The Morphological Adaptation of Noun Anglicisms Into Modern Ukrainian: Corpus Linguistics Perspective

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Abstract
This paper examines nouns of English origin that have entered the contemporary Ukrainian language, with particular emphasis on their morphological characteristics. The linguistic material is analyzed using the Ukrainian monolingual annotated corpus Ukrainian Web 2022 (ukTenTen22) via the SketchEngine search tool. Since nouns constitute the most frequent group among the adapted lexemes, primary attention is paid to their morphological adaptation in Ukrainian, along with an overview of their most common morphological features. Marginal phenomena from the perspective of word classes include the ability of these Anglicisms to function across multiple word classes and, in most cases, to retain their original categorial meanings. Morphological features of noun Anglicisms in contemporary Ukrainian reflect a combination of English and Ukrainian morphological properties characteristic of the word class. Moreover, borrowed lexemes acquire grammatical categories typical of their Ukrainian equivalents. Finally, the overwhelming majority of noun Anglicisms in contemporary Ukrainian undergo declension (97.3%). The findings of this research are applicable to comparative and corpus linguistics, as well as to translation studies, particularly in the search for equivalents across etymologically different languages. Furthermore, the results may be utilized in foreign language teaching methodology. To fully elucidate the sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic functioning of noun Anglicisms in contemporary Ukrainian, further research is required.
Key words: Anglicism, Ukrainian language, noun, corpus linguistics, morphological category, adaptation

Introduction

The borrowing of lexical units and their multidimensional integration into the recipient language constitute a broad area of linguistic research. Although the use of Anglicisms in Slavic languages is not a new phenomenon, their frequency and significance have markedly increased under contemporary social and cultural conditions. The dissemination of these borrowings within Ukrainian presents a linguistically challenging subject of study, since English and Ukrainian belong to typologically distinct language systems.

In the case of Ukrainian, profound political, social and cultural transformations over recent decades have strongly influenced its vocabulary, leading to an influx of English loanwords across nearly all spheres of human activity. In the process of lexical borrowing, political, social, and cultural factors play a more decisive role than generic relationships between languages. The evidence of this tendency can be observed in the widespread penetration of English-derived lexemes into modern Slavic languages (Polozova, 2008).

Literature review

Regarding the definition of Anglicisms, this study follows J. Mistrík (1998:13) and his concept, which defines them as linguistic elements borrowed from English. Domesticated lexical items may also be regarded as Anglicisms, for example, *коментар*, *проєкт*,*тренд*, whereas many Anglicisms are replaced by native lexical units. Some Anglicisms have entered the Ukrainian language in a form that more closely reflects their graphic rather than their phonetic structure, such as *сервер*,

контент, *софт*. From the perspective of their usage, Anglicisms are classified into these three groups:

1. widely used Anglicisms that lack an equivalent in the recipient language. e.g.: *чат;*
2. widely used Anglicisms that have an equivalent in the recipient language, e.g.: *тім – команда*;
3. Anglicisms that give rise to homonymy, e.g.: *блок*.

In general, a lexical unit undergoes adaptation during the process of borrowing from English. In this respect, the following aspects are taken into account (Vepyova, 2001: 50):

1. specification of the primary meaning;
2. specification of secondary meanings (stylistic value and expressivity);
3. ability to enter semantic and syntagmatic relations;
4. participation in various word-formation processes;
5. integration into the subsystems of the lexical inventory.

Notably, the analysis of individual linguistic features of Anglicisms in contemporary Slavic languages has so far attracted the attention of numerous scholars. Early research by Ološtiak (2002: 117) focuses on the phonetic changes that occur during the assimilation of Anglicisms into contemporary Slovak. In parallel, Vepyova (2001: 51) examines the characteristics of Anglicisms in the publicistic style, while Hegerová (1999: 14) highlights the firmly established position of Anglicisms in scientific prose. However, comparative analyses of Anglicisms in contemporary Slavic languages remain relatively rare; for instance, Horecký (1998: 264) addresses the behavior of the lexeme leasing in Slovak, and Lackova, Hundarenko, Moskalenko and Demchenko (2019) investigated Anglicisms in contemporary Russian youth slang. Consequently, the present study aims to analyze and synthesize the distinctive linguistic characteristics of the lexical units under consideration.

Anglicisms in Ukrainian have been studied from several perspectives. Arkhipenko (2021); Manjukov (2013) introduce social background, reasons, and perspectives of the Anglicisms utilization; it should be noted that the expansion of the normative limits of Ukrainian makes it possible for speakers to apply English lexical units in diverse spheres of social interaction. They claim it is crucial to strike a balance between preserving the native language and adopting new lexical units. At the same time, they divided Anglicisms into several groups according to the spheres of life they denote – IT sphere, business and marketing, mass culture, science and technological progress, social sphere, including military vocabulary. A similar classification was introduced by Pavelkiv (2023), who views nominal gaps for new phenomena as the main reason for the adoption of Anglicisms into Ukrainian. It has been emphasized that the application of English vocabulary also reflects the speaker´s subjective attitudes (Leláková, Praženicová, 2024).

Within this line of inquiry, Marchenko (2021) investigates the influence of Anglicisms on the Ukrainian national culture. It is noted that expanding the normative boundaries of the Ukrainian language enables speakers to use English words across various spheres of social activity. In this respect, several scholars concentrate on the application of Anglicisms in the mass media (Bagrijj, 2014; Boeva, 2018; Gurko, 2012; Shynkar, Levchenko, Chuban, 2022); in the computer terminology (Barnych, 2020; Molotkina, 2018); in the military context (Boichuk, 2023); in the language of young people (Dmytrenko, Kokhan; Doloh, 2020).

While Pribluda (2024); Slabouz, Budnik, (2018) develop a theoretical approach to the study of Anglicisms, attention has also been paid to the word-formation

characteristics of these units (Bytkivska, 2019) together with their morphological traits (Chornijj, Chorna, 2024; Gudima, Slodinicka, 2012; Lada, 2020; Martynova, Kukushin, 2023; Pryima, 2020; Stadnijj, Zozulja, 2017). Nagorna (2018) develops a different approach; she distinguishes between lexical units of British English origin and those of American English roots.

Methodology

Drawing on general morphological and lexical principles (Baláž, 1989) and the extralinguistic factors outlined above, we advance the hypothesis that Anglicisms in contemporary Ukrainian largely conform to the core morphological principles of Ukrainian. At the same time, certain deviations emerge under the influence of English. Within the scope of this study, we aim to address the following research questions:

1. How do noun Anglicisms adapt to the Ukrainian nominal system with regard to gender, declension, and case assignment in contemporary usage?
2. What morphological variation exists among noun anglicisms in contemporary Ukrainian?

From a methodological perspective, the study employs a combination of linguistic and non-linguistic approaches. Firstly, traditional methods of linguistic analysis – namely analysis, deduction, and generalization – are applied in conjunction with insights from linguistic theory. More specifically, individual examples of the linguistic material are examined morphologically; the processes involved in the use of Anglicisms by Ukrainian speakers are analyzed, and the observed features are systematized according to established morphological classifications. In addition, a comparative method is used to contrast the characteristics of these units in Ukrainian and English. The research is conducted on a contrastive basis, allowing for the identification of language-specific morphological features of Ukrainian lexical units against the background of English.

Furthermore, qualitative research methods are employed. Classification procedures and distributional analysis are utilized to examine the occurrence and positioning of Anglicisms within linear sequences of Ukrainian vocabulary.

The empirical basis of the study consists of dictionaries of contemporary Ukrainian, primarily an online dictionary. The study draws on a corpus of 37,526 entries recorded in this dictionary. To narrow the scope of the analysis, only lexical units of English origin are selected, yielding a total of 2,853 Anglicisms.

With regard to corpus-linguistic analysis, the study uses the Ukrainian monolingual, synchronic, annotated corpus Ukrainian Web 2022 (ukTenTen22). This corpus is employed to identify recurrent patterns in which the selected Anglicisms appear, enabling the examination of their discourse functions and morphological properties. To this end, corpus-linguistic and statistical methods are applied through the Sketch Engine platform. It should be noted that while corpora allow linguists to observe language in authentic discourse, the linguistic features of interest do not always present themselves directly or in a fully generalized form.

To date, the study of morphological features of noun Anglicisms within a corpus-linguistic framework of the Ukrainian language has received relatively little scholarly attention. For this reason, the present research seeks to contribute to the exploration of this linguistically complex phenomenon. The decision to investigate Anglicisms using corpus methods is motivated by the assumption that linguistic phenomena are best described based on examples drawn from natural discourse.

Finally, it should be noted that the number of nouns analyzed as Anglicisms in this study is necessarily limited. The aim has been to work with a manageable dataset that allows for detailed analysis and clear presentation within the scope of the present

paper. Examples of Anglicisms were selected from both ends of the concordance frequency spectrum, as presented in the tables below.

Table 1: The number of occurrences of example Anglicisms as recorded in Ukrainian Web 2022 (ukTenTen22)

keyword	number of cncordances in ukTenTen22	% per million tokens in ukTenTen22
бізнес	1,901,377	0.02%
інтернет	1,267,194	0.013%
офіс	724,897	0.0076%
презентація	680,908	0.0071%
онлайн	644,920	0.0068%
файл	521,661	0.0055%
менеджер	491,116	0.0051%
інвестор	485,928	0.0051%
пост	472,986	0.005%
смартфон	407,657	0.0043%
маркетинг	330,766	0.0035%
шоу	287,996	0.003%
блог	250,477	0.0026%
кейс	87,176	0.00091%
фейк	53,273	0.00056%
офлайн	32,329	0.00034%
подкаст	28,347	0.0003%
логін	28,316	0.0003%
чат-бот	21,422	0.00022%
івент	18,888	0.0002%
компютер	9 943	0.0001%
ґаджет	9,711	0.0001%
фідбек	7,317	0.000077%
плейлист	7,239	0.000076%
апдейт	5,162	0.000054%
скіл	1,408	0.000015%
фриланс	1,253	0.000013%
брейншторм	570	0.000006%
хардвер	123	0.0000013%

Results

The preliminary task of this study is to identify the word classes into which Anglicisms have been assimilated in contemporary Ukrainian. We assume that Anglicisms are integrated into so-called open word classes. Proceeding from the corpus analysis, we sum up that the Anglicisms in question belong to these word classes:

- nouns (49%), e.g.: *У ході проектної діяльності, крім мультимедійних презентацій, учні вчаться створювати також публікації, буклети, бюлетні, вікі-газети, паспорти літературних героїв, відеокліпи,* ***блоги*** *літературних персонажів.* (osnova.com.ua);
- verbs (28%), e.g.: *А чи однобоко написана стаття, чи ні – пофігу, головне аби люди* ***лайкали****, ретвітили, бризкали слиною в коментарях.* (ain.ua);
- adjectives (16%), e.g.: *Про це міністр заявила сьогодні на* ***онлайновій*** *зустрічі з приводу...*(lb.ua);

- adverbs (4%), e.g.: *Program передбачає ексклюзивні умови для ваших песиків в аеропорту:* ***фаст*** *лайн, чек-ін, масаж, психологи, спеціальна музика, меню, тощо.* (lowcost.ua);
- interjections (3%), e.g.: *Вони обов'язково зроблять* ***вау*** *ефект та допоможуть прикрасити будь-який простір.* (sf.ua).

Following the statistical analysis of data from the corpus, approximately 49% of the Anglicisms in it are formed as nouns. This phenomenon is considered universal and closely associated with processes of lexical borrowing. It can be explained by two main factors (Orgonova, 1998: 39):

1. The material nature of nouns as primary designations for objects, phenomena, and concepts, e.g: *Оновити антивірусні бази можна двома способами: через* ***логін*** *і пароль і за допомогою можливості offline.* (uaeu.top);
2. The quantitative dominance of nouns as the most numerous word class in general.

The presence of corresponding morphological groups and semantic categories associated with them facilitates the borrowing of Anglicisms and their morphological adaptation. As a way of example, previously a semantic group denoting persons with the common element *-мен* was formed (e.g. *джентльмен*); at present, this group continues to expand with the addition to lexical items such as *бізнесмен, шоумен, клубмен, фронтмен.*

The final stage of morphological adaptation is the incorporation of Anglicisms into established morphological paradigms. At this stage, such lexical units become capable of taking grammatical inflections of the Ukrainian language, as illustrated in the following examples from the linguistic corpus, e.g.: *Робота* ***за компютером*** *у зручний для вас час, потрібно лише 3-4 години вашого вільного часу.* (sbo.ua).; *Вивчали* ***кейси*** *роботи журналістів у різних країнах та як журналістська етика трактує право повідомляти навіть конфіденційну інформацію в інтересах аудиторії.* (znu.edu.ua).

This tendency toward the application of grammatical inflections is observed in 87.2% of borrowed noun Anglicisms within the corpus, in accordance with the morphological nature of the Ukrainian language, e.g.: *До того ж, велику нішу займають* ***ґаджети****, які входять до списку першочергово важливих атрибутів буденного життя.* (zrk.ua).

During the adaptation process, differences were observed in the morphological adjustment of foreign words, depending on whether nouns were considered on the one hand and verbs and adjectives on the other. The grammatical transformation of borrowed noun Anglicisms is realized primarily through the assignment of grammatical gender. As observed directly in the textual corpus, foreign words are integrated into the Ukrainian gender system in several ways:

- the loss of original foreign inflections and their replacement with Ukrainian endings, while the original gender meaning is preserved, e.g.: *Однак інші поезії, підібрані до* ***презентації*** *життя і творчості талановитої представниці українського письменства, стали відкриттям для більшості аудиторії.* (znu.edu.ua); *Крім того, вони розглянули особливості організації бухгалтерського обліку на підприємствах малого* ***бізнесу.*** (znu.edu.ua)
- the retention of the original ending, accompanied by a chance in gender meaning in accordance with the grammatical rules of the Ukrainian language, e.g.: *Акцент був зроблений також і на роль* ***інтернет*** *технологій у роботі, як з аптеками, так і з лікарями, які все більш впевнено займають своє місце серед інструментів промоції.* (farmrost.com.ua).

The characteristics outlined below represent the most frequent features of noun Anglicisms in contemporary Ukrainian with particular attention to number, gender, and declension paradigms. At the same time, their semantic background must be taken into consideration:

- the nouns appear both as proper nouns and common nouns, becoming part of everyday usage, e.g.: *У деяких містах, включаючи Лос-Анджелес, Атланту, Нью-Йорк, Чикаго та Міннеаполіс, протести переросли у заворушення, під час яких люди громили* ***офіси*** *і магазини, грабуючи їх.* (dw.com);
- their form adapts predominantly to the 1st or 2nd declension, or they are indeclinable, e.g.: *Дані про них можна завантажити через Bluetooth у* ***смартфон****, передавати для аналізу в техцентр Елджі.* (y.ua); *Вони поставляються з тому-холдером Omni-ball і* ***хардвером*** *з подвійними ніжками для поліпшення стійкості.* (muzline.ua); *Другий масштабний* ***івент****, який проходитиме паралельно з Лігою ортодонтів України – відкриття Івано-Франківського осередку Об'єднання стоматологів-ортопедів і зубних техніків України.* (inspe.ua);
- they mainly denote technologies, abstractions, professions, objects, phenomena (*стартап, блог, гаджет, файл, лайк…);* on the other hand, they do not denote children or young animals, e.g.: *Користувачам доступно зберігання великих файлів на накопичувачі ємністю 64 Гб.* (y.ua);
- they occur mainly in the masculine gender, e.g.: *При необхідності можна використовувати утиліту приховування апдейтів, розроблену корпорацією Microsoft, що значно спрощує справу.* (uaeu.top);
- the nouns designate animate and inanimate phenomena; they refer to living things as well as non-living object and abstract concepts, e.g.: *Наші* ***менеджери*** *повідомлять детальну інформацію про товар, допоможуть оформити покупку,* (y.ua); *Охарактеризовано маркетингові інтегровані системи розподілу, викладено концепцію соціально-етичного* ***маркетингу****. (irbis-nbuv.gov.ua);*
- a small group of these Anglisims functions in several genders as their gender has not been stabilized due to their relatively short utilization in the Ukrainian corpus, e.g.: *У попередній частині ми побудували простого чат-бота на Java.* (dou.ua). This fact demonstrates the extent of the morphological integration of Anglicisms into the Ukrainian language since it remains peripherical even in the case of these frequent units, given the inflectional nature of Ukrainian morphology and the predominance ofinflectional elements.
- the nouns adapted from English have the capacity to form compound nouns, e.g.: *Адже це не просто* ***брейншторм****, а хакатон для створення прототипу свого продукту.* (it-kharkiv.com); *Такий* ***плейлист*** *від батьків неодмінно сподобається чадам.* (gazeta.ua);
- a less common feature, clearly influenced by English, covers the fact that several Anglicisms in Ukrainian retain the plural forms of their English originals, e.g.: *Який код єдрпоу у підприємства "атитьюд* ***скилз*** *кноуледже, пп"?* (ua-region.com.ua). Yet, most of them acquire regular Ukrainian plural morphemes, e.g.: *Тому я майже весь час мала додаткові* ***фриланси****, переважно повязані з культурними проєктами.* (tyktor.media);
- the nouns under investigation have the capacity to function both as the subject and object of a clause, e.g.: *Дебати між претендентами на* ***пост*** *голови студентської ради біологічного факультету розпочалися із презентації передвиборчої програми* (znu.edu.ua);
- still, they are less frequent than their original Ukrainian equivalents:

аплікація – 48,734 occurrences, *Золотистий колір основи і* ***аплікація*** *бордовою плівкою – фірмові кольори театру.* (brt.ua);

застосунок 66,242 occurrences, *Під час розробки нових рішень, зокрема мобільних* ***застосунків*** *для реабілітації ментального здоров'я,* (nv.ua).

Furthermore, our research proved that in modern Ukrainian, there are words of English origin that function as multiple parts of speech, which is referred to as conversion. These are mainly incompletely adapted Anglicisms that retain their

invariable form and change their part of speech function depending on the context. It is a relatively frequent phenomenon since the English language is rich in conversion and invariable forms easily penetrate across word classes. Moreover, such as media and advertising prefer cons form of expression. We summarize their traits as observed in the corpus:

- they possess an invariable form (no endings), e.g.: *Зірка південнокорейського* ***шоу*** *Лі Джихан загинув під час тисняви у Сеулі* (kp.ua);
- their function is determined syntactically, e.g.: *Вище скіл – більше шансів вижити.* (tkg.org.ua);
- they are common in the fields of media, advertising, IT, slang, e.g.: ***Подкасти*** *можна прослухати на сайті Громадського радіо або на SoundCloud.* (irf.ua)*;*
- they possess similar morphological functioning as in English, e.g.: *Артем отримав якісний* ***фідбек*** *в проекті BioBin*. (dev.ua).

Below we outline the most frequent Anglicisms in the contemporary Ukrainian that have the potential to belong to several word classes:

онлайн adverb: *працювати онлайн*
adjective: *онлайн-курс, онлайн-магазин; Викладачі ЗНУ посприяли проведенню конференції* ***онлайн****.* (znu.edu.ua);
noun: *перейти в онлайн*

офлайн adverb: *зустрітися офлайн*
adjective: *офлайн-подія*
noun: *життя поза офлайном; Серед причин успіху учасники ринку називають розгалужену дистриб'юторську мережу і зосередженість на продажах в* ***офлайні****.* (acf.ua);

лайт adjective: *лайт-версія; У лінійці Belezza RV GLBRS є вудилище з індексом XUL, що означає екстра ультра* ***лайт***. (bereg.ua);
noun: *обрати лайт*
adverb: *працюємо лайт*

топ adjective: *топ-менеджер, топ-рівень*
noun: *увійти в топ; Назвав тренер і прізвища свого* ***топу*** *нинішніх футболістів.* (t1.ua);
adverb: *це просто топ*

фейк noun: *це фейк***;** *Натомість "Кур'єр Львовські" знову відзначився, як сказали б зараз,* ***фейками****. (cdvr.org.ua)*
adjective: *фейк- новини*
verbal base: *фейковий, фейкати*

стрім noun: *дивитися стрім; Партія запустила* ***стрім*** *з місця події.* (lb.ua);
adjective: *стрім-платформа*
verbal base: *стрімити*

хайп noun: *створити хайп; Тема коронавірусу досі залишається актуальною, тому деякі з зірок, наприклад, співачка Мадонна, вирішила зловити* ***хайп*** *на цій темі*. (depo.ua);
adverb: *навколо цього багато хайпу*
verbal and adjectival base: *хайпити, хайповий*

чек verb: *чек, я гляну*
noun: *отримати чек; Оформлення замовлень з великим* ***чеком****, по віддаленій системі, не завжди прийнятно для клієнта.* (zl.ua);
verbal base: *чекати;*

драйв noun: *є драйв; Море* ***драйву****, адреналіну, повітряна пригода, від якої захоплює дух.* (vnebo.ua);
adjective: *драйвова музика;*

adverb: *це драйв;*

лайв adjective: *лайв-концерт;*

adverb: *вийти лайв; Український виконавець Курган (Євген Володченко) записав* ***лайв*** *в Національній бібліотеці імені Вернадського.* (bzh.life);

noun: *дивитися лайв.*

Discussion

The primary objective of this paper was to identify the main morphological adaptation strategies employed in the integration of noun Anglicisms into contemporary Ukrainian. This adaptation process holds certain significance, as it encompasses nearly all lexical units examined in the study. On this basis, we can demonstrate both the functionality and viability of these mechanisms as they become incorporated into the grammatical system of the Ukrainian language. The following sentence illustrates the occurrence of several morphologically adapted nouns within a single sentence: *Навчальна робота із студентами онлайн: СЕЗН Moodle ЗНУ, CiscoWebexTraining, Viber, E-mail, мобільний звязок (розміщення презентацій, видача завдань - СЕЗН Moodle ЗНУ, E-mail; онлайн заняття – CiscoWebexTraining)* (znu.edu.ua).

When analyzing Anglicisms entering the discourse of Slavic languages, it is essential to consider that they establish semantic relationships with Ukrainian lexical items. Moreover, speakers of Slavic languages do not adopt these Anglicisms passively; rather, they intuitively construct the meanings of individual lexical units to meet both subjective and objective communication needs. In this way, Anglicisms are incorporated into discourse units characteristic of the language's stylistic registers, e.g.: *Тим більше, що зі сторони* ***інвестора*** *не було ні виконання інвестиційних зобов'язань, ні підтримки, а часом навіть участі у життєвоважливих для підприємства подіях.* (lifeinfo.com.ua).

Our research indicates that, within the specific group of noun Anglicisms under consideration, not all lexical units have undergone a uniform process of adaptation. In other words, the integration process cannot be viewed as homogeneous. At present, it is not possible to determine strict rules governing their behavior in contemporary Ukrainian. Based on both dictionary data and corpus evidence drawn from the relevant communicative contexts, one can only identify general tendencies in their integration.

The processes of declension characteristic of Ukrainian have been applied to these English-derived lexemes. At the same time, numerous pronunciation and spelling irregularities have emerged, occasionally complicating communication.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the analysis of morphological processes in this study is limited by the inherently dynamic nature of contemporary vocabulary. As the lexicon of modern languages is an open system, constantly expanding by the introduction of new words, complete exhaustiveness of data cannot be achieved. We therefore recognize this as a methodological limitation.

Although the morphological analysis of this group of lexical units is confined to nouns, it is evident that these units display certain characteristics when compared with contemporary Ukrainian, these characteristics can be identified as typical features of Anglicisms in Ukrainian at the level of this word class.

Nevertheless, the findings of this study have several important practical implications for the understanding of morphological adaptation in contemporary Ukrainian. First, the research demonstrates that noun Anglicisms are not peripheral elements of Ukrainian lexicon but constitute a systematically integrated component of the language. Second, the study confirms that the Ukrainian morphological system

remains functional despite the intensive influx of Anglicisms. Eventually, the phenomenon of cross-categorial function suggests that English exerts influence not only at the lexical level but also at the level of word-class flexibility.

From a practical standpoint, this research is intended primarily for scholars in comparative and corpus linguistics, particularly in English and Ukrainian studies. Additionally, the findings have potential applications in translatology – where establishing lexical equivalents across typologically diverse languages is essential - and in the methodology of foreign language instruction, especially at the tertiary level, where multiple language systems are studied comparatively.

Looking toward future research, the study of noun Anglicisms in contemporary Ukrainian should be extended to encompass both linguistic (orthographic, phonetic, lexicological, word-formation, and semantic) and applied linguistic (sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic) perspectives.

AI Tools Declaration

I used the ChatGPT tool to assist with searching for anglicisms in Ukrainian within the initial phase of the research. The AI-generated content was thoroughly reviewed, revised, and verified by the author, and I take full responsibility for the accuracy of the manuscript.

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