

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ БІОРЕСУРСІВ
І ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ УКРАЇНИ



Матеріали Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції

**ПРОДОВОЛЬЧА ТА ЕКОЛОГІЧНА БЕЗПЕКА
В УМОВАХ ВІЙНИ ТА ПОВОЄННОЇ ВІДБУДОВИ:
ВИКЛИКИ ДЛЯ УКРАЇНИ ТА СВІТУ**

*присвяченої 125-річчю Національного університету
біоресурсів і природокористування України*

**Секція 4. Якість освіти та гуманітарна наука в умовах війни
та глобальних викликів**

**25 травня 2023 року
Київ, Україна**

Організатор конференції:

Національний університет біоресурсів і
природокористування України

Продовольча та екологічна безпека в умовах війни та повоєнної відбудови: виклики для України та світу: мат. Міжн. наук.-практ. конф., секція 4: Якість освіти та гуманітарна наука в умовах війни та глобальних викликів (м. Київ, 25 трав. 2023 р.). Київ, 2023. С. 358.

Матеріали конференції подано в авторській редакції.

У збірнику подано результати обговорення актуальних проблем, перспектив і шляхів забезпечення продовольчої та екологічної безпеки в умовах війни, плану відновлення України, сталого розвитку світу в контексті глобальних і регіональних викликів, трансформації суспільства та формування нової парадигми розвитку.

Редакційна колегія:

Ніколаєнко С. М. (відповідальний редактор), Кваша С. М., Кондратюк В. М., Ткачук В. А., Шинкарук В. Д., Барановська О. Д., Баль-Прилипка Л. В., Братішко В. В., Глазунова О. Г., Гриценко І. С., Діброва А. Д., Євсюков Т. О., Каплун В. В., Коломієць Ю. В., Кононенко Р. В., Васишин Р. Д., Мельник В. І., Остапчук А. Д., Отченашко В. В., Рудик Я. М., Ружило З. В., Савицька І. М., Тонха О. Л., Цвіліховський М. І., Яра О. С.

Матеріали Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції

**ПРОДОВОЛЬЧА ТА ЕКОЛОГІЧНА БЕЗПЕКА В УМОВАХ ВІЙНИ ТА ПОВОЄННОЇ
ВІДБУДОВИ: ВИКЛИКИ ДЛЯ УКРАЇНИ ТА СВІТУ**

*присвяченої 125-річчю Національного університету біоресурсів
і природокористування України*

Секція 4. Якість освіти та гуманітарна наука в умовах війни та глобальних викликів

Відповідальний за випуск: **Отченашко В. В.**

© НУБіП України, 2023.

TERMINOLOGY FOR WARFARE: FOCUS ON TERM ACCURACY IN ENGLISH TEXTS

Luiza Prokhorova, a bachelor student (pls15@ukr.net)
*National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine,
Kyiv, Ukraine*

On February 24, 2022, a new stage of the war in Ukraine commenced, and it is crucial to use accurate terms to describe it. While the war began in 2014, the current situation constitutes a large-scale invasion of Russia, and it is incorrect to label it as the start of the war [4]. In the contemporary world, technology enables individuals to witness war events continuously. However, it is also essential to use precise definitions when discussing the subject, especially in the media, to portray an accurate depiction of the state. Since news agencies may rely on foreign sources, it is necessary to utilize correct terminology in writing texts and avoid the interlanguage, or communicative strategies that are still acceptable for oral speech [3]. Thus, language matters in war. In this research piece, it is important to explore which terms are appropriate to use and why. Following the focus on language for specific purposes, and in this case, it is about English / Ukrainian for Warfare, or Diplomacy, or Humanitarian Law, etc., it appears reasonable to refer to terms which make a fixed and solid terminological set as monomials or binomials [1; 2].

Therefore, and to start with, one must discern whether what is going on in Ukraine today is a *war*, *military conflict*, or *civil war*, as some argue. Additionally, it is crucial to determine who the opposing party is, whether they are separatists, terrorists, rebels, armed groups, or liberation movements. These designations hold legal and political significance, and the involved parties often utilize different language to describe the situation [5].

To meet the set objectives, it is required to define each concept in relation to the below monomials:

- *War* constitutes armed conflict between two or more countries or groups [5], whereas
- *Military conflict* denotes any form of military violence used to resolve interstate and intrastate conflicts that have socio-political objectives [5], as opposed to *civil war*,
- *Civil war* refers to a conflict fought between different groups of people who live in the same country [5].

From the above, it can be deduced that only the term *war* correctly describes the events in Ukraine. Consequently, foreign media should use this term exclusively, avoiding labels such as a bi-term monomial *military conflict*, and one-term monomials *conflict*, or *crisis* in general. This is particularly relevant when using poly-term monomial like '*crisis in relations between two neighboring countries*.' Previously, the three-term monomial *special military operation* was prevalent, which Russia coined and still employs. Russia used this specified monomial to emphasize its goal of de-nazifying Ukraine, but the present-day reality contradicts these intentions.

The second set of monomials in English for International Relations and other purposes includes the following:

- *Separatists* refer to members of a specific race, religion, or group within a country who advocate for independence, their own government, or a way to live separately from others [5],
- *Terrorists* use violent actions or threats to achieve political ends [5],
- *Rebels* oppose their country's political system and use force to alter it [5],
- *Armed groups* constitute the military or armed wing of a non-state party in a non-international armed conflict, and it does not include civilians supportive of the non-state party, such as its political wing [5], and
- *Liberation movements* represent organizations or political movements that lead a rebellion or nonviolent social movement against a colonial power or national government, typically seeking independence based on nationalist identity and anti-imperialist beliefs [5].

In this context, the monomial *terrorist* as a single term, is the most appropriate [1]. However, the monomials *occupiers* or *invaders* might be more fitting since they have not been officially classified as terrorists, only a country that supports terrorism. Russia contends that this is a civil war, and it blames *the Kyiv junta* for it. Russia asserts that it is merely an intermediary, ‘liberating’ individuals from Ukraine. Nevertheless, the occupation regime that Russia is implementing constitutes an illegal action, and it is imperative to note that Russia occupied Ukrainian territories, not the other way around. Additionally, it is incorrect to refer to territories such as *DPR – Donetsk Peoples’ Republic*, *LPR – Luhansk Peoples’ Republic*, and the *Republic of Crimea* as independent entities. These regions are under occupation and require the use of the ‘so-called’ element when referring to them. The Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol are also occupied territories [4].

The single term monomial *ukrainianized* has recently emerged in the Urban Dictionary of English slang as a means of describing the global-level humiliation of a nation that encroaches on the independence and sovereignty of its peaceful neighbors. This underscores the significance of using precise terms and monomials or polynomials, especially in the context of writing articles or reports. In light of this, foreign media sources should exercise vigilance to ensure that the terminology they use accurately reflects the situation at hand.

References:

1. Chaika, O. (2019a). Monomial variables in English audit terminology. *International Journal of Philology*, 10 (1), 100-108. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31548/philolog2019.01.100>
2. Chaika, O. (2019b). Binomials in English audit terminology. *International Journal of Philology*, 10 (3), 68-73. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31548/philolog2019.03.068>.
3. Chaika, O. (2020). Communication strategies in instruction / acquisition of languages for specific purposes. *International Journal of Philology*, 11 (2), 110-116. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31548/philolog2020.02.110>
4. <https://imi.org.ua/advices/slovnyk-korektnoyi-terminologiyi-dlya-vysvitlennya-rosijsko-ukrayinskoyi-vijny-i44434>
5. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>