Interpretation of the phenomenon of anglicisation of the Ukrainian language

Ukrainiečių kalbos anglizacijos reiškinio interpretacija

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Abstract

The article is devoted to examining the part-of-speech potential of anglisms in contemporary Ukrainian within the framework of linguoaxiology – the morphology of evaluation – a line of inquiry undertaken for the first time in both Ukrainian and international linguistic scholarship. The findings contribute to the refinement of theoretical postulates concerning the mechanisms of borrowing anglisms within functional-pragmatic and systemic-structural paradigms, and to identifying borrowing tendencies related to the part-of-speech capacity of recent anglisms characterised by lexico-grammatical evaluative meaning. The implementation of these approaches has made it possible to demonstrate that the highest borrowing activity is observed in abstract nouns with evaluative semantics, agentive nominals denoting persons, and relative adjectives with evaluative meaning derived from animate nouns, which function to characterise particular types of activity. Comparative and elative forms are widespread and may be created in Ukrainian in violation of the established rules of their formation. The number of evaluative anglism verbs is four times smaller than that of nouns, despite the fact that, according to linguistic theory, the verb occupies the central position within the system of parts of speech. The study also documents the borrowing of interjections as a closed word class in Ukrainian, functioning as carriers of emotional evaluation – a finding that challenges the widely held view that the borrowing of interjections is minimally productive. The analysis identifies several adaptation mechanisms, including graphic variation, part-of-speech transformations, Latin-script forms, and derivational chains. A new theoretical perspective on the part-of-speech axiological potential of Ukrainian anglisms is thus being shaped, and characteristic changes in morphological borrowing patterns and their evaluative meanings – both typical and productive – have been revealed. The practical significance of the article lies in offering recommendations for improving lexicographic practices, particularly with respect to the representation of morphological characteristics associated with the expression of evaluative semantics in anglisms.

KEYWORDS: linguoaxiology, morphology of evaluation, part-of-speech axiological potential of anglisms, variation, transformation, shifts in evaluative meaning, lexicographic practice.

Introduction

As a result of globalisation processes, the English language actively influences almost all the world's languages (Azhniuk, 2008; Crystal, 1997; Kachru, 1985). Researchers state that

> globalisation and glocalisation processes in the development of national languages are marked by the dominance of English as a means of international communication. The English language is spoken by 1.5 billion people worldwide, 80% of scientific research is published in English, and 50% of daily newspapers (out of 10,000 titles) published globally are also English-language products. It is the native language of 12 nations, accounting for 350 million people (Tokarska, 2021, p. 91).

The powerful influence of English is evident in the digital space, where the so-called "internet language", also known as netspeak, chatspeak, netlish, weblish, and cyberspeak, has emerged. It is largely based on English lexical and grammatical models. Due to the extensive presence of English-language content on the Internet, social networks, chats, and online forums, this form of communication has gained significant popularity, and the anglisms functioning within it are displacing national equivalents (Liubinienė, 2012). At the same time, Kozub notes that "in Ukrainian discourse, anglisms began to develop as early as the late 19th century, and by the 20th century, the so-called 'neological boom' had begun. Today, anglisms and americanisms account for approximately 76–80% of all borrowings" (Kozub, 2017, p. 40).

Therefore, there is a need for systematic research into "modern *anglisms*, particularly tracking the dynamics of their incorporation into contemporary Ukrainian, analysing their adaptation features, and developing criteria for their inclusion in lexicographic works" (Oleksandruk, 2022, p. 180), as well as studying them within various dimensions of modern linguistics, including the *linguo-axiological* one. Thus, the study of *anglisms* in Ukrainian linguistics requires a multidimensional approach, which is also applied in this research, as *anglisms* are examined through several scientific paradigms: *linguo-axiological, functional-pragmatic, system-structural,* and *grammatical*.

The object of this study is the morphology of evaluation, which examines the grammatical potential of parts of speech in modelling meanings that verbalise the category of evaluation. Its subject is the study of the part-of-speech potential of anglisms in the Ukrainian language with evaluative meaning. The aim of the article is to demonstrate the peculiarity of modelling the grammatical meaning of evaluation, represented within the system of parts of speech, through anglisms in contemporary Ukrainian.

Theoretical Background

Borrowing from the English language is, overall, a productive process; therefore, the impact of English linguistic culture on Ukrainian linguistic culture is examined by linguists, who mainly focus on the linguistic processes accompanying borrowings and on describing the domains in which this phenomenon operates (Barannyk, 2001; Chernikova & Smilyk, 2009), taking into account both synchronic and diachronic approaches (Yaroshenko & Gudz, 2012). Researchers conduct experimental studies, primarily surveys, regarding Ukrainian speakers' attitudes toward *anglicisation* (Savina & Laskava, 2023). Opinions on these issues vary. Linguists propose considerations regarding the ranking of professional domains according to *anglism* usage. According to Savina and Laskava (2023), *anglicisation* is most evident in the IT sphere, where scholars study *anglisms* functioning in Ukrainian computer programmes (Shanova, 2023; Taran, 2024), and the medical field (Savina & Laskava, 2023). At the same time, Pavelkiv (2023) adds several other domains of active *anglism* use: business, marketing, science, and technology, which are projected onto the development of high technologies, as well as the sphere of mass culture. Since the beginning of the Russian–Ukrainian war in 2022, *anglisms* have also entered the military sphere, including the names of weapon types and modern military technologies (Pavelkiv, 2023). However, this aspect remains insufficiently studied.

Researchers describe the peculiarities of *anglism* functioning in various types of discourse, particularly economic (Arkhypenko, 2019). They are interested in the enrichment of modern microeconomic terminology with *anglisms* (Rudakova, 2009), trace their functioning in mass media discourse (Shramko & Pryima, 2023). In addition to the peculiarities of *anglism* distribution across different discourse types, scholars observe the

stages of their assimilation, the degree of adaptation (Arkhypenko, 2005), the peculiarities of their semantic development (Bytkivska, 2008), their word-formation potential (Kysliuk, 2000), and their influence on the tendencies of Ukrainian terminology development in general (Rudakova, 2009).

It should be noted that in Ukrainian academic discourse, terminological orthographic variation can be observed in the designation of borrowings from English. Previously, the term *англіцизми* (*anglicisms*) was more widely used (Zahnitko, 2012, p. 53; Kozub, 2017), which can be explained by the influence of the Russian language (cf. Russ. *англицизмы*). In the early 21ˢᵗ century, this term was modified to *англіїзми* (*angliyisms*) (Tsisar, 2018; Tkachivska, 2015) or *англізми* (*anglisms*) (Farion et al., 2023). The most accurate orthographic variant is considered to be *англізм* (*anglism*), as the word is derived from the root of the lexeme *англійський* (*English*), to which the productive suffix *-ізм* is added. Unfortunately, there is still inconsistency in the use of this term (Pavelkiv, 2023; Taran, 2024). It is evident that the correct variant should be standardised in dictionaries of linguistic terms.

In Ukrainian linguistics, debates can also be observed regarding evaluating the phenomenon of borrowings from the English language. Some scholars advocate for purism and believe that an excessive number of anglisms harms the development of the Ukrainian language (for instance, Taranenko, 2008; Farion, 2023, and others). In particular, Farion, together with co-authors (Farion et al., 2023), produced a hybrid-form monograph (a monograph-dictionary) with the expressive title *Anglisms and Anti-anglisms: 100 Word Stories in a Socio-context*. The researchers aimed to demonstrate, through one hundred lexical borrowings, cases in which *anglisms* are entirely inappropriate, since the Ukrainian language possesses several synonymous equivalents for them. However, the scholar did not address the morphological features of *anglisms* or their functional-stylistic load (Kosmeda, 2024).

It is therefore quite logical that specialised lexicographic publications are emerging. One of the newest is the *Dictionary of Modern Anglisms* (Slovnyk novitnikh anhlyzmiv, 2022), which has served as one of the research sources for this study.

Although linguists have provided a multifaceted description of *anglisms*, their *part-of-speech potential,* particularly in representing the function of evaluation, has not yet been studied. This determines the novelty of the present research, which will contribute to eliminating the identified gap.

Methodology

The study employs a comprehensive set of traditional general scientific and specialised linguistic methods, including the continuous sampling method, used to extract material from analysed dictionaries of anglisms; the traditional descriptive method, the lexicographic method; the comparative method; the interpretative method, focused on highlighting the features of modelling the lexical-grammatical meaning of evaluation; the axiological method, which helps determine the direction of evaluation, its nature, and the intensity of its manifestation; quantitative analysis, used to identify trends in the part-of-speech potential of anglisms with evaluative semantics; additionally, the presentation of material in the form of diagrams and tables is employed to enhance clarity and visual representation of findings.

The fundamental methodological postulates of this research include the idea that the *category of evaluation* permeates the entire linguistic space and the whole linguistic picture of the world of every linguoculture (Kovtun, 2020), as well as the entire grammatical system of each language (Haliman, 2019; Kosmeda, 2000). This category is considered universal, having a specific manifestation in every individual language (Kosmeda et al., 2024). It is classified as a *linguophilosophical* category and regarded as a core concept of *linguopragmatics* with a wide functional-semantic range (Kosmeda, 2020), since it is uniquely represented at all levels of the language system. Verbal indicators of evaluation require systematic investigation because they (1) are key units of speech, (2) express both objective and subjective attitudes towards the evaluated object, (3) may be presented explicitly or implicitly.

Another essential methodological principle of this study is the thesis that "the most productive means of systematising the 'ocean' of words, the highest manifestation of systemic organisation of words <...>, is the system of parts of speech" (Vykhovanets & Horodenska, 2004, p. 11). The lexicon is only the building

material for the formation of grammatical meanings that reflect a more abstract level of comprehending the world – cognition and understanding of it through general categories no longer bound to specific objects or concepts, encompassing general relations and diverse groupings of fragments of reality.

The research material consists of anglisms in contemporary Ukrainian that contain evaluative semantics, selected from the *Dictionary of Modern Anglisms* (Slovnyk novitnikh anhlyzmiv, 2022), comprising approximately 300 units. In addition, material was drawn from the Ukrainian internet space without specific restrictions on the social networks without any specific restrictions concerning the social media platforms under consideration, in particular Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp, Instagram, TikTok and Twitter considered (over 300 examples of word usage collected by the authors). The selection of material was based on a traditionally established methodology for identifying evaluative meaning or sense, which consists in applying to the analysed meaning or sense a semantic marker of evaluation expression: *'and this is good'* or *'and this is bad'* (Kosmeda, 2000). At the same time, it is important to take into account cases of ambivalence: in such cases, the diagnostic context serves as the marker for determining the type of evaluation. Therefore, the nature of evaluation in the analysed parts of speech is defined contextually.

Results and Discussion

Among the borrowed words with evaluative meaning, according to their part-of-speech affiliation has revealed the largest number of nouns, amounting to 187 lexemes. When projecting the collected material onto the classification by lexical-grammatical categories, the following distinctions can be made:

a   *abstract nouns: approximately 90*. For example, uk. *абсентеїзм* originates from the abstract noun en. *absenteeism* and, in the analysed dictionary, presents two lexical-semantic variants: (1) 'avoidance of participation in elections' and (2) 'avoidance of work and duties' [p. 31[1]]. However, it appears that in this case, the compilers of the dictionary overlooked an important detail, as a single meaning should be distinguished – 'avoidance of something (participation in elections, work, or duties, etc.)'. uk. *аб'юз* in the meaning of 'deliberate violence, aggression' originates from en. *abuse*, e.g.: uk. *Незалежно від виду аб'юзу, усі вони небезпечні та мають щось спільне: бажання однієї людини домінувати над іншою* (en. *Regardless of the type of abuse, all of them are dangerous and share one thing in common: the desire of one person to dominate another*) [p. 31].

For a more detailed explanation of the motivation behind the emergence of evaluative meaning in the Ukrainian noun uk. *аватар*, derived from en. *avatar* (p. 32) and its Ukrainian derivative avatarstvo, it is important to note that the lexeme uk. *аватарство* in Ukrainian has several meanings (see **Fig. 1**). Consider the diagnostic context: They are called sarcastically yet affectionately – uk. *"аватари."* Uk.*"Аватар"* means a drunken soldier. Uk. *"Аватарня"* is a place where fellow soldiers keep their drunken comrades. *"Аватарський котел"* is the place where *"аватари"* and *"аватарня"* gather. The formation of these nouns, belonging to different lexico-grammatical classes, is explained by speakers as follows: By the way, the term "avatar" originated from the idea of a blue body controlled by someone from the outside. There are three degrees of "аватарів." The third, highest one – "warrior of light" – is accompanied by a firm belief in one's superhuman abilities, such as taking Debaltseve with a single sapper shovel and destroying all enemy forces and equipment. On the front line, "avatarism" is a direct road to the grave. The attitude toward uk. *"аватари"* and uk. *"аватаризм"* is, of course, negative. Yet, to some extent, "avatarism" is born of fear, from which it is sometimes difficult not to lose one's humanity. The number of lexical-semantic variants in the English and Ukrainian languages for avatar differs: Ukrainian expands the semantics by modelling a nationally marked meaning within military slang as demonstrated in the modelled scheme proposed by the authors (see **Fig. 1**).

In some cases, dictionary entries provide a literal translation when explaining terms, e.g., uk. *гейтспіч* or *хейтспіч* refers to 'hate speech: an aggressive text or statement that humiliates or discredits an individual or a group of people based on race, nationality, political views, religion, or gender', originating from the en. phrase *hate speech* [p. 81]. Practically all borrowed abstract nouns have a reduced grammatical paradigm, as they

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[1] *Note*. In parentheses, we reference pages from the analysed dictionary of anglisms (Slovnyk novitnikh anhlyzmiv, 2022).
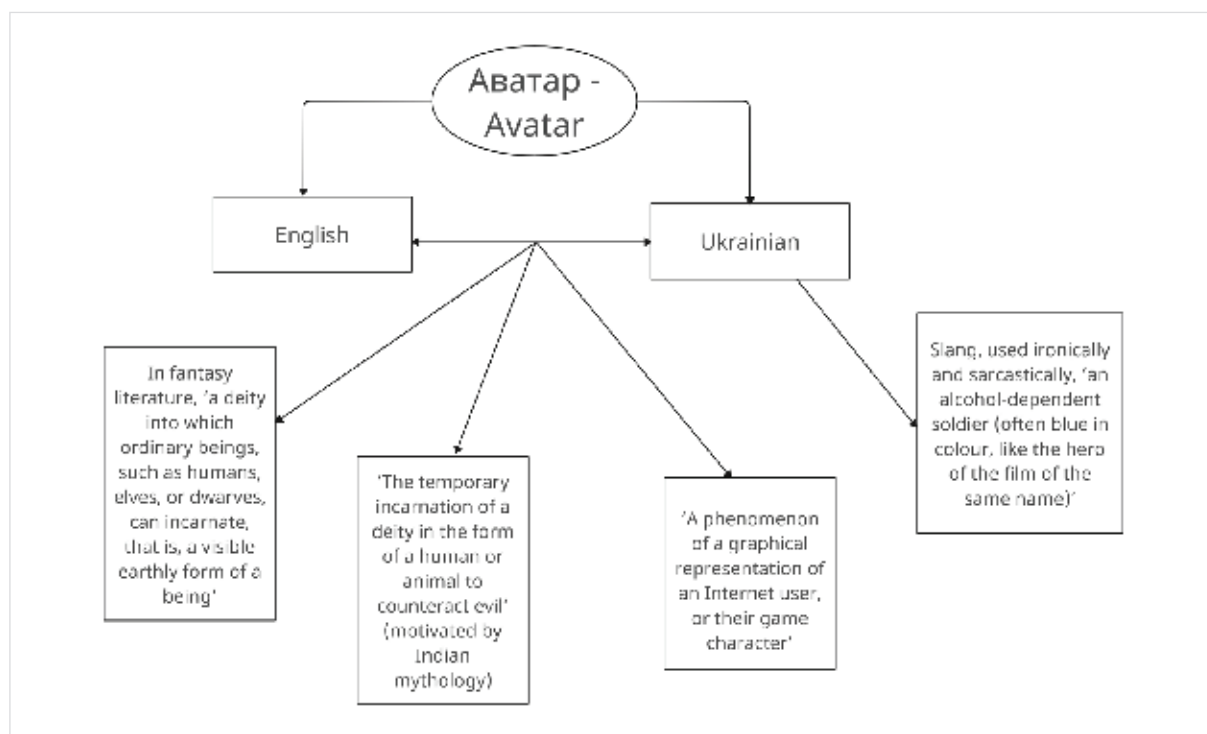
Fig. 1 Representation of the meaning of ukr. аватар / eng. avatar: similarities and differences

are used in Ukrainian only in the singular form, which is typical for abstract nouns (*абстентеïзм*, *аватарство*, *бедтрип / бедтріп*, *бенефіт*, *брейндрейн*, *булшит*, *вайб*, *велнес* etc.). The productivity of the suffixes uk. *ізм- / їзм- / изм-*, which are characteristic of both Ukrainian and English, particularly en. *ism-* (uk. *шопоголізм* from en. *shopaholism*; uk. *супремасизм* from en. *supremacism* [p. 248]), can be observed. Additionally, the suffixes uk. *ість-* and en. *ation-* (uk. *стигматизованість* from en. *stigmatisation*), as well as suffixes borrowed from English *інг- / инг-* or *інґ-* (uk. *фетшеймінг* and *фетшеймінґ* from En. *fat-shaming* [p. 282]. In the Ukrainian language, doublet forms are a characteristic feature, and such variations can present up to three variants, e.g.: uk. *ескейпізм* and *ескапізм* [p. 118]. This phenomenon is motivated by the degree and nature of word adaptation through Ukrainian linguistic means, including differences in pronunciation and corresponding orthographic representation. The addition of the Ukrainian diminutive-affectionate suffix *чик-* to a borrowed anglism, which indicates a high degree of adaptation, as the diminutive as a characteristic feature of Ukrainian speech, which has no parallel form in English. Diminutives, as unequivocally demonstrated in the scholarly literature, represent a high degree of manifestation of the evaluative meaning.

In some cases, abbreviation-based formations can be observed, particularly through letter-based abbreviations, e.g.: uk. *бедеесем* ('sex involving elements of violence, cruelty, domination') – *бедеесемник / бедеесемниця* ('a person who practises BDSM') from en. *BDSM participant*: uk. *Бедеесемниця Катя любила домінувати* (en. *BDSM enthusiast Katya enjoyed being dominant*) [p. 48]. Abbreviated formations conceal their internal form, and therefore the evaluative meaning is expressed implicitly.

b   *concrete nouns* form the smallest group in quantity, with 26 *units*. This group includes uk. *дизлайк* ('a way for an internet user to express disapproval of particular content by pressing a functional button /mainly used on social media/; the opposite of *лайк*') from en. *dislike*, e.g.: uk. *YouTube от-от почне тестувати нову функцію, завдяки якій користувачі зможуть приховувати кількість дизлайків під своїми відео* (en. *YouTube is about to start testing a new feature that will allow users to hide the number of dislikes on their videos*) [p. 106]; uk. *дипфейк* ('a technique for realistically altering photo, audio, and video materials

through computer processing' and 'a video modified to create the illusion that a person is doing or saying something different from reality') from en. phrase *deep fake*, e.g.: uk. *Вчені з Університету Баффало розробили новий інструмент, який потенційно може допомогти людям відрізняти дипфейки від справжніх відео* (en. *Scientists from the University at Buffalo have developed a new tool that could potentially help people distinguish deepfakes from real videos*) [p. 106], and others. As observed, the mentioned nouns have both singular and plural forms. Their evaluative meaning is also of a specific nature;

c   *nouns denoting living beings: 64 units. Agentive nouns with evaluative semantics that correlate by gender* (masculine / feminine) include: uk. *аб'юзер* or *аб'юзерка* ('a person who engages in abuse'), motivated by en. *abuser*. Among personal nouns, some are *not correlated by gender* due to their semantic specificity, e.g.: uk. *бедбой* ('bad boy') from en. *badboy*, referring exclusively to males, e.g.: uk. *Едвард каже, що він бедбой і просить триматися від нього подалі* (en. *Edward says he is a bad boy and asks to stay away from him*) [p. 48] and others. Conversely, uk. *буч or бутч* ('a masculine lesbian') from en. *butch* refers exclusively to females, e.g.: uk. *Фотограф Мег Аллен створила серію фотографій бутч, щоб довести, що і жінки мають право виглядати мужньо* (en. *Photographer Meg Allen created a series of photos titled Butch to prove that women also have the right to look masculine*) [p. 65]. Such borrowings represent new realities of society's life.

d   a very small number represents *the class of collective nouns*: uk. *дримтим* or *дрімтим* ('a group of people who are the best in their field; a *dream team*') originates from the en. phrase *dream team*, e.g.: uk. *Наша дримтим шукає волонтерів, які будуть раді добровільно допомагати в проведенні найбільш довгоочікуваної події цього літа* (en. *Our dream team is looking for volunteers who would be happy to help organize the most anticipated event of this summer*) [p. 110]. However, this can also be explained by differences in the interpretation of the category of collectivity in Ukrainian and English grammars (see **Fig. 2**), which points to a certain relativity of morphological criteria and the distinctiveness not only of the lexical but also of the morphological level. It should be noted that in the grammar of Ukrainian and English, the interpretation of the category collective nouns is not entirely identical. In both languages, collective nouns
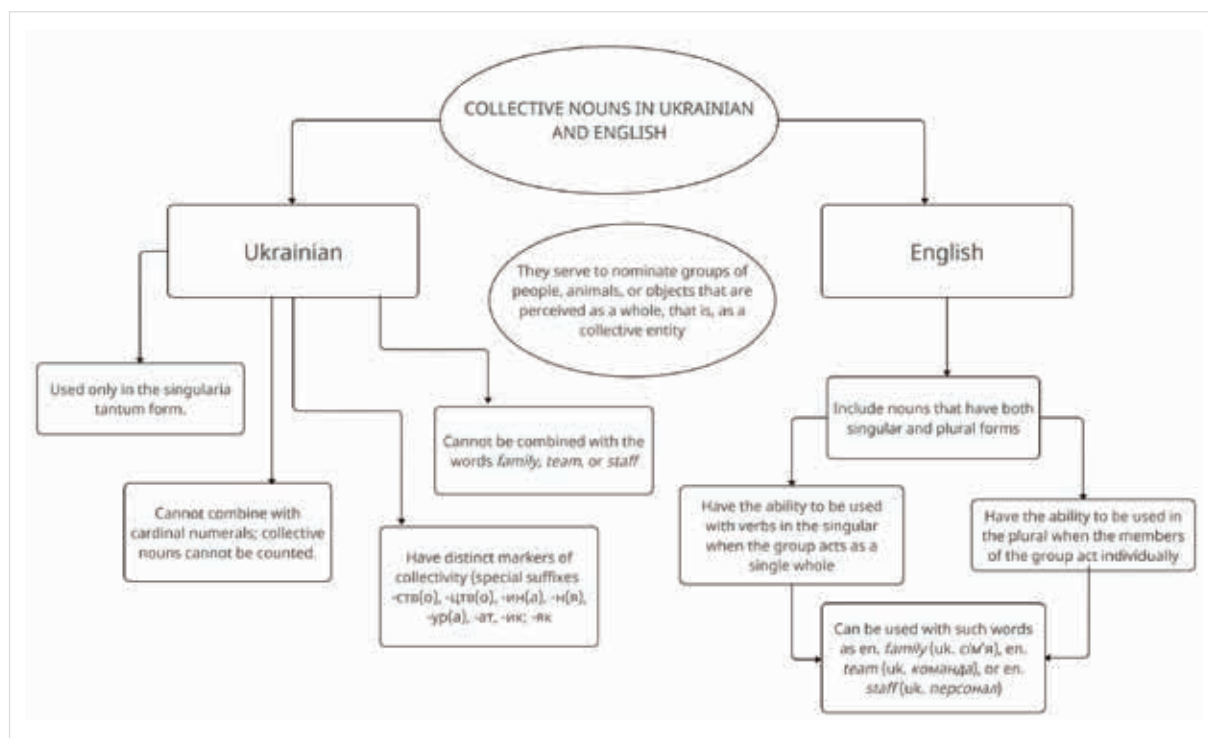

Fig. 2 Inconsistency in the interpretation of the category of collective nouns in Ukrainian and English

refer to names denoting a group of people, animals, or objects as a whole. Such nouns are uncountable (it is non-normative to say: uk. *одна професура, дві професури* /en. *one professoriate, two professoriates,/*). In addition, the Ukrainian language possesses specific morphological markers of collectivity – suffixes with the meaning of collectivity. Only a few of these nouns possess evaluative semantics, for example: uk. *злидота* (en. *pauper class*), uk. *погань* (en. *filth, scum*), uk. *наволоч* (en. *rabble*). Those nouns which, although denoting a collective, have both singular and plural forms do not belong to collective nouns in Ukrainian, e.g. uk. *банда – банди* (en. *gang – gangs*). The entities denoted by these nouns can be counted: uk. *два загони* (en. *two detachments*), uk. *три банди* (en. *three gangs*). In English grammar, the criteria for defining collective nouns differ somewhat: they may take singular verbs when the group acts as a single unit (en. *the team is playing well*), or plural verbs when the members act individually (en. *the staff are arguing among themselves*); they can combine with such words as en. *family* (uk. *сім'я*), en. *team* (uk. *команда*), en. *staff* (uk. *персонал*). In Ukrainian, these nouns belong to the lexico-grammatical category of concrete nouns.

Some borrowed nouns have not yet been fully adapted to the grammatical system of the Ukrainian language and retain *indeclinable forms*: uk. *гостес* and *хостес* ('a woman who entertains visitors in nightclubs, a paid dance partner'), originating from en. *hostess* [p. 89]; uk. *грамарнаці* and *ґрамарнаці* ('a person who excessively promotes language purity, strictly follows grammar and spelling rules, and believes others should do the same'), from the En. phrase *grammar Nazi* [p. 91]. There are *5 nouns*.

Among *the adjective forms, 54 words* with expressed evaluative semantics have been identified, the majority of which (*42 units*) present *a negative meaning*, and *only 12* have *a positive meaning*. Among the identified forms, there are:

a   qualitative adjectives, which are *17* in total, including uk. *гайповий* and *хайповий* ('sensational' or 'trendy, popular') from en. *hype* (homonymous form: noun or verb), e.g.: uk. *Це був би **найбільш гайповий** ляпас в історії* (en. *It would be **the most hyped** slap in history*) [p. 77] – a compound form of the comparative and superlative degrees can be observed; uk. *гардкорний* and *хард-корний* ('difficult, challenging') from en. *hardcore* (homonymous forms: noun or adjective). Internet discourse also includes a comparative form (a compound form of the comparative degree), indicating a high level of adaptation, e.g.: uk. *Літня версія Summer Reading Challenge від Goodreads існує у двох варіантах: більш розслаблений та **більш гардкорний**.* (en. *The summer version of the Goodreads Summer Reading Challenge comes in two variations: a more relaxed one and a **more hardcore** one* [Chy ye zhyttia...]. The simple comparative form is demonstrated by uk. *криповий* ('creepy', 'frightening') from en. *creepy* (adjective) [p. 151], e.g.: uk. *Ще один вигляд самурая, але вже **криповіший*** (en. *Another version of a samurai, but **creepier** this time*) [Skyny dlia divchat...] forms both simple and compound degrees of comparison. The gradation of qualitative borrowed adjectives demonstrates their high level of adaptation in Ukrainian speech, even though the dictionary's compilers do not indicate this. This process occurs even in adjectives that denote an absolute degree of quality, leading to occasional forms, including Uk. *топовий* ('best', 'first-class') from en. *top* (homonymous form: noun, adjective, or verb) [p. 261], e.g.: uk. *«Супряга **топовіший** за Холанда»* (en. *"Supriaha is **more top-level** than Haaland"*) [Supriaha topovishyi...]; uk. *Визначено найшвидший процесор в світі – він обійшов **найтоповіший** Intel Core i9* (en. *The fastest processor in the world has been identified – it has surpassed **the top-tier** Intel Core i9*) [D. Ponomarenko]. However, not all borrowed qualitative adjectives form comparative degrees, particularly uk. *аб'юзивний* ('abusive') from en. *abusive* (adjective) (p. 31); uk. *голіварний* and *холіварний* ('controversial') from the en. phrase *holy war* (p. 88). Evidently, borrowed adjectives containing derivational components indicating an incomplete, diminished, or intensified quality do not form degrees of comparison. It includes, for instance, the suffix *-нут*, which conveys the meaning of 'somewhat, not entirely'. An example is the adjective uk. *крейзанутий* ('unbalanced', 'energetic', 'crazy'), characteristic of colloquial speech, from en. *crazy* (adjective), e.g.: uk. *А взагалі він не від світу цього. Крейзанутий* (en. *And in general, he's not of this world. A bit crazy*) [p. 151];

b   relative adjectives – *37*. This group includes uk. *абсентеїстський* ('characteristic of an absenteeist') from en. absenteeistic (adjective) [p. 31]; uk. *автосексуальний* ('characteristic of an autosexual person') from en. *autosexual* (adjective) (p. 33); uk. *ейджистський* ('age-discriminatory') from en. *ageist* (adjective), e.g.: uk. *Автори п'єси ламають усталений ейджистський стереотип про консерватизм старості* (en. *The authors of the play break the established ageist stereotype about the conservatism of old age*) [p. 114].

In Ukrainian and English morphology, scholars distinguish uk. *якісні* / en. qualitative adjectives, uk. *відносні* / en. relative adjectives, or descriptive adjectives, as they are sometimes called. However, uk. *присвійні* / en. possessive adjectives do not form cross-linguistic parallels, since they do not exist in English. In English grammar, relative adjectives are treated in the same way as in Ukrainian – as part of the general category of adjectives that describe a feature of an object through its connection with another object, material, place, or time,. For example, en. a wooden table (uk. *дерев'яний стіл*) or en. an autumn day (uk. *осінній день*). As for uk. possessive adjectives, in English their meaning is conveyed through noun phrase constructions. As observed, relative adjectives are often derived from animate nouns denoting individuals engaged in specific activities, e.g.: uk. *спамерський* ('characteristic of a spammer, i.e., a person who sends spam') from en. *spammer* (noun denouting person) [p. 230]. Paronyms (words with the same root but different suffixes) can be observed within the system of relative adjectives, e.g.: uk. *спамерський* and *спамовий*, where uk. *спамовий* ('related to spam: promotional material sent via email') is derived from en. noun *spam* [p. 230]. As can be seen, borrowings from English in the Ukrainian language are so well adapted that they generate a series of derivatives. It is stated that *possessive adjectives* are absent among the borrowings in the dictionary of anglisms.

A small number of borrowed adjectival forms (both qualitative and relative adjectives) remain *indeclinable* (*5 in total*), meaning they are not fully adapted to the Ukrainian language. This group includes uk. *ґейфрендлі і гейфрендлі* ('showing tolerance and a friendly attitude towards gay people') from the en. phrase *gay friendly* [p. 82]; uk. *Екофрендлі* ('ecological, with a heightened environmental consciousness') from en. *eco-friendly* (adjective) [p. 116]; uk. *тру* ('genuine', 'true', 'real') from en. *true* (homonymous forms: adjective, adverb, or noun), e.g.: … *дійсно тру чувак* [p. 273].

Borrowed adverbs with evaluative meaning form a small group of *9 units* in total, almost all of which belong to the lexical-grammatical category of *qualitative*, including uk. *драйвово* ('energetically', 'excitingly', 'powerfully', 'stimulatingly') from en. *drive* (homonymous forms: verb or noun), e.g.: uk. *Як завжди, буде смачно, драйвово, легко, весело й колоритно* (en. *As always, it will be delicious, lively, easy-going, fun, and full of color*) [p. 109]; uk. *тру* ('truthfully', 'beautifully', 'genuinely'), used in slang speech to express approval, from en. *true* (p. 262);. Only one adverb by its lexical-grammatical class presents the category of degree and intensity – uk. *тумач* ('too much') from en. phrase *too much*, e.g.: uk. *Театр майбутнього – це тумач для України* (en. *The theatre of the future is too much for Ukraine*) [p. 273]. It serves to verbalise the intensity of a quality or action.

Some adverbs represent *homonymous forms*, as they coincide in grammatical form with the corresponding adjectives, including indeclinable ones: en. *easy* functions as either an adjective or an adverb, as does en. *true* and others. Adverbs and nouns may also coincide in form, e.g.: uk. noun *топчик* and uk. adverb *топчик*, both motivated by en. *top* are among others.

There are 37 *verbs*, all presented in the infinitive form: uk. *аб'юзити*, motivated by en. *abuse* (homonymous forms: verb or noun), is stylistically neutral but carries a negative evaluative meaning, 'to commit aggression' [p. 31]. The same meaning is observed in the lexeme uk. *алкотрешити*. However, this word is absent from English dictionaries and appears to have been formed from *alcohol* ('alcohol', noun) + *trash* ('rubbish', 'waste', 'to discard', 'to ruin' /a noun or a verb meaning/), it is used in colloquial speech. In the semantics of the Ukrainian verb, the negative evaluation is intensified, as it conveys the meaning of 'excessive and chaotic alcohol consumption' [p. 37], demonstrating a rich evaluative semantic load.

It should be emphasised that among the 37 verb forms, the majority verbalise negative evaluation. Doublet orthographic forms can be observed, which is related to the fact that en. *h* can be represented in Ukrainian as either *x* or *г*. Among the 37 verbs, *34 carry a negative connotation*. Practically all borrowed verb forms with pejorative meaning belong to colloquial speech, with other stylistic markers appearing rarely. Verbs that verbalise *a positive evaluative meaning* are significantly fewer (*3 words*). uk. *голівудити* from en. *Hollywood* [p. 88] functions in Ukrainian with the meaning 'to relax'. uk. *епрувнути from en. approve* (verb) [p. 118].

Among borrowed verbs from English, *polysemous lexemes are rarely distinguished*; most are *monosemous* or have *two meanings*, similar to the patterns observed in other identified parts of speech. A total of *6 polysemous words* have been identified. Thus, in cases of polysemy in borrowings from English, the emergence of connotative meanings, euphemised or dysphemised forms, is observed.

Word-formation chains based on English roots retaining evaluative meaning can be observed in Ukrainian, e.g.: *аб'юз – аб'юзер – аб'юзерка; аб'юз – аб'юзивний; аб'юзер – аб'юзерський; аб'юз – аб'юзити, булінг – булити; булінг – булер – булерка; булінг – булінговий; газлайтинг – газлайтер – газлайтерка; гейт – гейтити; гейт – гейтер – гейтерка; гейт – гейтерство; гейтер – гейтерський.*

Surprisingly, *interjections* are also borrowed from English, carrying an emotional-evaluative meaning. Interjections are generally among the oldest words in any language, as one hypothesis on the origin of language suggests that the earliest words were interjections. For example: "Language originated from unconscious exclamations accompanying various emotional states. It implies that interjections are native words in every language. However, the Ukrainian system of interjections is expanding with anglisms, as *10 borrowings* have been identified. uk. *бла-бла-бла*! from en. *blah-blah-blah*! is an interjection denoting meaningless information or conversation (evokes negative emotions), e.g.: *Лекції професора Масенка це суцільні бла-бла-бла* (p. 55). uk. *вау!* from en. *wow!* is an interjection expressing amazement or admiration (primarily verbalising positive emotions), e.g.: uk. *Просто вау! Завдяки унікальній технології Smart Chef, процес приготування вийшов на абсолютно новий рівень!* (en. *Just wow! Thanks to the unique Smart Chef technology, the cooking process has reached an entirely new level!*) [p. 67].

Uk. *фак*! from en. *fuck*! is used in slang speech as an expletive (synonymous with *От дідько!*): uk. *факіншит and факиншіт* from en. *fucking shit* (*adjective + noun*, which in English functions as a taboo exclamatory phrase within slang speech, has an equivalent usage in Ukrainian, analogous to *Гівно!*) expresses surprise at an unexpected event, serving as a reaction to both positive and negative situations, synonymous with uk. *Нічого собі!* (en. *Wow!*) or uk. *От чорт!* (en. *Oh damn!*), e.g.: uk. *«От факіншит», – думаю* (en. *"Ah, f*cking shit," I think*) [p. 277]. Uk. *упс* from en. *oops* (in English, this interjection conveys *surprise or regret over a mistake or minor incident*) functions as an emotive interjection, typically used in response to an error or slip of the tongue; synonymous with *Ой!*, e.g.: uk. *Упс... Ми не очікували, що ви оберете таку відповідь* (en. *Oops... We didn't expect you to choose that answer*) [p. 275].

The fact of borrowing interjections into Ukrainian, which serve to express emotions, can be explained by one of the national traits of the Ukrainian people – their sensitivity and emotionality. This statement no longer requires proof (Kosmeda et al., 2024). Tkachenko emphasises that Ukrainians are characterised by "a predominant tendency toward emotionality, lyricism, vividness, and richness of description..." (Tkachenko, 2006, p. 87). He supports this thesis with numerous examples, reflections on linguistic material, observations, and generalisations.

Today, Latinisms actively function in the Ukrainian linguistic space. As previously noted, only a few units have been identified *among Latin-script borrowings from English* in the analysed dictionary. However, they exhibit clear axiology while lacking an explicit internal form for Ukrainian speakers, as seen in the following *abbreviationss*: *ACAB* from en. *all cops are bastards* (literal translation: uk. *'усі поліцейські – покидьки'*), e.g.: uk. *Поява панків у кінці 1970-х допомогла ACAB поширитися по всьому світу* (en. *The emergence of punks in the late 1970s helped ACAB spread around the world*) [p. 9]; *LOL* from en. *laughing out loud* (literal translation: uk. *'голосно сміюся'*), used to denote funny situations or to express disregard for an interlocutor's arguments [p. 21]; *WTF* from en. *what the fuck* (literal translation: uk. *'Що за чорт!'*) functions as an exclamatory phrase expressing irritated surprise, e.g.: uk. *Ви бачили вчорашню пресуху, WTF?* (en. *Did you see yesterday's press conference, WTF?*) [p. 30]. The last example illustrates euphemisation. These abbreviations belong to the category of indeclinable words. However, they have considerable potential for expressing evaluative meaning.

Moreover, there is a tendency for two borrowing forms to be realised simultaneously, with one in Latin script (barbarisms) and the other adapted into Ukrainian script, including *honeypot* and *ганіпот*, meaning 'an internet resource that serves as a decoy for attackers', e.g.: *У мене таке враження, що уся ця історія – це чистий honeypot* [p. 18], as well as *Кожна пастка являє собою, по суті, окремий ганіпот, тобто окремий мережевий ресурс, який ні з ким не взаємодіє* [p. 18].

A total of 256 instances of Latin-script forms have been recorded in the analysed dictionary. However, as discussed above, only 7 with evaluative meaning have been identified. It accounts for nearly 3% of all Latin-script forms (see **Table 1** and **Fig. 3**).

Table 1 Comparative characteristics: quantitative recording of words by part of speech, identification of those with evaluative meaning, and percentage indicator

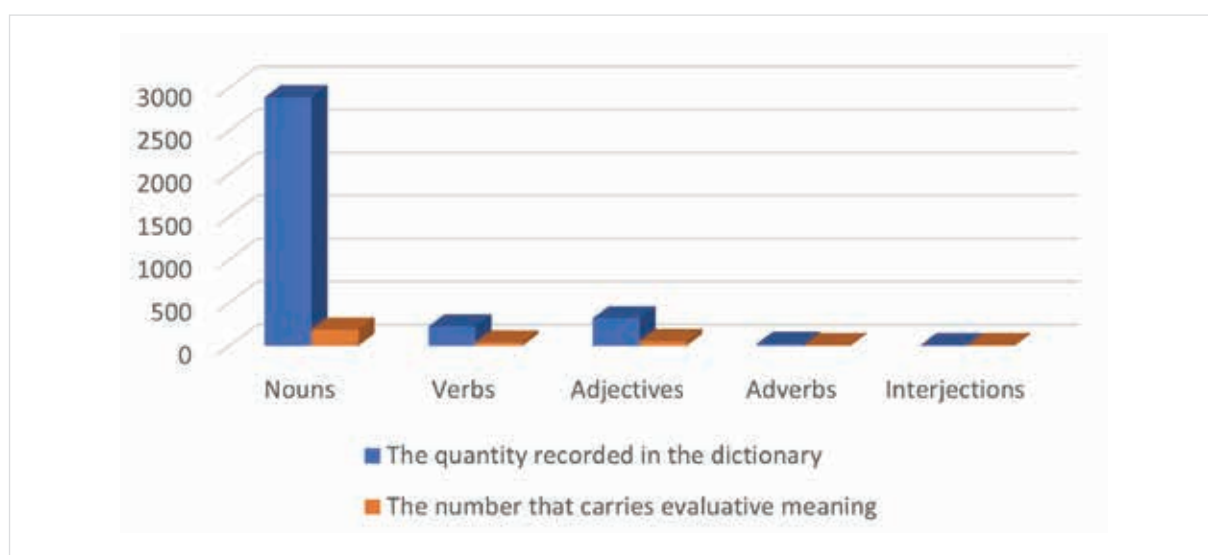| The mentioning of a specific part of speech	The quantity recorded in the dictionary	The number that carries evaluative meaning	The percentage of words with evaluative meaning from the total number of words in the dictionary
Nouns	2884	187	6.48
Verbs	225	40	17.78
Adjectives	319	54	16.93
Adverbs	23	9	39.13
Interjections	10	10	100
Total	3460	299	8.64

Fig. 3 A diagram illustrating the proportion of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and interjections with evaluative meaning in relation to the total number of recorded units in the dictionary, distributed by part of speech

The material of this study supports the view expressed by the classics of linguistics that, due to the well-developed system of morphological categories and paradigms, nouns and verbs occupy a central position in the grammatical structure of the Ukrainian language, which is also reflected in the borrowing vector. However, the author's observations regarding the borrowing potential projected onto the parts of speech that convey evaluative meaning make it possible to identify a somewhat different tendency: there is a higher degree of borrowing from English specifically of nouns and adjectives that express evaluative semantics.

Conclusions

Following the stated aim, it has been demonstrated that the productivity of modelling evaluative meaning through anglisms in modern Ukrainian is presented differently depending on their affiliation with various parts of speech, which has been undertaken in linguistic scholarship for the first time. We argue that *the foundations of a new theoretical framework concerning the part-of-speech axiological potential of Ukrainian anglisms have been established*. The research material shows that the borrowing potential of parts of speech conveying lexical-grammatical evaluative meaning in various grammatical classes of words adopted into Ukrainian from English is most prominently

expressed in the following order of frequency: noun (187), adjective (54), verb (37), and adverb (9). In the material presented, nouns and adjectives considerably predominate among the borrowings, whereas verbs with evaluative semantics are represented to a far lesser extent However, it is also necessary to consider the differences observed between Ukrainian and English in their morphological structure: certain grammatical categories lack full parallels, and the grammatical interpretation of some categories may not coincide. Attention is also drawn to the fact of borrowing interjections, since this grammatical category represents a closed class of words, yet it is being replenished with anglisms. The verbalisation of emotions in the communicative space of Ukrainians, including through borrowings, can be explained by one of the national traits of Ukrainians – their heightened sensitivity and emotionality, which has already been substantiated in specialised scholarly literature.

The abstract nature of grammatical meanings, including evaluative ones, and their linguistic manifestation are explained not by their detachment from conceptual content but by the fact that grammatical meanings, to a greater extent than lexical ones, serve as analogues of grammatical concepts, which are themselves forms of thought derived from human cognition.

An analysis of the lexical-grammatical categories of nouns shows that abstract nouns have the most significant potential for conveying evaluative meaning. It may indicate that English has a strong capacity for verbalising new abstract concepts related to environmental development, which Ukrainian then borrows along with these new concepts and realities of life. The second-largest group of borrowed nouns consists of terms referring to individuals who act as agents of these new phenomena or concepts. Among adjectives with evaluative meaning, relative adjectives are the most numerous, likely because they express a broad range of characteristics, in particular describing an object's relation to other objects, actions, or circumstances. Qualitative adverbs can be singled out from borrowed adverbs, as they provide an additional evaluative characteristic to an object, attribute, or action.

In addition to Ukrainian transformations of anglisms with evaluative semantics, Latin-script borrowings can also be observed. However, they constitute a small proportion and belong to indeclinable forms, with nearly all conveying negative evaluation. There is also a tendency for the realisation of two borrowing forms: through the process of barbarisation, which involves the use of Latin script, and through transformation using Ukrainian script.

The established view has been confirmed that the majority of borrowings with evaluative semantics are units conveying negative meaning, which is related to the peculiarities of human psychology: people tend to focus more on negative evaluation. Among nouns, there are 152 lexemes out of 187; among adjectives, 42 out of 54; among verbs, 34 out of 37. In contrast, among adverbs, the opposite tendency is observed: almost all express positive evaluation – 8 out of 9 – while one is neutral in terms of modelling evaluation, as it expresses the degree of manifestation of a feature, which is rather an exception than a rule.

Furthermore, it is important to note that the degree of manifestation of evaluative meaning in borrowings from English is also not equivalent: it may appear to a greater or lesser extent in one of the languages. When there is a need to express a higher degree of evaluation in adjectives, they undergo gradation – forming comparative or elative forms, even violating established grammatical rules of their formation in Ukrainian. At times, diminutive forms typical of Ukrainian but uncharacteristic of English are actualised. The Ukrainian language transforms lexemes borrowed from English into diminutives, thereby revealing its linguo-creative potential and paying tribute to tradition, taking into account the distinctiveness of the national character.

The conducted analysis demonstrates that anglisms with evaluative semantics adapt rapidly to the grammatical system of the Ukrainian language, as only a tiny number of indeclinable forms have been identified, including 5 nouns and 5 adjectives. A characteristic feature of borrowings from English is their orthographic variability, which is driven by different principles of rendering English sounds using Ukrainian equivalents. This issue requires standardisation. Moreover, while English presents many grammatical homonyms, this homonymy is neutralised and remains minimal in Ukrainian, which can be regarded as a positive trend.

A considerable semantic and word-formational potential of anglisms in the Ukrainian language is observed, as they actively generate new derivatives, modelling corresponding derivational pairs and chains, and pos-

sess the ability to expand the semantic structure of an evaluative word. They actualise nationally marked meanings or senses, which is particularly evident within the systems of the noun and the verb, although not all lexical-semantic variants of a lexeme necessarily reflect axiological meanings.

If one traces the stylistic potential of borrowings, a small number of them, as in English, belong to slang or jargon, while the majority represent colloquial vocabulary, with a predominance of neutral stylistic status. In Ukrainian, due to the Russian–Ukrainian war, the meanings of certain anglisms have been transformed and acquired the status of units of military slang. Borrowed anglisms with evaluative semantics may function in Ukrainian as euphemisms or dysphemisms; they expand synonymic rows and increase the number of antonymic pairs, thereby enriching Ukrainian speech, although their necessity is not always clearly motivated. A drawback of Anglicisation is the growing number of paronymic anglisms, which also requires separate treatment in explanatory dictionaries of anglisms.

In the analysed dictionary, certain shortcomings can be observed concerning the identification of lexical-semantic variants within the structure of individual anglisms. It appears that the dictionary under review has several weaknesses. In particular, it should have (1) presented the motivation for borrowing in greater detail, indicating also the homonymous grammatical forms of the borrowed words, which has been partially addressed by the authors of this article; (2) included pseudo-anglisms; and (3) provided marking characteristics in a more consistent manner overall, which we regard as a promising direction for further research. It is also necessary to trace the degree of manifestation of evaluative meanings, presenting this on a scale of evaluation, as well as to attempt modelling a scale reflecting the degree of adaptability of borrowings.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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Santrauka

Tetyana Kosmeda, Oksana Kovtun.
Ukrainiečių kalbos anglizacijos reiškinio interpretacija

Straipsnyje nagrinėjamas šiuolaikinės ukrainiečių kalbos anglizmų kalbos dalių potencialas lingvoaksiologijos – vertinimo morfologijos – aspektu; toks tyrimas pirmą kartą atliktas tiek ukrainiečių, tiek tarptautinėje lingvistikoje. Tyrimo rezultatai prisideda prie teorinių postulatų, susijusių su anglizmų skolinimosi mechanizmais funkciniu-pragmatiniu bei sisteminiu-struktūriniu požiūriais, patikslinimo ir leidžia identifikuoti naujausių anglizmų, pasižyminčių leksinėmis-gramatinėmis vertinamosiomis reikšmėmis, kalbos dalių pajėgumo tendencijas. Šių prieigų taikymas parodė, kad didžiausias skolinimosi aktyvumas būdingas abstraktiems daiktavardžiams, turintiems vertinimo semantiką, agentiniams asmenų pavadinimams ir santykiniams būdvardžiams, kurių vertinamoji reikšmė kildinama iš gyvūnų ar asmenų pavadinimų ir kurie vartojami tam tikros veiklos rūšiai apibūdinti. Komparatyvinės ir eliatyvinės formos yra plačiai paplitusios ir ukrainiečių kalboje gali būti sudaromos pažeidžiant nusistovėjusias jų darybos taisykles. Vertinamąją semantiką turinčių anglizmų veiksmažodžių yra keturis kartus mažiau nei daiktavardžių, nors pagal lingvistinę teoriją būtent veiksmažodis užima centrinę poziciją kalbos dalių sistemoje. Tyrime taip pat fiksuojamas ištiktukų, kaip uždaros žodžių klasės, skolinimasis, kurie ukrainiečių kalboje funkcionuoja kaip emociniai vertintojai – tai paneigia plačiai paplitusį teiginį, kad ištiktukų skolinimasis yra menkai produktyvus. Analizė atskleidė kelis adaptacijos mechanizmus, tarp jų – grafinių variantų vartoseną, kalbos dalių transformacijas, lotyniškojo rašto formas ir darybines grandines. Taigi formuojasi nauja teorinė perspektyva, aiškinanti ukrainiečių kalbos anglizmų kalbos dalių aksiologinį potencialą, o būdingieji morfologinių skolinimosi formų ir jų vertinamųjų reikšmių pokyčiai pasirodo esą tipiniai ir produktyvūs. Praktinė straipsnio reikšmė slypi rekomendacijose, kaip tobulinti leksikografijos praktiką, ypač atsižvelgiant į morfologinių ypatybių pateikimą ir vertinamosios semantikos raišką anglizmuose.

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