

NOMENS FOR DESIGNATION OF PERSONS IN THE UKRAINIAN MEDIA DISCOURSE

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Abstract: The article analyzes the nomens of the period of the Russian-Ukrainian war (2022-early 2024) based on the language material of modern Ukrainian mass media. The study of the texts of the most popular Ukrainian mass media resources made it possible to identify the main nomens used to designate persons, which were actualized as a result of extraneous factors, in particular, the war and the negative consequences it caused. It was possible to classify the nomens lexicon for designation of persons, in particular, the substantive units recorded in the language of modern Ukrainian mass media, to determine the lexical-grammatical and functional load of these nomens. During the research, the following methods were used: descriptive, which made it possible to inventory, systematize, and classify terms selected from mass media texts; by the method of complex analysis, which contributed to the analysis of lexical units in the lexical-grammatical aspect; the method of contextual semantic analysis, used to study nomens to designate persons with an emphasis on the intratextual environment; the method of component analysis - in order to reveal the semantic features of lexical units.

Keywords: nomen, vocabulary; lexeme; media; discourse; extra-linguistic factors; war; functionality; colloquialism; negative evaluation.

1 Introduction

In the modern world, any living language as an open and dynamic system is constantly in the process of development, undergoing quantitative and qualitative changes. The latter are the most characteristic of the lexical level. After all, the vocabulary in its existing composition can never exhaustively reproduce the entire immensity of human experience and the surrounding external world, therefore, most of the lexical-semantic groups of the language are in a dynamic state, that is, in the constant creation of innovations, new variants of meanings, etc.

In the modern linguistic paradigm, priority is given to research devoted to the issue of the connection of language with human thinking, his inner world, creative activity, perception of the environment, universal human and social values and assets. It is obvious that one of the leading trends in linguistics is the study of "language – person" and "person – language" correlations. The active replenishment of the corpus of lexemes to denote persons is a convincing evidence of the strengthening of anthropocentrism in the modern Ukrainian language, which is based on the idea of a generalized linguistic subject, as well as the expression in language and speech of a wide variety of intentions and manifestations of will. Undoubtedly, this is facilitated by a number of factors of both extra-linguistic and intra-linguistic nature, which act mainly in a complex manner, sometimes overlapping. Among the non-linguistic ones, it is customary to consider: the independence of Ukraine; the acquisition by the Ukrainian language the status as a state language, the growth of its social prestige, general openness and democratization; elimination of censorship and self-censorship, tangible intellectualization of society, etc. Linguistics

traditionally include the systematicity of language, revival of its specific structural features, the tendency to integrate language elements, the principle of saving linguistic energy, actualization of expressive language forms, etc. If we take into account the time limits, then 2022 – the beginning of 2024 became decisive for the action of non-linguistic factors, in particular, the full-scale Russian-Ukrainian war, which affected the lexical composition of the Ukrainian language in general and modern mass media discourse in particular and continues to change them.

The selection and comprehensive study of thematic groups uniting linguistic units to designate the names of persons is of considerable scientific interest. They are heterogeneous in content, quantitative and qualitative parameters, active functioning, stylistic features, normative and codification. I. R. Vyhovanets and K. G. Horodenska classify personal nouns as an intermediate class between the groups of predicate and non-predicate nouns, since the named nomens have a complex semantic structure and combine the parameters of units of two varieties [20, p. 49]. In the linguistic literature, the classification and multidimensional interpretation of nomen units to denote persons have repeatedly been the subject of scientific research. A team of authors led by E. A. Karpilovska participated in solving the problems raised [3], as well as N. F. Klimenko [5], L. P. Kislyuk [4], M. I. Navalna in a single work and in co-authorship with other scientists [8-10], N. M. Kostusiak [6; 7] and N. M. Shulska [13; 14] in publications by O. A. Ponomaryova [11], M. I. Stepanenko [14], O. A. Styshov [16], L. M. Tomilenko [17], O. F. Tyutenko [18], L. R. Shpachuk [12], V. O. Yunosova [21], and others. We consider it obvious that most nomens clearly reflect the challenges and peculiarities of a certain era in the life of Ukrainian society. The period outlined in 2022 – the beginning of 2024 characterize lexemes to designate persons who participate in war or have a particular relationship to military actions. It is worth noting that previously military topics were rarely the subject of analysis, since there were no large-scale wars on the territory of Ukraine. Now the vocabulary that denotes the persons involved in the Russia-Ukraine war has been updated and needs additional study from the point of view of lexical-grammatical originality and functional parameters.

2 Materials and Methods

Nouns that denote persons constitute a large and heterogeneous group of words. Such nomens include common names of people according to their profession, social status, external features, character traits, relationship to the place of stay, family relationships, etc. A peculiar functional manifestation is inherent in the nominations activated during 2022 – the beginning of 2024 in the most popular Ukrainian mass media resources that served as research material.

The purpose of the article is to investigate the nomen lexicon for the designation of persons, recorded in the language of modern Ukrainian mass media, to determine the lexical-grammatical originality and functional load of the selected nomens.

Achieving the set goal involves solving the following tasks: analyze the proper noun vocabulary, in particular, nomens to designate persons who protect the country, nomens to designate enemies, nomens to designate the affected persons; to outline the lexical range of substantivized syntactic derivatives, to highlight and clarify the peculiarities of the nominations of persons taking (potentially able to take) part in military operations; to single out substantives for designation of persons affected by military operations; to determine the frequency of use of nouns to denote persons both in mass media texts and in the heading complexes of information resources; to characterize the functional and stylistic features of nomens during the Russia-Ukraine war.

The following research methods made it possible to achieve the goal and complete the task: descriptive, which is used to inventory, systematize and classify nomens selected from mass

media texts; the method of complex analysis, which contributed to the analysis of lexical units in the lexical-grammatical aspect; the method of contextual semantic analysis, used for the study of nouns to denote persons with an emphasis on the intratextual environment; the method of component analysis – in order to reveal the semantic features of lexical units; the method of quantitative calculations – to determine the trends in the use of nouns in the texts and headings of media publications.

3 Results and Discussion

The corpus of the collected material gave reasons to combine the nouns lexicon that marks persons, actualized in the mass media discourse, into three subgroups: 1) nouns to denote persons who protect the country; 2) nouns to designate enemies and traitors; 3) nouns to designate the affected persons. The formal explanation of the nominations of the first group is related to substantives such as military serviceman, volunteer, defender, conscript, etc. During the Russian-Ukrainian war, the frequency of using military names of professions and their varieties increased in the media space. Among the number of lexemes of this variety, in view of the quantitative manifestations, the linguistic unit military *serviceman* – “a person who serves in the army” – is dominant [1, I, p. 670], e.g.: “*In the near future, military servicemen will be demobilized - Danilov (heading)*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, November 24, 2023); “*In Odesa, a serviceman took a woman and a child hostage, they were released (heading)*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, December 28, 2023), etc.

Not only citizens of the country where the war is going on, but also representatives of other states that usually support the patriotic achievements of Ukraine take part in the war. Such persons are called *volunteers*. In modern lexicography, the specified nomination is interpreted as “one who joins the army of his own free will // One who of his own free will undertakes to perform some duty, some work” [1, II, p. 324]. The analyzed lexeme is recorded to a lesser extent in the headline complexes of media publications, mainly in the texts, cf.: “*At the time of the invasion, no one found out whether the volunteer's documents were fully processed, whether he was a soldier of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union or of the Russian Armed Forces? Moreover, there was no one to avoid or hide or prevent mobilization. Everyone fought to the death for one thing - for Ukraine*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, December 3, 2023); “*Georgian volunteer Irakli Kurtshidze died at the front in Ukraine*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, November 13, 2023), etc.

On various mass media resources, a noun is presented to designate the person - *defender* – “1. The one who defends, protects someone, something from attack, hostile actions, etc.; defender. // The one who does not allow wrongs against someone, something, intercedes for someone, something; deputy, patron 2. legal Someone who defends the interests of the accused during the trial; lawyer. 3. hist. Supporter of defense” [1, V, p. 551]. Journalists generally call those who take part or previously participated in the Russian-Ukrainian war, defending the integrity and independence of Ukraine, cf.: “*The defenders advanced on the left bank of the Dnieper in the Kherson region, have partial success – analysts (heading)*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, November 13, 2023); “*On December 22, the bodies of 66 defenders of Ukraine were returned to the territory under the control of the government of Ukraine*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, December 22, 2023).

In the language of mass communication, we record the complex lexeme *тероборонець* (*territorial defender*), which is not presented in Ukrainian lexicographical works. This nomination was formed as a result of collapsing the phrase “participant of territorial defense groups”. With the beginning of the war, territorial defense – a system of nationwide, military and special measures, carried out in peacetime and in a special period with the aim of countering military threats, as well as providing assistance in protecting the population, territories, natural environment and property from emergency situations - became active. Ukrainians also began to quickly and voluntarily create territorial defense units on the ground, which became a

prerequisite for the activation of the derivative territorial defender, e.g.: “*Загинув 19-річний тероборонець із Краматорська (зар.)*” “*19-year-old territorial defender from Kratomorsk was killed (heading)*” (<https://tehnopolis.com.ua>, October 10, 2023); “*Ілля Зелінський, історик, активіст, тероборонець, учасник АТО/ООС, нині командир взводу 126 бригади Тероборони ЗСУ, з першого дня російського вторгнення захищав Миколаїв, брав участь у визволенні Херсона*” (“*Ilya Zelinsky, historian, activist, territorial defender, member of the ATO/UOS, currently the commander of the 126th platoon of the Territorial defense brigade of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, defended Mykolaiv from the first day of the Russian invasion, participated in the liberation of Kherson*”) (<https://www.ukrinform.ua>, February 16, 2023), etc.

In Ukrainian informational journalism, an unequivocal noun denoting “*призовник*” (“*a conscript*”) – “one who is called up for military service” has become widespread [1, VII, p. 622], cf.: “*Як повідомляє видання, з посиланням на «високопоставленого чиновника», зміни включатимуть використання комерційних рекрутингових компаній для проведення більш цілеспрямованого призову. Призовники зможуть обирати напрями служби, які відповідають їхнім навичкам*” (“*According to the newspaper, citing a “high-ranking official”, the changes will include the use of commercial recruiting companies to carry out a more targeted recruitment. Conscripts will be able to choose areas of service that match their skills*”) (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, November 27, 2023).

The lexicon of the first subgroup “nouns to denote persons who protect the country” in the language of the Ukrainian mass media functions in direct meanings, the texts of journalists with these nominations are usually neutral, they are devoid of emotional and expressive coloring and expressive evaluation.

In the second subgroup, “nouns for enemies and traitors”, commonly used words also prevail, e.g.: “*ворог, дезертир, окупант, загарбник, завойовник, садист, терорист, агресор, зрадник, колаборант, нападник, найманець*” (*enemy, deserter, occupier, invader, conqueror, sadist, terrorist, aggressor, traitor, collaborator, attacker, mercenary*), etc. The corpus of collected material testifies that in the Ukrainian media, among the named nominations, the lexeme *enemy* dominates, mostly used in the headlines. In the dictionary it is interpreted as “1. One who is in a state of enmity, struggle with someone; enemy, adversary. // A principled opponent of anything. 2. common. Adversary in war, in hostilities. 3. figurative. A pest of agricultural plants, forests, etc. [1, I, p. 739], e.g.: “*The enemy attacked Kharkiv Oblast at night with four S300/400 missiles - summary (heading)*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, January 23, 2024); “*In the Kupyansk direction, the enemy has regrouped and is advancing from several directions (heading)*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, November 15, 2023); “*Zelensky: The enemy will not become simpler, but Ukraine must become more powerful (heading)*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, October 26, 2023), etc.

As evidenced by the index of actual material, the lexeme *enemy* is synonymous with the following noun:

- *occupier* – “one who takes (participated) in the occupation; invader” [1, V, p. 686], cf.: “*On the front during the past day, there were 53 clashes, the occupiers tried to advance on the left bank of the Dnieper (heading)*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, January 22, 2024); “*The occupiers are intensifying their attacks and want to seize the initiative before the presidential elections of the Russian Federation – ISW (heading)*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, December 22, 2023); “*The NSDC created the Occupant website with data on captured Russians (heading)*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, May 13, 2022); “*The main goal of the Russian occupiers in the Kharkiv region is now the recapture of Kupyansk-Vuzlovoi*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, December 22, 2023); “*The occupiers attacked Ukraine at night with 31 drones, almost all of them were shot down (heading)*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, December 16, 2023), etc.;

- *invader* – “one who forcibly seizes something; the conqueror” [1, III, p. 71], cf.: “**Invaders bring doctors from St. Petersburg to occupied Melitopol – opposition (heading)**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, January 10, 2024); “**Invaders continue to kidnap Ukrainian children – CNS (heading)**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, August 25, 2023); “**At TOT, the invaders force children to write letters to the occupiers - opposition (heading)**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, November 29, 2023);
- *conqueror* – “1. The one who participates in subjugation, conquest of countries, enslavement of peoples by military force; the opposite is a liberator. 2. figurative. The one who penetrates into the secrets of something, explores, conquers something unknown, unmastered” [1, III, p. 58], cf.: “**President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin stated that the Golden Horde for Moscow was always better than the “Western conquerors”**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, November 11, 2023); “**The book was published exactly when the racist conquerors attacked Ukraine**” (<https://lib.itc.gov.ua>, November 13, 2023); “**The Russian conquerors have once again resorted to the tactics of night shelling of residential quarters of the cities, reports the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine**” (<https://bilahata.net>, January 23, 2024).

In media journalism, along with the analyzed substantives, subordinate attributive units with a hidden and pronounced negative emotional-expressive color often function. In addition to clarifying the semantics of the reference word, they give additional characteristics to the named persons. In our opinion, Western and Russian adjectives reveal their hidden meaning, because when used in isolation, they have the status of stylistically neutral, but in the sentences presented above, after getting into a certain contextual environment, these units acquired new shades. The updated semantic and stylistic range of the western lexeme is evidenced by the design of the phrase structured by it in quotation marks. In contrast to these adjectives, the clearly expressed negative evaluative potential realizes the racist attribute, which has gained relevance since the beginning of the full-scale invasion.

The peculiarity of the lexeme *conqueror* lies in its modeling of complex derived words, e.g.: racist conqueror, Putin conqueror, etc., cf.: “**Putin-conqueror breaks popularity records among Russians (heading)**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, May 14, 2023).

In the second subgroup, “names to denote enemies and traitors”, we single out a number of tokens, including *deserter*, *traitor*, *collaborator*, etc., which designate those who sided with the occupying forces. Mass media textual material attests that these words usually refer to traitors in various armies and societies. In particular, the word *deserter* means “one who has committed desertion. // figurative, despise. The one who neglects his public or official duties, avoids work” [1, II, p. 231] – denotes representatives of both sides participating in the war, cf.: “**DPSU about a deserter who fled to the Russian Federation: He does not possess secrets, but instead killed more than one occupier (heading)**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, October 10, 2023); “**In the captured Kherson region, Russians go around houses in search of their deserters**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, August 13, 2023). The analysis of the specified nomination in the context of the persistence of trends makes it possible to focus attention on juxtapositions that serve as a means of condensation and at the same time informativeness of the statement, e.g.: *deserter major*, *deserter entrepreneur*, etc., cf.: “**Ukrainian deserter major was captured in Zhytomyr region**” (www.pravda.com.ua, August 13, 2023).

In media texts, the noun *traitor* is common – “one who betrays” [1, III, p. 698], cf.: “**SBU liquidated a traitor from Kharkiv region who fled to Russia – source (heading)**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, December 23, 2023); “**The sentence was given to a traitor who “led” more than 120 units of Russian equipment to the outskirts of Kyiv (heading)**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, November 10, 2023). Journalists

usually use the analyzed lexeme in the headline complexes of publications in order to provide the widest possible dissemination of information about such persons.

We consider the nomen *collaborator* to be synonymous with the lexeme *traitor*. The “Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language” does not fix the meaning of this word, it presents only *collaborationism* in a rather narrow and outdated meaning “treasonous cooperation with the fascist invaders in the countries occupied by them during the Second World War” [1, IV, p. 216]. We interpret the nomination of a *collaborator* as “a traitor to the motherland who cooperates with the invaders in the territories occupied by him”, for example: “**The collaborators have run out. The occupiers in the south and east of Ukraine experience a lack of personnel (heading)**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, December 24, 2023); “**According to the Center of National Resistance, local collaborators from TOT are being sent to Siberia for training**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, December 12, 2023).

In the headlines and texts of media publications, Ukrainian journalists use tokens to designate enemy persons:

- *sadist* – “a person with sadistic tendencies, obsessed with sadism” [1, IX, p. 11], cf.: “**Putin is a sadist, ready to kill everyone who disagrees with him – Zelenskyi (heading)**” (<https://aspi.com.ua>, July 21, 2023); “**Ihor Kondratyuk: Putin is a maniac, a sadist, a murderer. Anyone. But not a human (heading)**” (<https://espresso.tv>, May 17, 2022). The lexeme *sadist* is recorded in complex derivative formations, e.g.: occupier-sadist, militant-sadist, etc., cf.: “**SBU identified the occupier-sadist who tortured civilians in the Mykolaiv region: what is known about him (heading)**” (<https://tsn.ua>, November 13, 2023); “**The Security Service of Ukraine informed about the suspicion of a sadist militant from the Russian Federation who tortured civilians during the occupation of Mykolaiv Oblast (heading)**” (<https://www.nikpravda.com.ua>, November 13, 2023). As evidenced by the presented illustrative material, in the studied media sources, the analyzed nomination serves as a negatively evaluative means of specifying the semantics of other nouns belonging to both proper and general names;
- *terrorist* – “supporter of terror tactics; a participant in terrorist acts” [1, IX, p. 94], cf.: “**Terrorists in Donetsk region freed the so-called “government” of the occupied regions of the region (heading)**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, June 8, 2023);
- *aggressor* – “one who resorts to aggression; attacker, invader” [1, I, p. 18], e.g.: “**The aggressor sends out a virus on behalf of the SBU - special service warning (heading)**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, April 6, 2023); “**When we drive out the aggressor, Ukraine must get a decent place in the security infrastructure – Zelenskyi (heading)**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, April 24, 2023); “**The Ukrainian authorities are trying to follow the path of the aggressor, destroying democracy (heading)**” (<https://espresso.tv>, February 20, 2023). Although the specified noun has a singular form, it denotes a set of persons who initiated military actions on the territory of Ukraine;
- *mercenary* – “1. The one who hired a job for a private owner, entrepreneur; hired worker 2. Soldier or officer of the mercenary army; mercenary 3. figurative, despised. The one who protects other people’s interests not out of conviction, but out of selfish motives” [1, V, 96]. Namely with the second meaning, the analyzed lexeme functions in modern mass media, e.g.: “**Russians are recruiting Cuban mercenaries for the war against Ukraine – CNS (heading)**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, October 26, 2023); “**British intelligence noticed the rehabilitation of the “Wagner” mercenaries in Russia**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, November 23, 2023); “**Russia recruits mercenaries from Serbia into the army, they are settled in the Moscow region – media (heading)**” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, October 6, 2023); “**Deripaska supplies mercenaries for the Russian**

army through his company – media (heading)” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, August 1, 2023);

- *contractor*. The “Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language” does not submit this nomination, recording only the noun *contract* – “a written agreement, under which the parties who concluded it have mutual obligations” [1, IV, p. 269]. The processed factual material makes it possible to formulate the interpretation of the indicated lexeme: the *contractor* is “a person who has entered into a contract regarding the relevant obligations”. As a representative of the analyzed thematic subgroup, the specified noun serves as a synonymous correlate of the word *mercenary*, cf.: “Russian *contractors* and mercenaries who were in the front told the media that nothing good awaits the mobilized in Ukraine” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, September 28, 2022); “Russian *contractors* about their mobilized in Ukraine: To be honest, they will all die there – mass media” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, 09/28/2023).

The lexeme “ухлянь” (*dodger*), which has not yet been recorded in the “Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language”, needs a separate comment. In the indicated lexicographical work, its cognate verb to evade is given – “1. To retreat, deviate, bounce, etc. back or to the side from someone, something. 2. figurative. To try not to do something, not to participate in something, to stay away from something; avoid” [1, I, p. 18]. In the language of media platforms, the nomination is a *dodger*, with the meaning “a person who tries not to do something, not to participate in something, to distance himself from something; to avoid something”, structures a group of common nouns. Unlike most of the previously analyzed linguistic units in the language of media platforms, it is usually used in contexts about Ukrainians and to a lesser extent applies to Russian men, e.g.: “the SBU reported that it had uncovered 3 more schemes for *dodgers* (heading)” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, November 21, 2023); “Fake operations for “*dodgers*”: a scheme was exposed in Zaporizhzhia, the ex-military commission is suspected (heading)” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, September 27, 2023); “The capital’s “volunteer” helped the *dodgers* to leave Ukraine – law enforcement officers (heading)” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, August 14, 2023). In the heading complexes of journalistic materials, the analyzed lexeme is often part of complex derivatives, the formation of which is aimed at economical expression of information. The substantive, which, together with the noun *dodger*, participates in the formation of juxtaposition, marks people by field of activity: *dodger blogger*, *dodger fisherman*, e.g.: “*Dodger blogger*, who urges men to hide from the draft, received suspicion (heading)” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, November 22, 2023); “Professional *fisherman-dodger*. Ukrainian athlete fled from competitions in Italy due to summons (heading)” (<https://www.nta.ua>, November 14, 2023). Sometimes, a complex derivative has a distinct emotional and expressive color thanks to evaluative nouns or nouns chosen on the basis of associative connections: for example, *dodger-gatecrasher*, e.g.: “*Dodger-gatecrasher* wandered through the forest for a day, and then called the rescuers (heading)” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, August 14, 2023); “Thanks to the drone, border guards caught 14 “*dodging gatecrashers*” per day (total)” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, October 28, 2023).

The second subgroup of “nomens to designate enemies and traitors” is the most numerous. Although lexemes give the materials a clear negative evaluation, they are used with direct meanings, do not have additional variants of meanings, and do not contrast with the general social vocabulary. Some words used to refer to persons in some places give journalistic texts colloquialism; mostly, this function is implemented by univertations such as *refuser*, *contractor*, *dodger*, etc.

In modern Ukrainian journalism, a quantitatively limited functional manifestation is inherent in the linguistic units of the third subgroup of “nomens for designating victims”, among which we register several names, in particular *refugee*, *displaced person*, *victim*, etc.:

- *refugees* – “people who leave their place of residence during a war or natural disaster” [1, I, p. 179], cf.: “Research by the British Red Cross revealed that *refugees* from Ukraine in Great Britain have an increased risk of becoming homeless and thousands of their families may be evicted already in winter” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, November 21, 2023); “Every third Ukrainian *refugee* feels part of the society in the host country - but the same number would like to return home” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, February 28, 2023). The locative indicator of the analyzed nomination serves as the prepositional case form from *Ukraine* or the adjective *Ukrainian*;
- *migrator* – “one who has moved, moves to a new place of residence or is resettled somewhere” [1, VI, p. 273], cf.: “The government will create a coordination headquarters to help *migrators* (heading)” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, March 20, 2023); “In Vinnytsia, *migrators* from Kharkiv region collected information for the Russians” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, March 22, 2023). The nouns *refugee* and *migrator* are stylistically neutral, but informative. In Ukrainian mass media, they usually function in contexts about military actions in Ukraine.

The lexemes that make up the third subgroup “nomens for the designation of victims” are well-known words, which at the present stage have been activated due to the action of non-linguistic factors, in particular, war. Their formal representation is usually associated with nouns, which are characterized by a categorical meaning of objectivity, designed with the help of expressive means attached to this group of words. In addition to this part-language class, in Ukrainian journalistic texts, there are substantivized units that have undergone transpositional changes. I.R. Vyhovanets divides transposition into: 1) incomplete, or syntactic, in which only the syntactic position of the original unit changes without changing its morphological affiliation to the corresponding part of the language; 2) full, or morphological, by which a word of another part of the language is formed [Vyhovanets, UM, enc, p. 692]. Based on the part of speech the word is transferred to, substantivization (transition into a noun), adjectivization (transition into an adjective), verbalization (transition into a verb), adverbialization (transition into an adverb), etc. are distinguished. Currently, the issue of part-language transitions, although it has a long tradition of research both in Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian linguistics works, is one of the complex, ambiguously interpreted and those that have not received a final solution and full interpretation. We consider the study of substantivized linguistic units as a means of verbalizing nouns to designate persons as an important addition to the theoretical positions of scientists, which will make it possible not only to characterize them in terms of lexical originality, but also to identify grammatical signs of adjectival syntactic derivatives. A detailed analysis of mass media texts made it possible to single out two subgroups of lexemes, the formation of which is connected with syntactic transposition: 1) nouns to designate persons who take (potentially can take) part in military operations; 2) nouns to designate persons who suffered from military operations.

Less numerous is the first subgroup “substantives denoting persons taking (potentially able to) take part in military operations”, structured by syntactic derivatives, the creative basis for which are adjectives and adverbs attached to the attributive sphere, in particular:

- *military* – “4. in the meaning of military. The same as a military serviceman” [1, I, p. 670], cf.: “Ukrainian *military* man shot down an enemy MANPADS missile in the Mykolayiv region (heading)” (<https://lb.ua>, January 13, 2024);
- *motivated* – “adverb. pass. to motivate. Give reasons that explain, justify certain actions, deeds, etc.” [1, IV, p. 810], see: “At the same time, priority is given to *motivated* citizens with high moral and business qualities and appropriate training” (<https://news.dtki.ua>, January 24, 2024); “...the Ministry of Defense wants *motivated*

individuals to update their personal data in the military commissions” (<https://www.bbc.com>, August 23, 2023);

- *mobilized* – “adverb. pass. to mobilize // in the meaning “mobilized”. Conscript, conscripted to serve in the active army” [1, IV, p. 767], e.g.: “What problems do the *mobilized* face?” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, May 2, 2023); “*Mobilized and volunteers of the armed forces: personnel record (heading)*” (<https://ips.ligazakon.net>, January 24, 2024); “How financial support for vacation time is calculated for *mobilized* in the event of dismissal (heading)” (<https://armyinform.com.ua>, January 24, 2024); “What is known about the salaries of those *mobilized* in Ukraine (heading)” (<https://fakty.com.ua>, January 15, 2024).

The second subgroup, “substantives for persons affected by military actions”, which is structured by substantivized linguistic units, is much more extensive and larger in volume:

- *evacuated* – “1. adverb. pass. to evacuate. // Those who are being evacuated or have been evacuated somewhere. 2. in the meaning of adjective: Removed from a dangerous area” [1, II, p. 452], cf.: “Those *evacuated* from the border of Summy Oblast received financial assistance from an international organization” (<https://minre.gov.ua>, January 24, 2024); “Shelter for those *evacuated* from flooded regions: where to find temporary housing (heading)” (<https://life.pravda.com.ua>, June 8, 2023);
- *displaced* – “adverb. pass. to displace. A displaced person is a person forcibly removed from the temporarily occupied territory to a foreign country” [1, I, p. 18], cf.: “How do *displaced* people overcome problems in Ukraine?” (heading) (<https://www.epravda.com.ua>, January 2, 2024); “Are there any advantages to registration in kindergartens for *displaced* children?” (<https://www.radiosvoboda.org>, February 10, 2023);
- *victim* – cf.: “on March 15, the government presented a new unified online platform for assistance to war *victims*” (<https://suspilne.media>, March 15, 2023); “How to correctly cover information about war *victims*” (<https://cedem.org.ua>, March 18, 2022);
- *missing* – “adverb. act. to miss” [1, III, p. 663]; disappear; “1. To cease to exist, to be available. Disappear without news 1. News, message. To perish (disappear) without a trace (about a person)” [SUM, I, p. 685], cf.: “Information on more than 24,000 persons was added to the register of *missing* - authorized officer (heading)” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, July 12, 2023); “The register of *missing* persons has become operational in Ukraine (heading)” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, May 2, 2023);
- *captive* – “1. adverb. pass. to capture 2. in the meaning of adjective. Taken as prisoner; who is in captivity. // One who was taken prisoner (in 1 meaning)” [1, VII, p. 94], cf.: “Shooting of Ukrainian captives near Zaporizhzhia: the dead were soldiers of the 82nd Brigade of the Russian Armed Forces. Shooting of *captives* is a war crime according to international law (heading)” (<https://lb.ua>, December 12, 2023);
- *wounded* – “1. Adverb. pass. to wound. 2. He who received a wound (wounds). // A person who was wounded, has a wound (wounds)” [1, VII, p. 247], e.g.: “Russians shelled Kurakhove from Grady: there is a dead and *wounded*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, January 22, 2024); “The Russians hit Kupyansk with artillery: there is a victim and *wounded* person” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, January 22, 2024); “Russians hit a residential building in Beryslav: there is *wounded* person” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, August 21, 2023); “The Russians hit Selidovo and its surroundings: 2 dead, 8 *wounded*” (<https://www.pravda.com.ua>, November 21, 2023).

The following subgroups were analyzed: 1) nouns to designate persons who take (potentially can take) part in military operations; 2) nouns used to refer to persons affected by military operations, testify to a wide functional capacity. It is worth noting that some nominations have signs of both subgroups -

are talking about transposes such as captive, prisoner of war, killed, wounded, missing, as they denote persons directly involved in military actions. Their inclusion in the second subgroup is motivated by the fact that the semantics outlined in it are more clearly presented from the analyzed nominations. The compiled corpus of factual material proves that the first subgroup is quantitatively inferior to the second one. At the same time, their commonality lies in the modification of categorical specificity compared to creative lexemes. As it is known, the grammatical features of attributive units are their ability to agree with base words in gender, number, and case. Instead, falling into the sphere of the noun, the specified categories acquire the status of independent ones, in the category of the genus – also a classification categorical value. In the language of modern journalism, substantivized lexemes to denote persons perform a nominative function and prevail in texts of informational genres.

4 Conclusion

Thus, as our research shows, in the texts of the most widely circulated Ukrainian mass media resources (2022 – early 2024), nouns are actively used to denote persons that were actualized as a result of extraneous factors, in particular, the war and the negative consequences it caused. The analyzed language units reveal lexical-grammatical and functional originality and are evidenced not only in mass media texts, but also in heading complexes of information resources. Nominations, expressed by nouns, structure three subgroups: 1) nomen to designate persons who protect the country; 2) nomen to designate enemies; 3) nomen to designate the affected persons. To name persons, journalists actively use syntactic derivatives, which include: 1) nouns to designate persons who take (potentially can take) part in military operations; 2) nouns to designate persons who suffered from military operations.

Noun lexicon for designating persons in texts on military topics performs a nominative function and has a low evaluative load. The analyzed nouns do not contrast with neutral vocabulary, often do not have expressive and descriptive shades. In some places, nominations give persons pejorative characteristics, but purely because of the negative meanings of tokens. Only certain formations-univerbations serve as means of linguistic economy and occasionally make Ukrainian mass media texts more ‘colloquial’. Nouns to designate persons prevail in information genres of journalism and refute a special feature of the journalistic style - the constant presence of emotional and expressive coloring. This gave grounds for asserting that the journalistic materials of the period of the full-scale war are dominated by commonly used vocabulary with minor stylistic nuances.

We consider the consideration of other thematic groups of lexemes in the language of the mass media, which denote persons (new appearances of the names of professions during the war, nominations of politicians, etc.), as well as fixed and transposed expressive means, to be a perspective of the research.

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