова, словосполучення, вислови, поява яких зумовлена зовнішньополітичними чинниками, зокрема війною Росії проти України. З метою виявлення таких неологізмів було вивчено українські інформаційні джерела та проаналізовано праці українських вчених. У результаті було зафіксовано 159 військових неологізмів, із яких сформовано лексичний корпус для дослідження. Мета статті – виявити, записати нові слова та укласти словник військових неологізмів. Також у статті описано психоемоційні чинники, які спричинили виникнення військових неологізмів. У ході дослідження виконано такі завдання: пояснено поняття неологізму (за українськими та зарубіжними словниками), сформовано словник військових неологізмів; проаналізовано психологічні причини їхнього виникнення та активного функціонування. За частинами мови серед військових неологізмів у складеному словнику представлені іменники, дієслова та прислівники.

Прикметники, як розряд слів, що описують ознаку (властивість) предмета, серед військових неологізмів не зустрічаються. Крім простих слів, у словнику представлені складні слова, аббревіатури, словосполучення, символічні слова, транслітеровані вирази, речення. Кожен військовий неологізм подано українською мовою та транслітеровано латиницею. Також вказано, до якої частини мови належить кожне слово. Пояснено значення кожного такого неологізму. Нові слова (військові неологізми) допомагають людям знизити рівень тривоги, страху, стресу та зберегти душевну рівновагу під час війни. Це відбувається через гумор, іронію чи навіть сарказм. У дослідженні визначено такі основні механізми психологічного захисту: заперечення, сублімація, компенсація, проєкція, раціоналізація та ін. Дію механізмів психологічного захисту було пояснено на прикладах військових неологізмів. Загалом такі неологізми відображають нові реалії та є інструментом психоемоційного захисту особистості.

Ключові слова: військові неологізми; лексичний корпус; механізми психологічного захисту; стрес; опір.

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