

EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT REPRESENTATIONS OF POSSESSIVELY MARKED LANGUAGE UNITS IN CONTEMPORARY UKRAINIAN MASS MEDIA

^aNATALIIA KOSTUSIAK, ^bMARYNA NAVALNA,
^cOLEKSANDR MEZHOV, ^dTETIANA LEVCHENKO,
^eNATALIYA ADAMCHUK, ^fSVITLANA LOKAICHUK,
^gYURII DRUZ, ^hOKSANA BUHAIOVA, ⁱDARYNA MOUGEL,
^jNATALIA KUSHCH

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

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

^{d,i}*Hryhoriï Skovoroda University in Pereiaslav, 30,
Sukhomlynskyi Str., 08401, Pereiaslav, Ukraine*

^e*Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym
Hetman, 54/1, Beresteyskyi prospect, 03057, Kyiv, Ukraine*

^{h,j}*National Academy of Culture and Arts Management, 9,
Lavraska Str., 01015, Kyiv, Ukraine*

email: ^akostusyak.nataliia@vnu.edu.ua, ^bmnavalna@gmail.com,

^cmezhov.oleksandr@vnu.edu.ua, ^dtanyalevchenko2010@ukr.net,

^enaridna@gmail.com, ^flokaychuk.svitlana@vnu.edu.ua,

^gdruz@kneu.edu.ua, ^hkbugajova777@gmail.com,

ⁱdarina.mougel@gmail.com, ^jnkushch@dakkim.edu.ua

Abstract: The article characterizes explicit and implicit morphological, lexical, and word-forming linguistic means involved in the implementation of invariant possessive content; the classification of these units is supplemented by their analysis in the context of syntax, primary/secondary, stylistic neutrality/emotional coloring. In the plane of leveling the semantics of possessiveness, adjectival and pronominal words subordinated to nouns with an abstract meaning, substantives denoting persons, geographical concepts, objects of general use, etc. are described. Attention is focused on some adjectives that, when they appeared in war-themed publications, gave the texts evaluative, ironic, and mocking shades and at the same time emphasized dynamic changes in the language. The functional potential of the indefinite pronoun *хтись* (*хтись, хтись, хтись*) (*someone (someone's)*) and the interrogative relative *чий* (*whose, (whose)*), which are in the possessive sphere, have been revealed. It has been found that the meaning of individual belonging of an object to a person or an animal is inherent in the genitive case forms of nouns as condensed means of marking objectivity and possessiveness. In the system of implicit representatives of possessiveness, the substantives that, under the influence of external factors, underwent an expansion of the semantic structure and lost the possessive shade were analyzed. The units endowed with generalized possessive semantics include a small number of verbs that predict the presence of two substantive components – a subject and an object – in order to implement their meaning. In the context of the implicit expression of possessiveness, the formal means of the word-formative level are considered, in particular, the derived adjectives formed by the method of stem formation, and adjectival and noun suffix derivatives that arose on the basis of the contraction of sentences with a possessively marked verbal predicate are characterized.

Keywords: possessiveness; explicit/implicit means of expression; lexeme; morphological category; derivation; suffix; predicate; stylistic role; emotional coloring.

1 Introduction

The modern linguistic paradigm is distinguished by a multi-vector study of language units, which are usually considered with an emphasis on their functional and content organization, the ability to implement certain communicative tasks, express modal-evaluative nuances, serve as a means of influencing the addressee, and explain generalized categorical meanings. These and a number of other qualifying parameters make it possible to trace the systematicity in the language, to distance ourselves from the one-dimensional analysis of different-level formal means, which, falling into new contexts, can undergo changes and, accordingly, reflect language dynamics. Orientation to the generalized categorical content, in the expression of which lexical, morphological, syntactic, and word-forming units are used, became the basis of the updated scheme of analysis of the categorical system. Equally important is the functional aspect, the priority of which can be traced in works devoted to the study of various conceptual concepts [5], as well as categories of uncertainty [11; 8], quantitative (quantity) [4; 9; 14], permissibility [13], femininity [6], negation (denial) [1; 7], potentialities [12], etc. We consider the application of the algorithm outlined by scientists to be promising for the study of possessively marked units. Some aspects of the raised problem were reflected in the linguistic paradigm. In particular, I. G. Danylchuk clarified the specificity of the functional-

semantic field of possessiveness, the formal representation of which was considered in the context of the interaction of the lexical-semantic and grammatical levels [3]. T. M. Mishenina characterized the structural and semantic features of syntactic units with an indication of possessiveness [10]. The questions outlined by scientists do not cover all the issues, which defines the need for a deeper and updated interpretation of possessiveness with the involvement of modern linguistic material. Multi-level tools with a generalized possessive meaning need a systematic description, which can be prospectively considered based on the material of modern media texts.

The purpose of the article is to highlight the semantic nuances of the invariant meaning of possessiveness, to comprehensively characterize their explicit and implicit formal representatives of the morphological, lexical, and word-forming levels, to analyze them in the context of syntax and stylistics, to find out the communicative and pragmatic role of selected language units, to consider them in terms of language dynamics, intentional load, evaluability, emotionality.

2 Materials and Methods

The following methods are aimed at implementing the goal: descriptive, which became the basis for the inventory and linguistic qualification of actual material; complex analysis applied in order to characterize units with generalized possessive semantics that are different in relation to the language level; contextual analysis, which contributed to clarifying the stylistic role of the analyzed words and their compounds. The methods of component and structural-semantic analysis were used to highlight meaningful groups of language units with a generalized possessive meaning.

The research material was the texts of all-Ukrainian and regional mass media covering the period of the active phase of the Russian-Ukrainian war (2022–2024). The main attention is focused on stylistically marked units that testify to changes in the language structure and serve as a means of influencing the reader.

3 Results and Discussion

In the corpus of factual material, various linguistic means with a generalized possessive meaning are presented according to their belonging to the language level (morphological, word-forming, lexical, syntactic), primary/secondary, explicitness/implicitness, stylistic neutrality/emotional coloring. The specified qualification parameters form the basis for building a hierarchy of formal representatives. We give priority to the units assigned to the specified function, which include possessive adjectives and pronouns. Tendency to the sphere of possessiveness is revealed by secondary markers – case and prepositional-infinitive forms of nouns, as well as verbs. All these classes of words are considered within the boundaries of morphology. Without denying such an interpretation, we would like to add that the analysis of the specified linguistic means should take place simultaneously with the involvement of accompanying formal indicators of other levels. In particular, possessive adjectives should be described in the context of word-forming tools – suffixes that are added to the creative base of nouns. Possessive pronouns, showing internal semantic branching and falling into certain contexts, are able to undergo stylistic modifications. In order to demonstrate the presence of the possessive feature in the prepositional-case forms of substantives, it is appropriate to resort to the transformation of constructions in which these linguistic units function. Such transformations prove the hiddenness of the analyzed content shade. The study of verbs in the context of possessiveness involves focusing on their lexical meaning and syntactic functions. No less important is the description of the named part-language classes of words that have a distinct possessive tone in

the stylistic plane. Orientation to a set of features will contribute to the determination of systematicity in the language.

Possessive adjectives with an indication of individual belonging reveal a significant degree of anchoring in the semantics of possessiveness. Their specificity is reflected by the formation only from the names of beings with the help of suffixed morphemes *-ів-* (*-іів-*), capable of functioning in the variants *-ов-*, *-ев-* (*-ев-*), as well as *-ин-* (*-ін-*), *-ач-* (*-яч-*). Since derivational formants participate in the modeling of possessive content, this gave K. G. Horodenska reason to consider the analyzed adjectival forms within the word-forming category of possessiveness, which “determines the belonging of an object to a person or other being, ... is a condensate of objectivity and possessive predicate” [15, p. 282]. In the attached array of actual material, possessively marked attributive units, formed according to the specified word-formation type, cover a wide range of meanings. Implementing the indication of individual belonging, they at the same time preserve the semantic shade of creative substantives, in the field of which common and proper names of persons, as well as general nominations of representatives of the fauna, are observed. We do not deny the fact that most possessive adjectives form the center of linguistic expression of possessiveness. In addition, we would like to emphasize the presence of lexemes, which, although formed according to the same model, partially or completely nullify the semantics of belonging. In view of this, we see the need to analyze adjectival derivatives not only in the plane of meaning of creative words, but also in the context of primary (specialization) / secondary (neutralization of possessive semantics). In the means of mass communication, possessively marked attributive units indicate the belonging of something to a person by family relations. Such adjectives implement their primary meaning by combining with base nouns to denote: 1) household items that are (were) in someone’s possession: “*Дідову фронтову флягу пам’ятаю з дитинства*” (“*I remember my grandfather’s front flask from my childhood*”) (https://gazeta.ua, January 2, 2023); “*У квітні я попросив дружину передати мені дідову флягу і батьків казанок, з яким той воював в Афганістані*” (“*In April, I asked my wife to hand over my grandfather’s flask and his parents’ cauldrons, with which he fought in Afghanistan*”) (https://gazeta.ua, January 2, 2023); 2) clothes belonging to a person whose name forms a possessive adjective: “*Задала, що в шафі висить синова військова форма*” (“*She remembered that her son’s military uniform was hanging in the closet*”) (https://gazeta.ua, June 8, 2022); 3) housing: “*А от синова квартира майже ціла*” (“*But the son’s apartment is almost intact*”) (https://gazeta.ua, June 19, 2022); “*Щойно приїхали, як над батьковим будинком пролетів винищувач*” (“*We had just arrived when a fighter jet flew over my father’s house*”) (https://gazeta.ua, August 25, 2022); d) human body parts: “*Серед вбитих – 5-місячний хлопчик, якого відкинуло на дах під їзду з батькових рук*” (“*Among those killed was a 5-month-old boy who was thrown onto the roof from his father’s hands*”) (https://gazeta.ua, June 15, 2022). In the presented sentences, the selected attributive units are subordinate to nouns with a specific object meaning and implement proper-possessive relations. If the substantives have an abstract meaning, then the adjectives dependent on them, although formed according to the scheme of possessives, lose the primary shade of possessiveness: “*У ніч на 24 лютого мене розбудив мамин дзвінок: «У Краматорську вибухи»*” (“*On the night of February 24, I was woken up by my mother’s call: “There are explosions in Kratomorsk”*”) (https://gazeta.ua, April 2, 2023). Language units with a weakened possessive tone include adjectives subject to nominations of people: “*Старенька просить покинути її, але Діанина мама чути нічого не хоче. Облаштувала у ванній сховок*” (“*The old woman asks to leave her, but Diana’s mother does not want to hear anything. She arranged a hiding place in the bathroom*”) (https://gazeta.ua, March 8, 2022).

The leveling of possessiveness can be traced in adjectives dependent on nouns to denote geographical concepts, public objects, etc. In this case, the emphasis is placed on the area or building where a person lives together with other people:

“*Бажаю російським нацистам, щоб усі їхні «малі батьківщини» стали такими ж, як дідова Заградівка зараз!*” (“*I wish the Russian Nazis that all their “small homelands” become the same as grandfather’s Zahradyvka now!*”) (https://gazeta.ua, July 4, 2022); “*У маминому під’їзді три жінки померли від бомбардувань*” (“*In my mother’s entrance, three women died from bombings*”) (https://gazeta.ua, May 10, 2022). In the given examples, group belonging has a hidden manifestation, it is expressed by reference nouns. An indirect connection with possessiveness is revealed by some attributes with the meaning of multiple ownership and the suffix *-ьк-*. In particular, such a semantic indication is inherent in the possessive-relative adjective paternal, formed from the noun parents with the meaning “father and mother in relation to their children” [2, p. 64]: “*Зараз в батьківську квартиру пустив переселенців з Бердянська, а сам живе з дружиною, із якою познайомився і одружився минулого року*” (“*Now he has let immigrants from Berdyansk into his parents’ apartment, and he lives with his wife, whom he met and married last year*”) (https://gazeta.ua, October 30, 2023).

The sentence “*«Мамин мародер і взуттєвих справ майстер» – втізна окупантів, які передавали награбоване родичам у РФ (заголовок)*” (“*Mother’s looter and master of shoemaking – they recognized the occupiers who handed the loot to relatives in the Russian Federation (headline)*”) (https://gazeta.ua, April 7, 2022) needs a special comment. The attributive unit highlighted in it not only loses its possessive meaning, but also acquires an ironic tone.

Adjectives derivationally related to the names of representatives of the fauna are in limited number represented in the studied texts: “*У дім, біля якого з’являється лелече гніздо, приходиться щастя*” (“*Happiness comes to a house near which a stork’s nest appears*”) (https://gazeta.ua, July 7, 2022). Getting into the texts of the military theme, some of the adjectives of this variety participate in the creation of ironically and mockingly marked contexts: “*Крадуть унітази й собачі будки: Подольк перелічив «досягнення» росіян у війні проти України (заголовок)*” (“*They steal toilets and doghouses: Podolyak listed the “achievements” of the Russians in the war against Ukraine (headline)*”) (https://gazeta.ua, April 24, 2022). The complete leveling of possessiveness is revealed by adjectives used with the meaning of similarity, the unusual functional manifestation of which is evidenced by their design in quotation marks: “*Друга лінія – траншеї з так званими «лисячими норами» (повнопрофільні окопи з нішами, де піхота ховається від бомбардування або артилерійського нальоту)*” (“*The second line is trenches with so-called “fox holes” (full-profile trenches with niches where the infantry hides from bombardment or artillery raid)*”) (https://gazeta.ua, August 25, 2023).

The group of central expressive means of possessiveness includes possessive pronouns such as *мій, твої, наш, ваш, їхній, її, його, їх* (*my, your, our, your, their, her, his, their*), in which the indicated sign is presented lexically and supplemented with grammatical characteristics. The pronouns *мій, твої, наш, ваш, їхній* (*my, your, our, your, their*) show the same grammatical characteristics as the previously analyzed adjectives, that is, they agree in gender, number, and case with the reference word and are in attributive relations with it. On the other hand, the linguistic units *її, його, їх* (*her, his, their*) are invariable, so they do not have the ability to obey the grammatical characteristics of the reference noun. According to I. R. Vyhovanets, “for the pronominal adjectives *її, його, їх* (*her, his, their*), homonymy with the genitive case of personal pronominal nouns is characteristic, that is, the expression of ownership is not morphological, but only syntactic position” [15, p. 300]. We will demonstrate the invariance of pronominal forms in the context with variable correlates using the example of the words *їх* and *їхній*. For example: “*Їх квартира була неушкоджена, але двері відкриті. Донька хотіла одразу заграти на піаніно, але матір, помітивши переставлені нагороду, зупинила малу, – додав колишній міністр інфраструктури України Володимир Омелян*” (“*Their apartment was intact, but the door was open. The daughter*

wanted to play the piano right away, but the mother, noticing the rearranged awards, stopped her,” added the former Minister of Infrastructure of Ukraine Volodymyr Omelyan”) (<https://www.wonderzine.me>, May 13, 2022) – in the submitted sentence, the pronoun *їх* (*their*) is combined with a noun in the feminine form of the nominative singular; “*Їх будинок затопило на другий день: історія родини з Олешки Херсонської області, яких врятували волонтери* (заголовок)” (“*Their house was flooded on the second day: the story of a family from Oleshki, Kherson region, who were saved by volunteers* (headline)”) (<https://suspilne.media>, June 19, 2023) – the highlighted pronoun is subordinate to the masculine singular accusative. So, the pronoun *їх* (*their*), without changing its form and fulfilling the syntactic role of designation, is combined with nouns with different grammatical characteristics. The significant equivalent of the possessively marked unit *їх* is the pronoun *їхній* (*their*), which is endowed with clearly defined grammatical features. It changes by gender, number, and case and acquires the morphological characteristics of the base word, for example: “*Поліція ... обшукала їхній автомобіль*” (“*The police ... searched their car*”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, March 13, 2024) – both selected words are used in the masculine singular accusative case; “*Солов'яни не знають, чи вціліла їхня квартира після повномасштабного вторгнення, оскільки всі друзі й сусіди вийшли з міста*” (“*The Solovians do not know whether their apartment survived the full-scale invasion, since all their friends and neighbors left the city*”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, March 14, 2024) – similar to the base word *квартира* (*apartment*), the attribute *їхня* (*their*) has the following grammatical meanings: feminine, nominative case, singular. Incidentally, we will add that in the researched mass media, the pronoun *їхній* in various genitive and numerical forms quantitatively prevails compared to its invariable equivalent *їх* (*their*).

Emphasis on the semantic parameters of the analyzed words makes it possible to qualify the invariant and variable variants as means of giving the impression of belonging of something (rarely someone) to persons who do not directly participate in the communicative process, and to consider them in the plane of centrality / peripherality. Linguistic units *її, його, їх, їхній* (*їхня, їхнє, їхні*), related to the personal pronouns *він, вона, воно, вони* (*he, she, it, they*), implement the proper-possessive content if combined with substantives to designate specific objects that are owned by one or more subjects: “*Коли Василь передавав документи, ключі і машину, волонтери зв'язали його з більями, до яких скоро потрапить його автівка*” (“*When Vasyl handed over his documents, keys and car, volunteers put him in touch with the soldiers, to whom his car will soon go*”) (<https://provce.ck.ua>, February 21, 2024); “*Їх будинок повністю зруйнували окупанти: історія багатодітної родини* (заголовок)” (“*Their house was completely destroyed by the occupiers: the story of a large family* (headline)”) (<https://podrobnosti.ua>, April 25, 2023); “*Їхні домівки й вулиці розривають російські ракети, а вони намагаються утримувати нормальність щоденного життя*” (“*Their homes and streets are being torn apart by Russian rockets, and they are trying to maintain the normality of daily life*”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, April 11, 2024). If nouns – the names of persons act as a supporting word, then the degree of possessiveness decreases. In this case, it is not about someone's belonging to the subjects, but about the attitude to the object (objects) of the message, his (their) presence in professional, friendly, or family relations: “*Каналам телемарафону надали статус критично важливих: їх працівники підлягають бронюванню*” (“*The telethon channels were given the status of critical importance: their employees are subject to reservation*”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, April 8, 2024); “*За вказівкою ФСБ їхній агент змінив на власний телефон периметр ТЕС та прилеглу територію*” (“*At the direction of the FSB, their agent filmed the perimeter of the TPP and the surrounding area on his own phone*”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, March 28, 2024); “*Журналістка та її подруга, вдавши із себе російських басрок, спробували купити речі у бутиках модних брендів, і це не спричинило для них жодних проблем*” (“*The journalist and her friend, pretending to be Russian women, tried to buy things in boutiques*

of fashion brands, and this did not cause them any problems”) (<https://tsn.ua>, April 23, 2022); “*Під час перетину кордону у благодійника виникла проблема і його родичі звернулися до волонтерів, щоб літній чоловік міг заїхати на авто в Україну*” (“*While crossing the border, the benefactor had a problem and his relatives turned to volunteers so that the elderly man could drive to Ukraine by car*”) (<https://provce.ck.ua>, February 21, 2024); “*Мала враження, що російські солдати та їхні матері дають своєрідні інтерв'ю, коментують злочини, які розгортаються буквально на моїх очах*” (“*I had the impression that Russian soldiers and their mothers were giving a kind of interview, commenting on the crimes unfolding literally before my eyes*”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, April 11, 2024). The neutralization of the possessive meaning takes place if the pronouns *її, його, їх, їхній* (*їхня, їхнє, їхні*) depend on nouns with an abstract meaning, mostly derived from verbs: “*Демократ Джейсон Крау зазначив, що мета їхнього приїзду – надіслати сигнал, що США підтримують Україну*” (“*Democrat Jason Crow noted that the purpose of their arrival is to send a signal that the U.S. support Ukraine*”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, February 9, 2024); “*У TN уточнюють, що президент України від самого початку був у списку гостей на інавгурацію, але його приїзд не очікувався*” (“*TN clarifies that the president of Ukraine was on the guest list for the inauguration from the very beginning, but his arrival was not expected*”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, February 7, 2023). The actual material selected from media journalism proves that in terms of constructions, the analyzed pronouns reveal attitude towards the opposition *свій – чужий* (*ворожий*) (*their own – foreign* (*enemy*)), semantically corresponding to its second component: “*Відповідний наказ міг віддати їхній командир Сергій Іштуганов*” (“*Their commander Serhii Ishchuganov could have given the corresponding order*”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, April 8, 2024); “*Російські військові блогери заявили, що їхні війська просунулися на глибину до 830 метрів на південний схід від Уманського і на глибину до 600 метрів у районі Семенівки...*” (“*Russian military bloggers stated that their troops advanced to a depth of 830 meters southeast of Umansky and to a depth of 600 meters in the Semenivka area...*”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, April 5, 2024); “*Не мени важливо й те, що російські терористи отримують відповіді на їхні удари*” It is no less important that Russian terrorists receive answers to their attacks (<https://gazeta.ua>, April 2, 2024).

Variation in gender, number, case and semantic correlation with personal pronominal nouns are revealed by the possessively marked words *мій, наш, твій, ваш, свій*. I. R. Vuhovanets notes in this regard: “The pronominal adjectives *мій, наш* (*my, our*) indicate belonging to the first person, the pronominal adjectives *твій, ваш* (*your*) – to the second person, ... the pronominal adjective *свій* – to the first, second and third person” [15, p. 300]. According to the contextual conditions, pronouns can express proper possessive and indirectly possessive meaning. If the pronouns *мій, наш, твій, ваш, свій* are subordinated to nouns to indicate the names of non-beings, then in this case the possessive sign mostly has a high degree of manifestation: “*«Було вісім ударів. Зруйнований магазин та моя автівка. Задне скло довелося заклеїти», – розповів херсонець*” (“*There were eight blows. Destroyed shop and my car. The rear window had to be taped over,*” said a resident of Kherson”) (<https://provce.ck.ua>, June 23, 2023); “*Тоді ще були ілюзії, що зможемо повернутися у своє помешкання...*” (“*At that time there were still illusions that we would be able to return to our apartment...*”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, March 14, 2024); “*У коментарях місцеві жителі та їхні родичі пишуть, що зараз насилу впізнають свою колишню залицину домівку*” (“*In the comments, local residents and their relatives write that now they hardly recognize their once cozy home*”) (<https://www.ukrinform.ua>, June 3, 2022); “*87-річний дідуся Василь з Уманського району поїхав у власних справах до Латвії, де жив раніше, і, ідучи назад, купив за свої кошти автомобіль, відремонтував його і своїм ходом приїхав в Україну, щоб передати машину ЗСУ*” (“*87-year-old grandfather Vasyl from the Uman district went on his own business to Latvia, where he lived before, and on the way back, bought a car with his own funds, repaired it and came to*

Ukraine on his own to hand over the car to the Armed Forces of Ukraine”) (<https://provce.ck.ua>, February 21, 2024). Leveling of ownership occurs in contexts where the specified pronouns convey the meaning of belonging of the speaker or his interlocutors to a certain place of residence, other territorial boundaries that identify them as Ukrainians, for example: “*«Це моє рідне село, дець там стоять руїни повністю зруйнованого будинку, який 30 років був для нашої родини всім! Тепер тільки біль», – написала користувачка Оксана Фролова»* (“This is my native village, somewhere there are the ruins of a completely destroyed house, which for 30 years was everything to our family! Now only pain,” wrote user Oksana Frolova”) (<https://www.ukrinform.ua>, June 3, 2022); “*...війна миттєво змінила пейзаж нашої країни»* (“...the war instantly changed the landscape of our country”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, April 11, 2024); “*Росіяни безжалюдно винищують нашу землю та життя на ній»* (“The Russians are mercilessly destroying our land and life on it”) (<https://www.ukrinform.ua>, June 3, 2022); “*Адже ми захищаємо не просто свою територію, а філософію свого життя»* (“After all, we protect not just our territory, but our philosophy of life”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, May 28, 2023). Sometimes, along with such units, other attributively decorated words function, providing additional semantic nuances and stylistically coloring the text. In particular, the adjective *святу* (*holy*) used in the sentences, is aimed at intimating the statements: “*Ворог топче нашу святу землю, руйнує міста, губить людей»* (“The enemy tramples our holy land, destroys cities, destroys people”) (<https://mistovechirne.in.ua>, June 16, 2022); “*Незламна нація – українці – вже 10-й місяць протистоять ворогові, який прийшов на нашу святу землю»* (“An indomitable nation – Ukrainians – has been resisting the enemy who came to our holy land for the 10th month”) (<https://dobro.ua>, December 16, 2022).

The “erasure” of the possessive sign can be traced in cases when the possessive pronoun expresses a temporal sign that is common to the speaker, the interlocutor or the object of the story and other persons or objects: “*Я не хочу, щоб моє покоління і наступні покоління зростали у світі загроз», – сказав Атталь»* (“I don’t want my generation and future generations to grow up in a world of threats”, Attal said”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, February 27, 2024); “*У наші непростий час багато хто скаржиться на накопичення втоми»* (“In our difficult times, many people complain about the accumulation of fatigue”) (<https://big.informator.ua>, November 30, 2023). The functional manifestation of *свій* (*own*) attribute presented in the headline sentences deserves attention: “*У Харківській області з’явилася своя Чорнобаївка: у Синьківці постійно знищують російську техніку* (заголовок)” (“In the Kharkiv region, its own Chornobayivka appeared: in Synkivka, they are constantly destroying Russian equipment (headline)”) (<https://www.sq.com.ua>, January 10, 2024); “*На Сумщині утворилась своя локальна «Чорнобаївка»* (заголовок)” (“Sumy Oblast has formed its own local Chornobayivka” (headline)”) (<http://dancor.sumy.ua>, March 25, 2022); “*На Чернігівщині є своя Чорнобаївка* (заголовок)” (“Chernihiv Region has its own Chornobayivka (headline)”) (<https://cheline.com.ua>, April 21, 2022). The selected pronoun emphasizes the similarity of the area with the settlement of Chornobayivka, which became famous during the military aggression of Russia. The analyzed lexeme implicitly informs about the frequency of large enemy losses in the same city or village.

Some of the markers of non-own-possession should be considered in the context of the correlative pair of *свій – чужий* (*one’s own – someone else’s*). Such language units acquire qualification features that the speaker considers important and therefore reports on them. They serve as a means of reflecting the opinion of all Ukrainians who support the integrity of their state and strive to defeat the enemy as soon as possible. The role of an important emotional, positively evaluated, ethnoculturally and intentionally marked formal tool is played by the pronoun *наш* (*our*), which takes part in the conceptualization of the concept of war and is presented in publications during the period of active military operations. It often functions in contexts about

the bravery and courage of the defenders of Ukraine, their dedication and sacrifice in the fight against the enemy, and implicitly conveys the respectful attitude of the Ukrainian people to the military. The specified attribute is also evidenced in publications of another thematic range, where it shows signs of stylistic neutrality. In the corpus of the enclosed factual material, the pronominal adjective *наш* (*our*) is used along with nouns to denote:

- 1) Military formations of Ukraine, Ukrainian defenders who are in the epicenter of hostilities: “*Ми робимо величезні поставки нашим Сухопутним військам, Десантно-штурмовим військам, морській піхоті, Силам спецоперацій, Військово-морським силам»* (“We make huge deliveries to our Ground Forces, Airborne Assault Forces, Marines, Special Operations Forces, and Naval Forces”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, March 18, 2024); “*Зеленський у День ЗСУ: Наші Збройні сили борються за свободу, а це завжди примножує будь-яку силу* (заголовок)” (“Zelenskyi on Armed Forces Day: Our Armed Forces fight for freedom, and this always increases any force (headline)”) (<https://interfax.com.ua>, December 6, 2022); “*Наші війська творять зараз дива в обороні* (заголовок)” (“Our troops are now working miracles in defense (headline)”) (<https://www.ukrinform.ua>, April 14, 2024); “*«Хай Бог береже»: єдине, що сказав пан Василь, передаючи автівку через волонтерів нашим захисникам»* (“May God protect you”: the only thing that Mr. Vasyl said when handing over the car to our defenders through volunteers”) (<https://provce.ck.ua>, February 21, 2024); “*Проте завдяки ефективним діям наших воїнів усі намагання окупантів продовжують залишатися безрезультатними»* (“However, thanks to the effective actions of our soldiers, all efforts of the occupiers continue to be fruitless”) (<https://www.ukrinform.ua>, April 13, 2024); “*«Наші військові виконують обов’язки головних сержантів у груповань усіх рівнів – такого досвіду не має жодна армія світу»* (заголовок)” (“Our soldiers perform the duties of chief sergeants of groups of all levels – no army in the world has this experience” (headline)”) (<https://armyinform.com.ua>, December 14, 2023); “*Ігнат розповів, як наші пілоти знищили три ворожі Су-34* (заголовок)” (“Ignat told how our pilots destroyed three enemy Su-34s (headline)”) (<https://www.unian.ua>, December 23, 2023);
- 2) Civilians of various professions who faithfully perform their duties, for example: “*Наші рятувальники, лікарі, волонтери, поліцейські, працівники комунальних служб, енергетики – ті, без кого не було б нормального життя»* (“Our rescuers, doctors, volunteers, policemen, workers of communal services, energy workers – those without whom there would be no normal life”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, October 16, 2023); “*Наші енергетики працюють практично цілодобово...»* (“Our energy engineers work almost around the clock...”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, April 5, 2024); “*Наші супергерої – волонтери Світлх справ* (заголовок)” (“Our superheroes are volunteers for good deeds (headline)”) (<https://svitlisprav.org>, March 29, 2022) – in combination with the noun *супергерої* (*superheroes*), the highlighted pronoun gives the statement a positive evaluation and emotionality, and also implicitly indicates the attitude towards people who help Ukrainian defenders, transferring the most necessary to the front;
- 3) Combat vehicles, airplanes, various technical means used in the war, for example: “*Наші танки просто розбили вицент ворожі «бехи»: механік-водій розповів, як штурмував сплячого ворога* (заголовок)” (“Our tanks simply smashed the enemy “BMVs”: the mechanic-driver told how he stormed the sleeping enemy (headline)”) (<https://armyinform.com.ua>, April 3, 2024); “*Наші дрони еволюціонували та тепер вмюють уражати цілі майже самотійно!»* (“Our drones have evolved and can now hit targets almost by themselves!”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, March 20, 2024);

- 4) Various facilities located on the territory of Ukraine, for example: “Якщо немає протиповітряної оборони для захисту нашої енергосистеми, і росіяни атакують її, моє питання: чому ми не можемо їм відповісти?”, – сказав він (Володимир Зеленський)” (“If there is no air defense to protect our energy system, and the Russians attack it, my question is: why can't we respond to them?”, he (Volodymyr Zelenskyi) said”) (https://gazeta.ua, March 30, 2024); “...рф кожного дня нищить наших людей, наші підприємства й інфраструктуру...” (“...the Russian Federation destroys our people, our enterprises and infrastructure every day...”.) (https://gazeta.ua, October 20, 2023); “Ворог бомбить наші газовидобуток та підприємства, – Шмигаль (заголовок)” (“The enemy is bombing our gas production and enterprises, Shmygal (headline)” (https://24tv.ua, November 17, 2022);
- 5) Territories belonging to Ukraine: “Ми витіснили їх із наших територіальних вод. Тепер ми їх виштовхнемо з аеропортів Криму», – сказав Зеленський” (“We pushed them out of our territorial waters. Now we will push them out of Crimea's airports,” Zelensky said”) (https://gazeta.ua, March 30, 2024); “Повернемо український прапор в усі наші міста: Зеленський показав кадри зі звільненої Київщини (заголовок). І ми звільнимо всі наші землі. Повернемо український прапор в усі наші міста й громади” (“Let's return the Ukrainian flag to all our cities: Zelenskyi showed footage from the liberated Kyiv region (headline). And we will free all our lands. We will return the Ukrainian flag to all our cities and communities”) (https://www.ukrinform.ua, April 2, 2023);
- 6) Ethno-cultural values of the Ukrainian people: “Завжди вважала, що наша мова красива й модна, а ті українці, які розмовляють російською, загубились і не розуміють, хто вони” (“I always thought that our language is beautiful and fashionable, and those Ukrainians who speak Russian are lost and do not understand who they are”) (https://gazeta.ua, April 11, 2024); “); Ворог усіма силами намагається знищити український народ, нашу мову та культуру. Сьогодні, як ніколи, важливо відроджувати та плекати наші традиції, знайомити нові покоління українців із самобутньою культурою народу” (“The enemy is trying with all its might to destroy the Ukrainian people, our language and culture. Today, more than ever, it is important to revive and nurture our traditions, to introduce new generations of Ukrainians to the unique culture of the people”) (https://www.volynnews.com, April 5, 2023);
- 7) Representatives of other states that help Ukraine with weapons, equipment, etc.: “Успіх багато в чому залежить від наших західних партнерів” (“Success largely depends on our Western partners”) (https://gazeta.ua, November 2, 2023); “Якщо наші союзники зменшать постачання зброї й боєприпасів, ми не матимемо чим стріляти” (“If our allies reduce the supply of weapons and ammunition, we will have nothing to shoot at”) (https://gazeta.ua, November 2, 2023).

As evidenced by the analyzed texts, the pronominal adjective *наш* (*our*) often serves as a means of emphasizing that the speaker has thoughts in agreement with other people, considers himself a member of a certain collective, united by a common idea, dream, activity, etc. The lexeme *наш* (*наша, наше, наши*) as a semantic identifier of all Ukrainian forms an opposition built on the relationship between the concepts of *добре* – *погано* (*good* – *bad*) to the pronoun *їхній* (*їхня, їхнє, їхні*), which in some publications of the period of active military operations functions as a counterpart to the attributes *чужий, ворожий* (*alien, enemy*): “«Ми у більшості ситуацій працюємо по руху противника. Коли вони рухаються, то працюємо по їхніх перших окопах для того, щоб не обстрілювали наших хлопців...» – каже воїн Сергій” (“In most situations, we work on the movement of the enemy. When they move, we work on their first trenches in order not to fire on our guys...” says soldier Serhiy”) (https://vsn.ua, October 19, 2023).

Possessiveness with a combination of accompanying undefined semantics is implemented by the attributively designed pronoun *чийсь* (*чийсь, чієсь, чійсь*) (*someone's*): “...дрони – це час, це очі підрозділу, чийсь кошти і життя” (“...drones are time, they are the eyes of the unit, someone's means and life”) (https://grivna.ua, October 5, 2022); “«Емоції били через край, а зараз розуміємо, що це чийсь врятовані життя», – наголошується у повідомленні” (“Emotions were overpowering, and now we understand that this is someone's saved life,” the message emphasizes”) (https://glavcom.ua, March 30, 2023); “Чиясь мета явно полягає в тому, щоб destabilізувати нашу країну та втягнути її у конфлікт, у якому ми не братимемо участі” (“Someone's goal is clearly to destabilize our country and drag it into a conflict in which we will not participate”) (https://www.radiosvoboda.org, March 25, 2024). Sometimes, in order to give the text a special color and intrigue, a possessive-indeterminate lexeme *чийсь* is used in quotation marks, which functions with the opposite meaning, hinting at the relation to Ukraine: “Жертв серед цивільних росіян внаслідок атак безпілотників немає, заявив Буданов. Це все тому, що «чийсь» дрони атакують саме об'єкти російського ВПК такі, як, наприклад, підприємство «Кремній Ел»” (“There are no victims among Russian civilians as a result of drone attacks, Budanov said. This is all because “someone's” drones attack precisely the objects of the Russian military industry, such as, for example, the enterprise “Kremniy El”) (https://24tv.ua, September 9, 2023).

In the context of possessiveness, it is appropriate to consider the interrogative relative pronoun *чий* (*чия, чіє, чій*) (*whose*). Being at the beginning of simple sentences, it models the statement of the interrogative modality: “Чия війна? (заголовок)” (“Whose war? (header)”) (https://matrix-info.com, December 27, 2023); “Чия ракета? Що відомо про удар по лікарні у секторі Гази (заголовок)” (“Whose rocket? What is known about the strike on a hospital in the Gaza Strip (headline)”) (https://nv.ua, October 18, 2023). Functioning within complex constructions, the pronoun *чий* serves as a means of connecting the subordinate part to the main part: “Президент Володимир Зеленський зазначив, що до завершення розслідування трагедії у Польщі, неможливо на 100% сказати, чия ракета впала” (“President Volodymyr Zelenskyi noted that until the investigation of the tragedy in Poland is completed, it is impossible to say for 100% whose rocket fell”) (https://susplne.media, August 28, 2023). Sometimes the analyzed relative pronoun is at the beginning of an inserted syntactic unit: “Тому коли дрон, чий би він не був, перетинає межу Москви, він уже фактично виконав своє завдання...” (“Therefore, when a drone, whoever it belongs to, crosses the border of Moscow, it has actually completed its task...” (https://www.bbc.com, August 1, 2023).

The meaning of the individual belonging of an object to a person or an animal serves as the main feature of the expression of ownership realized by case forms of nouns. As evidenced by the factual material, the generalized possessive meaning is inherent in substantives in the genitive case. Noun representatives of possession should be considered implicit secondary means, since their main role is to indicate objectivity. Falling into the attributive sphere, they often serve as semantic equivalents of possessive adjectives, cf.: “Хата 82-річного діда Валентина частково пошкоджена обстрілами” (“The house of 82-year-old grandfather Valentin was partially damaged by shelling”) (https://www.radiosvoboda.org, April 4, 2022) and “Дідова хата була не під самим Дніпром, трохи далі” (“Grandfather's house was not under the Dnieper itself, but a little further”) (https://pereiaslav.city, March 22, 2022). Nouns that are subordinate to other nouns and implement possessive-attributive relations form a group of words branching out in terms of their meaning palette. They are common names of persons: 1) by family relationship: “В кутку стояла гітара чоловікового діда – єдина річ, що залишилася на загоку про нього...” (“In the corner stood the guitar of the man's grandfather – the only thing that remained in memory of him...”) (https://gazeta.ua, March 14, 2024); “А коли у двір іншої моєї бабці й діда влучив снаряд, їх також привезли до себе”

(“And when a shell hit the yard of another of my grandparents, we also brought them to us”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, February 27, 2023); “**Будинок родини** Юлії Вальге з Олешок на другий день після підриву Каховської ГЕС російськими військовими опинився під водою” (“The house of the family of Julia Valgie from Oleshok was under water on the second day after the Kakhovskaya HPP was blown up by the Russian military”) (<https://suspilne.media>, June 19, 2023); 2) by field of activity: “за сферою діяльності: **На Оріхівському напрямку ворог один раз атакував позиції українських захисників в районі Старомайорського Донецької області**” (“In the Orihiv direction, the enemy once attacked the positions of Ukrainian defenders in the Staromayorsky district of the Donetsk region”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, April 11, 2024); 3) by nationality: “**Майно українців на окупованій Луганщині «розпродають»: правозахисники повідомили подробиці (заголовок)**” (“The property of Ukrainians in the occupied Luhansk region will be ‘sold off’: human rights activists reported the details (headline)”) (<https://tsn.ua>, March 19, 2024); 4) property owners of different fortunes: “У селі можна побачити розбомблені будинки, випалену землю у дворах мирних мешканців, російські боєприпаси, які лежать посеред вулиць, і підірваний міст” (“In the village, one can see bombed-out houses, burnt land in the yards of civilians, Russian ammunition lying in the middle of the streets, and a blown-up bridge”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, July 4, 2022); “**На подвір’ї помічаю власницю садиби...**” (“I notice the owner of the estate in the yard...”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, April 22, 2023); “**Неподалік від хоромів олігарха тривали запеклі бої за столицю, тому розташування мастку дозволило швидко виїжджати на допомогу**” (“Fierce battles for the capital continued not far from the oligarch’s palaces, so the location of the estate made it possible to quickly leave for help”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, July 3, 2022). The presence of a possessive tone is characteristic of anthroponyms that function independently or together with common names: “**Кореспондентка Gazeta.ua побувала в мастку Пінчука та дізналася, що приховує за високим парканом мільярдер...**” (“a Gazeta.ua correspondent visited Pinchuk’s estate and learned that a billionaire is hiding behind a high fence...”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, April 22, 2023); “**Кришталеві люстри та посуд Faberge – який вигляд усередині має будинок мільярдера Пінчука** (заголовок). Під Києвом поблизу Пуци-Водиці розташований один із маєтків Віктора Пінчука. Двоповерховий будинок знаходиться по-сусідству з угіддями кума Путіна Віктора Медведчука, а також Ігоря та Григорія Суркісів” (“Crystal chandeliers and Faberge dishes - what the billionaire Pinchuk’s house looks like inside (headline). One of Viktor Pinchuk’s estates is located near Puschka-Vodytsia near Kyiv. The two-story building is located next to the estates of Putin’s godfather Viktor Medvedchuk, as well as Igor and Grigory Surkis”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, July 3, 2022).

In the context of the influence of external factors, in particular, military actions in Ukraine, it is appropriate to talk about substantives in the genitive case, which have undergone an expansion of the semantic structure and lost the possessive shade characteristic of the primary forms: “**Перед другою лінією розміщені «зуби дракона» і протитанкові рови глибиною 4 м та шириною 6 м, а також дротяні загородження**” (“In front of the second line are ‘dragon’s teeth’ and anti-tank ditches 4 m deep and 6 m wide, as well as wire fences”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, August 2, 2023); “**Зуби дракона, бетонні укриття та траншеї – на Запорізькому напрямку триває зведення оборонних фортифікацій (заголовок)**” (“Dragon’s teeth”, concrete shelters and trenches – construction of defensive fortifications continues in the Zaporizhzhia direction (headline)”) (<https://armyinform.com.ua>, March 7, 2024).

A small group of verbs in which the specified feature is implemented at the intersection of the lexical and syntactic language levels belongs to the sphere of means of modeling the possessive content. In mass media, the most frequent lexemes are *мати, володіти, належати, бути (to have, to own, to belong, to be)*. When forming a sentence, they need at least two components - a subject who owns something and an object that

is in someone’s possession. For those predicted by the predicate *мати (to have)* substantive components, specific morphological means are characteristic: the subject syntaxeme is expressed by a nominative grammeme or the compound “nominative case of the substantive + preposition with + noun in the instrumental case”, object one – by a noun in the accusative case or a number-noun complex corresponding to this form. In the subject sphere, the names of beings and secondary nominations of non-beings aimed at this group are observed. On the expression of the object, general names are specialized mainly with the meaning of proper object. For example: “**Завдяки програмі «Серце Азовсталі. Вдома» ми маємо власне житло**” (“Thanks to the program ‘Heart of Azovstal. At home’ we have our own housing”) (<https://pivdenukraine.com.ua>, February 15, 2024); “**Ми з родиною в Маріуполі мали великий будинок**” (“My family and I had a big house in Mariupol”) (<https://www.0629.com.ua>, December 12, 2023); “**Сполучені Штати мають понад тисячу пускових установок системи протиповітряної оборони Patriot**” (“The United States has more than a thousand launchers of the Patriot air defense system”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, April 13, 2024).

In terms of semantic parameters, the lexeme *бути (to be)* is close to the verb *мати (to have)*, which also needs a subject and an object. The subject, which is subordinate to the predicate *бути (to be)*, is connected to it by a controlling link and is expressed by the prepositional-exclusive form of the genitive. Instead, the object in the nominative case participates in the implementation of the predicative relationship: “**На той час в Олені була садиба «Лялина світиця»...**” (“At that time, Elena had the estate ‘Lyalyna Svetlytsia’...”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, August 17, 2023).

Possessively marked substantive syntaxes, in particular, the subject in the form of the nominative case and the object in the instrumental case, are predicted by the valence of the verb predicate *володіти (to own)*: “**Віталій Кличко володіє квартирою (251,8 м²) у Києві...**” (“Vitaliy Klitschko owns an apartment (251.8 m²) in Kyiv...”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, March 30, 2024); “**Міський голова також володіє мотоциклом Fine custom Puncher 2009 року випуску...**” (“The mayor also owns a 2009 Fine custom Puncher motorcycle...”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, March 30, 2024). The semantics of possession is inherent in the verb *належати (to belong)*, which models structures with a subject expressed by the dative grammeme and an object in the nominative case: “**Фляга належала моєму діду по татові Івану Мукану (1926–2000), – розповідає Володимир**” (“The bottle belonged to my paternal grandfather, Ivan Mukan”) (1926–2000), says Volodymyr (<https://gazeta.ua>, January 2, 2023); “**Судно Dali належить сингапурській компанії Grace Ocean**” (“The Dali vessel belongs to the Singapore company Grace Ocean”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, March 27, 2024); “**Минулого року ці два об’єкти належали дружині**” (“Last year, these two objects belonged to the wife”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, March 30, 2024).

The implicit manifestation of the possessive sign is characteristic of language units of the word-formative level, which is evidenced by derived adjectives formed by the method of stem formation and the suffix method. Their commonality lies in the expression of the external features of people or representatives of the fauna. Two-root derivatives with a hidden shade of possessiveness include attributively designed lexemes such as *довговій, довгоногий, карокий, коротконогий, широкоплечий (long-eyelashed, long-legged, brown-eyed, short-legged, broad-shouldered)*, which are correlated with sentences in the structure of which there is a possessively marked predicate, cf.: *довговія дівчина* and *дівчина, яка має довгі вії*; *довгоногий жираф* and *жираф, який має довгі ноги*; *широкоплечий хлопець* and *хлопець, який має широкі плечі (a long-eyed girl and a girl who has long eyelashes; a long-legged giraffe and a giraffe that has long legs; a broad-shouldered guy and a guy who has broad shoulders)*. For example: “**Пізніше бізнесмен розповідає, що «любить довгоногих, але розумних» жінок**” (“Later, the businessman said that he ‘loves long-legged, but intelligent’ women”) (<https://gazeta.ua>, April

20, 2023); “Він – високий, довгоногий, чорнобородий, такий собі принц із «Тисячі й однієї ночі»” (“He is tall, long-legged, black-bearded, a kind of prince from “One Thousand and One Nights”) (https://gazeta.ua, March 18, 2024); “Якось приходять одноока вагітна жінка з трьома дітьми...” (“Once a one-eyed pregnant woman with three children arrives...”) (https://gazeta.ua, August 3, 2023); “Нам назустріч встает широкоплечий чоловік у військовому однострої...” (“A broad-shouldered man in military uniform meets us...”) (https://gazeta.ua, January 13, 2023).

The morphemes *-ат-*, *-ист-* participate in the modeling of suffix derivatives: “Бородатий інструктор за її спиною кричить: «Три мішені. 186 метрів. Стріляти на ураження»” (“The bearded instructor behind her shouts: “Three targets. 186 meters. Shoot at the lesions”) (https://gazeta.ua, December 30, 2022); “Цей високий, майже під 2 метри зростом, вусатий чоловік ніби бачив і відчував майбутню трагедію бездержавного народу й намагався її запобігти” (“This tall, nearly 2-meter-tall, mustachioed man seemed to have seen and sensed the future tragedy of the stateless people and tried to prevent it”) (https://gazeta.ua, May 1, 2023); “«Рендж Ровер спорт» повільно сунув сільською вулицею. Так колоритний плечистий бородань з ордями, вкритими патріотичними татуваннями руками й ногами, одним із перших у березні вишукував потерпілих і вцілілих від російського вторгнення жителів сіл довкола Києва” (“The Range Rover Sport slowly moved along the village street. So a colorful shoulder-bearded man with dreadlocks, covered with patriotic tattoos on his hands and feet, was one of the first in March to search for victims and survivors of the Russian invasion of residents of villages around Kyiv”) (https://gazeta.ua, July 28, 2022). Adjectives such as *бородатий*, *вусатий*, *плечистий* (*bearded*, *moustached*, *shouldered*) arose as a result of collapsing the sentences *інструктор має велику бороду; чоловік має довгі вуса; хлопець має широкі плечі* (*instructor has a big beard; the man has a long moustache; the guy has broad shoulders*).

In the processed texts, the possessive marked nouns with the formant *-ань*, which arose according to the pattern of the adjectives analyzed above as a result of the condensation of several-word expressions, reveal fragmentation: “Таким чином інструктори навчають новобранців реагувати на гранати. Мають довести до автоматизму дії: швидко та правильно зайняти положення, пояснює 48-річний Сергій, військовий інструктор – високий широкоплечий бородань у світлому пікселі” (“In this way, the instructors teach new recruits to react to grenades. Actions should be brought to automatism: quickly and correctly take position, explains 48-year-old Serhii, a military instructor - a tall, broad-shouldered bearded man in a light pixel”) (https://gazeta.ua, April 13, 2023).

4 Conclusion

Thus, explicit and implicit morphological, lexical, and word-forming linguistic means are involved in the implementation of invariant possessive content, the classification of which is supplemented by their analysis in the context of syntax, primary/secondary, stylistic neutrality / emotional coloring. The sphere of central representatives of possessiveness includes possessive adjectives attached to the specified function, formed only from the names of creatures with the help of suffix morphemes, and variable and invariable pronouns with an indication of the individual ownership of specific objects. The leveling of the semantics of possessiveness is inherent in adjectival and pronominal units, subordinate nouns with an abstract meaning, substantives denoting persons, geographical concepts, objects of general use, etc. When appearing in war-themed publications, some of the adjectives of this variety participate in the creation of evaluatively, ironically, and mockingly labeled contexts. In the domain of possessiveness, there are the indefinite pronoun *хтось* and the interrogative-relative *чий*. The meaning of individual belonging of an object to a person or an animal is inherent in the genitive forms of nouns. Possessiveness is represented implicitly in these lexemes as specialized means of expressing objectivity. Substantives that,

under the influence of external factors, have undergone an expansion of the semantic structure and lost their possessive tone, gravitate towards them. The group of means of modeling the possessive content is formed by a small number of verbs that predict the presence of two substantive components - a subject and an object - in order to implement their content. Implicit expression of possession is characteristic of linguistic units of the word-formation level, in particular, derived adjectives formed by the method of stem formation, and adjectival and noun suffix derivatives that arose on the basis of the contraction of sentences with a possessively marked verbal predicate.

The perspective of the further research is a comprehensive description of language units united by other generalized semantic content.

Literature:

1. Bagan, M. P. (2012). *The category of negation in the Ukrainian language: functional-semantic and ethno-linguistic manifestations*. Kyiv: Dmytro Burago Publishing House.
2. Busel, V. T. (Ed.). (2005). *A large explanatory dictionary of the modern Ukrainian language*. Irpin: Perun.
3. Danylchuk, I. G. (1995). The functional-semantic field of possessiveness in the modern Ukrainian language [PhD dissertation]. Odesa: Odesa state. I. I. Mechnikov University.
4. Domracheva I. (2007). Qualitative-quantitative analysis of the functional-semantic field of quantity. *Linguistic Studies*, 15, 106–113.
5. Kostusiak, N., Mezhev, O., Prymachok, O., Holoiukh, L., Zdikhovska, T., Tykha, L. (2022). Concept of crisis in the latest media information field. *AD ALTA: Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*, 12(1), XXV, 287–292. http://www.magnanimitas.cz/ADALTA/120125/papers/A_51.pdf.
6. Kostusiak, N., Navalna, M., & Mezhev, O. (2020). The Functional-cognitive category of femininity in modern Ukrainian. *Cognitive Studies / Études Cognitives*, 20, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.11649/cs.2310>.
7. Kostusiak, N., Navalna, M., Skliarenko, O., Masytska, T., Sydorenko, T., Prymachok, O., & Holoiukh, L. (2023). Expression of negation in media texts during the Russian-Ukrainian War. *AD ALTA: Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*, 13(1), XXXIV, 123–131. http://www.magnanimitas.cz/ADALTA/130134/papers/A_18.pdf.
8. Kostusiak, N., Prymachok, O., Zdikhovska, T., Shkamarda, O., Svitlikovska, O., Poliak, I. (2022). Communicative-pragmatic potential and semantic-grammatical manifestations of uncertainty in modern Ukrainian mass media. *AD ALTA: Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*, 12(1), XXVII, 41–46. http://www.magnanimitas.cz/ADALTA/120127/papers/A_09.pdf.
9. Kostusiak, N., Shulska, N., Lisova, Yu., Yaresko, K., Ivanova, I., Pochuieva, O., Afanasieva, O. (2023). Language verbalization of quantitativity in modern mass media: Linguistic-cognitive and communicative-pragmatic dimensions in Ukrainian language. *AD ALTA: Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*, 13(1), XXXIV, 149–155. http://www.magnanimitas.cz/ADALTA/130134/papers/A_22.pdf.
10. Mishenina, T. M. (2005). Structural and semantic features of syntactic constructions of possessiveness in the modern Ukrainian language. [PhD thesis brief]. Kyiv: Kyiv National Pedagogical University named after M. P. Drahomanov.
11. Poliak, I. P. (2019). Functional-semantic category of insignificance in modern Ukrainian literary language. [PhD thesis]. Lutsk: Lesia Ukrainka Eastern European National University.
12. Sikorska, O. O. (2017). Functional-semantic category of potentiality in the Ukrainian language. [PhD dissertation brief]. Odesa: Odesa National University named after I. I. Mechnikov.
13. Tkachuk, T. P. (2009). Functional-semantic category of admissibility in the modern Ukrainian language. [PhD dissertation brief]. Kyiv: Institute of the Ukrainian Language of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.
14. Vakaliuk, I. V. (2019). Functional-semantic category of verbal quantitative in the modern Ukrainian literary language. [PhD dissertation]. Ivano-Frankivsk: State higher educational

establishment “Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University”.

15. Vyhovanets, I. R., Horodenska, K. G., Zagnitko, A. P., Sokolova, S. O. (2017). *Grammar of modern Ukrainian literary language*. Kyiv: Ed. Dmytro Burago's house.

Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AI, AJ