

EXPRESSION OF NEGATION IN MEDIA TEXTS DURING THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR

^aNATALIIA KOSTUSIAK, ^bMARYNA NAVALNA, ^cOLESIA SKLIARENKO, ^dTETIANA MASYTSKA, ^eTETIANA SYDORENKO, ^fOKSANA PRYIMACHOK, ^gLARYSA HOLOIUKH

^{a,d,f,g}*Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University, 13, Voli Ave., 43025, Lutsk, Ukraine*

^b*National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, 15, Heroiv Oborony Str., 03041, Kyiv, Ukraine*

^c*Hryhorii Skovoroda University in Pereiaslav, 30,*

Suhomylnskogo Str., 08401, Pereiaslav, Ukraine

^e*State University of Telecommunications, 7, Solomenska Str., 03110, Kyiv, Ukraine*

email: ^a*kostusyak.nataliia@vnu.edu.ua*, ^b*mnavalna@gmail.com*,

^c*lesiaskliarenko82@gmail.com*, ^d*masytska.tetiana@vnu.edu.ua*,

^e*evtm76@ukr.net*, ^f*Pryjmachok.Oksana@vnu.edu.ua*,

^g*Holoiukh.Larysa@vnu.edu.ua*

Abstract: The article characterizes negation as a generalized linguistic concept of logical-psychological, linguistic-cognitive, and subjective-objective direction. A number of its differential features include the ability to convey negative information about various objects of the environment, situations, actions, processes, states, and properties, usually with an accompanying evaluative and emotional-expressive load. It was found that the media texts of the period of the active phase of the Russian-Ukrainian war present a semantically branched group of linguistic units of different levels, which perform the role of means of explication of negation. It was determined that phraseological and lexical markers mainly represent negation covertly and often acquire a special ironic sound, expressively emphasize the unreasonableness and illogicality of someone's actions, sometimes vulgarize the speech of modern journalism. Emphasis on the word-form realization of the negative content made it possible to distinguish specific (*не-, зне-, без-, ни-*) and borrowed (*аму-, комп-, де-*) (*anti-, counter, de*) prefixes. It was found out that the response of Ukrainians to the challenges of the war was the actualization and production of derivatives with the borrowed service formant *де-* (*de-*), which mainly functions in ironically marked expressions. A detailed description of occasionalisms, which testify to the linguistic creativity of the Ukrainian people and contribute to the expressiveness of what is said, enabled the complexity of the research on the means of expressing negation. It is emphasized that the verbalization of negative semantics is related to the morphological layer of the language, in particular, with particles, prepositions, and conjunctions, which play an important linguistic-stylistic role and serve as a vivid rhetorical means.

Keywords: negation; morpheme; parts of speech; sentence; language of mass media; rhetoric of public communication; Russian-Ukrainian war; Ukrainian language.

1 Introduction

The development of the language, in particular, its lexical system, is largely connected with the changes taking place in various spheres of society's life. Dynamic processes in the vocabulary take place incessantly during different time periods and perhaps most during the period of illegal, unprovoked Russian aggression, which began in February 2022. It is important to note that Ukrainians are not only recapturing territories captured by the enemy, resisting Russian aggression on the battlefield, surviving without light, water and heat, but also demonstrating their indomitability and determination with the help of words. Modern realities have become an important extralinguistic factor that has influenced the activation of certain groups of linguistic units, the expansion of the semantic range of already known lexemes, and the emergence of new nominations, sometimes those that are outside the boundaries of established communicative and ethical norms. The emotional reaction to the unjustified actions of the occupiers served as a prerequisite for the use of updated models of word creation, often with expressive and evaluative coloring. Linguistic units with a generalized negation value belong to the group of lexemes, the functioning of which is related to current objective facts. Being aware of the short-situational activation of some of these nominations, we still consider their comprehensive study to be an urgent issue of linguistics. They constitute an undeniable source value that affects the development of the modern Ukrainian language in general.

Many linguistic works are devoted to the comprehensive description of linguistic units with the generalized meaning of negation. Among the significant volume of scientific sources, M. P. Bagan's research deserves attention – in it, the functional-semantic, ethnolinguistic, phraseological, and other

manifestations of the negation category are characterized in detail [1], the specifics of the means of realizing the negation content in the plane of transformation of precedent phenomena are clarified [2]. T. Chrdileli was interested in negation as a kind of universal that is on the border of logic and linguistics and closely interacts with affirmation [3]. N. M. Kostusyak [8], O. P. Kush [12], and others traced the specificity of the categorical and modal dichotomy of affirmation – denial. Analyzing the qualifying signs of negation in general and focusing on the means of its expression, scientists often choose works of various genres, which makes it possible not only to determine the functional, grammatical, communicative-pragmatic, and other parameters of these linguistic units, but also to consider them in the plane of the writer's idiosyncrasy [7; 9]. Somewhat less often, the source basis of scientific works devoted to the problem in question is formed by media sources. In particular, G. A. Kryshchalyuk described objections in functional and linguistic-cognitive dimensions, building her research on the material of modern American newspaper discourse [11]. The Ukrainian media information field, in particular, during the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war, was also repeatedly chosen by linguists as a corpus of actual material, but it was used to solve other linguistic problems [10; 14; 19]. The use of modern newspaper journalism will make it possible not only to deepen information about the functional and communicative-pragmatic specialization of negation, but also to consider it in terms of dynamics, integration, and multi-vectority of paradigms, stylistic originality, symbiosis of various verbal means. All this determines the relevance of the raised problem.

The purpose and task of the research is to comprehensively analyze the primary and secondary means of expressing negation, evidenced in the media information field during the active phase of the Russian-Ukrainian war, to characterize the semantic nuances of the specified units, to consider them in the context of the multi-level organization of language and language dynamics, to emphasize the rhetorical peculiarity of public communication, which contains formal indicators of denied (negated) content.

2 Materials and Methods

The choice of linguistic analysis methods is determined by the purpose of the work and the nature of the tasks solved in it. The research uses a complex methodology: the field method; conceptual and contextual analysis; method of interpretation and linguistic modeling; continuous sampling method; general scientific methods (comparison and generalization; analysis and synthesis).

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was constituted of the postulates of anthropocentric linguistics, the fundamental factor of which is the "man in the language", as well as the principles of cognitive and functional linguistics.

3 Results and Discussion

The productivity of the study of any linguistic phenomena, categories, generalized categorical meanings, etc. provides a clear outline of their specificity, set of differential features, means of expression, etc. In view of this, we consider it necessary to define the semantic scope of the concepts of negation and denial. In the twenty-volume "Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language", negation is interpreted as "denial, non-recognition of something, negative attitude towards something" [5, p. 187]. In the fifth volume of the earlier edition of this lexicographic work, it is stated that negation is "1. Action by meaning to deny. ... 2. Statement of disagreement with someone, something, evidence against something. ... 3. Non-recognition of the existence, significance, expediency of something. ... 4. *In philosophy*: Destruction, overcoming, replacement of the old with the new, the previous with the next in the process of progressive development. ... 5. *In linguistics*: Conveying with the help of various linguistic means the fact that the connection

between the elements of the expression is imagined as such that it does not really exist or is completely absent" [4, p. 405–406]. A comparison of dictionary articles allows stating that although the concept of negation is not endowed with the status of a linguistic term and shows a lexical closeness with the concept of denial, it semantically more accurately reflects the essence of what will be discussed further in the article. In our opinion, both lexemes as synonymous counterparts can be used in emotionally neutral contexts, which is a verbalization of the "thought-speech operation by which speakers learn and interpret the world, structure experiential knowledge" [1, p. 10–11]. The focus on the specified qualification parameters enabled M. P. Bagan to include objections (denials) in the group of modus, cognitive, and at the same time communicatively oriented categories [1, p. 11]. We consider the concept of negation to be somewhat broader than denial, since the purpose of the means of its expression is not only to transmit negative information about various objects of the environment, situations, actions, processes, states, properties, etc., but also in the ability to influence the sensory sphere of the addressee, to serve as a vivid rhetorical and negative assessment tool. All this indicates the importance of the study of language units with the accompanying meaning of negation in view of the anthropocentric, cognitive, communicative-pragmatic, functional, and other priority areas of modern linguistics. Adherence to these canons prompts consideration of negation speech situations in the "speaker-addressee" plane. In the process of communication, the speaker seeks to influence his opponent, to convince him of something, to point out the absence of some objects, phenomena, etc., their inconsistency with some model, his own ideas, to express refusal, disagreement, refutation, prohibition, and at the same time to demonstrate a negative communicative reaction to what was said. The specified parameters make it possible to qualify negation as a category of logical-psychological and linguistic-cognitive direction with a predominance of subjective features. The predominance of the subjective factor is proved by the fact that the thought of refutation, denial of something, first of all, exists in the mind of a person, and then is reflected in language. However, one cannot ignore the existence of an inseparable relationship between subjectivity and objective information presented through the prism of the speaker's perception, which often depend neither on the situation of speech communication, nor on its participants. All this makes it possible to draw a conclusion about the subjective-objective nature of negation.

One of the aspects of the research of the analyzed linguistic phenomenon is the focus on the unity of content and form. In this case, it is important to emphasize not only the communicative-pragmatic parameters and the multifaceted semantic specialization of the linguistic phenomenon under consideration, but also to point out the primary and secondary means of its linguistic expression. Describing the formal interpretation of negation, scholars express different considerations. In particular, O. O. Selivanova includes prefixes, negative particles, predicates, verbs, negative affixes of verbs, analytical forms and syntactic constructions, intonation and word order, negative sentences (with general or partial negation depending on the position of the negative particle) as formal representatives of negative content [18, p. 173–174]. M. P. Bagan expressed an interesting opinion on the raised issue. Discussing the expediency of distinguishing explicit and implicit types of negation, the researcher claims: "It is worth abandoning the term "implicit means" because they have both a form of expression and a negation function. In our opinion, the functional specificity of grammatical constructions, which under certain contextual conditions lose their primary function and fall into the area of negation expression, is more accurately conveyed by the term "non-specialized" or "secondary means of negation expression". The use of specialized means is born from the desire of the speaker to quickly and clearly convey the meaning to the receiver, while communication using secondary means is primarily related to the realization of certain communicative intentions of the speaker – to effectively influence the interlocutor, unobtrusively adjust his vision of the situation, involve in the joint development of thought" [1, p. 63].

According to Bagan's observations, secondary means of expressing negative content implement indirect negation, the accompanying component of which is expressiveness, the presence of certain modus shades [1, p. 64–65]. Fully agreeing with the researcher's concept of the presence of primary and secondary means of marking the objected content, we add that both varieties not only play an important role in expressing certain non-verbal situations, but also express the speech behavior of interlocutors who, in order to realize their intentions, primarily with the aim of convincing listener in something, try to choose the most appropriate language means. In linguistics, this aspect of study is currently relevant and is aimed at revealing the pragmatic instructions of the addressee and analyzing the communicative-intentional content of units that differ in terms of structural parameters.

The formal implementation of negative content in the media space of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war is connected with linguistic units that show a relationship to the phraseological, lexical, word-forming, morphological, and syntactic levels. In the analyzed source base, phraseological units are a quantitatively limited group. In view of the concept widespread in linguistics, according to which it is appropriate to distinguish between explicit and implicit expressions of negative content, we note that stable expressions are usually included in the sphere of implicit ones, giving them the status of functionally limited, and, therefore, peripheral. We find such reasoning in the studies of many scientists, in particular, in the article "Objection, negation, negator (typological study on the material of German, Ukrainian and other languages)" by A. Y. Paslavskva [15, p. 122]. However, the selected corpus of formal negation representatives testifies that phraseological units form two varieties: with a materially expressed negation representative and without it, cf. *Ззначається, що перемовини не зрушили безпекову ситуацію з міся, домовитись про припинення возню не вдалося (It is noted that the negotiations did not change the security situation, it was not possible to agree on a ceasefire)* (<https://yur-gazeta.com>, March 10, 2022) and *Тому всі ці потуги освятити окупацію – путінської рябї кобили сон (Therefore, all these attempts to sanctify the occupation are the dream of Putin's spotted mare)* (<https://volga.lutsk.ua>, October 2, 2022). In the "Phraseological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language", the persistent expression *the dream of a spotted mare* is interpreted as "нісенітниця, безглуздя, дурниця" (nonsense, gibberish, absurdity) [17]. In the given sentence, it acquires a special ironic sound thanks to the addition of the subordinate adjective *путінської* (*Putin's*). In new speech situations, the analyzed phrase expressively emphasizes the unreasonableness and illogicality of the actions of the head of the Russian Federation. It is important to emphasize that if the formal indicator of negation is present in the structure of the phraseology, it is also present in the explanation, cf.: *Юлія запевнила, що її син був строковиком. А вони поїхали нібито на навчання. «Проїшов місяць, не було ні слуху ні духу... Потім з'ясувалося, що вони були в Україні і захоплювали цей острів», – знову розповідає Юлія (Yulia assured that her son was a soldier. And they allegedly went to study. "A month passed, there was no hearing or spirit... Then it turned out that they were in Ukraine and were capturing this island," – Yulia tells again)* (<https://www.bbc.com>, April 18, 2022) and "*(ані) ні слуху, (ані) ні духу*" ("neither hearing nor spirit") – not a word about anyone, from anyone, and without adjunct. Nothing is known about anyone, anything" [17]; *Напрямок атаки вони заставляють бронетранспортерами, танками та потягами одночасно в такий спосіб, що ні пройти, ні проїхати (They fill the direction of attack with armored personnel carriers, tanks and trains at the same time in such a way that one cannot go and cannot drive)* (<https://nasze-slowo.pl>, April 25, 2022) and "*ні (ані) пройти ні (ані) проїхати*". 1. It is impossible to get anywhere (trans. due to the congestion of the dirt road in the rain)... 2. About a large number of someone, something" [17]. Sometimes we come across expressions that vulgarize the speech of modern media journalism, for example: *У серці тепло й запал віри. Дідька лисого вам, а не Бахмут (There is warmth and fire of faith in the heart. Like hell to you, not Bakhmut)* (<https://gazeta.ua>, September 1, 2022). Cf.:

“Лідька лісого, rude”. 1. It is used to completely negate something; for nothing, never... 2. Nothing; absolutely nothing” [17]. Although such phraseological units weaken the ethical and aesthetic norms of public communication, they contribute to the “revival” of the text, bringing it closer to the reader and reflect the position of the entire Ukrainian people, seeing it not possible to tolerantly describe all the atrocities of the occupying forces in Ukraine.

In the context of explicitness/implicitness, the lexical means of expressing negation need consideration. Guided by the fact that lexical units do not have clear negative signs, L. V. Kardash [6, p. 10], A. Y. Paslavskya [16, p. 45], and others call them implicit ones. According to T. Chrdileli, “implicit negation is the most complex type of negative construction. Its use makes it difficult for the recipient to understand the statement. The use of implicit negation is determined primarily by the formal situation of communication. The frequency of use of this objection is much lower than the use of other types” [3, p. 71]. According to M. P. Bagan's observations, “lexical units directly convey a negative meaning. The speaker does not derive it mentally as implicit information, but correlates certain lexemes with a specific negative meaning” [1, p. 126]. Such an argument seems to us to be quite motivated. In addition, it is confirmed by explanations of lexemes with negative semantics provided in explanatory dictionaries, for example: *байдужий* (*indifferent*) – “який не звертає уваги на кого-, що-небудь, не виявляє зацікавлення. // Який виражає незацікавленість, безсторонність. // Який не виявляє співчуття; нечутливий, нечуйний. // in the meaning of the noun *байдужий* (*indifferent*) (the one who does not pay attention to someone, something, does not show interest. // The one who expresses disinterest, impartiality. // Who does not show compassion; insensitive. // in the meaning of the noun “*indifferent*”... About an insensitive person who is not interested in anything, does not care). 2. кому (to whom). Який не викликає до себе інтересу, не цікавий, не важливий для кого-небудь...” [13, с. 56]; *відсутній* – “який не перебуває в даному місці в певний час; прот. присутній... 2. Якого немає, який не існує” [13, с. 182] (Which does not arouse interest, is not interesting, is not important for anyone...” [13, p. 56]; *зайвий* (*redundant*) – “1. Який не використовується в цей момент; вільний (в 11 знач.). // Нічим не заповнений (про час). // Надмірний. // у знач. ім. зайве... Те, що становить лишок. 2. Ще один до якоїсь кількості; додатковий. 3. Без якого можна обійтись. // Даремний, непотрібний. // Присутність якого не бажана. // у знач. ім. зайве... Те, що непотрібне” [13, p. 393] (“1. Which is not in use at the moment; free (in 11 meanings). // Not filled with anything (about time). // Excessive. // in the meaning of the noun “*excess*”... That which constitutes an excess. 2. One more to some number; additional. 3. Which you can do without. // Useless, unnecessary. // The presence of which is not desired. // in meaning of “*redundant*”... That which is unnecessary” [13, p. 393]; *забороняти* (*prohibit*) – 1. Не дозволяти робити, здійснювати що-небудь. // Не допускати, не дозволяти користуватися чим-небудь, уживати щось, відбуватися, існувати чому-небудь” [13, p. 376], *утрачати* (*втрачати*) – «залишатися без когось, чогось (унаслідок різних причин). // Губити кого-, що-небудь. 2. Залишатися без кого-небудь унаслідок його смерті, загибелі. // Залишатися без кого-, чого-небудь під час бою, війни. // Залишатися без кого-небудь через розходження в поглядах, сварку і т. ін.” [13, p. 1521] (“1. Do not allow to do anything. // Do not allow to use something, to happen, to exist for something” [13, p. 376], *to lose* – “to be left without someone, something (due to various reasons). // To destroy someone, something. 2. To be left without someone as a result of his death. // To left without someone or something during a battle, war. // To be left without someone due to a difference of opinion, a quarrel, etc.” [13, p. 1521]) – the selection of formal means of denial in the presented interpretations is ours. As we can see, in the explanation of each of the semantic nuances, the lexemes *байдужий*, *відсутній*, *зайвий*, *забороняти*, *утрачати* (*indifferent*, *absent*, *redundant*,

to prohibit, *to lose*), there is either service component (participle *не*, preposition *без*), or a word-forming formant (prefixes *не-*, *ні-*, *без-*) with a negative meaning.

The lexemes used in modern media texts, the accompanying meaning of negation of which is conveyed holistically by the entire structure of the word, are correlated with the generalized negative meaning of morphological or word-forming counterparts, cf.: *Звичайно, ми розуміємо, що окупантам байдуже, що буде з територією України* (*Of course, we understand that the occupiers do not care what will happen to the territory of Ukraine*) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, October 20, 2022) and *Звичайно, ми розуміємо, що для окупантів немає значення, що буде з територією України; В Росії всі байдужі до війни і вбивства українців* (*Of course, we understand that for the occupiers, it does not matter what happens to the territory of Ukraine; In Russia, everyone is indifferent to the war and the killing of Ukrainians*) (<https://gazeta.ua>, September 23, 2022) and *В Росії всі не звважають на війну і вбивства українців; Росія принесла в Україну, у Європу такі проблеми, яких ми й уявити не могли ще кілька місяців тому. Це фактично повна відсутність лікування для хворих на рак. Це вкрай ускладнений чи повністю відсутній доступ до інсуліну для хворих на цукровий діабет* (*In Russia, everyone ignores the war and the killing of Ukrainians; Russia has brought such problems to Ukraine, to Europe, which we could not have imagined just a few months ago. This is actually a complete lack of treatment for cancer patients. This is extremely complicated or completely absent access to insulin for patients with diabetes*) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, May 5, 2022) and *Фактично зовсім не лікують хворих на рак. Ускладнений доступ до інсуліну чи його повністю немає для хворих на цукровий діабет; Ми не можемо дозволити собі зупинитися. Це мій головний сигнал усім, хто десь там щось думає. Дехто навіть із лідерів, штовхаючи нас кудись, у чийсь зайві обійми* (*In fact, they do not treat cancer patients at all. There is complicated access to insulin or its complete absence for patients with diabetes; We cannot afford to stop. This is my main message to anyone out there who is thinking something. Some even from the leaders, pushing us somewhere, into someone's unnecessary hugs*) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, September 10, 2022) and *Дехто навіть із лідерів, штовхаючи нас кудись, у чийсь непотрібні обійми; Руїнуючи культурну спадщину, ворог і нині на окупованих територіях забороняє навчання державною мовою...* (*Some even from the leaders, pushing us somewhere, into someone's unnecessary hugs; Destroying the cultural heritage, the enemy still prohibits teaching in the state language in the occupied territories...*) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, November 9, 2022) and *Руїнуючи культурну спадщину, ворог і нині на окупованих територіях не дозволяє навчання державною мовою* (*Destroying the cultural heritage, the enemy still does not allow teaching in the state language in the occupied territories*). Determining the functional potential of lexical resources, M. P. Bagan claims that, on the one hand, they “simplify communication, as they enable complex transmission of certain information with a negation, and, on the other hand, this negation is functionally limited by a specific content structure” [1, p. 127]. As evidenced by the researched source base, lexical means of negation mainly function alongside others, in particular, morphological or word-forming ones, which helps to avoid excessive use of the same language units with analyzed semantics, and they also implement a specific stylistic task: often, in addition to negation, they emphasize something and give the statement a touch of sensuality, for example: “Якщо сьогодні Україна не зупинить Росію, то чому Росія має зупинитися десь іще? Вони побачать, що світ не спроможний їх зупинити”, – додав Андрій Єрмак. Очільник Офісу Глави держави звернув увагу на те, що Україні досі бракує зброї... (“If today Ukraine will not stop Russia, why should Russia stop somewhere else? They will see that the world cannot stop them”, Andriy Yermak added. The head of the Office of the Head of State drew attention to the fact that Ukraine still lacks weapons...) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, August 2, 2022).

In the media space of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the lexical means of negation form various part-language groups, among which a significant number are nouns and adjectives denoting the following:

1. Social status of people: *сирота* (orphan) (in the corpus of actual material it is usually used with the meaning “has no parents”), *вдова* (widow) (“has no husband”). In connection with military actions, bombings, as a result of which Ukrainians suffer and die, these tokens were updated in the press, for example: *Понтифік зауважив, що в його пам'яті сливаються багато трагічних історій, про які він дізнався, передусім – про дітей, яких було вбито, поранено чи які залишилися сиротами* (The Pontiff noted that many tragic stories that he learned about come to his mind, primarily about children, who were killed, wounded or orphaned) (<https://umoloda.kyiv.ua>, November 26, 2022); *Російський удар по столиці забрав життя лікарки-гематолога Охматдиту і залишив її 5-річного сина Гришу повним сиротою* (The Russian attack on the capital took the life of the hematologist of Okhmatdyt and left her 5-year-old son Grisha a complete orphan) (<https://gazeta.ua>, November 11, 2022); *Сергій був світлою і доброю людиною. Був веселим. Його ненавиділи лише ті, хто був за Росію», – додала вдова* (“Sergii was a bright and kind person. Was fun. Only those who were for Russia hated him”, the widow added) (<https://gazeta.ua>, May 30, 2022). To a large extent, it breaks the tradition of using and the accompanying emotional load of the lexeme *orphan* associated with the image of the Russian president: *Постійний представник Канади в Організації Об'єднаних Націй Боб Рей заявив, що президент Росії Володимир Путін має “титу фобії” і нагадує дитину, яка вбиває своїх батьків і потім кричить “рятуйте мене, я сирота”* (Canada's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Bob Rae said that Russian President Vladimir Putin has a “type of phobia” and resembles a child who kills his parents and then shouts “save me, I'm an orphan”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, October 13, 2022). In the given sentence, contempt for the head of Russia is rather aptly emphasized, his cruelty is stressed in a sarcastic-ironic and mocking way;
2. Enemies, Russian invaders: *Сумщину російські заїди обстріляли з “градів” та гелікоптера – постраждала школа* (Russian zaidas shelled Sumy region with hail and a helicopter – a school was damaged) (headline) (<https://umoloda.kyiv.ua>, May 4, 2022); *Чужинці без жалю й без розбору стріляють по цивільних автівках* (Foreigners mercilessly and indiscriminately shoot at civilian cars) (<https://gazeta.ua>, October 13, 2022). We consider the presence of other implicit and specialized linguistic units in their interpretation for this function to be proof of inclusion of the lexemes *заїда* й *чужинець* (*zaida* and *chuzhinets* (alien, foreigner)) in the group of means of expressing negation: “*Заїда*. розм. Людина, яка прибула, прийшла звідки-небудь, нетутешня. // *зневажл. Чужоземний* загарбник” [13, с. 393]; «*Чужинець*. 1. Громадянин, підданий *чужої* держави, країни; *іноземець*. // *Загарбник*, ворог (у 2 знач.). 2. *Чужа*, нетутешня, зажожа людина” (“*Zaida*. colloquial. The person who arrived, came from somewhere, is not native. // *despise* An alien invader” [13, p. 393]; “*Stranger*. 1. Citizen, subject of a foreign state or country; foreigner. // *Invader*, enemy (in 2 meanings). 2. A stranger, a visitor”) [13, p. 1608]. In the studied media sources, the analyzed lexemes have a negative evaluative meaning; they are associatively connected with the threat posed by enemies to Ukrainian land. In the sentence *...першочерговим завданням для мене є нагадати про те, що в мій дім прийшли чужинці вбивати й калічити життя, нищити й переписувати мою культуру...* (the primary task for me is to remind that foreigners came to my house to kill and mutilate life, destroy and rewrite my culture) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, November 29, 2022), in addition to the negator *чужинці* (foreigners), an expressive stylistic effect is also revealed by the homogeneous predicates *вбивати*, *калічити*, *нищити* (to kill, to maim, to destroy), which give dynamism to what is said. In part, the negators of this group are presented in contexts with shades of scathing mockery, sarcasm: *Російські заїди вкрали унітаз із поштового відділення на Харківщині* (Russian aliens stole a toilet from a post office in Kharkiv region) (headline) (<https://www.nta.ua>, September 27, 2022);
3. Empty housing abandoned by residents, settlements without people: *Без людей та відріаних хат – село на Харківщині стало пусткою* (Without people and surviving houses - a village in the Kharkiv region became a wasteland) (headline) (<https://gazeta.ua>, September 13, 2022); *Пусткою стоїть згарище* (The fire is empty) (<https://gazeta.ua>, June 30, 2022); *Колісь велике і живе село стало тепер пусткою. Сюди прийшов «руський мир» і залишив по собі смерть і розруху* (The once large and “living” village has now become a wasteland. “Russian world” came here and left behind itself death and destruction) (<https://gazeta.ua>, July 12, 2022); *Десятки українських міст і сотні селищ зруйновані вицент через обстріли з російської авіації та артилерії. Це просто руїни. Чорні, випалені, порожні міста* (Dozens of Ukrainian cities and hundreds of villages have been completely destroyed by shelling from Russian aircraft and artillery. It's just ruins. Black, burnt, empty cities) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, May 27, 2022);
4. False reasoning. With this meaning, the media use such implicit means as *брехня*, *вигадка*, *омана* (lies, fabrications, and delusions). The word *брехня* (lie), although it goes beyond the boundaries of established forms of public speech, makes it possible to vividly and expressively emphasize the fact that someone (this is mainly about the Russian president, politicians, media persons, etc.) deliberately tells lies, deliberately and insidiously tricks. For example: *Багато тиранів поширюють велику брехню, щоб виправдати свої злочини, і нав'язують свою волю за допомогою терору. Українці показали, що брехню можна викрити, а терору протистояти* (Many tyrants spread big lies to justify their crimes and impose their will through terror. Ukrainians showed that lies can be exposed and terror can be resisted) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 21, 2022). The mentioned lexeme, which has a bright communicative and pragmatic effect, is intended to affect the sensory sphere of the recipient and realizes the effect of live communication, was also used by the President of Ukraine in an address to the university community of Ireland: *Російська агресія не зупиняється ні на день. Як ні на день не зупиняється російська брехня світу. Тому за все це так само ні на день не має зупинитися й міжнародний тиск на Росію* (Russian aggression does not stop for a day. No matter what, the Russian lies to the world do not stop for a day. Therefore, for all this, the international pressure on Russia should not stop for a single day) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, November 18, 2022). In addition, we come across contexts where the word *брехня* (lie) contrasts with its antonymic counterpart – the lexeme *правда* (truth), giving the text evaluativeness: *Світло завжди перемагає темряву, а правда брехню* (Light always defeats darkness, and truth defeats lies) (<https://gazeta.ua>, November 24, 2022). In addition to the noun *брехня* (lie), the accompanying negative meaning is covertly implemented by the words *вигадка*, *фантазія*, *фейк*, *фейкотворчість* (fiction, fantasy, fake, forgery), etc.: *Також СБУ знайшла брошури і книжки ксенофобського і ненависницького змісту з образливими вигадками про інші національності і релігії* (The SBU also found pamphlets and books of xenophobic and hateful content with offensive fictions about other nationalities and religions) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 2, 2022); *Представники різних країн вже відкрито троять росіян за їхні вигадки* (Representatives of various countries are already openly trolling Russians for their fabrications) (<https://gazeta.ua>,

- October 31, 2022); Представник РФ насмішив Радбез ООН **фейком** про бойових комарів (The representative of the Russian Federation make laugh the UN Security Council with a fake about combat mosquitoes) (headline) (<https://ua.news>, October 28, 2022); **Збочена фантазія** російських псевдодипломатів пробила чергове дно. Новий шедевр **фейктворчості** представив представник росії в ООН Василь Небензя (The perverted fantasy of Russian pseudo-diplomats has hit another bottom. A new masterpiece of forgery was presented by Russia's representative at the UN, Vasily Nebyenzia) (<https://ua.news>, October 28, 2022). In the last example, an ironic-sarcastic mood is also conveyed by the attributive member of the sentence *збочена* (perverted), subordinated to the noun *фантазія* (fantasy);
- Lack of clothes, shoes, food, etc. Among the lexemes of this group, the adjectives *гоłodний*, *голий*, *босий* (*hungry*, *naked*, *barefoot*) dominate, which characterize the Russian military: *Противник має проблеми з матеріальним постачанням, паливом і боєприпасами й іншими видами матеріального забезпечення. Голі, босі окупанти* (The enemy has problems with material supply, fuel and ammunition and other types of material support. *Naked, barefoot occupiers*) (<https://gazeta.ua>, March 24, 2022); *Голі, босі і голодні: як виглядають полонені «денацифікатори» з РФ* (*Naked, barefoot, and hungry: what captured "denazifiers" from the Russian Federation look like*) (headline) (<https://rivne.media>, May 12, 2022). In the last sentence, the stringing of three lexemes-negators at once, as well as the noun "денацифікатори" ("denazifiers"), which in its structure contains service formant with the negative semantics *de-* (*de-*), not only makes it possible to more vividly and accurately convey the low level of supply of the Russian occupiers, but also ensures an increase in the perlocutionary effect, strengthens the negative value;
 - Something devoid of content, insignificant, unnecessary, for example: *Обладнання, яке забезпечує українські банківські розрахунки, надійно захищене, тож погрози ворогів абсолютно порожні, заявив голова парламентського комітету з питань фінансів, податкової та митної політики Данило Гетманцев* (The equipment that provides Ukrainian bank settlements is reliably protected, so the threats of enemies are absolutely empty, said the head of the parliamentary committee on finance, tax and customs policy Danylo Hetmantsev) (<https://gazeta.ua>, 20.12.2022); *Кремлівські погрози – порожній звук, на який не варто звертати увагу* (Kremlin threats are an empty sound that can be easily ignored) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 16, 2022).
- In media texts of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the lexical implementation of negation is associated with verbs that most often indicate the following:
- Absence, disappearance, loss of orientation in something, termination, lack of someone or something: *бракувати*, *зубити*, *зникати*, *припинити* (*to lack*, *to lose*, *to disappear*, *to stop*), etc. The lexeme *бракувати* (*to lack*) is usually combined with the words *грошей*, *коштів*, *ресурсів*, *зброї*, *ракет*, *їжі*, *води*, *ліків*, *найнеобхіднішого* (*money*, *funds*, *resources*, *weapons*, *missiles*, *food*, *water*, *medicine*, *the most necessary*): *...нині коштом державного бюджету розпочато відновлення лише понад 11 тис. об'єктів. Тобто ремонтують усього 13% від необхідного, адже Україну критично бракує фінансових ресурсів...* (currently, the restoration of more than 11,000 objects has been started at the expense of the state budget. That is, they are repairing only 13% of what is needed, because Ukraine is critically lacking in financial resources) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, October 7, 2022); *У місті критична ситуація: бракує їжі, води, ліків* (The city is in a critical situation: there is a shortage of food, water, and medicine) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 18, 2022); *Атаку росіян відбито від Сєвєрянського лісництва, в лікарнях Луганська вже бракує найнеобхіднішого навіть для поранених* (The Russian attack was repulsed from Serebryansk Forestry, Luhansk hospitals already lack the most necessary even for the wounded) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 18, 2022);
 - Restriction, deprivation of someone from performing some speech, physical, and other actions. M. P. Bagan uses the term *causative verbs* to denote lexemes with such semantics [1, p. 139]. For example: *...вороже командування заборонило розвантажувати артилерійські боєприпаси менше ніж за 100 км від лінії зіткнення...* (the enemy command prohibited the unloading of artillery ammunition less than 100 km from the contact line) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 14, 2022). According to the semantic parameters, the verb forms of the analyzed variety correlate with verbs accompanied by the particle *не* (*not*), cf.: *Газпрому та Роснефті заборонили виїжджати за кордон* (Gazprom and Rosneft employees were forbidden to leave abroad) (headline) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 18, 2022) and *Співробітникам Газпрому та Роснефті не дозволяють виїжджати за кордон* (Gazprom and Rosneft employees are not allowed to leave abroad);
 - False interpretation of some events, spreading of false rumors. Among the nominations of this subgroup, the colloquial lexeme *брехати* (*to lie*) is observed, which goes beyond the boundaries of normativity and serves as a means of emotional reaction to what is heard or read, for example: *Російські пропагандисти брешуть, коли кажуть, ніби цей терор проти нашої інфраструктури і людей може якось загальмувати активні дії наших військових чи створити якісь труднощі нашій обороні* (Russian propagandists lie when they say that this terror against our infrastructure and people can somehow inhibit the active actions of our military or create some difficulties for our defense) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, October 22, 2022); *У США розповіли, як Росія бреше про знищення установок HIMARS* (The USA told how Russia lies about the destruction of HIMARS launchers) (headline) (<https://gazeta.ua>, November 5, 2022); *У Мініборони РФ збрехали про обстріл станції Чапліна* (The Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation lied about the shelling of the Chapline station) (headline) (<https://gazeta.ua>, August 25, 2022); *Звичайно, обмеження, які запроваджує Росія, ні на що особливо не впливають. Це більше пропагандистська річ, щоб на російському ж телебаченні могли збрехати, ніби Росія на щось здатна в дипломатії* (Of course, the restrictions introduced by Russia do not particularly affect anything. This is more of a propaganda thing, so that on Russian television they can lie, as if Russia is capable of something in diplomacy) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, November 18, 2022).

An important role in the implementation of negative content is played by word-forming language units, in particular, prefixes. Such a functional potential is revealed by both specific (*не-*, *зне-*, *без-*, *ні-*) and borrowed (*анти-*, *контр-*, *де-*) (*anti-*, *counter*, *de*) formants. The largest group consists of secondary nominations with the prefix *не-*, for example: *"Ми все це відновимо і все це пройдемо, тому що ми з вами незламний народ. Дякую всім! Бережіть себе"*, – сказав президент ("We will restore all this and pass all this, because you and I are an indomitable people. Thank you all! Take care of yourself", the President said) (<https://gazeta.ua>, November 22, 2022); *Україна зараз готується до офіційних кроків, які доведуть незаконне перебування РФ у Раді безпеки ООН...* (Ukraine is currently preparing for official steps that will prove the illegal presence of the Russian Federation in the UN Security Council...) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 20, 2022); *На сьогодні всі три атомні станції, що розташовані на неокупованій території, вже працюють* (To date, all three nuclear plants located in the unoccupied territory are already operating) (<https://gazeta.ua>, November 25, 2022); *"Сьогодні ми відзначаємо тих, хто уособлює українську незламність, є обличчям нашої великої держави"*, – зазначив Володимир

Зеленський (“Today we honor those who represent Ukrainian indomitability, who are the face of our great state: Volodymyr Zelenskyi noted) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, December 2, 2022); Глава держави також відзначив тих, хто **невтомно** працював задля звільнення українців із **неволі** (The head of state also praised those who worked tirelessly to free Ukrainians from captivity) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, December 2, 2022). In terms of functional potential, variant *зне-* gravitates toward the formant *не-*, it usually structures verbs or derivatives formed from them and often indicates the deprivation of something expressed by the creative basis: *За добу піротехніки знешкодили 305 одиниць ворожих мін, вибухівок та боєприпасів* (During the day, pyrotechnics neutralized 305 units of enemy mines, explosives, and ammunition) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 21, 2022); *За словами Гайдая, окупанти зневірилися у своєму «Росія-назавжди» і вже самі чекають на українських військових* (According to Gaidai, the occupiers have lost hope in their “Russia - forever” and are already waiting for the Ukrainian military themselves) (<https://gazeta.ua>, November 17, 2022); “*Коли російські можливості для терору будуть знешкоджені* нашими спільними зусиллями з партнерами, Росії не залишиться нічого іншого, ніж думати про мир”, – сказав Президент (“When Russian opportunities for terror are neutralized by our joint efforts with partners, Russia will have nothing else to do but think about peace”, the President said) (<https://gazeta.ua>, October 17, 2022). Within the specific word-forming means of expressing negation, the prefix *без-* is observed, which takes part in the formation of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, for example: *Сьогодні Росія завдала чергових ударів з повітря по українських містах. Знову застосувала іранські безпілотники* (Today, Russia made another air strike on Ukrainian cities. It used Iranian drones again) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, October 6, 2022); “*І риторика, погрози, які Путін знову й знову висуває, посилюють напруження, є небезпечними й бездумними*”, – заявив Столтенберг (“Both the rhetoric and threats that Putin makes again and again increase tensions, are dangerous and thoughtless”, Stoltenberg said) (<https://gazeta.ua>, September 23, 2022); *Україна, і світ, і сама Росія розуміють, що заяви про причетність України до створення ядерної небезпеки лише постановка за бездарним сценарієм* (Ukraine, the world, and Russia itself understand that statements about Ukraine's involvement in the creation of a nuclear threat are only staged in a talentless scenario) (<https://gazeta.ua>, March 11, 2022); *У міру того, як рятувальники розбирають завали, навкруги стає все тихіше і безлюдніше* (As the rescuers dismantle the debris, the surroundings become quieter and more deserted) (<https://gazeta.ua>, June 30, 2022). Recently, the noun *безпілотник* (drone) belongs to the field of actively used lexemes with the service formant *без-* (without).

The group of uncommon prefixes-markers of negation is supplemented by the formant *ні-*, which joins pronouns and adverbs with the meaning of place and time. Usually, such linguistic units function together with other markers of negation: *Може, це звучить не так, як хтось зараз очікує. Може, не так, як у новинах. Але потрібно розуміти: ніхто нізвідки просто так не йде, якщо не відчуває сили. Ворог не робить нам подарунків, не робить “жестів доброї волі”. Ми все це виборюємо* (Maybe it doesn't sound like what anyone expects now. Maybe not like the news. But you need to understand: no one just leaves from nowhere if they don't feel the strength. The enemy does not give us gifts, does not make “gestures of good will”. We all fight for it) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, November 9, 2022). The accumulation of words with negative semantics not only allows focusing the reader's attention, but also serves as a means of emotional incitement. Often lexemes with the prefix *ні-* are presented in texts built on the basis of contrast. This form of information presentation gives the statement a special expression. For example: *Ворог може подарити по наших містах, але ніколи – по нашій єдності. Рашисти спалили музей Сквороди, десятки церков, сотні шкіль і дитячих садочків... Але вони нічого не можуть вдіяти проти нашої філософії. Проти того, що українці чують, бачать і знають змалечку. Російські ракети це зотні зігнати українців у бомбосховища, але ніхто з наших людей*

там не тремтуть (The enemy can strike at our cities, but never at our dignity. Racists burned down the Skovoroda museum, dozens of churches, hundreds of schools and kindergartens... But they can't do anything against our philosophy. Against what Ukrainians hear, see and know from an early age. Russian missiles are still capable of driving Ukrainians into bomb shelters, but none of our people are trembling there) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, October 14, 2022).

A limited manifestation is inherent in lexemes with the borrowed prefix *анти-* (anti-): *Такі режими, як російський, іранський, білоруський стоять на боці антиєврейства* (Such regimes as Russian, Iranian, and Belarusian are on the side of the anti-world) (<https://gazeta.ua>, October 18, 2022); *І тут з нами немає представників Росії – держави, яка географічно ніби й належить до Європи, але з погляду своїх цінностей і поведінки є найбільш антиєвропейською державою світу* (And there are no representatives of Russia with us here - a state that geographically seems to belong to Europe, but from the point of view of its values and behavior is the most anti-European state in the world) (<https://gazeta.ua>, October 6, 2022). Highlighted words with negator prefixes convey a negative meaning in a condensed manner, indicate something different from usual objects, signs, phenomena, etc. Sometimes, the analyzed verbal signs are part of the narratives actively spread by the Kremlin authorities and Russian propagandists. Therefore, when they enter the Ukrainian communicative sphere, they acquire an appropriate design, in particular, writing in quotation marks, as well as an ironic-mocking sound. For example: “*Класична російська шизофренія: вранці заявляси, що Москва прагне переговорів, а вже ввечері, що твоя мета – позбутися антинародного ківського режиму*”, – прокоментував Подоляк (“Classic Russian schizophrenia: in the morning you declare that Moscow wants negotiations, and in the evening that your goal is to “get rid of the anti-people Kyiv regime”, Podolyak commented) (<https://umoloda.kyiv.ua>, July 26, 2022); “*Вирішуючи скинути “антиісторичні режими”, важливо самому випадково не опинитися на безумовному смітнику історії*” (“When deciding to overthrow the “anti-historical regimes”, it is important not to accidentally end up in the unconditional dustbin of history”) (<https://umoloda.kyiv.ua>, July 26, 2022).

A peculiar reaction of Ukrainians to the challenges of war should be considered, in particular, in the actualization and production of lexemes with the borrowed service formant *де-* (*de-*). This process gained momentum after the Russian authorities and propagandists, justifying a full-scale invasion, used the derivatives *демільтаризація* and *денацифікація* (demilitarization, de-Nazification), later – *десатанізація*, *дешаїтанізація* (de-satanization, de-devilization), which are usually quoted in Ukrainian media texts: *Близько 4 години за ківським часом Путін оголосив про “спеціальну військову операцію”. Заявив про “демільтаризацію і денацифікацію” України* (About 4 hours Kyiv time, Putin announced a “special military operation”. He announced the “demilitarization and denazification” of Ukraine) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 18, 2022); *Три роки тому нашою метою була реальна децентралізація. Три роки по тому метою РФ стала нікому незрозуміла “денацифікація”* (Three years ago, our goal was real decentralization. Three years later, the goal of the Russian Federation became the incomprehensible “denazification”) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, June 22, 2022); *Також у росії цілком серйозно заговорили про чергову зміну цілей так званої “спецоперації”. «Геніальна» думка про “десатанізацію» народилася в голові помічника секретаря рдббезу рф алексея павлова* (Also, in Russia, there was quite serious talk about another change in the goals of the so-called “special operation”. The “brilliant” idea about “de-satanization” was born in the head of the assistant secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation Alexei Pavlov) (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, October 1, 2022); *Десатанізація і дешаїтанізація*: у Кремлі винайшли нову причину вторгнення в Україну (De-satanization and de-satanization: the Kremlin invented a new reason for the invasion of Ukraine)

(<https://prm.ua>, October 25, 2022). The selected words were actively picked up by the Ukrainian society and began to be used in ironically labeled statements addressed to the enemies or those that refer to them: *Також було влучання в базування русні в районі Нової Каховки. Демілітаризація і денацифікація русні на Херсонщині триває* (There was also a hit to the Russian base in the Novaya Kakhovka area. Demilitarization and de-Nazification of Rus in Kherson Oblast continues) (<https://gazeta.ua>, September 12, 2022); *Московитська ППО демілітаризувала власний ударний вертоліт, який перед цим обстріляв свої позиції* (The Moscow Air Defense Forces demilitarized its own attack helicopter, which had previously fired at its positions) (<https://pravda.if.ua>, July 27, 2022); *В РФ попередю репарації, демілітаризація, денацифікація та роки каяття* (In the Russian Federation, reparations, demilitarization, denazification, and years of repentance are ahead) (<https://gazeta.ua>, September 12, 2022); *Секретар РНБО Олексій Данілов прокоментував заяву Радабезу РФ, який заявив про необхідність “десатанізації” України. Про це він повідомив у Twitter. “Путінський Радабез – це 13 членів, та сама “чортова дюжина”. І кому тут потрібна “десатанізація”? Але у нас є чудові екзорцисти з великою практикою й досвідом. ЗСУ поспішають на допомогу!” – йдеться в повідомленні* (Oleksiy Danilov, Secretary of the National Security Council, commented on the statements of the Security Council of the Russian Federation, which stated the need for “desatanization” of Ukraine. He announced this on Twitter. “Putin’s Security Council consists of 13 members, the same “devil’s dozen”. And who needs “desatanization” here? But we have excellent exorcists with a lot of practice and experience. The Armed Forces are rushing to help!” - the message says) (<https://newsua.one>, October 26, 2022). In some cases, the analyzed lexemes leave the boundaries of the so-called standard, increasing the expressive and evaluative load: *“Денацифікація” риби: росіяни запустили ракету в річку* (“Denazification” of fish: the Russians launched a rocket into the river) (headline) (<https://gazeta.ua>, May 22, 2022); *Десатанізація Катарстану назріла* (De-satanization of Katsarstan is ripe) (headline) (<https://enigma.ua>, November 29, 2022). In addition to the above, we come across a number of other nominations formed according to the same model: *Росія залякує і шантажує, щоб світ перестав допомагати тим, кого вона вбиває. Вона використовує все – від продовольчої кризи до радіаційного шантажу, від дестабілізації енергоринків до ядерного шантажу* (Russia intimidates and blackmails the world to stop helping those whom it kills. It uses everything - from the food crisis to radiation blackmail, from the destabilization of energy markets to nuclear blackmail) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, October 6, 2022); *Росія продовжує руйнувати міжнародні відносини й життя людей і вдає, ніби разом з усіма проти цієї дестабілізації борються* (Russia continues to destroy international relations and people’s lives and pretends that it is fighting against this destabilization together with everyone) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, November 18, 2022); *Московська імперія має бути повністю деколонізована та розділена* (The Moscow Empire must be completely decolonized and divided) (<https://gazeta.ua>, August 9, 2022); *Після поразки РФ та завершення війни має відбутися її демілітаризація та денуклеаризація* (After the defeat of the Russian Federation and the end of the war, its demilitarization and denuclearization should take place) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 10, 2022). A special functional potential is revealed by occasionalisms, which testify to the linguistic creativity of Ukrainian people and contribute to expressive phrasing. They are often used in contexts alongside well-known and recently updated so-called *de*-forms, for example: *Тим часом у Британії анонсували план, згідно з яким “зелені” торговельні угоди зможуть допомогти покласти край залежності світу від російських нафти і газу та “депутінізувати” світову економіку* (Meanwhile, in Britain, a plan was announced, according to which “green” trade agreements could help end the world’s dependence on Russian oil and gas and “de-Putinize” world economy) (<https://www.epravda.com.ua>, May 18, 2022); *Постійний представник України при ООН Сергій Кислиця переконаний, що після неминучої поразки росії у війні проти*

України має відбутися депутінізація та денуклеаризація цієї території (The Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the UN, Serhiy Kyslytsia, is convinced that after the inevitable defeat of Russia in the war against Ukraine, the deputization and denuclearization of this territory should take place) (<http://www.golos.com.ua>, December 8, 2022); *“А шлях до миру – це депутінізація Європи, депутінізація світу. І, зрештою, ми чекаємо реакції російського народу та депутінізації самої Росії”, – наголосив він* (Петро Порошенко) (“And the way to peace is deputization of Europe, deputization of the world. And, in the end, we are waiting for the reaction of the Russian people and the deputization of Russia itself”, he (Petro Poroshenko) emphasized) (<https://www.dw.com>, November 13, 2022) – the repetition of the highlighted word serves as a specific language technique aimed at consolidating what was said, as a stereotype in people’s minds.

In addition to the phraseological, lexical, and word-building levels, the means of negation show an attitude to the morphological tier of the language. The system of linguistic units under consideration is structured by service parts of speech. In the specified morphological palette, the particle *ne*, specialized in modeling objection situations, takes first place, while *ni* belongs to the less frequently used ones. For example: *Росія хоче, щоб в Україні не було світла на Новий рік і Різдво* (Russia wants Ukraine to have no lights on New Year’s and Christmas) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 22, 2022); *Україна ніколи не хотіла цієї війни. Україна не робила нічого, щоб її спровокувати* (Ukraine never wanted this war. Ukraine did nothing to provoke it) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, October 6, 2022); *Україна стоїть і ніколи не здасться!* (Ukraine stands and will never surrender!) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, November 22, 2022); *Чи хоче держава-терорист миру? Очевидно, що ні* (Does the terrorist state want peace? Obviously not) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, September 10, 2022). There are sentences with both particles, the use of which increases the effect of negation: *Ні, ми не можемо собі дозволити зупинитися* (No, we cannot afford to stop) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, September 10, 2022). In some places in public communication, we find the stringing of the part *ne*, which makes it possible to focus attention on the scale of the problems. For example, this technique is used in public communication, in particular, in the speeches of Volodymyr Zelensky: *Подивіться на поле бою в Україні зараз. Це така інтенсивна війна, яку абсолютна більшість держав просто не змогла б вести. І саме тому цю війну потрібно виграти зараз – виграти в Україні. Щоб російський флот не міг заблокувати це й інші порти на Чорному, Середземному чи будь-якому іншому морі. Щоб російські танки не наступали на Варшаву чи знову на Прагу. Щоб російська артилерія не била по країнах Балтії. Щоб російські ракети не били по території Фінляндії чи будь-якої іншої країни* (Look at the battlefield in Ukraine now. This is such an intense war that the absolute majority of states simply would not be able to wage. And that is why this war must be won now – to be won in Ukraine. So that the Russian fleet could not block other ports on the Black, Mediterranean, or any other sea. So that Russian tanks do not advance on Warsaw or again on Prague. So that Russian artillery does not hit the Baltic states. So that Russian missiles do not hit the territory of Finland or any other country) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, October 6, 2022). As it is known, in order to achieve a pragmatic effect, the head of state often builds his speeches on the basis of contrast, in the implementation of which negation constructions and their correlates – affirmative statements – take part: *Коли хтось хоче переговорів – він такою не робить. А коли хтось терорист – він робить саме так* (When someone wants negotiations, he does not do so. And when someone is a terrorist, he does exactly that) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, 09.10.2022).

In the language of modern journalism, the role of a morphological negator is performed by the prepositions *без*, *крім* (окрім), *за винятком*, *на відміну від*, *замість* (without, except (apart from), except for, in contrast to, instead of), etc.: *І всі ви добре поінформовані про те, скільки всього робила*

Україна, щоб спробувати переконати Росію жити без війни (And you are all well informed about how much Ukraine did to try to convince Russia to live without war) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, October 6, 2022); “Почервоніли” всі області, окрім Одещини, Чернігівщини, Сумщини (All regions, except Odesa, Chernihiv Oblast, and Sumy Oblast, “turned red”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 19, 2022); **Замість** компенсації за зруйноване житло на території так званої ЛНР росіяни запропонували людям іпотеку (Instead of compensation for destroyed housing in the territory of the so-called LPR, the Russians offered people a mortgage) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 17, 2022). Compared to the particles *не*, *ні*, they express the negative content in a condensed manner, which is evidenced by transformed constructions with specialized negative components: *Сотні сімей залишилися без житла* (Hundreds of families are left without housing) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, October 9, 2022) ← *Сотні сімей не мають житла; У дослідженні взяли участь 100 респондентів віком від 18 років і старші в усіх областях, крім тимчасово окупованих територій України* (Hundreds of families have no housing; 100 respondents aged 18 and older in all regions, except temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, took part in the study) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 19, 2022) ← *У дослідженні взяли участь 100 респондентів віком від 18 років і старші в усіх областях + У дослідженні не взяли участі респонденти тимчасово окупованих територій України; Зокрема, на рівень запланованої потужності виводять блоки атомних станцій, за винятком окупованої Запорізької* (100 respondents aged 18 and older in all regions took part in the study + Respondents from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine did not participate in the study; In particular, nuclear power plant units are brought to the level of planned capacity, with the exception of occupied Zaporizhzhia region) (<https://gazeta.ua>, December 17, 2022) ← *Зокрема, на рівень запланованої потужності виводять блоки атомних станцій + На рівень запланованої потужності не виводять блоки Запорізької атомної станції* (In particular, nuclear power plant units are brought to the level of planned power + Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant units are not brought to the level of planned power). In media sources, negative prepositions not only realize the semantic nuances assigned to them, but also play a linguistic stylistic role and serve as a vivid rhetorical tool. Let us comment on an excerpt from the speech of the President of Ukraine: “*Читайте по губах: Без газу чи без вас? Без вас. Без світла чи без вас? Без вас. Без води чи без вас? Без вас. Без їжі чи без вас? Без вас. Холод, голод, темрява й спрага – для нас не так страшно й смертельно, як ваші “дружба й братерство”. Але історія все розставить по місцях. І ми будемо з газом, світлом, водою та їжею... і БЕЗ вас!*”, – констатував президент України” (“Read lips: Without gas or without you? Without you. Without light or without you? Without you. Without water or without you? Without you. Without food or without you? Without you. Cold, hunger, darkness, and thirst are not as scary and deadly for us as your “friendship and brotherhood”. But history will put everything in its place. And we will be with gas, light, water, and food... and WITHOUT you!”, stated the President of Ukraine”) (<https://df.news>, September 11, 2022). The stringing of the preposition *без* (without) in the questions and answers was used to emphasize the importance of what was communicated. In this way, Volodymyr Zelensky tried not only to convey information to each listener, but also to emphasize the irrefutability of what was said, which he stressed in the concluding sentence with the preposition *БЕЗ* (WITHOUT) in capital letters. In addition, anaphora *без* (without) provides textual expression and emotionality.

In the Ukrainian language, the semantics of negation is endowed with conjunctions, among which the repeated *ні... ні* dominates, which usually functions in sentences with a negative predicate: *Мільйони не матимуть ні опалення, ні води. Все це буде наслідком російських ракетних і безпілотних ударів по нашій енергетичній інфраструктурі* (Millions will have neither heating nor water. All this will be a consequence of Russian missile and drone strikes on our energy infrastructure)

(<https://www.president.gov.ua>, November 22, 2022). Repetition of the specified service word gives the message categorically and expressiveness, and also emphasizes the complete absence of what is the named by the word, next to which the conjunction is used.

The manifestation of the negative function is associated with paired gradational conjunctions *не так..., як, не тільки..., а й, не тільки..., але й* (not so..., as, not only..., but also), which give the statement a tone of polemic, for example: *Я ж прошу вас підтримати нашу країну саме зараз чітким рішенням – надати все те, що може не тільки зберігати наявну динаміку на полі бою в Україні, а й прискорити рух наших сил оборони до перемоги* (I am asking you to support our country right now with a clear decision - to provide everything that can not only preserve the existing dynamics on the battlefield in Ukraine, but also accelerate the movement of our defense forces to victory) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, December 19, 2022); *Ще з травня окупанти намагаються зламати наш Бахмут, але час іде, і Бахмут ламає вже не тільки російську армію, а й російських найманців, які прийшли на заміну втрачених армій окупантів* (Since May, the occupiers have been trying to break our Bakhmut, but time passes, and Bakhmut breaks not only the Russian army, but also the Russian mercenaries who came to replace the lost armies of the occupiers) (<https://www.president.gov.ua>, December 2022).

4 Conclusion

Therefore, negation is a generalized linguistic concept of a logical-psychological, linguistic-cognitive, and subjective-objective orientation, the content of which is based on negative information about various objects of the environment, situations, actions, processes, states, properties, etc., often accompanied by the presence of evaluative and emotional-expressive load. In the media texts of the period of the active phase of the Russian-Ukrainian war, an extensive group of linguistic units of different levels, which perform the role of means of explication of negation, is presented. Phraseological and lexical markers, which are a quantitatively limited group, usually represent the negative content in hidden manner, that is, implicitly. They often acquire a special ironic sound, expressively emphasize the unreasonableness and illogicality of someone's actions, sometimes vulgarize the speech of modern journalism. In the media space of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war, a significant number of lexical means of negation are nouns, adjectives, and verbs. An important role in the implementation of negative content is played by word-forming language units, in particular specific (*не-, зне-, без-, ні-*) and borrowed *анти-, контр-, де-* (*anti-, counter-, de-*) prefixes. Often, lexemes with these formants are presented in sentences built on the basis of contrast, which gives them a special expression. The response of Ukrainians to the challenges of the war was the actualization and production of derivatives with the borrowed official formant *де-* (*de-*). Expressions with such negators are usually marked ironically. A peculiar functional potential is revealed by occasionalisms, which testify to the linguistic creativity of the Ukrainian people and contribute to the expressiveness of what is said. Means of negation reveal a relationship to the morphological layer of the language. The corpus of factual material proves that functional parts of speech (particles, prepositions, and conjunctions) not only realize the negative semantic shades attached to them, but also play a linguistic stylistic role and serve as a bright rhetorical means.

We see the perspective of the research in the detailed study of language dynamics associated with the definition of communicative and pragmatic features of affirmative statements.

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