Corpus research of semantic transformations of deterministic lexicon using the example of the lexeme virus

Solomiia Albota†, Zoriana Kunch*,†, Liliia Kharchuk† and Myroslava Hnatyuk†

Lviv Polytechnic National University, Bandera Str., 12, Lviv, 79013, Ukraine

Abstract

The article presents a semantic analysis and statistical processing of a significant amount of factual material based on the General Regional Annotated Corpus of the Ukrainian Language (GRAC). The purpose is to investigate semantic transformations of deterministic lexemes in the journalistic style of literary language using the example of the word "eipyc" (virus) [virus]. A total of 51,888 citations with the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] from the subcorpus "Ukrainian media discourse 2000-2023" were processed. It was found that the majority of examples of the use of the analyzed lexeme (73,8%) consist of citations where the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] is used in terminological meaning (either as medical-biological or computer determination), while 26,2% of examples demonstrate the use of this lexeme in the function of comparison or artistic metaphor, leading to significant semantic transformation of this lexeme. It has been revealed that the journalistic style of literary language effectively utilizes a deterministic lexicon, particularly at the level of functional determination, as well as at the level of lexical-semantic and semanticstylistic modifications of lexemes. Statistical analysis shows that the prevalence of certain semantic modifications of the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] is primarily determined by socioeconomic, cultural-historical, and socio-political factors. It is noted that when using a deterministic lexeme as an artistic device, the author intentionally transforms its semantics to emphasize certain important themes relevant to the achievement of their communicative goals and thereby achieve precision, accuracy, and expressiveness in utterance, as well as to evoke a certain emotional impact on readers.

Keywords

Corpus linguistics, text corpus, term, lexeme, sememe, metaphor, determination, deterministic lexicon

1. Introduction

The General Regional Annotated Corpus of the Ukrainian Language (GRAC, www.uacorpus.org) [1] has been selected as the experimental field for studying semantic transformations of deterministic lexicon using the example of the lexeme "eipyc" (virus)

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^{*} Corresponding author.

[†] These authors contributed equally.

Solomiia.m.albota@lpnu.ua (S. Albota); zoriana.y.kunch@lpnu.ua (Z. Kunch); liliia.v.kharchuk@lpnu.ua (L. Kharchuk); myroslava.v.hnatiuk@lpnu.ua (M. Hnatyuk)

^{© 0000-0003-3548-1919 (}S. Albota); 0000-0002-8924-7274 (Z. Kunch); 0000-0003-0063-1956 (L. Kharchuk); 0000-0002-1663-7095 (M. Hnatyuk)

[*virus*]. It has been applied to gather factual material for philological analysis and statistical processing of the collected data. As a result of processing the subcorpus "Ukrainian media discourse 2000–2023", 61921 citations with the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] have been identified, which served as material for thorough philological analysis [2].

The study aims to investigate semantic transformations of deterministic lexemes in the journalistic style of literary language using the example of the word "**Bipyc**" (*virus*) [*virus*]. To achieve this goal, the following tasks need to be implemented: 1) Trace the dependency of using various semantic modifications of the deterministic lexeme "**Bipyc**" (*virus*) [*virus*] on socio-economic, cultural-historical, and socio-political factors. 2) Conduct a statistical analysis of the usage of the lexeme "**Bipyc**" (*virus*) [*virus*] according to thematic and individual-authorial criteria. 3) Observe different types of functional determination of the lexeme "**Bipyc**" (*virus*) [*virus*] in its two terminological meanings. 4) Investigate semantic transformations of the analyzed lexeme in comparative constructions and artistic metaphors. 5) Identify the possibilities of achieving stylistic effect through the use of various semantic modifications of deterministic lexicon.

The lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] used in the modern Ukrainian language, has three meanings, two of which are terms of the medical-biological and computer terminology systems. In contrast, the third meaning is interpreted as figurative: "1) biol. The smallest microorganism that reproduces only in living cells and causes infectious diseases in humans, animals, and plants; 2) inform. A program capable of infiltrating various objects of computer systems, networks, etc., creating its copies, and performing various actions, often harmful, without the user's knowledge; 3) fig. Something that causes or generates negative phenomena" [3]. In this work, we aim to analyze the possibilities for transforming these meanings in specific contextual conditions of the journalistic style of literary language.

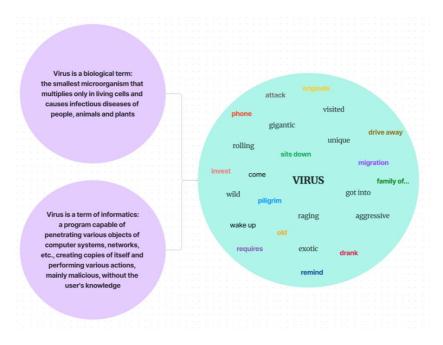


Figure 1: Semantic transformation of the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*].

2. Related Works

The issue of determinism has been addressed in numerous modern philological studies. It has been observed that determinism involves the loss of a term's definitive and systemic characteristics, leading to its transition into a common lexicon. This transition occurs when a term is used outside the confines of specialized texts, resulting in its assimilation into commonly used language, and the development of new meanings for the determined lexeme based on metaphorical reinterpretation [4-6]. The issues of terminologization and determinologization, the use of metaphor, comparison, and other literary devices in various speech styles are subjects of investigation in both Ukrainian and international academic research. In our previous studies, we examined the semantic transformations of the determined lexicon in literary style using the works of Oksana Zabuzhko as material. Specifically, we analyzed the potential for achieving stylistic effects through the use of technical determinations. It was found that technical terminology in literary discourse, through semantic transformations, contributes to achieving precision and clarity of expression, helps structure abstract thoughts, and materializes them, and the inclusion of determined lexicon, particularly as part of tropes or stylistic figures, contributes to the ornamentation of speech, reveals the author's attitude towards the objects named, and enriches the text with expressiveness [7]. In another study [8], based on the analysis of medical determinologisms used in the works of Oksana Zabuzhko, it was found that terminological lexicon organically integrates into both literary and journalistic contexts, creating new vivid and original stylistic means, as well as enhancing the emotional impact on the reader, facilitating the achievement of the author's intent.

It is important to note that foreign scholars consider determinism as one of the mechanisms for achieving artistic imagery. The main figurative mechanisms, including metaphor and metonymy, as well as irony, have been widely analyzed within the framework of the theory of conceptual metaphor, critical discourse analysis, or relevance theory. As noted by A. Athanasiadou, for many scholars, the dominant approach supporting the thesis about metaphor in thoughts is the theory of conceptual metaphor [9]. In philological works, researchers study the use of metaphor in social and humanitarian sciences, classify its various types, and describe its most important characteristics [10–12]. C. Wearing, in his study, "demonstrates how analogy functions in the pragmatic interpretation of allegorical texts, positions allegorical texts in relation to both metaphors and non-allegorical fictions, showing key differences from each, analyzes crucial respects in which allegories are unlike metaphors, including in their capacity for deniability" [13].

To study the prevalence and functioning of metaphors in different genres, researchers often conduct their studies based on linguistic annotated corpora [14–16]. Jamil, A.F.A. notes that "in recent years, in lingua-philosophical studies of metaphors, there is a tendency to define metaphor as an interaction of an object, that is, a referent of conceptualization, and some features associated with the sensory mode of realia, the name of which is used to solve a conceptual problem — a nominative situation, namely a situation of forming a new concept and its verbalization" [17]. In his study, the researcher examines the topic of conceptual metaphor and political argumentation through the prism of the synergy of political themes and investigates the metaphor used in contemporary political discourse in

the English language from a cognitive point of view, describing the functions and structural characteristics of metaphors in language using examples of metaphor use in English political discourse, thoroughly analyzing the main functions of metaphor not only in political but also in linguistic understanding of the reader [17].

Despite the considerable interest in scholarly research on determinate lexemes and literary tropes across various functional styles [18–20], the study of semantic transformations of determinate lexicon in journalistic discourse is currently underexplored in a wide range. It is worth noting that, particularly in Ukrainian studies, there is little attention devoted to the phenomenon of determinacy in journalistic style. Therefore, the task of investigating lexical units that have undergone determinacy and identifying their influence on journalistic discourse remains pertinent, as unexpected lexical combinations and their unconventional functioning within different contexts often arise.

3. Methods and Materials

With the advancement of computer technologies and applied linguistics, statistical and corpus methods have been widely used in scientific research, attracting particular attention from linguists [21–23]. This is evidenced by the large number of scholarly investigations. To study semantic transformations of determinate lexicon using the example of the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus], we utilized data from the annotated linguistic corpus GRAC [2], which was chosen as our main data source due to its large size and the availability of a subcorpus of journalistic texts spanning a significant period. The corpus is accessible online (www.uacorpus.org.), which undoubtedly makes it a convenient and valuable resource for obtaining material that served as the basis for our research.

The main approach in the study of the usage realizations of the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] in journalistic discourse is contextual analysis. This method helped to identify the determinations of the analyzed lexeme, ascertain its collocations in microcontexts, and uncover emotional and evaluative connotations. Simultaneously, we combined distributional analysis of linguistic phenomena in this research. This approach involves dividing linguistic units and understanding their properties based on their occurrence in the discourse, taking into account the context. Distributional modeling allows for elucidating the functioning of a word and its collocations. This aspect of research is found in the works of scholars in applied linguistics.

The linguistic features of newspaper genres unite characteristics that make the language of newspapers a means of mass communication: addressing a mass audience, orientation towards diverse linguistic preferences, and publicistic nature. Genre features influence the choice of vocabulary, syntactic constructions, and expressive means for headlines. In contemporary journalistic style, we observe the search for new means of expression. Reviewing periodical publications, we notice that unusual lexical combinations are used instead of conventional ones to denote familiar realities. Words, constantly in motion, often enter new semantic and stylistic contexts. Unusual collocations of words are one way to provide expressiveness and imagery to individual linguistic units and the text as a whole.

The language of the press simultaneously aims for both expressiveness and standardization. Standardization is characterized by reproducibility, semantic stability, and

neutrality of coloring. Expressiveness is the enhancement of expressiveness of utterance. The skillful combination of standard and expressive elements is one of the most vivid indicators of journalistic skillfulness. Therefore, this corresponds to the phenomenological method, which is based on individual experience. In this method, the researcher is concerned with the subjective experience of the participant, exploring perceptions and meanings that they attribute to events. The phenomenological method focuses on phenomena that we perceive but do not have a deep or detailed understanding of, as it usually aims to reveal and interpret individual perceptions of the phenomenon. Facts can manifest in various forms, such as events, experiences, perceptions, orientations, concepts, and situations in the world [24]. The phenomenological method focuses on phenomena that we perceive but do not necessarily have a deep or detailed understanding of, as it is typically directed towards uncovering and interpreting individual perceptions of the phenomenon [24].

In addition to the methods mentioned above, our research also applied a deductive approach, which involved identifying the lexical inventory, namely the use of the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] in its contextual manifestation; the inductive method allowed us to generalize the results of specific observations and present an overall picture of the usage of the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] in journalistic texts. The collected material was classified and described using a structural (descriptive) method, considering the following consecutive stages: inventory; segmentation; taxonomy; and identification of features of taxonomy groups.

We believe that such a comprehensive application of methods makes scientific research promising and intriguing.

4. Results and Discussions

Statistical analysis allows tracing the dependence of lexical-semantic processes on socioeconomic, cultural-historical, and socio-political circumstances of society. Such linkage, as we assume, is primarily determined by the fact that we analyze the language of mass media, which sharply reacts to the current issues of societal life. The widespread interest of citizens in specific social, economic, political, or moral-ethical issues leads to the intensification of their coverage in the media, which, in turn, causes changes in the frequency of usage of certain semantic modifications of the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] within certain chronological periods. The analyzed subcorpus covers a significant historical period of Ukrainian society from 2014 to 2022 [2]. During this time, the societal focus shifted, thus it is interesting to observe how this was reflected in the functioning of the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] and the transformation of its semantics.

The reference points for the statistical data analysis are selected as the years 2014, 2016, 2018, 2019, and 2022, which reflect distinct stages in the life of Ukrainian society. Table 1 demonstrates the quantitative parameters of the use of the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] in separate time periods.

Table 1Chronology of the frequency of use of the lexeme "*sipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] in different semantic modifications

Year	Medical-biological term	Computer term	Artistic medium
2014	63	17	20
2016	59	15	26
2018	43	21	36
2019	52	16	32
2022	62	21	17

Figure 2 illustrates the change in the dynamics of the usage of the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] in various semantic modifications. The first (red) curve reflects the frequency of usage of this lexeme as a functional determination in the meaning of a medical-biological term; the second curve (yellow) demonstrates the frequency of usage of the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] as a functional determination of the computer terminology system; the third (green) curve shows the frequency of usage of the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] as a literary device.

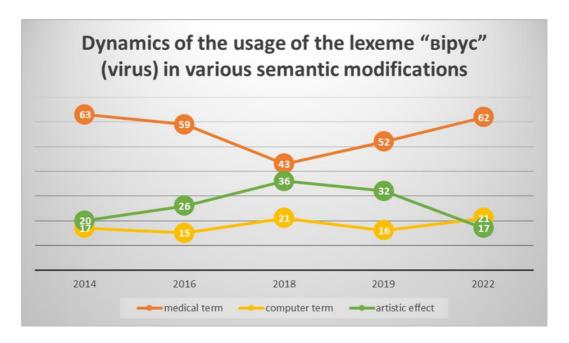


Figure 2: Dynamics of the usage of the lexeme "*sipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] in various semantic modifications.

We observe peaks in the usage of the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] in the sense of medical-biological determination in 2014 and 2022, during the Ebola virus epidemic and the Covid-19 pandemic, respectively, while there is a significantly lower percentage of its usage during this time as a literary device. During periods of reduced threat of viral infections, we observe an increase in the frequency of using the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*)

[virus] as a functional determination from the field of computer science, as interest in information threats related to hybrid attacks of the Russian war against Ukraine increases. The most interesting observation is during the pre-election period (the 2019 Ukrainian presidential election), where there is a peak in the frequency of using the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] as a literary device, indicating the media's use of this lexeme in various semantic modifications in political reviews.

Certain statistical differences in the usage of the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] in various semantic modifications are also observed in different online publications, which may be caused by several factors, such as a) thematic focus of materials predominant in the publication (political reviews, news information, cultural and artistic materials, etc.); b) orientation towards different reader groups; c) creative style of the publication's authors, and so on. It should be noted that certain publications targeting highly intellectual audiences (such as the online newspapers "Ukraina Moloda" ("Ukraine Young") and "Dzerkalo tyzhnia" ("Mirror Weekly"), the newspaper "Den" ("Day"), etc.) demonstrate a high frequency of using the determined lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [virus] in contexts where it significantly transforms its semantics, acquires new nuanced meanings, or even functions as a trope (comparison, artistic metaphor). The erudition of readers in various spheres of human knowledge allows authors to effectively use technical vocabulary beyond the bounds of scientific literary style, including in the media. Conversely, in publications specializing in news materials, the usage of the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] predominates in its technical sense.

The majority of instances of using the analyzed lexeme (74%) constitute quotations where the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] is used in its terminological meaning, in particular, 55.8% as a medical-biological term, as the media publish information about diseases prevalent at that time and highly dangerous, the spread and treatment of which attract significant interest from readers: the Ebola virus, the Zika virus, the African swine fever virus, the Coxsackie virus. In scientific literature, such uses of terminological lexemes beyond the confines of the scientific style of literary language are referred to as functional determinations since they fully preserve their terminological meaning, acquiring only an emotional tint in a new context for them and combination with lexemes from other thematic fields [4]. Thus, the materials of our study allow us to state that these functional determinations in the journalistic context acquire new possibilities of combinability. The following types of functional determinations of the medical-biological terminological system have been identified:

1. Combination of the medical-biological term "вірус" (virus) [virus] with commonly used words, which results in the overall emotional intensity of the collocation, such as "смертоносний вірус" (deadly virus) [smertonosnyi virus], "гігантський вірус" (giant virus) [hihantskyi virus], "екзотичний вірус" (exotic virus) [ekzotychnyi virus], "дикий вірус" (wild virus) [dykyi virus], "бурхливий вірус" (raging virus) [burkhlyvyi virus], "примітивний вірус" (primitive virus) [prymityvnyi virus], "серйозний вірус" (serious virus) [serioznyi virus], "підступний вірус" (cunning virus) [pidstupnyi virus], "незнаний вірус" (unknown virus) [neznanyi virus], "дресирований вірус" (trained virus) [dresyrovanyi virus], "агресивний вірус" (aggressive virus) [ahresyvnyi virus], "нікчемний вірус" (worthless virus) [nikchemnyi virus], "унікальний вірус" (unique virus) [unikalnyi virus], "сильніший,

мудріший, розумніший вірус" (stronger, wiser, smarter virus) [sylnishyi, mudrishyi, rozumnishyi virus], etc.: "Як пам'ятаєте, наприкінці листопада, аби завадити харків'янам вийти на Євромайдан, тамтешній мер Геннадій Кернес заборонив усі масові акції через "зростання загрози епідемії грипу". За кілька днів йому довелося вивести на площу тисячі бюджетників — для підтримки політики Партії регіонів, тож про смертоносний вірус вмить було забуто" (As you may recall, at the end of November, in order to prevent the people of Kharkiv from joining the Euromaidan protests, the local mayor Gennadiy Kernes banned all mass gatherings citing "an increase in the flu epidemic threat". However, within a few days, he had to bring thousands of civil servants to the square to support the policies of the Party of Regions, so the talk of the **deadly virus** was quickly forgotten) [Yak pam'iataiete, naprykintsi lystopada, aby zavadyty kharkiv'ianam vyity na Yevromaidan, tamteshnii mer Hennadii Kernes zaboronyv usi masovi aktsii cherez "zrostannia zahrozy epidemii hrypu". Za kilka dniv yomu dovelosia vyvesty na ploshchu tysiachi biudzhetnykiv — dlia pidtrymky polityky Partii rehioniv, tozh pro smertonosnyi virus vmyt bulo zabuto] [2]; "Зірка підчепила екзотичний вірус, що зветься "чікунгунь"" (The celebrity caught an **exotic virus** called "chikungunya"") [Zirka pidchepyla **ekzotychnyi** virus, shcho zvetsia "chikunhun"] [2]; "Раніше НВ повідомляло, що дикий вірус поліомієліту типу 3 (WPV3) був ліквідований в усьому світі" ("Earlier, NV reported that the wild virus of poliovirus type 3 (WPV3) had been eradicated worldwide") [Ranishe NV povidomlialo, shcho dykyi virus poliomiielitu typu 3 (WPV3) buv likvidovanyi v usomu sviti] [2]; "Озброївшись пістолетом і відвагою, герой вирушить зачищати заражені території, звільняючи землю від монстрів і бурхливого вірусу" ("Armed with a pistol and courage, the hero sets out to clear the infected territories, liberating the land from monsters and the raging virus") [Ozbroivshys pistoletom i vidvahoiu, heroi vyrushyt zachyshchaty zarazheni terytorii, zvilniaiuchy zemliu vid monstriv i **burkhlyvoho virusu**] [2]; "За них це робили куди **простіші і примітивні віруси**, а також інші люди" ("They were done by much simpler and more primitive viruses, as well as other people") [Za nykh tse robyly kudy **prostishi i prymityvni virusy**, a takozh inshi liudy] [2]; "Деякі хвороби нешкідливі, на зразок харчового отруєння, але існують і серйозні віруси, які здатні вбити вашу колонію" ("Some diseases are harmless, like food poisoning, but there are also serious viruses that can kill your colony") [Deiaki khvoroby neshkidlyvi, na zrazok kharchovoho otruiennia, ale isnuiut i seriozni virusy, yaki zdatni vbyty vashu koloniiu] [2]; "Підступний і ще **невідомий** нам **вірус**, від якого поки що нема ефективного засобу?" ("A cunning and as yet unknown virus for which there is still no effective remedy?") [Pidstupnyi i shche **nevidomyi** nam **virus**, vid yakoho poky shcho nema efektyvnoho zasobu?] [2]; "Схожі симптоми притаманні різним групам вірусних інфекцій, однак якщо вони піддаються лікуванню по звичайній схемі, то незнаний вірус ніякими ліками не купірується, каже головний лікар" ("Similar symptoms are characteristic of various groups of viral infections, however, if they respond to treatment according to the usual regimen, then the unknown virus cannot be suppressed by any medications, says the chief physician) [Skhozhi symptomy prytamanni riznym hrupam virusnykh infektsii, odnak yakshcho vony piddaiutsia likuvanniu po zvychainii skhemi, to neznanyi virus niiakymy likamy ne kupiruietsia, kazhe holovnyi likar] [2]; "У програмі: ліки від раку, лазери, мутанти, дресировані віруси, <...> та ще трішечки про найкращих письменників, що так і не

отримали Нобеля",— розповідають на фейсбук-сторінці події" ("In the program: cancer drugs, lasers, mutants, trained viruses, <...> and a little bit about the best writers who never received the Nobel Prize," — they say on the event's Facebook page") [U prohrami: liky vid raku, lazery, mutanty, dresyrovani virusy, <...> ta shche trishechky pro naikrashchykh pysmennykiv, shcho tak i ne otrymaly Nobelia",— rozpovidaiut na feisbuk-storintsi podii] [2]; "Він залишає щоденник боротьби й падіння людського тіла cynpomu нікчемного вірусу" ("He leaves behind a diary of struggle and the human body's downfall against a worthless virus") [Vin zalyshaie shchodennyk borotby y padinnia liudskoho tila suproty nikchemnoho virusu] [2]; "Цьогорічний тип вірусу досить агресивний, кажуть медики" ("This year's type of virus is quite aggressive, say doctors") [Tsohorichnyi typ virusu dosyt ahresyvnyi, kazhut medyky] [2]; "I це унікальні віруси" ("And these are unique viruses") [I tse unikalni virusy] [2]; "Виникають нові штами, вірус стає сильнішим, мудрішим, розумнішим, — пояснила лікарка" ("New strains emerge, the virus becomes stronger, wiser, smarter," — explained the doctor") [Vynykaiut novi shtamy, virus staie sylnishym, mudrishym, rozumnishym, — poiasnyla likarka] [2].

The combination of a medical term with a descriptor — a commonly used word carrying semantics of quality, magnitude ("гігантський" (gigantic) [hihantskyi]), strength ("нікчемний" (worthless) [nikchemnyi], "примітивний" (primitive) [prymityvnyi]), degree of danger ("смертоносний" (deadly) [smertonosnyi], "агресивний" (aggressive) [ahresyvnyi], "підступний" (cunning) [pidstupnyi]), property ("дикий" (wild) [dykyi], "унікальний" (unique) [unikalnyi], "екзотичний" (exotic) [ekzotychnyi], "серйозний" (serious) [serioznyi]), etc., and even capable of forming degrees of comparison ("сильніший" (stronger) [sylnishyi], "простіший" (simpler) [prostishyi], "мудріший" (wiser) [mudrishyi], "розумніший" (smarter) [rozumnishyi]), indicates that such a description acquires the status of an epithet, while the lemma "вірус" (virus) [virus] itself is imbued with a certain expressive connotation, although the analyzed examples do not involve a transformation of the semantic scope of the term "вірус" (virus) [virus].

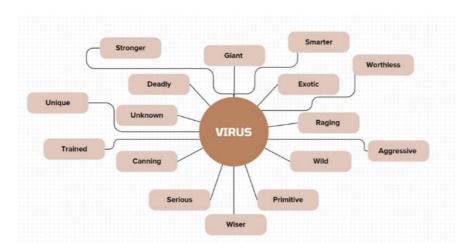


Figure 3: Combination of the medical-biological term "*sipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] with commonly used words, which results in the overall emotional intensity of the collocation.

2. The combination of the medical-biological term "eipyc" (virus) [virus] with metaphorically reinterpreted verbs predicates forms a certain artistic imagery and contributes to the particular expressiveness of the expression, such as "postydumu eipyc" (awaken the virus) [rozbudyty virus], "niдiгравати вірусам" ("plays into" the hands of viruses) [pidihravaty virusam], "**eipyc κοπυπься**" (the virus is spreading) [virus kotytsia], "вірус упевнено почувається" (virus "feels confident") [virus upevneno pochuvaietsia], "вірус лютує" (the virus rages) [virus liutuie], "відганяти віруси" (repel viruses) [vidhaniaty virusy], "вірус може засідати" (the virus can dwell) [virus mozhe zasidaty], "вірус вклав" (the virus put in) [virus vklav], "вірус завітав" (the virus visited) [virus zavitav], "віруси бродять" (viruses roam) [virusy brodiat], "вірус потрапив" (the virus got into) [virus potrapyv], "**зробити вірус п'яним**" (make the virus drunk) [zrobyty virus p'ianym], "віруси скосили" (viruses have affected) [virusy skosyly], "виманити вірус" (lure the virus) [vymanyty virus], "eipyc xobaembca" (the virus hides) [virus khovaietsia], "атакують віруси" (viruses attack) [atakuiut virusy], "вірус нагадав" (the virus reminded) [virus nahadav], etc. Let's demonstrate with a few examples: "Користуйтеся сонцезахисними засобами, не забувайте про капелюх і тінь. Робіть усе, аби не "**розбудити**" **вірус**" ("Use sunscreen, don't forget about a hat and shade. Do everything not to "awaken" the virus") [Korystuitesia sontsezakhysnymy zasobamy, ne zabuvaite pro kapeliukh i tin. Robit use, aby ne "rozbudyty" virus] [2]; "Захисні сили організму слабнуть, і це тільки "**підіграє**" вірусам і хвороботворним "мікробам" ("The body's protective forces weaken, and this only "plays into" the hands of viruses and pathogenic microbes") [Zakhysni syly orhanizmu slabnut, i tse tilky "pidihraie" virusam i khvorobotvornym "mikrobam] [2]; "**Bipyc** легко "**котиться**" повітрям, але боїться сонця" ("The **virus** easily "spreads" through the air but fears the sun") [Virus lehko "kotytsia" povitriam, ale boitsia sontsia" [2]; "Поза межами організму вірус "упевнено почувається" 1-15 хвилин" ("Outside the body, the virus "feels confident" for 1-15 minutes") [Poza mezhamy orhanizmu virus "upevneno pochuvaietsia" 1-15 khvylyn] [2]; "До Ліберії, Гвінеї та Сьєрра-Леоне, де вірус лютує найбільше, доставили допомогу з Китаю — засоби дезінфекції та захисний одяг для медиків на загальну суму близько 5 мільйонів доларів" ("To Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone, where the virus is raging the most, aid has been delivered from China — disinfectants and protective clothing for healthcare workers totaling about 5 million dollars") [Do Liberii, Hvinei ta Sierra-Leone, de virus liutuie naibilshe, dostavyly dopomohu z Kytaiu — zasoby dezinfektsii ta zakhysnyi odiah dlia medykiv na zahalnu sumu blyzko 5 milioniv dolariv] [2]; "Кому в XXI столітті може спасти на думку, що можна повісити на шию якийсь чарівний пристрій, який буде відганяти віруси і дозволить вціліти у сезон ГРВІ?" ("Who in the 21st century can believe that you can hang some magical device around your neck that **will repel viruses** and allow you to survive the flu season?") [Komu v XXI stolitti mozhe spasty na dumku, shcho mozhna povisyty na shyiu yakyis charivnyi prystrii, yakyi bude **vidhaniaty virusy** i dozvolyt vtsility u sezon HRVI?] [2]; "Як свині можуть заразитися? Контакт здорових і хворих тварин. Через працівників господарства — вірус може "засідати" на взутті, одязі, інструментах" ("How can pigs get infected? Contact with healthy and sick animals. Through farm workers — the **virus** can "dwell" on shoes, clothing, and tools") [Yak svyni mozhut zarazytysia? Kontakt zdorovykh i khvorykh tvaryn. Cherez pratsivnykiv hospodarstva — virus mozhe "zasidaty" na vzutti,

odiazi, instrumentakh] [2]; "Який саме вірус грипу вклав пацієнтку на лікарняне ліжко, на разі невідомо" ("Which flu **virus** exactly **put** the patient in the hospital bed is currently unknown") [Yakyi same **virus** hrypu **vklav** patsiientku na likarniane lizhko, na razi nevidomo] [2]; "А ось вірус грипу "Мічиган" до нас завітав вперше і прогнозують, що саме він може спричинити eniдeмiю" ("But the 'Michigan' flu virus visited us for the first time, and it is predicted that it may cause an epidemic") [A os virus hrypu "Michyhan" do nas zavitav vpershe i prohnozuiut, shcho same vin mozhe sprychynyty epidemiiu] [2]; "Віруси, які у холодну "бродять" в Україні та Європі, однакові, але лікують хворих у нас і за кордоном no-різному" ("Viruses that "roam" in Ukraine and Europe during the cold season are the same, but patients are treated differently here and abroad") [Virusy, yaki u kholodnu "brodiat" v Ukraini ta Yevropi, odnakovi, ale likuiut khvorykh u nas i za kordonom poriznomu] [2]; "Історія Хенка канонічна і розповідає про події, які відбуваються до початку Resident Evil 2, тож ви дізнаєтеся, як вірус потрапив у місто і хто винен в апокаліпсисі" ("The story of Hank is canonical and talks about events that occur before the beginning of Resident Evil 2, so you will learn how the virus got into the city and who is to blame for the apocalypse") [Istoriia Khenka kanonichna i rozpovidaie pro podii, yaki vidbuvaiutsia do pochatku Resident Evil 2, tozh vy diznaietesia, yak **virus potrapyv** u misto i khto vynen v apokalipsysi] [2]; "Він визнає, що не може вилікувати СНІД, проте стверджує, що може уповільнити його — "**зробити вірус п'яним і слабким"** — за допомогою зілля, виготовленого з місцевого дерева омусікамурі" ("He admits that he cannot cure AIDS, but claims that he can slow it down — "make the virus drunk and weak" — with a potion made from the local Omusikamuri tree") [Vin vyznaie, shcho ne mozhe vylikuvaty SNID, prote stverdzhuie, shcho mozhe upovilnyty yoho — "zrobyty virus pianym i **slabkym"** — za dopomohoiu zillia, vyhotovlenoho z mistsevoho dereva omusikamuri] [2].; "Тож у місті закривають школи, де **віруси скосили** найбільше учнів" ("So schools are closing in the city where viruses have affected the most students") [Tozh u misti zakryvaiut shkoly, de virusy skosyly naibilshe uchniv] [2]; "Вона пропонує використовувати комбінацію ліків, щоб виманити вірус, а потім його вбити" ("She suggests using a combination of drugs to lure the virus out and then kill it") [Vona proponuie vykorystovuvaty kombinatsiiu likiv, shchob vymanyty virus, a potim yoho vbyty] [2]; "Як відомо, вірус ховається в клітинах від імунної системи і звичайних ліків" ("As it is known, the virus hides in cells from the immune system and regular drugs") [Yak vidomo, virus khovaietsia v klitynakh vid imunnoi systemy i zvychainykh likiv] [2]; "Ісаак Михайлович стверджує, грунтуючись на наукових аргументах, що зараз в Україні інфекцій більше, ніж в інших країнах Європи, що загроза епідемій кору й дифтерії збільшується, що катастрофічно швидко зростає кількість захворювань на гепатит, а населення **атакують віруси**" ("Isaak Mykhailovych argues, based on scientific arguments, that there are more infections in Ukraine than in other European countries, that the threat of measles and diphtheria epidemics is increasing, that the number of hepatitis cases is catastrophically increasing, and that the population is being attacked by viruses") [Isaak Mykhailovych stverdzhuie, gruntuiuchys na naukovykh arhumentakh, shcho zaraz v Ukraini infektsii bilshe, nizh v inshykh krainakh Yevropy, shcho zahroza epidemii koru y dyfterii zbilshuietsia, shcho katastrofichno shvydko zrostaie kilkist zakhvoriuvan na hepatyt, a naselennia **atakuiut virusy**] [2]; "**Bipyc нагадав** про вакцинацію" ("The **virus reminded** about vaccination") [**Virus nahadav** pro vaktsynatsiiu] [2].

Let's note that in some quotes, authors resort to placing verbs in quotation marks, which are combined with the word "eipyc" (virus) [virus], thus demonstrating the conditional connection of these words. Indeed, this conditionality is an indication that the word, to some extent, transforms its semantics and gives rise to artistic imagery. The examples provided allow us to observe that typically, the combination of the deterministic lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] with commonly used verbs leads to its personification: the medical-biological term acquires properties that are characteristic of living beings. Moreover, this personification functions both in a positive context ("вірус упевнено почувається" (virus "feels confident") [virus upevneno pochuvaietsia], "вірус нагадує про щось" (the virus reminds of something) [virus nahaduie pro shchos]), in a neutral one ("**eipyc χοβαєπься**" (the virus hides) [virus khovaietsia], "вірус потрапив кудись" (virus got into) [virus potrapyv kudys]), and in a negative one ("eipyc amakye" (the virus attacks) [virus atakuie], "вірус лютує" (the virus rages) [virus liutuie]), depending on the author's creative intent. Thus, personification attests to a certain level of semantic transformation of the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] as in its terminological sense, this lexeme does not demonstrate the ability to be combined with the verbs mentioned above.

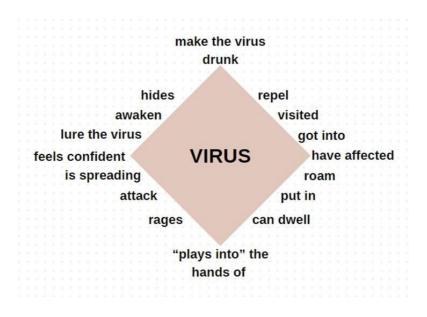


Figure 4: Combination of the medical-biological term "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] with metaphorically reinterpreted verbs predicates.

Combination of the medical-biological term "вірус" (virus) [virus] with metaphorically reinterpreted nouns contributes to the precision and relevance of expression, imbuing the phrase with a certain emotional charge, such as: "хвиля вірусів" (wave of viruses) [khvylia virusiv], "засилля вірусів" (onslaught of viruses) [zasyllia virusiv], "пастка для вірусів" (trap for viruses) [pastka dlia virusiv], "розгул вірусів" (rampage of viruses) [rozghul virusiv], "міграція вірусів" (migration of viruses) [mihratsiia virusiv], "віруси-

мандрівники" (migrant viruses) [virusy-mandrivnyky], "мікросвіт вірусів" (microcosm of viruses) [mikrosvit virusiv], "близькість до вогнища вірусу" (proximity to the virus epicenter) [blyzkist do vohnyshcha virusu], "приборкання вірусу" (to tame a virus) [pryborkannia virusu], etc. "Вже настала пора грипу, тому стараємося ставити спреї, льодяники, противірусні засоби. Зараз важливо побороти хвилю вірусів, — каже Соломія Федюк" ("It's already flu season, so we try to use sprays, lozenges, antiviral agents. Now it's important to combat the wave of viruses, — said Solomia Fediuk") [Vzhe nastala pora hrypu, tomu staraiemosia stavyty sprei, lodianyky, protyvirusni zasoby. Zaraz vazhlyvo poboroty khvyliu virusiv, — kazhe Solomiia Fediuk] [2]; "Різке похолодання, мороз, дошкульний вітер, засилля вірусів у громадських місцях, відсутність вітамінів" ("Sudden cooling, frost, bitter wind, onslaught of viruses in public places, lack of vitamins") [Rizke pokholodannia, moroz, doshkulnyi viter, zasyllia virusiv u hromadskykh mistsiakh, vidsutnist vitaminiv] [2]; "Але сонячне проміння, високі температури, дезінфікуючі розчини — це пастка для вірусу віспи" ("But sunlight, high temperatures, disinfectant solutions — this is a trap for the measles virus") [Ale soniachne prominnia, vysoki temperatury, dezinfikuiuchi rozchyny — tse **pastka dlia virusu** vispy] [2]; "У час "**розгулу** вірусів" лікарі радять частіше заварювати зелений, імбирний і липовий чаї, які оберігають організм від шкідливого впливу оксидантів (окислювачів)" ("During the rampage of viruses, doctors advise brewing green, ginger, and linden teas more often, which protect the body from the harmful effects of oxidants") [U chas "rozghulu virusiv" likari radiat chastishe zavariuvaty zelenyi, imbyrnyi i lypovyi chai, yaki oberihaiut orhanizm vid shkidlyvoho vplyvu oksydantiv (okysliuvachiv)] [2]; "Грип — досить непередбачувана хвороба, до того ж сучасна людина досить мобільна, що призводить до міграції **sipycis**" ("The flu is a rather unpredictable disease, and besides, modern people are quite mobile, which leads to the migration of viruses") [Hryp — dosyt neperedbachuvana khvoroba, do toho zh suchasna liudyna dosyt mobilna, shcho pryzvodyt do **mihratsii virusiv**] [2]; "Глава асоціації повідомив виданню, що один з каналів поширення вірусівмандрівників, які приїжджають з-за кордону" ("The head of the association informed the publication that one of the channels for the spread of **migrant viruses** coming from abroad") [Hlava asotsiatsii povidomyv vydanniu, shcho odyn z kanaliv poshyrennia virusivmandrivnykiv, yaki pryizhdzhaiut z-za kordonu] [2]; "Ви ж не сумніваєтесь, що невидима для ока спіраль ДНК програмує зовнішній вигляд видимого усім тіла, а кольоровий мікросвіт вірусів визначає, як саме ми проведемо два тижні свого життя під час eniдeмiї грипу" ("You do not doubt that the invisible spiral of DNA programs the appearance of the visible body, and the colorful **microcosm of viruses** determines how exactly we will spend two weeks of our lives during the flu epidemic") [Vy zh ne sumnivaietes, shcho nevydyma dlia oka spiral DNK prohramuie zovnishnii vyhliad vydymoho usim tila, a kolorovyi **mikrosvit** virusiv vyznachaie, yak same my provedemo dva tyzhni svoho zhyttia pid chas epidemii hrypu] [2]; "Під обмеження потрапив також район Уккермаркземлі Бранденбург в зв'язку з безпосередньою близькістю до вогнища вірусу" ("The Ukkermarkzemi Brandenburg area was also affected by restrictions due to its proximity to the virus epicenter") [Pid obmezhennia potrapyv takozh raion Ukkermarkzemli Brandenburh v zviazku z bezposerednoiu blyzkistiu do **vohnyshcha virusu**] [2]; "Майже 40 років медики билися над приборканням вірусу, який постійно мутував" ("For almost 40 years, doctors have been

struggling to tame a virus that constantly mutates") [Maizhe 40 rokiv medyky bylysia nad pryborkanniam virusu, yakyi postiino mutuvav] [2]. We observe that precisely due to the combination of the term "eipyc" (virus) [virus] with a commonly used noun, which does not belong to the medical-biological terminology, the respective word combination acquires the function of a poetic metaphor, thereby contributing to the clarity of thought and achieving a certain artistic effect.

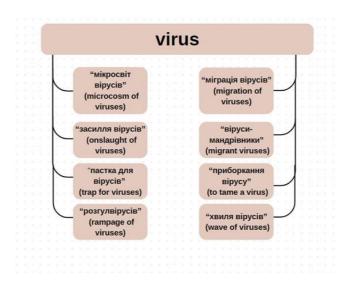


Figure 5: Combination of the medical-biological term "*virus*" (*virus*) [*virus*] with metaphorically reinterpreted nouns.

The analysis of the usage of the term "eipyc" (virus) [virus] as a functional determinant in the computer terminology system indicates that its usage is significantly less frequent (on average around 18% of citations), yet it exhibits analogous properties in terms of semantic transformation and lexical collocation. Therefore, we identify the same three groups of collocations of functional determination of "eipyc" (virus) [virus] in the context of computer terminology:

1. Combinations of the computer term "вірус" (virus) [virus] with emotionally charged qualifiers, such as: "руйнівний вірус" (destructive virus) [ruinivnyi virus], "вірус родом з Pocii" (virus originating from Russia) [virus rodom z Rosii], "телефонний вірус" (phone virus) [telefonnyi virus], "оригінальний вірус" (original virus) [oryhinalnyi virus], "спеціальний вірус" (special virus) [spetsialnyi virus], "старий вірус" (old virus) [staryi virus], "фальшивий вірус" (fake virus) [falshyvyi virus], "російський вірус" (Russian virus) [rosiiskyi virus]: "Російські хакери розсилають повідомлення з руйнівним вірусом на мобільники українців" ("Russian hackers are sending messages with a destructive virus to Ukrainian mobile phones") [Rosiiski khakery rozsylaiut povidomlennia z ruinivnym virusom па товіlпуку икraintsiv] [2]; "Є всі ознаки того, що Snake створений російськими оперативниками. Ймовірність того, що вірус родом з Росії, дуже висока, це практично впевненість, — зазначив Пітер Робертс" ("There are all signs that Snake was created by Russian operatives. The probability that the virus originates from Russia is very

high, it's practically certainty," — said Peter Roberts") [Ye vsi oznaky toho, shcho Snake stvorenyi rosiiskymy operatyvnykamy. Ymovirnist toho, shcho virus rodom z Rosii, duzhe vysoka, tse praktychno vpevnenist, — zaznachyv Piter Roberts] [2]; "Кіберполіція попередила про **телефонний вірус** для викрадання даних банківських карт. Фахівці Департаменту кіберполіції України виявили новий "банківський троян", який викрадає дані користувачів пристроїв під управлінням операційної системи Android" ("The Cyberpolice warned about a phone virus for stealing bank card data. Experts from the Cyberpolice Department of Ukraine have discovered a new "banking Trojan" that steals data from devices running the Android operating system") [Kiberpolitsiia poperedyla pro telefonnyi virus dlia vykradannia danykh bankivskykh kart. Fakhivtsi Departamentu kiberpolitsii Ukrainy vyiavyly novyi "bankivskyi troian", yakyi vykradaie dani korystuvachiv prystroiv pid upravlinniam operatsiinoi systemy Android] [2]; "Ймовірно, їх створили не ті, хто ϵ авторами **оригінального вірусу**" ("It is likely that they were created by those who are not the authors of the **original virus**") [Ymovirno, yikh stvoryly ne ti, khto ye avtoramy oryhinalnoho virusu] [2]; "У Facebook знову поширюється вірус, що тегає користувачів у постах. В українському Facebook швидко поширюється старий вірус" ("A virus is spreading on Facebook again, tagging users in posts. An **old virus** is spreading quickly on Ukrainian Facebook") [U Facebook znovu poshyriuietsia virus, shcho tehaie korystuvachiv u postakh. V ukrainskomu Facebook shvydko poshyriuietsia staryi virus] [2]; "Дослідники пропонували його учасникам оцінити художні роботи, представлені комп'ютерною програмою, а потім запускали фальшивий "вірус", створюючи враження, що активація вірусу — справа рук учасника експерименту" ("Researchers asked participants to evaluate artistic works presented by the computer program, and then launched a fake "virus", creating the impression that activating the virus was the participant's doing") [Doslidnyky proponuvaly yoho uchasnykam otsinyty khudozhni roboty, predstavleni komp'iuternoiu prohramoiu, a potim zapuskaly falshyvyi "virus", stvoriuiuchy vrazhennia, shcho **aktyvatsiia virusu** — sprava ruk uchasnyka eksperymentu] [2].

2. Combining the computer term "eipyc" (virus) [virus] with metaphorically reimagined predicate verbs, such as: "aanyckamu eipyc" (to launch a virus) [zapuskaty virus], "вірус не працює" (the virus doesn't work) [virus ne pratsiuie], "вірус вимагає" (the virus requires, the virus demands) [virus vymahaie], "вірус здатний спотворювати" (the virus is capable of distorting) [virus zdatnyi spotvoriuvaty], "вірус знищив" (the virus destroyed) [virus znyshchyv], "вірус приходить" (the virus comes) [virus prykhodyt]: "Слухати масово телефони чи **запускати** в інтернет дезу або **віруси** — так, це їм вдається і ще довго вдаватиметься. Але спробуймо й тут їх обмежити" ("To listen to phones massively or to launch spam or viruses on the Internet — yes, they manage to do it, and will continue to do so for a long time. But let's try to limit them here as well") [Slukhaty masovo telefony chy **zapuskaty** v internet dezu abo **virusy** — tak, tse yim vdaietsia i shche dovho vdavatymetsia. Ale sprobuimo y tut yikh obmezhyty] [2]; "Реєстрація зазначеного домену не допомогла тим, хто вже був заражений, але дала час іншим встановити оновлення Windows, після якого вірус не працює" ("The registration of the specified domain did not help those who were already infected, but it gave others time to install Windows updates, after which the virus does not work") [Reiestratsiia zaznachenoho domenu ne dopomohla tym, khto vzhe buv zarazhenyi, ale dala chas inshym vstanovyty

onovlennia Windows, pislia yakoho **virus ne pratsiuie**] [2]; "Річ у тім, що **вірус** Loapi вимагає надати йому права адміністратора" ("The thing is that the Loapi virus requires administrator rights") [Rich u tim, shcho virus Loapi vymahaie nadaty yomu prava administratora] [2]; "Видання проаналізувало історію транзакцій на біткоін-гаманці, на які **вірус вимагав** перерахувати гроші (ця інформація є публічною)" ("The publication analyzed the transaction history on the bitcoin wallet to which the virus demanded money to be transferred (this information is public)") [Vydannia proanalizuvalo istoriiu tranzaktsii na bitkoin-hamantsi, na yaki **virus vymahav** pererakhuvaty hroshi (tsia informatsiia ye publichnoiu)] [2]; "Цей вірус здатен спотворювати статистичні дані виборчих округів і дільниць" ("This **virus is capable of distorting** statistical data on electoral districts and polling stations") [Tsei virus zdaten spotvoriuvaty statystychni dani vyborchykh okruhiv i dilnyts] [2]; "Директор холдингу, до якого належить мовник, Вадим Мурований повідомив, що вірус знищив увесь контент телеканалу за час його роботи" ("The director of the holding company, which owns the broadcaster, Vadim Murovanyi, announced that **the virus destroyed** all the content of the TV channel during its operation") [Dyrektor kholdynhu, do yakoho nalezhyt movnyk, Vadym Murovanyi povidomyv, shcho **virus znyshchyv** uves kontent telekanalu za chas yoho roboty] [2]; "Встановлюється через SMS. Цей вірус приходить у вигляді лінку на смартфон" ("It is installed via SMS. This virus comes in the form of a link to the smartphone") [Vstanovliuietsia cherez SMS. Tsei virus prykhodyt u vyhliadi linku na smartfon] [2].

Combining the computer term "eipyc" (virus) [virus] with metaphorically reimagined nouns, such as: "батьки вірусу" (the parents of the virus) [batky virusiv], "сімейство вірусів" (the family of viruses) [simeistvo virusiv], "тіло вірусу" (the body of the virus) [tilo virusu], "вірус-вимагач" (the ransomware virus) [virus-vymahach], "вірус**здирник**" (the extortionist virus) [virus-zdyrnyk], etc. Here are a few examples: "Причина цього збою і "**батьки" невідомого вірусу** стали зрозумілими в неділю, коли російське телебачення почало давати "картинку" з сайта ЦВК, за якою лідером президентської гонки став ... лідер "Правого сектору" Дмитро Ярош" ("The cause of this failure and the "parents" of the unknown virus became clear on Sunday when Russian television began to broadcast a "picture" from the CEC website, according to which the leader of the presidential race became ... the leader of the "Right Sector" Dmitry Yarosh") [Prychyna tsoho zboiu i **"batky" nevidomoho virusu** staly zrozumilymy v nediliu, koly rosiiske telebachennia pochalo davaty "kartynku" z saita TsVK, za yakoiu liderom prezydentskoi honky stav ... lider "Pravoho sektoru" Dmytro Yarosh] [2]; "Сімейство вірусів, яке використовується також для відображення рекламних оголошень, автоматичного підписування на платні послуги i DDoS-атак назвали Loapi, nuwe pecypc про операційну систему Android "AndroidPolice"" ("The family of viruses, which is also used to display advertisements, automatically subscribe to paid services, and conduct DDoS attacks, was named Loapi, writes the Android operating system resource "AndroidPolice"") [Simeistvo virusiv, yake vykorystovuietsia takozh dlia vidobrazhennia reklamnykh oholoshen, avtomatychnoho pidpysuvannia na platni posluhy i DDoS-atak nazvaly Loapi, pyshe resurs pro operatsiinu systemu Android "AndroidPolice"] [2]; "Тим більше не рекомендую відкривати листи і з виконуючими файлами *.exe,*.comma*.bat, які можуть бути **тілом вірусу**" ("І recommend not opening emails with executable files *.exe, *.com, and *.bat, which may be **the**

body of the virus") [Tym bilshe ne rekomenduiu vidkryvaty lysty i z vykonuiuchymy failamy *.exe,*.comta*.bat, yaki mozhut buty tilom virusu] [2]; "M3C Британії: Атаку російського вірусу NotPetya організували проти України УМ3С Великої Британії звинуватили російську владу у спрямованій проти України масовій кібератаці з використанням вірусу-здирника NotPetya, який вразив сотні тисяч комп'ютерів у червні 2017 року" ("British Foreign Ministry: The attack of the Russian NotPetya virus was organized against Ukraine. The UK Foreign Ministry accused the Russian government of a targeted mass cyberattack against Ukraine using the extortionist virus NotPetya, which infected hundreds of thousands of computers in June 2017") [MZS Brytanii: Ataku rosiiskoho virusu NotPetya orhanizuvaly proty Ukrainy UMZS Velykoi Brytanii zvynuvatyly rosiisku vladu u spriamovanii proty Ukrainy masovii kiberatatsi z vykorystanniam virusu-zdyrnyka NotPetya, yakyi vrazyv sotni tysiach kompiuteriv u chervni 2017 roku] [2].

The second category of quotes identified using corpus technologies indicates contexts in which the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] undergoes significant semantic transformation, acquiring new shades of meaning or even serving as a trope. Our materials demonstrate such examples on average in 26.2% of cases.

The simplest manifestation of metaphorical thought using the determined lexeme "eipvc" (virus) [virus] is through comparative phrases. The specificity of this linguistic device lies in its ability to draw attention to a single attribute shared by both compared objects, while all other characteristics of the comparator become insignificant in this context [4]. The research materials demonstrate the engagement of increasingly diverse semantic nuances with the object of comparison, including the use of such integral features as "**швидкість розповсюдження**" (speed of propagation) [shvydkist rozpovsiudzhennia], "**непомітність проникнення**" (unnoticeable penetration) [перотіtnist pronyknennia], [vseokhopnist], "всеохопність" (comprehensiveness) "хворобливість (pathological nature of the process) [khvoroblyvist protsesu], and so on. These features have the potential for various combinatorial modifications. Let's consider some examples: "Силою цього ефекту вирішили скористатися провладні канали. Вас щось не влаштовувало? Тоді подивіться на закіптюжений центр міста. Ось такі страх і ненависть у Києві і вже зовсім скоро вони поширяться, як вірус, на всю країну!" ("Taking advantage of this effect, the ruling channels decided to use it. Did something not satisfy you? Then take a look at the congested center of the city. Here are such fear and hatred in Kyiv, and very soon they will spread, like a virus, throughout the entire country!") [Syloiu tsoho efektu vyrishyly skorystatysia provladni kanaly. Vas shchos ne vlashtovuvalo? Todi podyvitsia na zakiptiuzhenyi tsentr mista. Os taki strakh i nenavyst u Kyievi i vzhe zovsim skoro vony **poshyriatsia, yak virus, na vsiu krainu**![[2]; "Антисемітизм, як і будь-які інші форми національної або расової нетерпимості стосовно євреїв, татар, арабів, українців, росіян, грузинів, вірмен, чорношкірих, азіатів тощо, поширюється, мов вірус, незалежно від кордонів і лінії фронту" ("Antisemitism, like any other forms of national or racial intolerance towards Jews, Tatars, Arabs, Ukrainians, Russians, Georgians, Armenians, black-skinned people, Asians, etc., spreads like a virus, regardless of borders and front lines") [Antysemityzm, yak i bud-iaki inshi formy natsionalnoi abo rasovoi neterpymosti stosovno yevreiv, tatar, arabiv, ukraintsiv, rosiian, hruzyniv, virmen, chornoshkirykh, aziativ toshcho, **poshyriuietsia, mov virus**, nezalezhno vid kordoniv i linii frontu] [2]; — in these

examples, the comparison is based on the semantics of "швидкість розповсюдження" (speed of spread) [shvydkist rozpovsiudzhennia] and "всеохопність" (comprehensiveness) [vseokhopnist]; "За його словами, газовий компроміс був життєво необхідним для України, але він все одно буде **як вірус і надалі підточувати економіку** України" ("According to him, the gas compromise was vital for Ukraine, but it will still undermine Ukraine's economy like a virus") [Za yoho slovamy, hazovyi kompromis buv zhyttievo neobkhidnym dlia Ukrainy, ale vin vse odno bude yak virus i nadali pidtochuvaty ekonomiku Ukrainy] [2]; "Для стабільного поновлення у владі, олігархічні політичні проекти навчилися, немов вірус, постійно мутувати, змінювати ідеологію, позицію з ключових питань, намагаючись знайти виборця, який зможе віддати свій голос" ("For stable restoration in power, oligarchic political projects have learned to mutate like a virus, constantly changing ideology, position on key issues, trying to find a voter who can give them their vote") [Dlia stabilnoho ponovlennia u vladi, oliharkhichni politychni proekty navchylysia, nemov virus, postiino mutuvaty, zminiuvaty ideolohiiu, pozytsiiu z kliuchovykh pytan, namahaiuchys znaity vybortsia, yakyi zmozhe viddaty svii holos] [2]; "Російський біс, як вірус, нікуди й не йшов із цього суспільства" ("Russian evil, like a virus, didn't leave this society anywhere") [Rosiiskyi bis, yak virus, nikudy y ne yshov iz tsoho suspilstva [2] — in these quotes, the attention of the readers is focused on the semantics of "**хворобливости процесу**" (the unhealthy nature of the process) [khvoroblyvosty protsesu]; "Дещо непояснюване, що відбувається на перетині музики, театру та класичного кабаре. Dakh Daughters Band — феноменальне явище нашої культури. Лише за один рік свого існування вони, наче вірус, проникли до сердець українців, встигли підкорити Європу, в тому числі французів, що мають неабиякий смак у кабаре" ("Something inexplicable is happening at the intersection of music, theater, and classical cabaret. Dakh Daughters Band is a phenomenal phenomenon of our culture... in just one year of their existence, they, like a virus, penetrated the hearts of Ukrainians, conquered Europe, including the French, who have a refined taste in cabaret") [Deshcho nepoiasniuvane, shcho vidbuvaietsia na peretyni muzyky, teatru ta klasychnoho kabare. Dakh Daughters Band fenomenalne yavyshche nashoi kultury. Lyshe za odyn rik svoho isnuvannia vony, nache virus, pronykly do serdets ukraintsiv, vstyhly pidkoryty Yevropu, v tomu chysli frantsuziv, shcho maiut neabyiakyi smak u kabare [2] — here, the primary comparators are "**швидкість**" (speed) [shvydkist] and "непомітність проникнення" (unnoticeable penetration) [nepomitnist pronyknennia]; "коли спецпідрозділи оточили сепаратистів і могли їх легко знищити, зверху надійшов наказ відступати, — розмірковує Назар Конон. — Спецназ залишив позиції без єдиного пострілу, і сепаратизм почав розмножуватися, як вірус, з'явилися ці "ДНР" і "ЛНР"" ("When special forces surrounded the separatists and could easily destroy them, an order to retreat came from above", — reflects Nazar Konon. — The special forces left their positions without firing a single shot, and separatism began to spread like a virus, giving rise to these 'DNR' and 'LNR'") [koly spetspidrozdily otochyly separatystiv i mohly yikh lehko znyshchyty, zverkhu nadiishov nakaz vidstupaty, — rozmirkovuie Nazar Konon. — Spetsnaz zalyshyv pozytsii bez yedynoho postrilu, i **separatyzm pochav rozmnozhuvatysia, yak virus**, ziavylysia tsi "DNR" i "LNR"] [2] — in this phrase, the emphasis is placed on the semes of "швидкість розповсюдження" (speed of spread) [shvydkist rozpovsiudzhennia] and "хворобливість **процесу**" (pathological nature of the process) [khvoroblyvist protsesu]. Depending on the author's creative intent, the term "вірус" (virus) [virus] can also be used to emphasize other integral themes, such as the "непомітність проникнення" (unnoticeable penetration) [перотітліst pronyknennia] theme: "Вона не змагається з владою, а підминає їх під себе і вражає, немов вірус", — зазначив у звіті французький журналіст-розслідувач Фредерік Плокан" ("She does not compete with the authorities, but subdues them and impresses them, as if a virus", — noted French investigative journalist Frederick Plokan in his report") [Vona ne zmahaietsia z vladoiu, a pidmynaie yikh pid sebe i vrazhaie, nemov virus", — zaznachyv u zviti frantsuzkyi zhurnalist-rozsliduvach Frederik Plokan] [2].

The examples provided also allow us to observe that the use of the deterministic lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] in the function of comparison not only contributes to the clarity of thought, reinforcement of certain semantic loads, and precision of expression but also helps achieve a certain level of expressiveness, influencing the reader's subconscious as intended by the author.

The analyzed material demonstrates a significant frequency of examples of using the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] in the function of artistic metaphor. Such application of the deterministic term reflects the subjective perception in the author's imagination of the corresponding scientific concept, enhances their subjective evaluation of the statement, and contributes to achieving a specific emotive effect.

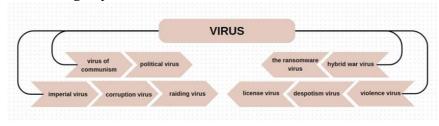


Figure 6: Using the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] in the function of artistic metaphor.

The lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] functions metaphorically within such word combinations: "вірус комунізму" (virus of communism) [virus komunizmu], "політичний вірус" (political virus) [politychnyi virus], "вірус кримінальності" (criminality virus) [virus kryminalnosti], "вірус Кучми" (Kuchma's virus) [virus Kuchmy], "вірус cenapamuзму" (separatism virus) [virus separatyzmu], "вірус радянського мракобісся" (Soviet darkness virus) [virus radianskoho mrakobissia], "**εἰργς κοργημίϊ**" (corruption virus) [virus koruptsii], "вірус насильства" (violence virus) [virus nasylstva], "віруси московського ментально-духовного рабства" (Moscow's mental-spiritual slavery viruses) [virusy moskovskoho mentalno-dukhovnoho rabstva], "імперський вірус" (ітрегіаl virus) [imperskyi virus], "вірус anamii" (apathy virus) [virus apatii], "вірус ненависті" (hatred virus) [virus nenavysti], "вірус вседозволеності" (license virus) [virus nenavysti], **"вірус російської кризи**" (Russian crisis virus) [virus rosiiskoi kryzy], "**вірус влади**" (power virus) [virus vlady], "**εipyc cmapux ni∂xο∂iε**" (old approaches virus) [virus starykh pidkhodiv], "вірус зневіри" (distrust virus) [virus zneviry], "вірус сумніву" (doubt virus) [virus sumnivu], "вірус меншовартості" (inferiority virus) [virus menshovartosti], "вірус деспотизму" (despotism virus) [virus despotyzmu], "вірус нездорової торгівлі" (unhealthy trade virus) [virus nezdorovoi torhivli], "вірус рейдерства" (raiding virus) [virus reiderstva], "вірус сказу" (virus of nonsense) [virus skazu], "вірус сталінізму" (Stalinism virus) [virus stalinizmu], "вірус тоталітаризму" (totalitarianism virus) [virus totalitaryzmu], "вірус транспортної істерики" (transport hysteria virus) [virus transportnoi isteryky], "вірус зрадофілії" (the betrayal virus) [virus zradofilii], "вірус Ахметова" (Akmetov's virus) [virus Akhmetova], "вірус українофобії" (Ukraineophobia virus) [virus ukrainofobii], "вірус ділової недосконалості" (business imperfection virus) [virus dilovoi nedoskonalosti], "вірус гібридної війни" (hybrid war virus) [virus hibrydnoi viiny], "вірус сміття" (garbage virus) [virus smittia], "вірус меншовартості" (inferiority virus) [virus menshovartosti], "вірус страху" (fear virus) [virus strakhu], "імперський вірус" (imperial virus) [imperskyi virus], and so on. Thematically, the entire variety of artistic metaphors using the lexeme "вірус" (virus) [virus] falls into two categories:

Metaphors in the socio-political sphere: "I якою б не була його мотивація, у нього ϵ реальний шанс стати не лише Президентом-евроінтегратором, але й людиною, яка звільнила світ від "вірусу Кучми". Але Янукович не взяв на озброєння ці рекомендації, тому став не Президентом-євроінтегратором, а Президентом-біженцем, який з ганьбою втік до Росії" ("And whatever his motivation, he has a real chance not only to become the President of European integration but also the person who liberated the world from the "Kuchma's virus". But Yanukovych did not take these recommendations to heart, so he became not the President of European integration, but the President-refugee who shamefully fled to Russia") [I yakoiu b ne bula yoho motyvatsiia, u noho ye realnyi shans staty ne lyshe Prezydentom-evrointehratorom, ale y liudynoiu, yaka zvilnyla svit vid "virusu Kuchmy". Ale Yanukovych ne vziav na ozbroiennia tsi rekomendatsii, tomu stav ne Prezydentom-ievrointehratorom, a Prezydentom-bizhentsem, yakyi z hanboiu vtik do Rosii] [2]; "суть громадянського протесту полягала в тому, що президент країни заганяв своїх співгромадян у пострадянське стійло, а вони хотіли бути з тією Європою, якої не торкнувся вірус комунізму" ("The essence of the civic protest was that the country's president was driving his fellow citizens into the post-Soviet stable, while they wanted to be with the Europe untouched by the virus of communism") [sut hromadianskoho protestu poliahala v tomu, shcho prezydent krainy zahaniav svoikh spivhromadian u postradianske stiilo, a vony khotily buty z tiieiu Yevropoiu, yakoi ne torknuvsia virus komunizmu] [2]; "Ha жаль, за весь час центральна влада в Києві так і не вжила заходів для боротьби зі збудниками вірусу сепаратизму на Донбасі" ("Unfortunately, the central government in Kyiv has not taken any measures to combat the agents of **the separatism virus** in Donbas") [Na zhal, za ves chas tsentralna vlada v Kyievi tak i ne vzhyla zakhodiv dlia borotby zi zbudnykamy virusu separatyzmu na Donbasi] [2]; "В таке ж політичне небуття я б відправив і голову обласної ради Скрипничука, і колишнього голову облради Сича і всіх цих марцінківих з вітенками вкупі. Чому так категорично? Та тому, що всі вони заражені вірусом старої системи і надії на одужання практично немає" ("I would send the head of the regional council Skrypnych, and the former head of the regional council Sych, and all these marzinkivs with badges, to the same political oblivion. Why so categorically? Because they are all infected with the virus of the old system, and there is practically no hope for recovery") [V take zh politychne nebuttia ya b vidpravyv i holovu oblasnoi rady Skrypnychuka, i kolyshnoho holovu oblrady Sycha i vsikh tsykh martsinkivykh z vitenkamy vkupi. Chomu tak katehorychno? Ta tomu, shcho vsi vony zarazheni virusom staroi systemy i nadii na oduzhannia praktychno nemaie] [2]; "Ми перебуваємо в найпотужнішій кризі пострадянської держави, правонаступниці радянської з характерними для неї родовими травмами — централізмом, корупцією, колоніальним вірусом, відсутністю стратегічних центрів ухвалення рішень як осередків формування державної політики" ("We are in the most powerful crisis of the post-Soviet state, the successor of the Soviet with its characteristic tribal traumas – centralism, corruption, colonial virus, lack of strategic decision-making centers as centers of state policy formation") [My perebuvaiemo v naipotuzhnishii kryzi postradianskoi derzhavy, pravonastupnytsi radianskoi z kharakternymy dlia nei rodovymy travmamy tsentralizmom, koruptsiieiu, kolonialnym virusom, vidsutnistiu stratehichnykh tsentriv ukhvalennia rishen yak oseredkiv formuvannia derzhavnoi polityky] [2]; "Київ зцілив багатьох колишніх жителів Горлівки та Луганська, допоміг їм викинути з голови віруси радянського мракобісся" ("Kyiv healed many former residents of Horlivka and Luhansk, helped them get rid of the viruses of Soviet darkness") [Kyiv ztsilyv bahatokh kolyshnikh zhyteliv Horlivky ta Luhanska, dopomih yim vykynuty z holovy virusy radianskoho mrakobissia] [2]; "Вірус корупції не там, у "верхах" — він у кожному з нас" ("The corruption virus is not up there, at the "top" — it is in each of us") [Virus koruptsii ne tam, u "verkhakh" — vin u kozhnomu z nas] [2]; "Це суспільство, в яке можна не засилати спеціальних агентів чи шпигунів — їхню ролю виконує численнне середовище політично й ідейно незрячих людей, навіки заражених вірусами московського ментально-духовного рабства" ("It is a society where you don't need to send special agents or spies — their role is played by a numerous environment of politically and ideologically blind people forever infected with the viruses of Moscow's mentalspiritual slavery") [Tse suspilstvo, v yake mozhna ne zasylaty spetsialnykh ahentiv chy shpyhuniv — yikhniu roliu vykonuie chyslennne seredovyshche politychno y ideino nezriachykh liudei, naviky zarazhenykh virusamy moskovskoho mentalno-dukhovnoho rabstva] [2]; "Політолог Олександр Палій обурив користувачів Facebook заявою, що, незважаючи на свою повагу до євреїв і росіян "незаражених імперським вірусом", він впевнений, що "президентом України повинен бути українець і християнин"" ("Political scientist Oleksandr Paliy outraged Facebook users with a statement that, despite his respect for Jews and Russians "uninfected with the imperial virus", he is convinced that "the president of Ukraine should be a Ukrainian and a Christian"") [Politoloh Oleksandr Palii oburyv korystuvachiv Facebook zaiavoiu, shcho, nezvazhaiuchy na svoiu povahu do yevreiv i rosiian "nezarazhenykh imperskym virusom", vin vpevnenyi, shcho "prezydentom Ukrainy povynen buty ukrainets i khrystyianyn"] [2]; "Навіть багато хто з тих, хто розвінчував "культ особи", були інфіковані **вірусом сталінізму** та в критичних ситуаціях мислили і діяли багато в чому по-сталінськи" ("Even many of those who debunked the "cult of personality" were infected with **the Stalinism virus** and in critical situations thought and acted in many ways like Stalin") [Navit bahato khto z tykh, khto rozvinchuvav "kult osoby", buly infikovani **virusom stalinizmu** ta v krytychnykh sytuatsiiakh myslyly i diialy bahato v chomu po-stalinsky] [2]; "Розмови про духовні скріпи та "один народ" нікуди не подінуться. Імперський вірус дуже сильний і без бою своїм місцем нікому не nocmynumься" ("Talks about spiritual bonds and "one nation" will not disappear anywhere. **The imperial virus** is very strong and will not yield its place to anyone without a fight") [Rozmovy pro dukhovni skripy ta "odyn narod" nikudy ne podinutsia. **Imperskyi virus** duzhe sylnyi i bez boiu svoim mistsem nikomu ne postupytsia] [2].

Metaphors in the moral-psychological sphere: "Тому щораз помітнішими стають "месники" в балаклавах, які буцімто покликані "навести лад", проте натомість трощать шибки й двері в судах і банках, можуть кинути таку-сяку ґранату, але передусім сіють довкола вірус насильства" ("Therefore, the "avengers" in balaclavas, who are supposedly called to 'restore order' become more and more noticeable, but instead of that, they smash windows and doors in courts and banks, can throw various grenades, but above all, they spread the virus of violence around") [Tomu shchoraz pomitnishymy staiut "mesnyky" v balaklavakh, yaki butsimto poklykani "navesty lad", prote natomist troshchat shybky y dveri v sudakh i bankakh, mozhut kynuty taku-siaku granatu, ale peredusim siiut dovkola **virus nasylstva**] [2]; "Якщо дитина після покарання стає слухняною, можна вважати, що її воля зламана, вживлено **вірус anamiї**" ("If a child becomes obedient after punishment, it can be considered that their will is broken, and the virus of apathy is implanted") [Yakshcho dytyna pislia pokarannia staie slukhnianoiu, mozhna vvazhaty, shcho yii volia zlamana, vzhyvleno virus apatii] [2]; "Вірус ненависті може інфікувати не тільки наше ставлення до ворожого руського миру. Якби вона була цілком адекватною, то наше життя направду було б суцільним пеклом" ("The virus of hatred can infect not only our attitude towards the hostile Russian world. If it were entirely adequate, our life would truly be a living hell") [Virus nenavysti mozhe infikuvaty ne tilky nashe stavlennia do vorozhoho ruskoho myru. Yakby vona bula tsilkom adekvatnoiu, to nashe zhyttia napravdu bulo b sutsilnym peklom] [2]; "Вони задають тон, диктують правила і поширюють вірус вседозволеності, який рано чи пізно виллється в зіткнення, конфлікти і відкриті протистояння" ("They set the tone, dictate the rules, and spread the virus of permissiveness, which sooner or later will result in clashes, conflicts, and open confrontations") [Vony zadaiut ton, dyktuiut pravyla i poshyriuiut virus vsedozvolenosti, yakyi rano chy pizno vyllietsia v zitknennia, konflikty i vidkryti protystoiannia] [2]; "Hawa сила у тому, щоб стаючи кращими у змаганні проектів з розвитку України, випрацювати імунітет до вірусу зневіри та постійного сумніву, вірусу меншовартості" ("Our strength lies in becoming better in the competition for projects to develop Ukraine, developing immunity to the virus of despair and constant doubt, the virus of inferiority") [Nasha syla u tomu, shchob staiuchy krashchymy u zmahanni proektiv z rozvytku Ukrainy, vypratsiuvaty imunitet do virusu zneviry ta postiinoho sumnivu, **virusu** menshovartosti] [2]; "Зрештою, іншого й не варто очікувати, оскільки вірусом меншовартості перед "старшим братом" пронизаний увесь популістський Зе! режим" ("After all, there is no need to expect anything else, as the virus of inferiority is permeated throughout the populist Zelensky regime!") [Zreshtoiu, inshoho y ne varto ochikuvaty, oskilky virusom menshovartosti pered "starshym bratom" pronyzanyi uves populistskyi Ze! rezhym] [2]; "Не піддавайтеся російському вірусу страху" ("Do not succumb to the Russian virus of fear") [Ne piddavaitesia rosiiskomu virusu strakhu] [2].

Considering the semantic characteristics of the determination of the term "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] in both its terminological and metaphorical meanings, we find that the semes of

"хворобливість" (pathogenicity) [khvoroblyvist] and "масовість" (massiveness) [masovist] become central in the symbolic context. Thus, 93% of the metaphors identified in the materials of our research have negative connotations, such as: "Оскільки тип культури, що сформувався в межах багаторічної імперії на наших теренах, тяжко хворий на вірус кримінальності, один із головних чинників виходу з цієї, властиво, страхітливої ситуації полягає в зміні типу культури, тобто системи цінностей та ідеалів, що є близькими індивіду, а відтак – поступовому очищенню самих людей" ("Since the type of culture that has developed within the borders of the multi-year empire in our territories is severely ill with the virus of criminality, one of the main factors in getting out of this, essentially, terrifying situation lies in changing the type of culture, i.e., the system of values and ideals that are close to individuals, and thus — in the gradual purification of people") [Oskilky typ kultury, shcho sformuvavsia v mezhakh bahatorichnoi imperii na nashykh terenakh, tiazhko khvoryi na virus kryminalnosti, odyn iz holovnykh chynnykiv vykhodu z tsiiei, vlastyvo, strakhitlyvoi sytuatsii poliahaie v zmini typu kultury, tobto systemy tsinnostei ta idealiv, shcho ye blyzkymy indyvidu, a vidtak — postupovomu ochyshchenniu samykh liudei [2]; "Але головне тоді було врятувати фінансову систему від вірусу російської кризи" ("But the main thing then was to save the financial system from the virus of the Russian crisis") [Ale holovne todi bulo vriatuvaty finansovu systemu vid virusu rosiiskoi kryzy] [2]; "Одразу скажу, **вірусом влади** я не інфікований" ("But I am not infected with **the virus of** power") [Odrazu skazhu, virusom vlady ya ne infikovanyi] [2]; "Haw ni∂xi∂ ∂ο реформування і Генеральної прокуратури, і всіх органів, які я перерахував [Служби безпеки України та Державної фіскальної служби] — викорінити повністю цей вірус корупції і старих підходів, який там знаходиться разом з людьми, і запустити ці структури заново", — заявив Данилюк" ("Our approach to reforming both the Prosecutor General's Office and all the agencies I mentioned [the Security Service of Ukraine and the State Fiscal Service] - to completely eradicate this virus of corruption and old approaches that are there together with people, and to restart these structures from scratch", — said Danyliuk") [Nash pidkhid do reformuvannia i Heneralnoi prokuratury, i vsikh orhaniv, yaki ya pererakhuvav [Sluzhby bezpeky Ukrainy ta Derzhavnoi fiskalnoi sluzhby] — vykorinyty povnistiu tsei virus koruptsii i starykh pidkhodiv, yakyi tam znakhodytsia razom z liudmy, i zapustyty tsi struktury zanovo", — zaiavyv Danyliuk] [2]; "I на минуле батьки-засновники постійно озиралися, прагнучи імунізувати нову державу від вірусів деспотизму і радикального революціонаризму, які буяли в тодішній Європі" ("And the parentsfounders were constantly looking back, trying to immunize the new state from the viruses of despotism and radical revolutionism, which were rampant in Europe at that time") [I na mynule batky-zasnovnyky postiino ozyralysia, prahnuchy imunizuvaty novu derzhavu vid virusiv despotyzmu i radykalnoho revoliutsionaryzmu, yaki buialy v todishnii Yevropi] [2]; "Однак саме кількатижневе блокування показало обсяги ураження вірусом нездорової торгівлі" ("However, the several-week blockade showed the extent of the infection with the virus of unhealthy trade") [Odnak same kilkatyzhneve blokuvannia pokazalo obsiahy urazhennia virusom nezdorovoi torhivli] [2]; "У соцмережах навіть поширилась думка, що усі медичні заклади вищої освіти на разі вражає вірус peŭdepcmea" ("In social networks, there is even a widespread opinion that all medical institutions of higher education are currently affected by the virus of raiding") [U sotsmerezhakh navit poshyrylas dumka, shcho usi medychni zaklady vyshchoi osvity na razi vrazhaie virus reiderstva] [2]; "Найбільш відвертим був радник Президента, академік НАН України Володимир Горбулін, який, зокрема, заявив: "Ніколи ще засоби масової інформації в Росії не були настільки інфіковані своєрідним вірусом сказу"" ("The most outspoken was the President's advisor, academician of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine Volodymyr Horbulin, who, in particular, said: "Never before have the media in Russia been so infected with their own kind of virus of nonsense"") [Naibilsh vidvertym buv radnyk Prezydenta, akademik NAN Ukrainy Volodymyr Horbulin, yakyi, zokrema, zaiavyv: "Nikoly shche zasoby masovoi informatsii v Rosii ne buly nastilky infikovani svoieridnym virusom skazu"] [2]; "Вірусу тоталітаризму ніколи не було у ментальності українців" ("The virus of totalitarianism has never been in the mentality of Ukrainians") [Virusu totalitaryzmu nikoly ne bulo u mentalnosti ukraintsiv] [2]; "У Києві відбудеться мітинг проти "транспортної істерики" КМДА 8 листопада о 9:00 жителів Києва запрошують під стіни будівлі КМДА, щоб "вилікувати" столичних можновладців від вірусу "транспортної істерики"" ("A meeting against the "transport hysteria" will take place in Kyiv on November 8th at 9:00 am, Kyiv residents are invited to the walls of the Kyiv City State Administration to "cure" the capital authorities of the "transport hysteria" virus"") [U Kyievi vidbudetsia mitynh proty "transportnoi isteryky" KMDA 8 lystopada o 9:00 zhyteliv Kyieva zaproshuiut pid stiny budivli KMDA, shchob "vylikuvaty" stolychnykh mozhnovladtsiv vid **virusu "transportnoi isteryky"**] [2]; "Спочатку я думав, що до виборів ризиковано забороняти "РПЦ в Україні", а тепер на тлі вірусу зрадофілії бачу, що ця заборона жодним чином не вразить демократичні сили, а навпаки злютує їх довкола найпрогресивніших партій та об'єднань" ("At first, I thought it was risky to ban "ROC in Ukraine" before the elections, but now, against the background of **the betrayal virus**, I see that this ban will in no way affect democratic forces and, on the contrary, will anger them around the most progressive parties and associations") [Spochatku ya dumav, shcho do vyboriv ryzykovano zaboroniaty "RPTs v Ukraini", a teper na tli virusu zradofilii bachu, shcho tsia zaborona zhodnym chynom ne vrazyt demokratychni syly, a navpaky zliutuie yikh dovkola naiprohresyvnishykh partii ta ob'iednan] [2]; "Скільки окупацій має пережити Маріуполь, що викоренити вірус "руського мира" і Ахметова?" ("How many occupations must Mariupol endure to eradicate the virus of "Russian world" and Akhmetov?") [Skilky okupatsii maie perezhyty Mariupol, shcho vykorenyty virus "ruskoho myra" i Akhmetova? [2]; "Їм належали й засоби масової інформації, які десятиліттями прищеплювали отруйні віруси українофобії, втовкмачували людям у голови, що всі їхні біди— з Києва, від центральної влади; виховували цілі покоління на серіалах про подвиги російських спецназівців і "ментів"" ("They also owned mass media, which for decades instilled poisonous viruses of Ukrainophobia into people's heads, convincing them that all their troubles come from Kyiv, from the central government; they raised whole generations on series about the exploits of Russian special forces and "cops"") [Yim nalezhaly y zasoby masovoi informatsii, yaki desiatylittiamy pryshchepliuvaly otruini virusy ukrainofobii, vtovkmachuvaly liudiam u holovy, shcho vsi yikhni bidy — z Kyieva, vid tsentralnoi vlady; vykhovuvaly tsili pokolinnia na serialakh pro podvyhy rosiiskykh spetsnazivtsiv i "mentiv"] [2]; століття українську економіку роз'їдає вірус недосконалості" ("More than a quarter of a century, Ukrainian economy has been eaten

away by the virus of business imperfection") [Ponad chvert stolittia ukrainsku ekonomiku roz'idaie virus dilovoi nedoskonalosti] [2]; "Bipyc "гібридної війни": у пошуках антидоту. Гібридна агресія чимось нагадує тяжку вірусну інфекцію" ("Virus "hybrid war": in search of an antidote. Hybrid aggression resembles a severe viral infection in some ways") [Virus "hibrydnoi viiny": и poshukakh antydotu. Hibrydna ahresiia chymos nahaduie tiazhku virusnu infektsiiu] [2]; "Bipyc сміття. Є така річ, як поріг чутливості. Спершу сміття мало, потім більше, і ще більше, а потім ми купаємося у ньому і не помічаємо, що це не зовсім нормально. Бо це стає нормальним" ("The virus of garbage. There is such a thing as a threshold of sensitivity. At first, there was little garbage, then more, and even more, and then we bathed in it and didn't notice that it was not quite normal. Because it becomes normal") [Virus smittia. Ye taka rich, yak porih chutlyvosti. Spershu smittia malo, potim bilshe, i shche bilshe, a potim my kupaiemosia u nomu i ne pomichaiemo, shcho tse ne zovsim normalno. Bo tse staie normalnym] [2].

However, in the analyzed materials, there are examples of using the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] in a neutral or positive context: "І пам'ятаймо, що вірус цієї простоти все ще гуляє по світу" ("And let's remember that the **virus of this simplicity** still roams the world") [I pamiataimo, shcho virus tsiiei prostoty vse shche huliaie po svitu] [2]; "Tenep, якщо назад відмотувати, я так думаю, що, коли [Юрій] Костюк писав сценарій, вірус президентства почав гуляти в їхніх умах" ("Now, looking back, I think that when [Yuriy] Kostyuk was writing the script, the **virus of presidency** began to spread in their minds") [Teper, yakshcho nazad vidmotuvaty, ya tak dumaiu, shcho, koly [Iurii] Kostiuk pysav stsenarii, virus prezydentstva pochav huliaty v yikhnikh umakh] [2]. In the given examples, we feel an ironic undertone embedded in the artistic metaphor, so the reader can decide whether to perceive the phrases "sipyc npocmomu" (virus of simplicity) [virus prostoty] or "sipyc президентства" (virus of presidency) [virus prezydentstva] as something negative. It is worth separately considering the quote where the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] can have both positive and negative connotations depending on the subjective perception of the reader. Since the exit of Britain from the European Union, namely Brexit, was accompanied by enormous public attention, opinions on the advisability of such an act turned out to be polarized. For example, in the presented metaphor "Вірус Вгехіt продовжує жорстоко мучити тіло британської держави" ("The **Brexit virus** continues to cruelly afflict the body of the British state") [Virus Brexit prodovzhuie zhorstoko muchyty tilo brytanskoi derzhavy] [2], one can trace a negative position of the respondent.

The usage of the lexeme "вірус" (virus) [virus] in the following metaphorical expressions evokes positive associations: "До того, як Богдан розмалював ліфт та простір навколо, мешканці нижніх поверхів навіть не здогадувалися про його захоплення. Але так сталося, що "вірус творчості" виявився досить заразним" ("Before Bohdan painted the elevator and the space around it, the residents of the lower floors didn't even suspect his passion. But it happened that the "virus of creativity" turned out to be quite contagious") [Do toho, yak Bohdan rozmaliuvav lift ta prostir navkolo, meshkantsi nyzhnikh poverkhiv navit ne zdohaduvalysia pro yoho zakhoplennia. Ale tak stalosia, shcho "virus tvorchosti" vyiavyvsia dosyt zaraznym] [2]; "Надто важливим у цьому проекті є залучення до співпраці закордонних виконавців і в позитивному розумінні "зараження їх вірусом" української музичної культури. Працюю багато років у цій сфері й вважаю, що це найкращий

метод поширення вірусу рідної культури" ("Extremely important in this project is the involvement of foreign performers in cooperation and in a positive sense "infecting them with the virus" of Ukrainian musical culture. I have been working in this field for many years and I believe this is the best method of spreading the virus of our native culture") [Nadto vazhlyvym u tsomu proekti ye zaluchennia do spivpratsi zakordonnykh vykonavtsiv i v pozytyvnomu rozuminni "zarazhennia yikh virusom" ukrainskoi muzychnoi kultury. Pratsiuiu bahato rokiv u tsii sferi y vvazhaiu, shcho tse naikrashchyi metod poshyrennia virusu ridnoi kultury] [2].

In certain cases, positive connotations of the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] can be acquired through its combination in the same context with the lexeme "імунітет" (immunity) [imunitet] ("1) biol. The non-susceptibility of living organisms to infectious agents, to poisoning; the organism's resistance to infection, poisoning" [3]): "Ще одна небезпека Майдану для Росії цілком зрозуміла, варто лише уявити, що подібне почне відбуватися також на її території і змете владу та порушить державні устої. Хоча не думаю, що ця загроза є сьогодні реальною — Російська Федерація має добре вишколений народ зі стійким **імунітетом до вірусу вільнодумства**" ("Another danger of Maidan for Russia is quite understandable; it's enough to imagine that something similar starts happening on its territory, sweeping away the authorities and shaking the state foundations. Although I don't think this threat is real today — the Russian Federation has a well-trained population with a strong **immunity to the virus of free thought**") [Shche odna nebezpeka Maidanu dlia Rosii tsilkom zrozumila, varto lyshe uiavyty, shcho podibne pochne vidbuvatysia takozh na yii terytorii i zmete vladu ta porushyt derzhavni ustoi. Khocha ne dumaiu, shcho tsia zahroza ye sohodni realnoiu — Rosiiska Federatsiia maie dobre vyshkolenyi narod zi stiikym **imunitetom do virusu vilnodumstva**] [2].

Neutral connotations, but due to the broad context, leaning towards the positive, are inherent in the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] in the following quotes: "Те покоління так і лишилося інфантильним — то не оцінка, а діагноз: до інфікованої патерналізмом свідомості ще не ввійшов вірус політичного сумніву, тож і не було стимулу мінятися / пристосовуватися" ("That generation remained infantile — it's not an evaluation, but a diagnosis: the virus of political doubt hasn't entered the consciousness infected with paternalism yet, so there was no incentive to change/adapt") [Te pokolinnia tak i lyshylosia infantylnym — to ne otsinka, a diahnoz: do infikovanoi paternalizmom svidomosti shche ne vviishov virus politychnoho sumnivu, tozh i ne bulo stymulu miniatysia / prystosovuvatysia] [2]. "Більше того, він зауважив, що "децентралізація — це вірус, який підриває східного сусіда — Росію" ("Moreover, he noted that "decentralization is a virus that undermines our eastern neighbor — Russia") [Bilshe toho, vin zauvazhyv, shcho **"detsentralizatsiia — tse virus**, yakyi pidryvaie skhidnoho susida — Rosiiu] [2]; "Подібно до своїх сусідів по різні боки кордонів Україна й дотепер сильно заражена вірусом романтизму, а саме відданою вірою в те, що якимсь дивом саме культура — історія, мова, певний канон мистецьких творів та їхніх авторів, — мають слугувати тим центром, довкола якого має відбуватись будь-яке порозуміння, об'єднання та інша кооперація" ("Similar to its neighbors on different sides of the borders, Ukraine is still heavily infected with the **virus of romanticism**, namely, the devoted belief that somehow culture history, language, a certain canon of artistic works and their authors, — should serve as the center around which any understanding, unity, and other cooperation should take place") [Podibno do svoikh susidiv po rizni boky kordoniv Ukraina y doteper sylno zarazhena virusom romantyzmu, a same viddanoiu viroiu v te, shcho yakyms dyvom same kultura — istoriia, mova, pevnyi kanon mystetskykh tvoriv ta yikhnikh avtoriv, — maiut sluhuvaty tym tsentrom, dovkola yakoho maie vidbuvatys bud-iake porozuminnia, obiednannia ta insha kooperatsiia] [2]; "Ось і недавні президентські вибори збудили давній вірус галицького п'ємонтизму на підставі відмінності електоральних симпатій у Львівській та в усіх інших українських областях" ("Recent presidential elections have awakened the ancient virus of Galician Piedmontism based on the difference in electoral sympathies in the Lviv region and in all other Ukrainian regions") [Os i nedavni prezydentski vybory zbudyly davnii virus halytskoho p'iemontyzmu na pidstavi vidminnosti elektoralnykh sympatii u Lvivskii ta v usikh inshykh ukrainskykh oblastiakh] [2].

Neutral connotations, but due to the broad context, leaning towards the negative, are inherent in the lexeme "вірус" (virus) [virus] in the following quotes: "Він також додав, що найближчим часом має намір задіяти "всі свої зовнішньополітичні зв'язки, щоб вірус всепрощення Росії за анексію Криму і окупацію Донбасу не поширився далі"" ("He also added that in the near future, he intends to engage "all his foreign policy connections so that the virus of Russia's impunity for the annexation of Crimea and the occupation of Donbas does not spread further"") [Vin takozh dodav, shcho naiblyzhchym chasom maie namir zadiiaty "vsi svoi zovnishnopolitychni zv'iazky, shchob virus vseproshchennia Rosii za aneksiiu Krymu i okupatsiiu Donbasu ne poshyryvsia dali] [2]; "Якось зустрівся з одним знайомим сапером — кремезним чолов'ягою, за плечима в якого два роки Афгану й три в ATO. **Вірус "безгрішності",** схоже, паралізує окремі ділянки мозку" ("Once I met an acquaintance, a brave sapper, who had two years in Afghanistan and three in the ATO behind him. The virus of "impeccability," it seems, paralyzes certain areas of the brain") [Yakos zustrivsia z odnym znaiomym saperom — kremeznym choloviahoiu, za plechyma v yakoho dva roky Afhanu y try v ATO. Virus "bezghrishnosti", skhozhe, paralizuie okremi dilianky mozku] [2].

The mechanism of transforming the semantics of the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] in the role of a metaphor in art is based on the activation of certain semantic features according to the creative intention of the author, while other features recede into the background or even into the distant periphery. This can be observed in specific examples. For instance, in the quote "Про те, що, запускаючи армію своїх "зомбі" в Україну, Путін може втратити їх не лише фізично, а й ментально — контактуючи з "бендерівцями", ті ризикують підхопити від них вірус прозріння та раптово порозумнішати" ("Regarding the deployment of his "zombie" army in Ukraine, Putin risks not only losing them physically but also mentally — by interacting with "Banderites", they risk catching the virus of enlightenment and suddenly becoming smarter") [Pro te, shcho, zapuskaiuchy armiiu svoikh "zombi" v Ukrainu, Putin mozhe vtratyty yikh ne lyshe fizychno, a y mentalno — kontaktuiuchy z "benderivtsiamy", ti ryzykuiut pidkhopyty vid nykh virus prozrinnia ta raptovo porozumnishaty] [2], we observe ironic usage of this lexeme in the phrase "eipyc прозріння" (virus of enlightenment) [virus prozrinnia], which emphasizes the readers' attention on the semantic features of "заразности" (contagiousness) [zaraznosty] and "**швидкости поширення**" (speed of dissemination) [shvydkosty poshyrennia]. In the quote

""Ці вбивства, які сталися на Майдані, це велика трагедія. І коли я був на Майдані, цей біль втрати особливо гостро відчувався. Я щиро співчуваю родинам загиблих. Але ця трагедія водночас надихає і заражає **вірусом свободи**", — зауважив Джаред" ("These killings that happened on Maidan, it's a great tragedy. And when I was on Maidan, this pain of loss was particularly acute. I sincerely sympathize with the families of the deceased. But this tragedy simultaneously inspires and infects with the virus of freedom", — Jared noted") [Tsi vbyvstva, yaki stalysia na Maidani, tse velyka trahediia. I koly ya buv na Maidani, tsei bil vtraty osoblyvo hostro vidchuvavsia. Ya shchyro spivchuvaiu rodynam zahyblykh. Ale tsia trahediia vodnochas nadykhaie i zarazhaie **virusom svobody**", — zauvazhyv Dzhared] [2], the central place is occupied by the semantic feature of "швидкости поширення" (speed of dissemination) [shvydkosty poshyrennia]. Thus, in both quoted examples, the semantic feature of "**хворобливости процесу**" (pathology of the process) [khvoroblyvosty protsesu] recedes into the distant periphery. The quote "Синьо-жовті Бровари: в кольори національного прапора фарбують багатоповерхівки та подвір'я. "Жовтоблакитний вірус" шириться Броварами, набирає нових масштабів та привертає до себе увагу" ("Blue-and-yellow Brovary: high-rises and courtyards are painted in the colors of the national flag. The "yellow-blue virus" is spreading in Brovary, gaining new scales and attracting attention") [Syno-zhovti Brovary: v kolory natsionalnoho prapora farbuiut bahatopoverkhivky ta podvir'ia. "Zhovto-blakytnyi virus" shyrytsia Brovaramy, nabyraie novykh masshtabiv ta pryvertaie do sebe uvahu] [2] demonstrates an emphasis on the semantic features of "швидкости поширення" (speed of dissemination) [shvydkosty poshyrennia] and "eceoxonhocmu npouecy" (comprehensiveness of the process) [vseokhopnosty protsesu], although the reader can decide whether painting various everyday objects in the colors of the national flag is a positive or perhaps somewhat pathological process.

The use of the term "вірус" (virus) [virus] in the context of computer terminology as a metaphorical device is less common in the analyzed material. The available examples typically carry negative connotations associated with such usage, such as "вірус інформаційного забруднення" (virus of informational pollution) [virus informatsiinoho zabrudnennia]: "На жаль, нині таке інформаційне забруднення зовсім не унікальне. Цей вірус прищепили медіям фахові провокатори ще під вибори 2004-го" ("Unfortunately, such informational pollution is not at all unique today. This virus was implanted into the media by professional provocateurs back during the 2004 elections") [Na zhal, nyni take informatsiine zabrudnennia zovsim ne unikalne. Tsei virus pryshchepyly mediiam fakhovi provokatory shche pid vybory 2004-ho] [2].

A fascinating example of an extensive metaphor using the determination "вірус" (virus) [virus] is observed in the following quote: "Нещодавно в Києві громили редакцію "Вєстей"? Погано, звичайно — краще б санстанція провела дезінфекцію кубла, а носіїв інформаційних вірусів запроторила до карантину" ("Recently, they smashed the editorial office of "Vesti" in Kyiv? It's bad, of course — it would be better if the sanitation service disinfected the premises, and quarantined those carriers of informational viruses") [Neshchodavno v Kyievi hromyly redaktsiiu "Viestiei"? Pohano, zvychaino — krashche b sanstantsiia provela dezinfektsiiu kubla, a nosiiv informatsiinykh virusiv zaprotoryla do karantynu] [2]. Adequate comprehension of this phrase requires significant intellectual

effort from the reader, as several determinative lexemes from the medical-biological terminological system are used here. Therefore, the phrase "*iнформаційний вірус*" (*informational virus*) [*informatsiinyi virus*] should be perceived as a conditional term for a pathological condition. However, the general context may evoke associations with imprisonment for thoughtful readers ("запроторити до карантину — запроторити до в'язниці" (to quarantine — to imprison) [zaprotoryty do karantynu — zaprotoryty do v'iaznytsi]).

An interesting semantic transformation is observed in the metaphor "*телевізійний вірус*" (television virus) [televiziinyi virus]: "Телевізійний вірус вразив найсильніше літніх, а молодь зазвичай бухала" ("The television virus hit the elderly the hardest, while the youth typically indulged") [Televiziinyi virus vrazyv naisylnishe litnikh, a molod zazvychai bukhala] [2]. The context allows us to understand that the combination of the word "вірус" (virus) [virus] with the relative adjective "*телевізійний*" (television-related) [televiziinyi] (related to television (in sense 1), associated with it [3]) acquires the meaning of "a pathological dependence on the desire to watch television programs, which spreads to a significant number of people". Moreover, the antithesis between "літні — молодь" (the elderly and the youth) [litni — molod] is reinforced by the slang term "бухала" (indulged) [bukhala], which further emphasizes the semantic field of "хворобливість" (pathological condition) [khvoroblyvist] and indicates the negative consequences of the influence of such an affliction.

5. Conclusion

The use of corpus technologies for the statistical analysis of textual materials has provided the opportunity to engage a significant array of sources for research and to demonstrate, using the example of the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus], that the journalistic style of literary language effectively employs deterministic vocabulary, particularly at the level of functional determination, as well as at the level of lexical-semantic and semantic-stylistic modifications of lexemes. Statistical analysis at specific chronological intervals shows that the prevalence of certain semantic modifications of the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] is primarily determined by socio-economic, cultural-historical, and socio-political factors, as the peaks of frequency of use coincide with periods of the community's greatest interest in processes associated with these semantic loads of the lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus]. Furthermore, when considering specific online publications as the basis for statistical analysis, it is evident that factors such as the thematic orientation of the majority of materials of the publication, orientation towards various groups of readerships, and the individual-authorial creative style of the publication also influence the frequency of use of the deterministic lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus]. Therefore, certain publications aimed at a highly intellectual audience (such as the online newspaper "Ukraina Moloda", the online newspaper "Dzerkalo Tyzhnia", the newspaper "Day", etc.) demonstrate a high frequency of use of the deterministic lexeme "eipyc" (virus) [virus] in contexts where it significantly transforms its semantics, acquires new meaningful nuances, or even functions as a trope (comparison, artistic metaphor).

Linguistic analysis of the selected material for investigation shows that even when used in its terminological sense as a functional determination, the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] to some extent transforms its semantic field, as it acquires the ability to combine with lexemes of the general language level, the combination of which is not fixed in scientific contexts. Among such functional determinations, three types are distinguished:

- 1) Combining the term "вірус" (virus) [virus] with descriptors commonly used words that evoke a general emotional intensity of the collocation, such as: "гігантський вірус" (giant virus) [hihantskyi virus], "дикий вірус" (wild virus) [dykyi virus], "бурхливий вірус" (raging virus) [burkhlyvyi virus], "примітивний вірус" (primitive virus) [prymityvnyi virus], "серйозний вірус" (serious virus) [serioznyi virus], "підступний вірус" (cunning virus) [ріdstupnyi virus], "нікчемний вірус" (worthless virus) [піксhemnyi virus], "розумніший вірус" (smarter virus) [гоzumnishyi virus], etc.
- 2) Combining the term "вірус" (virus) [virus] with metaphorically reinterpreted predicate verbs, which form a certain artistic imagery (personification) and contribute to the particular expressiveness of the expression, such as: "розбудити вірус" (awaken the virus) [rozbudyty virus], "вірус лютує" (the virus rages) [virus liutuie], "вірус завітав" (the virus came) [virus zavitav], "віруси бродять" (viruses roam) [virusy brodiat], "зробити вірус п'яним" (таке the virus drunk) [zrobyty virus p'ianym], "віруси скосили" (viruses томед) [virusy skosyly], "виманити вірус" (lure out the virus) [vymanyty virus], "вірус ховається" (the virus hides) [virus khovaietsia], "атакують віруси" (viruses attack) [atakuiut virusy], "вірус нагадав" (the virus reminded) [virus nahadav], etc.
- 3) Combining the term "*вірус*" (*virus*) [*virus*] with metaphorically reinterpreted nouns, which contributes to the precision and appropriateness of expression and gives the phrase a certain emotional charge, such as: "хвиля вірусів" (wave of viruses) [khvylia virusiv], "засилля вірусів" (onslaught of viruses) [zasyllia virusiv], "пастка для вірусів" (trap for viruses) [pastka dlia virusiv], "розгул вірусів" (rampage of viruses) [rozghul virusiv], "приборкання вірусу" (taming of the virus) [pryborkannia virusu], etc.

The analyzed material demonstrates a significant frequency of examples using the lexeme "*eipyc*" (*virus*) [*virus*] in the function of comparison or artistic metaphor, through which there is a substantial transformation of the semantics of this lexeme. We have sufficient grounds to state that by using the determinative lexeme as a literary device, the author intentionally transforms its semantics to emphasize certain important aspects for achieving their communicative goal and thus achieve precision, appropriateness, and expressiveness in utterance, as well as to evoke a certain emotional impact on readers.

The collected material allowed us to observe that in the journalism of the examined period, there are examples that we qualify as neutral. Thus, the reader has the choice to perceive metaphorical phrases as either negative or positive. Neutral connotations have also been noted, which despite the subjective perception of the reader, given the broad moral-ethical, political-economic context, are inclined towards either negative or positive interpretations.

Therefore, the application of semantic transformations of determinative lexemes in the journalistic style of literary language reflects the subjective perception in the author's imagination of the corresponding scientific concept, enhances their subjective evaluation of

the statement, and contributes to the expressiveness of the utterance and the achievement of a certain artistic effect.

We assume that similar patterns may apply to other determinate lexemes in journalistic discourse, which may be a prospect for further research to identify general trends.

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