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WAR-CAUSED UKRAINIAN NEOLOGISMS: LEXICAL-SEMANTIC AND WORD-FORMATION ANALYSES

Military neologisms (MNs) are words, phrases, and expressions that people began to actively use after Russia's invasion into Ukraine. This article continues the study of such neologisms. The lexical vocabulary of military neologisms consists of 159 MNs. The purpose of this article is to analyze military neologisms in terms of their lexical-semantic and word-formation aspects. The following tasks were solved in the course of the study: semantics classification of military neologisms was described; a structural analysis of military neologisms was made; a grammatical analysis of military neologisms was conducted; morphological and lexical-semantic methods of their formation were characterized. The lexical vocabulary is divided into five thematic groups: names of persons by type of activity; names of subjects, objects; names of processes; spatial and temporal names. The structural types of military neologisms have been identified, in particular: simple and compound words, word combinations, abbreviations, symbolic words, transliterated expressions, and sentences. Their quantitative indicators show a predominance of simple words (61%), with fewer compound words (22%) and word combinations (10%). Abbreviations account for the smallest share among MNs (1%). Military neologisms are also systematized by part of speech, in particular, nouns (65%), verbs (25%) and adverbs (4%). Among the morphological methods of MNs formation, the most productive are suffixal word-building patterns, prefixal word-building patterns, and suffixal-prefixal word-building patterns. The lexical-semantic method is one of the active sources of creating military neologisms. It was also found that the metaphorical transfer when military neologisms occur is based on the following features: by external similarity; by similarity to a process accompanied by loud sounds and its consequences; by similarity of location; by the activity of the process accompanied by shelling; by similarity of internal and external signs; by purpose, etc.

Keywords: military neologisms; lexical corpus; semantics classification; thematic group; structural analysis; grammatical analysis; morphological methods; word-building pattern; lexical-semantic method.

1 INTRODUCTION

Problem statement. The relevance of studying military neologisms is particularly acute in the context of current war, when language actively responds to new social, political, and technological realities. During military conflicts, there is an intensive renewal of vocabulary: a large number of new words, expressions, and terms appear in speech, reflecting changes in the military sphere, strategy and tactics of warfare, as well as in the everyday life of the civilian population. Such lexical items (tokens) quickly enter the active vocabulary of society.

Studying these linguistic innovations makes it possible not only to record processes of linguistic dynamics, but also to gain a deeper insight into the psychological state of society, its emotional reactions, and collective experience during wartime. Language is becoming an indicator of national identity and a means of consolidation, as new words often have symbolic meaning and reflect the desire for victory and freedom.

In addition, the analysis of military neologisms is of great importance for both historical and cultural memory. By recording new words, researchers preserve linguistic evidence of events that shape the country's contemporary history. This is important not only for linguistics, but also for related sciences such as sociology, psychology, cultural studies, and journalism. Such studies help to better understand the evolution of society in conditions of extreme challenges and make it possible to predict further trends in language development during wartime and post-war periods.

Thus, the purpose of the article is to reflect the semantic features of military neologisms that arise for the nomination of new realities in the conditions of the war in Ukraine, to describe the most frequent morphological and lexical-semantic ways of their creation,

The emergence of new realities during the war 2022 – 2025 caused the appearance and the use of new vocabulary, the systematization and study of which is a pressing task for philologists. Ukrainian scientists are already discussing this problem (for example, Kosytskyi (2022), Grytsenko (2022), Vitiuk, Kukharionok (2023), Voskoboinyk, Kostenko, Sukhachova (2025)).

Analysis of recent research and publications. Questions about the emergence of new words in the language system, about the ways of their building, typological principles of classification and functioning attracted the attention of linguists. Niska (1998) defines neologisms as “tokens of a creative process... growing out of the uniqueness of the individual on the one hand, and the materials, events, people, or circumstances of his life on the other”. There are different classifications of neologisms. The Ukrainian linguist Dziubina (2018) summarizes four types of classification of neologisms in the English language:

1 *by type of linguistic unit*: neolexemes, neophrasemes, neosememes.

2 *according to the degree of novelty of the linguistic unit*: absolute neologisms – words that were previously absent; relative neologisms – lexical units that once existed, but at the present stage they appear in a different interpretation.

3 *according to the type of the mentioned reality*: denote a new reality; old reality; updated reality; dying reality; non-existent (hypothetical) reality.

4 *according to the method of formation*: borrowed; word-building; semantic.

Zhou (2016, p. 292) believes that in the English language “formation of neologisms in News English conforms to the traditional rules of word formation. They are abbreviation, compounding, derivation, loan words, analogy, and meaning transfer”. [Stankeviciene](#) and [Buivyte](#) (2013) classify “main lexicogenetic processes in the Lithuanian language: creation of words by the means of derivation using sources of the Lithuanian language and foreign languages, borrowing and translation of words and their adoption according to the structural rules of language”. According to Kalinowska (2016), “neologisms **pass through three stages: creation, trial and establishment**. The new term enters common language as a “**protologism**”, which is used only by a limited audience. It is then diffused, until finally it becomes widely accepted and stabilised – a **stability which is indicated by its appearance in glossaries, dictionaries and large corpora**”. In modern Ukrainian literary language, most new words originate with the help of traditional methods of formation: morphological, morphological-syntactic and lexical-semantic methods of word-formation using word-building

means available in the language. Kosytskyi (2022) proposes to single out the following types of neologisms: morphological (formed by affixal methods); semantic (reinterpreting or giving a word another new meaning); transliteration, when we can use one word for certain expressions; occasionalisms (speech units formed by the author according to typical word-building models, with characteristic expressive coloring). In this paper, we adhere to the traditional classification of neologisms. According to this, wartime MNs appear in following main ways: *word-formation* (building of new words according to standard derivational models); *semantic* (extension or change of meanings already present in the language).

The purpose of the article is to analyze it regarding semantics and the way of formation.

2 METHODS AND MNs IDENTIFICATION METHODOLOGY

Considering the above, the study uses structural-semantic methods for studying military neologisms, in particular: structural, lexical-semantic, grammatical analysis; descriptive method with techniques for organizing, inventorying and systematizing factual material.

The **subject** of the study is the lexical corpus of 159 MNs. The dictionary of military neologisms is presented in the article “War-caused Ukrainian neologisms: dictionary and psycho-emotional reasons of formation” (Hrydzhuk et al., 2025).

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Semantics classification of military neologisms

The distribution of military neologisms is based on the denotative component of meaning. The lexical corpus of MN is divided into thematic groups, taking into account the different types of semantic and paradigmatic links in each of them. Thus, in the course of the studies, MNs are classified as follows: names of persons by type of activity; names of subjects, objects; names of processes; spatial and temporal names. In most groups, subgroups have been identified that contain lexemes denoting various semantic aspects of the corresponding notion or process.

The general semantic meaning of the thematic group “names of persons by type of activity” is specified in eight subgroups:

- 1 Ukrainian military and virtual fighters (*azovtsi, kiberpartyzany, kiborhy, teroboronets*);
- 2 Russian military (*asvabaditeli, Z-ocupanty, ork, rashyst, rusnia, katsapnia, urusy, rusonatsyst, rusonatsysto*);
- 3 supporters of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (*zsuist, zsuistka*);
- 4 collaborators, persons who cause harm (*hauliaiter, debakhnulko*);
- 5 virtual propagandists (*kremlebot*);
- 6 members of an international organization (*nativets, natovets*);
- 7 collective names (*IT-armiia, kiberarmiia, tiktok-viiska, tsyhany-pryvydy*);
- 8 emotional and positive nicknames of well-known people (*Dzhonsoniuk*).

The diverse semantics of neologisms of the thematic group “names of subjects, objects” also makes it possible to distinguish several subgroups, namely:

- 1 weapons (*bandera-smuzi, kalashmat, pokemon, shaitan-truba, veslo, ptichka, chimera, hrad, shakhed, FPVshka, baba yaha, rubaka, roztiazhka*);
- 2 military equipment (*banderomobil*);
- 3 devices (*ochi, nochniki*);
- 4 military uniform and footwear (*piksel, multyk, multykam, tsyfra, termukha, pedali*);
- 5 the Russian Internet (*putliernet, cheburnet*);

6 symbolic names (*Mriia, Moskva, Neptun*). The symbolism of such MNs lies in the fact that each of them is a kind of symbolization, for example: *Mriia* is not only an aircraft that will be restored, but also future independence; *Neptun* is both a modern anti-ship missile that sank the cruiser *Moskva* and, in general, a demonstration of the invincibility of the Ukrainian army.

The names of military **professional jargon** (*ochi, nochniki, ptichka, khimera*) we also refer to

neologisms since such names have become widely known due to their connection with the war.

A separate thematic group “toponymic and territorial names” consists of MNs, which are divided into the following subgroups:

- 1 settlement (*Chornobaivka*);
- 2 a certain territory (*zelenka*);
- 3 a line of demarcation (*nul, peredok*);
- 4 the occupying country (*Mordor, terorasha, terrasha*).

Among the military neologisms of the thematic group “naming actions / processes”, nouns and verbs are recorded, in particular, the following subgroups are identified:

- 1 nouns – names of actions / processes and their consequences (*bavovna, dyskoteka, kiberviina, litakopad, metalobrukht, prylit, roztiazhka, termotochka*, etc.);
- 2 verbs – names of processes and their consequences (*zakhaimarsyty, zatriokhsotyty, kadyryty, zaukrainyty, ikhtamnietyty, don-donyty, mamkuvaty, nahostomelyty, chornobaity*, etc.);
- 3 nouns and word combinations as names of objectified / generalized action (*arestovlennia, dumskrolinh, nehatyvne zrostannia, vid'iemne vyrynnannia*, etc.);
- 4 nouns as names of ideological trends (*putinizm, rashyzm, rosiiskyi fashyzm*).

Among MNs only 2 adverbs that mean “spatial and time names” have been identified. This is a circumstance that indicates the time (*zatrydni*) or the location (*zaporebrykom*).

The semantic analysis of military neologisms made it possible to understand the psychological factors for their emergence and active distribution.

3.2 Structural analysis of military neologisms

In the course of the study, the following types of structures were found in the lexical corpus of MNs:

1 simple words (nouns and verbs), which have one root, for example: *peredok, nul, hrad, prylit, ochi, pedali, khaimarsyty, zabairaktaryty*. MNs of this type were recorded in the amount of 97 (61%).

2 compound words (which have two roots), for example: *litakopad, banderomobil, banderasmuizi, kiberviina, kremlebot, hitsyvnya*. MNs of this type were recorded in the amount of 32 (22%).

3 word-combinations, for example: *chyste nebo, pryyvd Kyieva, zavesty traktor, hraty Sholtsa*. Word-combinations of this type were recorded in the amount of 15 (10%).

4 abbreviations, for example: *TRO, ZSU*. Two such abbreviations were recorded (1%).

5 symbolic words, for example: *IT-armia, E-mohyla, Z-okupanty, Z-trofei, FPVshka*. Five such military neologisms were recorded (3%).

6 transliterated expressions, for example: *analohovniet, ikhtamniet*. Such MNs were recorded in the amount of 3 (2,5%).

7 sentences (= expressions), for example: *Dobroho vechora, my z Ukrainy; Sho po rusni?* Such new expressions have been identified in the amount of 3 (2,5%).

Quantitative indicators of structural types of MNs are shown in Figure 1.

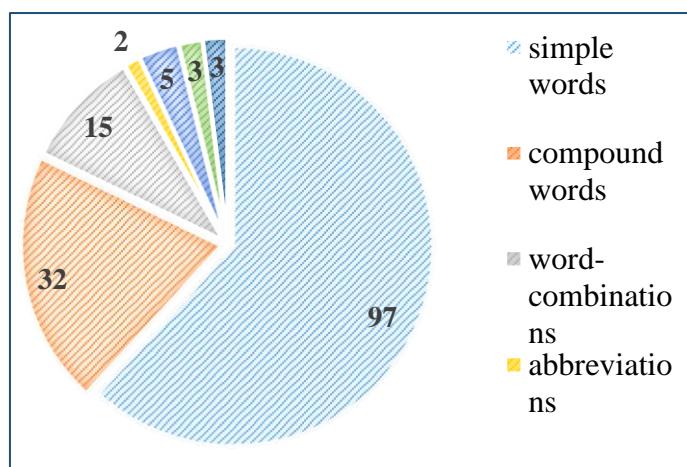


Figure 1. Quantitative indicators of structural types of MNs

3.3 Grammatical analysis of military neologisms

The grammatical characteristics of MNs are determined by their semantics, that is, by what the neologisms, the emergence of which is caused by the war, actually denote. According to their belonging to a part of speech, nouns, verbs, and adverbs were identified among the MNs. It should be noted that adjectives, as a class of words describing a feature (an attribute) of an object, are not found among the MNs. The reason for this is the semantic property of adjectives to name only an attribute, which in different contexts can be perceived differently, and therefore will not have an unambiguous interpretation.

If MNs denotes a person, thing, or object, then these are mainly nouns (*debakhnulko, bavovna, kalashmat*, etc.). In the course of the study, the specifics of using MN regarding the singular or plural forms was revealed. Some of the analyzed nouns are used by speakers both in the singular form and in the plural form (*hrad – hrady, ork – orky, banderomobil – banderomobili, prylit – pryloty*). However, if we are talking about a generalized process, then nouns are used only in the singular form (*litakopad, dumskrolinh*). Also, those nouns derived from proper names (*Dzhonsoniuk, Mriia, Mordor, Moskva*) are used only in the singular form. In the cases, when a certain collective name is meant, then in the process of communication, preference is given to the plural form. For example, *azovtsi* (plural) as the collective name of the Ukrainian military who heroically defended the Azovstal steel plant in the city of Mariupol, another example, the word *kiborhy* (plural) as the generalized name of the soldiers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

A process or action is mainly denoted by verbs (*bairaktaryty, zatriokhsotyty, chornobaity, kimyty, shoihuvaty, navolonteryty, nahostomelyty*, etc.). In some cases, nouns are used to express the meaning of a certain process that lasts for a certain period of time (*arestovlennia, dumskrolinh*).

Adverbs among the MNs that originated during the war are represented by isolated cases. In particular, these are *zatrydni* which has the meaning of time ('preferably very quickly'), and *zaporebrykom* – an adverb indicating a place ("in Russia").

Quantitative indicators of MN in accordance with their belonging to a certain part of speech are as follows: nouns – 103 (65%), verbs – 31 (25%) and adverbs – 5 (4%).

3.4 Ways of creating MNs

Morphological methods of creating MNs

Llopart-Saumell (2022) rightly notes that "linguistic change and variation are inherent features of any living language, and native speakers of a language do not speak the same way from one generation to the next". Although the creation of MNs is a spontaneous process, however, it is subject to the same laws and is regulated by the same patterns as word-building in the Ukrainian language as a whole. In general, "speakers know which morphemes can be added to a given type of base, what the resulting word would mean, what contexts it could be used in, and so on" (Llopart-Saumell, 2022).

In the course of the study, it was found that morphological methods (affixation, abbreviation, and stem-composition and word-composition) and lexical-semantic methods were used to create MNs.

Let us analyze MNs formed by morphological methods. Morphological ways of new words formation are the methods of changing the producing word by means of adding word-formation formants (Ukr. mova, 2007, p. 636). The most active is affixation (attaching a prefix, a suffix to the root). Nouns (N) and verbs (V) are mainly used as generative stems. An adjective (Ad) is rarely used as a formative stem: Ad + -ets – representative of a military-political bloc: *nativets, natovets*.

Military neologisms formed by the affixal method are divided into three groups: MNs, formed by suffixal word-building patterns; MNs, formed by prefixal word-building patterns; MNs, formed by suffixal-prefixal word-building patterns.

The following suffixal word-building patterns are used to create neological nouns:

N + -ets – representative of a separate military regiment: *azovets*.

N + -ist – name of a masculine person: *zsuist*.

N + -k (a) – name of a feminine person: *zsuistka*.

The neologisms *zsuist, zsuistka* are derived from a term *Zbroini Sily Ukrayny* (ZSU) and denote the names of persons who do not belong to the army units, but are their indisputable supporters.

N + -ist – names of persons: *rashist*.

N + -n (ia) – names of persons: *katsapnia, moskalnia*.

The MNs, such as *rashyst, rosnia, moskalnia*, etc. demonstrate distinct negative characteristics of the named persons and are associated with the rejection of hostile ideology or policy.

N + -iuk – the name of a person whose motivator is the nickname of a British politician Johnson: *Dzhonson* → *Dzhonsoniuk*; in the characterization of the derivative formed according to this pattern, there is an emotionally positive assessment.

N + -ism – names of objectified features, abstract notions – ideologies: *rashyzm=fashyzm, putinizm=hitleryzm*. MNs mean a system of views correlative with the names of persons to denote supporters, followers of such views. Such neological nouns are characterized by expressive and emotional coloring with a negative connotation.

V + -iel – the carrier of the procedural attribute: *asvabadiel*; such a neologism, used in the Russian phonetic form, has a pronounced negative assessment.

Neologisms formed by suffixation mean names of persons, names of ideologies and tools, names of objectified actions. The following suffixal word-building patterns were used to create neological verbs: N + -y- + -ty (*kadyryty*); N + -ova- + -ty (*dzhonsoniukovaty*); N + -uva- + -ty (*mamkuvaty*).

These MNs are often formed from:

1 proper names – surnames of political or military figures, for example: *Kadyrov* → *kadyryty*; *don* → *donyty*; *Kim* → *kimyty*; *Macron* → *macronyty*; *Shoigu* → *shoigunyty*.

2 names of a country, settlement: *Ukraine* → *ukrainyty*; *Chornobaivka* → *chornobaity*.

3 weapon names: *bairaktar* → *bairaktaryty*; *dzhavelin* → *dzhavelinyty*; *himars* → *himarsyty*, *himarsnuty*; *stinher* → *stinheryty*.

4 transliterated expression from the Russian language, used in one word: *ikhtamniet* → *ikhtamnietyty*. Such neological verbs acquire an occasional coloring.

It should be noted that all these MNs have a common meaning of “names of action, repeated process” and are formed from nouns.

Prefixal word-building patterns are not productive in creating military neologisms. Only a few such patterns have been identified, in particular: na- + V: *volonteryty* = *navolonteryty*, za- + V: *dzhavelinyty* = *zadzhavelinyty* (similarly *zastinheryty, zabairaktaryty*). The prefix za- in such verbs denotes the result of an action, as well as ‘the prefix adds additional meaning’ (Kovalevskaite et al., 2020, p.12). Such prefixes “essentially mark an event aspect, when a writer signals that an action is already accomplished” (Kovalevskaite et al., 2020, p. 12).

Prefixal-suffixal word-building patterns. Their activity is significantly lower than that of suffixal patterns. Productivity in creating MN is shown by prefixes of prepositional origin (*vid-, pry-, za-*), which are combined with case forms of nouns (N) or numerals (Nu): *vidkobzonyty, prysvityty, zadvokhsotyty*.

The analyzed MNs share a common semantics: they indicate the achievement of a quick result of the action – the destruction of the enemy. The neologisms *zadvokhsotyty, zatriokhsotyty* indicate killed or wounded soldiers: *zadvokhsotyty* (**derived from** Cargo 200, in the meaning of killed, dead), *zatriokhsotyty* (**to wound**). Only one MN *zaukrainyty* has different semantics “to try to take something by force from the innocent, to rob, but to receive a harsh and strong response to it”.

The following word-building pattern is used to create neological adverb:

za- + po- + N + -yk- + -om: *zaporebrykom*, where the adverb points to a specific territory.

Stem- and word-composition actively demonstrate the creation of military neologisms. The use of MNs consisting of complex words is due to the need to more accurately express a complex notion, to indicate its additional attributes or characteristics.

Such MNs are formed according to two-component patterns:

1 a combination of two noun stems (*putlier + internet* → *putliernet*; *hits + hryvnia* → *hitsyvnia*; *Bandera + -o- + automobile* → *banderomobil*; *Kreml + -e- + bot* → *kremlebot*).

2 a combination of adjectival and noun stems with the help of the interfix -o- (*rus- + -o- + natsyst* → *rusonatsyst*).

3 a combination of two noun stems, at least one of which is apocopic (*kalashnyk + automat* →

kalashmat).

4 a combination of noun and verb apocopic stems with the help of the interfix *-o-* (*litak* + *-o-* + *padaty* → *litakopad*).

Compound shortened words are formed by a combination of an apocopic stem of an adjective and a full stem of a noun: *terytorialna oborona* → *teroborona*; *terytorialnyi oboronets* → *teroboronets*; *termalna tochka* → *termotochka*; *kibernetichna viina* → *kiberviina*.

Word composition as a way of creating MN shows low productivity. Recorded are neologisms formed according to two-component patterns: *Bandera* + *smuzi* → *Bandera-smuzsi*; *tsyhany* + *pryvydy* → *tsyhany-pryvydy*; *tiktok* + *viiska* = *tiktok-viiska*.

Composite MNs mainly denote the names of living things (people and animals).

When creating military neologisms by the method of stem- and word-composition, the process of lexicalization of the phrase occurs, as a result of which complex words arise that more fully reveal the content of the notion. By the semantic composition, such MNs correlate with a word combination (*kibernetichnyi front* → *kiberfront*). Composite MNs combine several stems in one word, which makes it possible to accurately characterize a certain notion by several features at the same time. Abbreviation shows a fairly high activity in the creation of military neologisms. Abbreviations include alphabetic initial and combined abbreviations. Alphabetic initial abbreviations form an abbreviated name for a well-known notion: *TRO* = *terytorialna oborona*; *ZSU* = *Zbroini syly Ukrayiny*. Combined abbreviations combine a letter and a word: *E-mohyla*, *IT-armia*, *Z- okupanty*, *Z-trofei*.

Transliteration is a process in which we can “use certain expressions in one word” (Kosytsky, 2022). Examples of such MNs demonstrate the formation of new notions: *ikhtamniet* (they are not there) “complete negation”; *analohovniet* (there are no analogues) “uniqueness of something”; *debakhnulko* (derived from a kind of question: *I wonder where it banged, I must immediately post this on the Internet*) “disdainful attitude towards a person who can cause a lot of harm”; *zatrydni* (in three days) “unrealistic plans”.

Lexical-semantic method

The lexical-semantic method is one of the active sources of creating military neologisms. Lexical-semantic word-formation is a method of word formation, the main means of which is changing the lexical meaning of the forming word while preserving its sound structure (Ukr. mova, 2007, p. 306). Metaphor, as a universal way of secondary nomination, “is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is used in place of another to suggest a likeness or analogy between them” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary). However, according to Stadalninkait, (2018, pp. 39-40) metaphors help to reveal how people understand and interpret different situations.

How often people use metaphors depends on their personal experience, emotional state, attitude to a particular problem, situation and the assessment of them.

To better understand the metaphorization process, which became the basis for the formation of MNs, let us compare the meaning of part of the neologisms with their new meanings (Tab. 3).

Tab. 3. Semantics of MNs compared to the literary Ukrainian language

| Word | Meaning according to Slovnyk UA. | Metaphorical meaning MN |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| бавовна [bavovna] | Cotton. | An explosion in Russia. |
| град [hrad] | A type of precipitation. | Russian multiple launch rocket system. |
| дискотека [dyscoteka] | Cultural and entertainment event. | Military operations. |
| зеленка [zelenka] | Green trees, bushes, grass, etc. | Any other forested area where military units are located. |
| кіборги [kiborhy] | Cybernetic organism; device. | Warriors of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. |
| мордор [mordor] | A fictional fantasy country. | Russia |
| нуль [nul] | A number that means no value. | Line of contact with the enemy. |

End of Table 3

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| паляниця [palianytsia] | Loaf. | A password used to identify saboteurs. |
| педалі [pedali] | A control lever in machines, mechanisms, which is pressed with the foot. | Military footwear. |
| передок [peredok] | The front of something. | Army's first line of defense. |
| піксель, цифра [piksel, tsyfra] | A sign denoting a number; amount of something. | Modern Ukrainian military uniform. |
| птичка [ptichka] | Diminutively affectionate to birds. | The name of the drone. |

As is known, the creation of a metaphor is based on the process of metaphorization, that is, rethinking the initial meaning of a word by including new semes in its semantics. In the course of the study, it was revealed that the metaphorical transfer when creating military neologisms occurs according to the following features:

- 1 by outward similarity: *bavonna, banderol, zelenka, metalobrukht, ptichka*, etc.
- 2 according to the similarity to the process accompanied by loud sounds and its consequences: *prylit, prykhid, hrad, khlopok*, etc.
- 3 according to the similarity of placement: *nul, peredok*, etc.
- 4 according to the activity of the process accompanied by shelling: *dyskoteka, esemeska*, etc.
- 5 according to the similarity of internal and external features: *kiborhy, ork*, etc.
- 6 by purpose: *pedali, ochi*, etc.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

First of all, due to the logical connections between the analyzed MNs, they are thematically combined into groups as components of a certain thematic integrity. Military neologisms linguistically represent aspects of the new Ukrainian reality under conditions of martial law.

The thematic groups differ qualitatively and quantitatively depending on the specifics of the concept being denoted. In the Ukrainian media and in the speech of ordinary Ukrainians, lexical and semantic innovations are used. Lexical neologisms serve to nominate new objects, phenomena, concepts, qualities, properties, actions and are created with the help of word-building affixes. Neologisms, formed by the lexical-semantic method, are used to replace previous names with new ones, more expressive or more convenient for communication. MN can be expressed in one word – single-root, complex, or complex-shortened and lexicalized word combinations. The grammatical analysis of recorded neologisms showed a significant dominance of nouns (65 %), verbs (25 %) compared to adverbs (4 %). The conducted word-building analysis of military neologisms helped to identify the most productive ways of their creation, in particular, the suffixal creation of verbs and the reinterpretation of the semantics of commonly used words. It seems logical to conclude that the analyzed MNs can be considered neologisms for a short period of time, because they quickly move to the active vocabulary of Ukrainians. It is also indisputable that after the Victory, part of the MNs will move to a passive lexicon. It will be interesting to trace in the future which lexemes will become rarely used, and which ones will continue to be used frequently. It should be noted that this study is not exhaustive, since the number of neologisms is constantly increasing. Therefore, we cannot make broad generalizations and comprehensive conclusions. However, in the future, we will continue our work on recording and analyzing those MNs that people will create and begin to use to denote the “new” realities of war.

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Оксана Гриджук, Галина Городиловська, Ірина Денис. Українські неологізми війни: лексико-семантичний та словотвірний аналіз. Військові неологізми – це слова, словосполучення, вирази, які люди почали активно вживати після вторгнення Росії в Україну. У цій статті продовжено дослідження таких неологізмів. Лексичний корпус військових неологізмів становить 159 ВН. Метою статті є аналіз військових неологізмів у лексико-семантичному та словотворчому аспектах. У процесі дослідження вирішувалися такі завдання: описано семантичну класифікацію військових неологізмів; проаналізовано військові неологізми щодо їх структури; проведено граматичний аналіз; охарактеризовано морфологічні та лексико-семантичні способи їх утворення. Лексичний корпус поділено на п'ять тематичних груп: назви осіб за видом діяльності; назви предметів, об'єктів; топонімічні та територіальні назви; назви процесів; просторово-часові назви. Визначено структурні типи військових неологізмів, зокрема: прості і складні слова, словосполучення, скорочення, слова-символи, транслітеровані вирази, речення. Їх кількісні показники свідчать про переважання простих слів (61%), меншу кількість складних слів (22%) та словосполучень (10%). Найменше серед військових неологізмів абревіатур (1%). Також військові неологізми систематизовано за належністю до частини мови, зокрема виділено іменники (65 %), дієслова (25 %) та прислівники (4 %). Серед морфологічних способів творення військових неологізмів найбільш продуктивними є суфіксальні, префіксальні та суфіксально-префіксальні моделі словотворення. Лексико-семантичний метод є одним з активних джерел творення військових неологізмів. Також було виявлено, що метафоричний перенос при виникненні військових неологізмів відбувається за такими ознаками: за зовнішнією подібністю; за подібністю до процесу, що супроводжується гучними звуками, та його наслідків; за подібністю розміщення; за активністю процесу, що супроводжується обстрілом; за подібністю внутрішніх та зовнішніх ознак; за призначенням тощо.

Ключові слова: військові неологізми; лексичний корпус; семантична класифікація; тематична група; структурний аналіз; граматичний аналіз; морфологічні методи; словотвірна модель; лексико-семантичний метод.

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