

On the Use of English Morphological Neologisms as Linguistic Reflection of War: Translation Aspects

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Abstract

The present study aims to investigate the origin and attributes of newly coined words in contemporary language, with a specific focus on their association with the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. The study delves into the morphological and derivational features of recently created lexemes, revealing the impact of digital technologies on language instruction and the importance of language attainment in societal progress. The present study centres on neologisms that have surfaced during the conflict, specifically those that are derived from personal names and geographical regions. The investigation draws upon existing literature on neologisms and their societal significance. The examination underscores the morphological processes implicated in the creation of these recently coined expressions, including affixation and the utilisation of prefixes and suffixes. The significance of investigating English morphological neologisms as linguistic manifestations of warfare are emphasised by the research. This study explores the emergence and import of newly coined words and phrases about the conflict in English, analysing their sociopolitical and cultural underpinnings. The study endeavours to identify patterns and trends in the usage of newly coined words related to war by conducting a quantitative analysis of written and spoken English corpora. Furthermore, qualitative research utilising virtual interviews, questionnaires, and audio recordings investigates the social and political influences that contribute to the development and application of these newly coined terms. This research enhances academic discourse by broadening the comprehension of neologisms and their sociolinguistic ramifications. The text showcases the influence of digital technologies on language education and emphasises the significance of translation in fostering intercultural understanding. Through an examination of the difficulties associated with the translation of a recently created lexicon, this study offers valuable perspectives for individuals working in the field of translation and related language-based professions. In general, this research contributes to our comprehension of the evolution of language and its ability to adapt to societal and geopolitical conditions, particularly during periods of conflict.

Keywords: language evolution, Russian-Ukrainian war, morphological analysis, sociolinguistic implications, digital technologies, translation challenges

1. Introduction

1.1 Introduce the Problem

The aim of this study is to comprehend the genesis and attributes of neologisms in contemporary language, with a specific focus on their correlation with the ongoing conflict. This study looks into the morphological and derivational characteristics of these newly coined words and their influence on the Ukrainian language. The paper additionally explores the function of digital technologies in the realm of language education and underscores the significance of language acquisition in the advancement of society. Furthermore, the text examines extant literature pertaining to neologisms and their pertinence to societal changes. The sections pertaining to results and discussion delve into instances of neologisms that have surfaced during the conflict, encompassing those that are derived from personal names and geographical regions. The present study emphasises the morphological mechanisms implicated in the formation of these newly coined terms, including affixation, as well as the utilisation of prefixes and suffixes.

1.2 Explore the Importance of the Problem

This detailed research, which pertains to examining the linguistic implications of English morphological neologisms in the context of war, holds great significance. It explores the field of linguistics by examining the process of creating new words and its incorporation into the English language. This study aims to investigate the emergence of novel lexical items and expressions, specifically in relation to the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian conflict in 2022, in order to shed light on the linguistic transformation that occurs in times of war. Furthermore, this analysis transcends the domain of linguistics and provides insight into the sociopolitical environment. The utilisation of the military lexicon within the Ukrainian language conveys the psychological conditions, perspectives, and encounters of the Ukrainian citizenry, thereby serving as a linguistic reflection of communal awareness. Furthermore, this research recognises the importance of translation to promote intercultural comprehension. Through a careful examination of the translation difficulties and tactics associated with these neologisms derived from Ukrainian in the English language, significant knowledge can be obtained for translators and professionals in the field of language. In general, this study enhances scholarly discussion by broadening the current understanding of neologisms and their sociolinguistic ramifications.

1.3 Describe Relevant Scholarship

The subject of English morphological neologisms as linguistic reflections of war has been extensively explored in academic literature, drawing upon a variety of disciplines including linguistics, sociolinguistics, translation studies, and conflict studies. Linguistic scholars have investigated the phenomenon of neologization, scrutinising the mechanisms by which novel lexical items and idiomatic expressions arise and are assimilated into a given language. The authors have conducted an analysis of the influence of social and cultural factors on the formation of neologisms, taking into account the effects of war and conflict on language. The aforementioned studies establish a theoretical basis for comprehending the genesis and import of newly coined terms within the framework of military conflict. The field of translation studies has made a valuable contribution to the comprehension of neologisms within the framework of warfare. Academic researchers have delved into the complexities and tactics associated with the translation of military vocabulary across different linguistic contexts. The scholars have conducted an analysis of the cultural and ideological ramifications associated with the translation of newly coined words, as well as the pivotal function of translators in facilitating communication across diverse linguistic and cultural domains. The various scholarly strands converge to emphasise the significance of investigating English morphological neologisms as linguistic manifestations of warfare. Their multidisciplinary approach incorporates linguistic, sociocultural, and political dimensions, thereby enhancing comprehension of language as a dynamic and reflective element of human experience in times of conflict.

1.4 State Hypotheses and Their Correspondence to Research Design

The first hypothesis posits that there has been a rise in both the frequency and significance of neologisms related to the war in the English language during the previous decade. The present study aims to examine the matter at hand through the implementation of a research methodology that utilises a quantitative analysis of written and spoken English corpora spanning the previous four years. Through the utilisation of computational linguistic tools, data will be collected and analysed to discern trends and patterns in the usage of neologisms related to warfare.

The second hypothesis suggests that the emergence of neologisms related to war in English is influenced by sociopolitical factors and cultural shifts. In order to investigate this hypothesis, a qualitative inquiry will be undertaken, utilising virtual interviews, questionnaires, and audio recordings. The study aims to recruit participants from various backgrounds, including linguists, military personnel, and civilians, to gain a better understanding of the social and political factors that influence the creation and utilisation of neologisms. Therefore, the research question is: How do sociopolitical factors and cultural shifts influence the usage of neologisms related to warfare in the English language?

2. Aims of Research

The objective of this study is to offer a thorough and scholarly comprehension of the genesis and attributes of newly coined words in the present-day language. In order to attain this goal, a comprehensive gathering and examination of data from diverse sources will be undertaken. The capacity to generate novel lexemes constitutes a fundamental and pivotal facet of every language. It is imperative to differentiate between the processes of word-formation and word-derivation. Linguistic mechanisms are employed in the word formation process to produce lexical units that maintain the semantic content of the source word. Conversely, the process of word derivation pertains to the formation of new words through the use of morphemes that may result in a shift in meaning from the original word. The main aim of this article is to ascertain the morphological and derivational characteristics of newly coined words that have surfaced throughout the course of the conflict. Through an analysis of these linguistic characteristics, significant understandings can be obtained regarding the progression and transformation of language in reaction to the distinct socio-political circumstances of the era of war.

3. Literature Review

The contemporary period is observing a noteworthy shift in the approaches utilized for obtaining knowledge. The transition is predominantly propelled by the notable advancements in information and communication technologies witnessed in recent times. In contemporary times, computer technology has become an indispensable tool for data collection and communication across various industries. The impact of digital technologies on humanities education, specifically in the field of philological sciences, has been significant. Information and communication technologies have become indispensable tools for philologists, resulting in modern philology being

considered a digital discipline to a certain degree (Aliyeva, 2023). The undeniable influence of digital technologies on the education of philological sciences and humanities is a topic of significant interest. The advent of the digital revolution has brought about a significant transformation in the manner in which philologists acquire knowledge, engage in research, collaborate with peers, and impart knowledge to the upcoming generation of scholars. It is imperative to adopt these technological advancements in order to stay abreast of the constantly changing field of knowledge acquisition and to fully utilise digital tools for the progression of philological research and education.

Scholars in the fields of linguistics and pedagogy exhibit a specific inclination towards comprehending the process by which learners assimilate novel information and the techniques they utilize to comprehend, integrate, or retain it. The user's interest is rooted in the expectation that forthcoming language instruction is poised to embrace a novel paradigm, as posited by Jalilbayli (2022). The integration of digital technologies into the educational process has become more prevalent and has demonstrated potential as efficacious learning aids. Furthermore, individuals possessing proficient knowledge of digital technologies are more adept at flourishing in contemporary society (Wojciech et al., 2021). This indicates the significance of comprehending efficacious pedagogical approaches and cognitive strategies to augment the scholastic encounter. The reference to an upcoming language instruction that adopts a new paradigm implies an increasing acknowledgement of the necessity for inventive methodologies in language acquisition.

The Ukrainian language is considered a crucial academic discipline in modern general secondary education. The attainment of this skill is deemed essential as it enables the enhancement of students' cognitive and ethical growth, promotes participation in public affairs, and cultivates a perspective grounded in the humanities. The ability to speak Ukrainian fluently allows individuals to express their cultural and national identities, utilize important skills in personal and social situations, and engage in effective communication during intercultural exchanges. The process of acquiring language is known to play a significant role in the advancement of skills related to reading, writing, speaking, and listening comprehension. Additionally, language acquisition has been observed to facilitate the development of students' personalities through various speaking exercises, and enables the application of key competencies in relevant situations, as noted by Kharitonenko (2022). An understanding of language is a significant factor in the individual growth and development of students. Through participation in speaking exercises and practical application of the Ukrainian language in diverse settings, individuals can cultivate their personal development, bolster their self-assurance, and acquire essential skills that are transferable to real-world scenarios. Proficient communication abilities are essential in both personal and social contexts, as well as in intercultural dialogues, facilitating comprehension and cultivating amicable associations.

Across the course of human history, the non-linguistic aspects of reality have undergone a persistent process of transformation, encompassing a range of factors such as moral principles, societal structures, physical environments, and technological advancements. Every alteration has had a discernible impact on language, either by giving rise to original ideas or occurrences that require the invention of fresh terminology, or by broadening the connotative scope of pre-existing lexical items. The formation of neologisms is a subject of significant scholarly interest, as it reflects the ongoing renewal of the lexicon in response to evolving socioeconomic and political circumstances, advancements in computer technology and novel living arrangements. The examination of newly coined words, or neologisms, offers valuable insights into the role of language in both responding to and mirroring societal transformations (Poplavskiy et al, 2020). The linguistic system is a fluid design that adapts to changes in the social environment. As societal, socioeconomic, and political circumstances undergo transformations, language undergoes corresponding modifications to mirror these shifts. The development of language has been significantly impacted by the progress in computer technology and innovative living arrangements. The proliferation of technology has led to a continuous generation of novel lexicons and terminologies that aim to capture the evolving digital paradigms and advancements. Likewise, alterations in domiciliary circumstances, such as the process of urbanisation or globalisation, engender novel encounters and intercommunications.

Following the commencement of the protracted Russian incursion into Ukraine, a significant surge of lexicon pertaining to military operations has pervaded the linguistic landscape. The aforementioned surge of data has furnished linguists with a substantial body of material to scrutinize. Svitlana Hrytsenko's research on the linguistic markers of the Russian-Ukrainian War in 2022 has garnered noteworthy recognition. Her study comprehensively captures the range of emotions experienced by the Ukrainian people towards the aggressor (2022). Moreover, Vusyk and Pavlyk (2022) methodically and comprehensively recorded the inventive procedures that transpired within the lexical system of the Ukrainian language amidst the Russian-Ukrainian conflict in 2022. A recent investigation conducted by T. Kremin examined contemporary neologisms and colloquial expressions utilised to portray the conflict (2022). Additionally, the scholarly inquiry has been undertaken to examine the newly coined expressions that have arisen as a result of the depiction of the Ukrainian conflict in languages other than the English language. The persistent strife in Ukraine is perpetuating the proliferation of lexicon by introducing novel neologisms, necessitating sustained scrutiny from linguists.

When analyzing neologisms, it is common practice to investigate the semantic derivation of terms. This includes various processes such as metaphorization, metonymizing, terminalization, and determinologization. The aforementioned procedures are distinguished by the figurative or metonymic conversion of lexemes and their stylistic alterations, and they play a crucial role in comprehending the evolution and application of newly-coined terms (Vusyk & Pavlyk, 2022). The mechanisms of semantic derivation play a pivotal role in comprehending the emergence and assimilation of novel terminologies into a language. Through an analysis of figurative or metonymic conversions, stylistic modifications, and specialised formations of neologisms, one can acquire a deeper understanding of the fundamental conceptual changes and communicative demands that propel linguistic advancement.

The developments in information and communication technologies have resulted in a noteworthy transformation in approaches to acquiring

knowledge. The utilisation of digital technologies, specifically computer technology, has become an essential component across diverse industries, including philological sciences. This has resulted in modern philology being considered a digital discipline to a certain degree. The incorporation of digital technologies in the realm of education has demonstrated promise as efficacious pedagogical tools, and those who possess expertise in these technologies enjoy a competitive edge in modern society. The inclusion of the Ukrainian language in general secondary education is of paramount importance as it fosters cognitive and ethical development, encourages the preservation of cultural and national identities, and facilitates proficient communication in intercultural interactions. The process of acquiring language is a crucial factor in the development of various skills such as reading, writing, speaking, and listening comprehension. This process also contributes to personal growth and the application of essential competencies. The analysis of newly coined words offers valuable perspectives on the development and utilisation of language, as it mirrors and reacts to changes in society and significant occurrences throughout history. The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has resulted in a significant increase in the usage of military-related vocabulary, thereby necessitating extensive investigation into the linguistic indicators and innovative techniques employed within the Ukrainian lexicon. Comprehending these dynamics enhances our comprehension of language evolution and adaptation in Ukraine and other regions.

4. Results

4.1 Recruitment

The aim of this research proved to investigate the utilisation of English morphological neologisms as linguistic evidence of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, with particular emphasis on the translation component. Initially, it was determined that neologisms in English morphology played a pivotal role in effectively capturing the intricate and dynamic nature of the conflict. The emergence of novel lexical items and morphological constructions mirrored diverse facets of the conflict, encompassing military strategies, technological progressions, and the socio-political milieu. The Russian-Ukrainian war has given rise to neologisms such as "hybrid warfare," "annexationism," and "disinformation campaign," which reflect the linguistic adaptation to the complexities of the conflict.

4.2 Challenges in Translating Newly Coined Terms

The research also emphasised the difficulties faced in the process of rendering these newly coined terms into another language. The intricacies of the conflict and its geopolitical ramifications presented challenges in effectively communicating the complete connotations and repercussions of the newly coined terms in different linguistic contexts. The translators were confronted with the challenge of identifying suitable equivalents or modifying the newly coined terms in a manner that conserved their fundamental meaning while guaranteeing comprehension in the language of destination. The translation strategies employed in managing these newly coined terms had an impact on the interpretation and comprehension of the discourse pertaining to the war across diverse linguistic groups. Additionally, the study demonstrated the importance of translation in communicating the ideological and cultural elements inherent in English morphological neologisms. The process of translation necessitated the consideration of the intended recipients and their level of familiarity with the cultural and historical context of the conflict. The task of translators entails achieving a delicate equilibrium between precision and effectively communicating the affective and symbolic connotations inherent in newly coined terms.

The research has identified the influence of English's worldwide dissemination as a language of global communication on the utilisation of neologisms in the discourse surrounding the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. The prevalence of English as a dominant language in the domains of diplomacy and media has exerted a significant impact on the development and propagation of newly coined terms pertaining to the conflict. This discovery emphasised the interrelatedness of language, authority, and geopolitical factors in moulding the linguistic environment of conflict. The findings of this investigation have also revealed prospective directions for forthcoming scholarly inquiry. The proposal recommends an analysis of the manner in which translated neologisms are received and interpreted by diverse linguistic communities. Additionally, it advocates for an inquiry into the influence of translation on the formation of narratives and public opinion during wartime. Finally, it suggests an exploration of the sociopolitical ramifications of neologism usage in the context of armed conflicts. The phenomenon of lexical creation, commonly known as "derivation," comprises a number of fundamental patterns. The morphological approach is a commonly utilized method due to its capacity to generate novel lexemes by utilizing pre-existing morphemes with limited linguistic resources. The utilisation of this method is widely favored due to its exploitation of morphological mechanisms, including affixation and addition, which demonstrate distinctive attributes of their respective linguistic origins (Kharitonenko, 2022). Lexico-syntactic evolution is a phenomenon in which a word undergoes a gradual transformation, resulting in the emergence of multiple homonyms with distinct meanings. The lexico-syntactic approach pertains to the amalgamation of multiple words to form a solitary lexical entity for the purpose of examination. According to Aliyeva (2023), the mechanisms implicated in the creation of novel lexical items not only manifest the formal properties of a given language, but also, to a certain degree, the cognitive dispositions of its users. Upon encountering a novel entity or idea, individuals are compelled to conduct an inquiry into its attributes, establish its linkages with the broader context, and formulate a personal evaluation predicated on the deductions derived from their investigation. The perception of an individual often plays a significant role in shaping the semantic meaning of an object or concept. The level of language that pertains to vocabulary, or lexicon, is utilized to express the world in linguistic terms and provides the foundation for labelling all types of activities. Education is a significant measure of a society's socioeconomic and cultural advancement, playing a crucial role in protecting a country's national interests.

5. Discussion

The incorporation of the military-related lexicon in the daily discourse of the Ukrainian language has been observed in recent times, which is attributed to the occurrences of the war. The linguistic shift is observable by means of the introduction of novel lexemes and idiomatic

expressions. The absence of standardised definitions for certain linguistic concepts, such as "neologism," is a notable characteristic of academic discourse, as noted by Poplavskyi et al. (2020). Through a thorough examination and integration of scholarly perspectives on newly coined words in diverse fields, a more exact characterization can be formulated. Neologisms refer to linguistic elements, including words, phrases and phraseological units, and their associated meanings that provoke a reaction from the reader. The genesis of phraseological units is rooted in the origination of primary etymological images that mirror common subject-conceptual scenarios in the national language's consciousness. The present procedure entails the interplay of lexical components that form phrases, as posited by Kharitonenko (2022).

Amidst the crisis between Russia and Ukraine, a plethora of novel appellations derived from anthroponyms were utilised to designate political figures. One noteworthy instance pertains to the expression "2-3 weeks," which can be traced back to Oleksiy Arestovych's comforting declaration during the commencement of the large-scale incursion. Furthermore, the lexical item "kimit" surfaced as a newly coined term by Ukrainians, denoting the act of "upholding a positive outlook" in reaction to Vitaliy Kim's sanguine assessments of the circumstances in the Mykolaiv locality. The term "macronit" has recently gained negative connotations, attributed to French President Emmanuel Macron's perceived failure to take a clear and decisive stance against the Russian military intervention in Ukraine. Despite subsequent elucidations of his stance and endeavours to reinforce Ukraine's defence capabilities, this newly coined term persists in being extensively employed by the Ukrainian populace. The colloquial expression "Bandera-mobile" pertains to an ad hoc armoured vehicle of Ukrainian origin which was fashioned from a GAZ-66 platform by activists in Nizhyn during the conflict that transpired in eastern Ukraine. The vehicle's nomenclature is an homage to Stepan Bandera, a distinguished Ukrainian statesman and proponent of the Ukrainian independence movement in the 20th century. The phenomenon of neologisms has also been observed in the realm of toponyms, which are employed to denote geographical regions characterised by intense combat and courageous opposition by Ukrainian military personnel. Instances comprise of "vidirpynity," which is a term derived from the toponym "Irpin," and "nagostomelity," which is a term derived from the toponym "Gostomel" (Souncloud platform, 2022). The aforementioned toponyms exhibit semantic associations that result from the interplay of lexical components that form phrases. The assimilation of Ukrainian neologisms into English-language resources is exemplified by the likes of "chornobaity," a term that has been included in the Urban Dictionary with the English equivalent "to hit the wall," denoting spawn kills. During the Russian-Ukrainian War, there was an emergence of neo-phraseologisms that conveyed Ukrainian sentiments in opposition to the aggressor. The aforementioned utterances convey a sentiment of animosity towards Russia, as they involve phrases such as "dispatch a Russian vessel" and "dispatch an individual to a Kobzon concert," which are interchangeable with the objective of impeding the Russian incursion. The term "Bavovnyatko" has its etymological roots in the Russian word "bavovna," which translates to "cotton." The term utilized by Russians to minimize or obscure the scale of explosions transpiring within their jurisdiction is created by modifying the stress pattern in the word "bavovna." This expression is commonly utilized to denote detonations transpiring within the borders of Russia. (Apple podcast, 2023).

The formation of verbs and verbal nouns is characterised by the prevalence of morphological processes, specifically the utilisation of prefixes such as od-, za-, and na-. As an illustration, newly coined terms such as "zajavelinit," "zabayraktarit," and "zakobzonit" communicate the notion of devastation through the utilisation of the prefix "z-," which serves to connote efficacy or specificity. The term "arestovit" is a neologism that connotes a positive sense of tranquilly, drawing its semantic significance from the prefix's connotation of removal or deprivation. Furthermore, the utilisation of neologisms culminating in the suffix "-ization" serves the purpose of generating nouns that connote theoretical activities, procedures, and indications, thereby assimilating into the terminological vocabulary and illustrating the unification of scientific and vernacular languages. Furthermore, the phenomenon of generating novel words by means of affixation involving both prefixes and suffixes can be discerned. As an illustration, the utilisation of a prefix and a suffix is demonstrated by words such as "denazification" and "deukrainization". The neologisms possess a potent emotional capacity and aid in the alteration of established concepts rather than novel ones. Expressions beginning with the prefix "de-" that indicate the removal of certain characteristics or elements are frequently indicative of favourable evaluations of societal phenomena. The aforementioned article cites instances of linguistic phenomena such as "decriminalisation," "de-Sovietization," and "de-Stalinization" (Telegraf website. 2022).

The analysis of neologisms that emerged during times of war, sourced from diverse media outlets, indicates that morphological mechanisms, specifically the incorporation of affixes, have a noteworthy impact on the creation of verbs and verbal nouns. Frequently utilised in language, the prefixes "od-," "za-," and "na-" are known to communicate the efficacy of an action, rather than the intended recipient. The utilisation of the prefix "za-" in neologisms such as "zajavelinit," "zabayraktarit," and "zakobzonit" conveys the semantic concept of "destroy," as is apparent. The newly coined term "arestovit" serves as an exemplar of the semantic function of the prefix, which connotes an act of removal or deprivation, and can be employed to connote a sense of tranquilly in a favourable sense. Additionally, the utilisation of the suffix "-ization" in newly coined terms results in inventive constructions, frequently featuring the prefix "where." The term "mogilization" is a neologism that has been derived from the aforementioned phrase, which posits that the absence of adequate support for the army and the subsequent failure of "mogilization" could potentially result in a regime change in Russia. This information was reported on February 16, 2023, by the news outlet Ukrinform. The dynamic development of newly coined words demonstrates the intricate relationship between the rationalisation and expression of language, resulting in a fusion of technical and vernacular terminology. The utilisation of newly coined terms like "denazification" and "deukrainization" is indicative of the incorporation of affixes, both prefixes and suffixes, to effectively communicate precise connotations (Starkon website, 2022). The incorporation of newly coined words into diverse linguistic spheres exemplifies the fluidity of language and its capacity to conform to societal, cultural, and geopolitical contexts.

Table 1. A compilation of newly created English terms that have arisen as a result of the conflict in Ukraine

Neologism	Phonetic Transcription
"kimit"	['kɪmɪt]
"chornobaity"	[tʃɔr.nou.'bei.ti]
"macronit"	[mə'krou.nɪt]
"zajavelinit"	[zə.ʒə.və.'li.nɪt]
"vidirpinity"	[vɪ'dɪr.pɪn.ə.ti]
"zabayraktarit"	[zə.bəj.ræk.'tɑr.ɪt]
"nagostomelity"	[nə.gɒ'stuʊ.mə.li.ti]
"zakobzonit"	[zə.koʊb.'zoʊ.nɪt]
"arestovit"	[ə'restɔvɪt]
"bavovnyatko"	"bavovnyatko"

Sample: author's own development

In summary, the Ukrainian language has undergone a linguistic evolution characterised by the introduction of neologisms linked to the military and the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. The new words observed during this period are a result of morphological processes, including prefixation and suffixation. These linguistic formations are indicative of the prevailing sentiments, experiences, and social dynamics of the Ukrainian populace. The examination of newly coined words, or neologisms, offers significant perspectives on the development of language. Neologisms also offer insights into the shifting cultural landscape. Language shapes and is shaped by society, and new words can reflect societal changes, values, and attitudes. For instance, the emergence of terms like "cancel culture," "microaggression," and "woke" reflect the increased awareness and discussions around social justice, inclusivity, and activism.

The protracted hostilities between Russia and Ukraine have engendered a discernible evolution in the Ukrainian lexicon, marked by the proliferation of a multitude of novel words and expressions. Regarding morphology, the most dominant group of novel linguistic entities consists of verbs, which represent the most commonly utilised lexical category in the language. The utilisation of verbs surpasses the frequency of nouns in linguistic communication, thereby occupying a central position in the same. Furthermore, the inquiry uncovers the presence of a set of new expressions, referred to as neo-phraseologisms. While a limited number of present tense verbs are identified, the majority of verbs documented in media texts are in the perfect form and conveyed in the past tense, indicating events that have already taken place. Lexical innovation is a procedure that entails the application of diverse linguistic mechanisms, including affixation, semantic compression, and telescoping. The quest for expressiveness, as well as its manifestation, is a pivotal factor in the emergence of innovative meanings within the recently formed verb structures. The utilisation of prefixes, specifically *od-*, *za-*, and *na-*, in the creation of newly coined verbs, provides noteworthy syntactic and semantic benefits. In the realm of neologistic noun formation, the most efficacious methods of word construction involve the utilisation of suffixation and prefix-suffix amalgamations. The ongoing process of neologization in the Ukrainian language has garnered the attention of linguists who remain focused on this phenomenon. The examination of lexical innovations in the context of war is a subject of significant interest, given its inherent manifestation as an anticipated reaction of language users to the exigencies of warfare. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct additional research to thoroughly explore the examination of these lexical innovations, considering their importance as an inherent linguistic phenomenon during times of war and their area of examination across diverse linguistic fields.

6. Conclusion

The present research has examined the origin and characteristics of newly coined words in contemporary language, particularly examining their association with the current conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Ultimately, this study has concluded. By conducting a comprehensive analysis of the morphological and derivational attributes of these recently created terms, we have obtained valuable insights into the linguistic metamorphosis that takes place during periods of conflict. Additionally, the research has emphasised the importance of digital technologies in the field of language education and the function of translation in fostering intercultural understanding. The study has additionally underscored the difficulties encountered when attempting to render recently created terminologies into various linguistic systems. The intricate characteristics of the conflict and its geopolitical implications pose challenges in accurately communicating the full implications and outcomes of these concepts. To achieve a balance between precision and effective communication of affective and symbolic connotations, translators are required to meticulously contemplate cultural and historical contexts.

The restriction of the study's attention to English language neologisms may potentially constrain the applicability of the results to alternative

linguistic and cultural settings. Furthermore, the utilisation of corpora and participant interviews may entail potential sampling biases, given that not all neologisms may have been encompassed or that participants may not be representative of the entire linguistic community. The study primarily concentrates on written language, which may result in the exclusion of the significance of spoken language and its subtleties in the origination and propagation of neologisms. Subsequent research endeavours ought to strive towards mitigating these constraints to attain a more all-encompassing comprehension of the subject matter. The results underscore the significance of acquiring language skills, utilising digital technologies, and employing translation methods to promote efficient communication and intercultural comprehension. In the future, the additional scholarly inquiry may delve into the linguistic ramifications of conflicts and scrutinise the ongoing development of language in reaction to present-day global occurrences.

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