

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.

THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AS PROOF THAT UKRAINIANS ARE NOT RUSSIANS

Kseniia Yevtushenko, a bachelor student (ksenia5461743@gmail.com)
*National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine,
Kyiv, Ukraine*

Since the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the number of fakes and manipulations proclaiming that Ukraine is part of Russia has increased. Such statements have nothing to do with the truth, and the Ukrainian language and culture are proof of this idea. In the ninth century, a medieval state, Rus, was formed with its center in Kyiv. For the next several centuries, Rus in the broadest sense included all territories where the authority of the Kyivan princes was recognized. But the narrow understanding of Rus was limited to the lands of the middle Dnipro region around Kyiv. The lands in the northeast, where the Moscow principality later appeared, were called Zalissia at that time. Russia's imperial ambitions came much later.

Ukraine and Russia developed under different historical conditions and were influenced by different neighbors. Medieval Rus is the root of the Ukrainian, Russian, Belorussian and Lithuanian

peoples. However, the formation of these peoples took place under different historical conditions in the following centuries, which led to significant cultural, political and ideological differences, as well as the emergence of separate languages, such as Ukrainian and Russian [2; 3]. The concept of "brotherly peoples" or "one people" is an invention of Soviet propaganda that replaced the Russian imperial concept of the "triune people." It was an attempt to link Ukrainian history with Russian history and deny the right of Ukrainians and Belarusians to make their own historical choices. However, after the Euromaidan events, these myths lost their relevance. Now, to justify its aggression against Ukraine, the Kremlin propaganda has started talking about a "single nation" using the defense of Orthodoxy. Russia recognizes only the Moscow patriarchate, so they are trying to translate their imperial ambitions into this concept. However, the Ukrainians and Russians are not a single people, and have never been [1; 3].

The Ukrainian language is a national code that helps the Ukrainian people preserve their identity and statehood. It is not just a language for communication, it is a symbol of national identity. During the Soviet era, they tried to impose the illusion of bilingualism on us, but in reality, they were destroying the Ukrainian language and reducing it to the role of a mere decoration. During the Soviet era, an active campaign was waged against the Ukrainian language, as well as other languages of the peoples living in the Soviet Union. This led to the gradual loss of language terms and means of expression, which were replaced by Russian. This process caused a loss of identity and national consciousness. As Ukraine strives to become an independent state, it is challenged to restore its culture and national consciousness, including the Ukrainian language, in order to secure its place in the world [4].

The Ukrainians are responsible for a vast heritage from previous generations that encompasses history, language, culture, and aesthetics. This heritage provides a link between generations and allows us to immerse ourselves in the deep roots of *Ukrainianness*. The Ukrainians do not have to displace anyone from these areas, but we have created our own culture and language. Thanks to this heritage, Ukrainians are obliged not only to preserve it, but also to turn it around for the benefit and consolidation of the nation. The Ukrainians are part of the global civilization, so they must defend their state, culture, identity, and the Ukrainian language in order to have a future in this civilization.

Swadesh's list shows that Ukrainian coincides with Russian only in 172 out of 207 lexemes, which is much less than the coincidence with Belarusian (190 out of 207) and much more than the coincidence with Polish (169 out of 207). The Russian and Polish languages match only 152 lexemes [5].

Linguist and professor K. Tyshchenko argues that Russian shares only 8 out of 40 phonological features with Ukrainian, which are typical of Slavic languages. In the remaining 32 features, Ukrainian differs from Russian. Most of these 32 features are common to Ukrainian and other Slavic languages. In terms of vocabulary, the closest to Ukrainian are: 1) Belorussian (84% of common vocabulary); 2) Polish (70% of common vocabulary); 3) Slovak (68% of common vocabulary); 4) Russian (62% of the common vocabulary).

For example, English and Dutch have 63% of common vocabulary in terms of their lexical composition, and Swedish and Norwegian have 84% of common vocabulary. Ukrainians can understand the Russian language because it was widely taught in schools during the existence of the Russian empire, the USSR, and after the collapse of the USSR in 1991. At the same time, Russians who have never studied or heard the Ukrainian language do not understand Ukrainian, do not understand it fully, or understand it incorrectly. For example, the simple word "паланиця" (*palyanytsya*) is confusing to a Russian [6].

Based on a comparison of the Ukrainian and Russian languages, it can be concluded that the Ukrainian language has much less in common with the enemy language than it does with the distinctive [7]. In terms of origins, the Ukrainian language and culture has long developed as an independent and self-contained entity, not part of something Russian. The use of such "comparisons" is not anything close to the truth and is part of a military tactic that must be eradicated.

References

1. <https://nv.ua/ukr/opinion/rnbo-oleksiy-danilov-shcho-zagrozhuye-ukrajini-avakov-novini-ukrajini-50172820.html>.
2. Tereshchuk G. "Ukrainian language makes Russia angry. The kremlin knows that language is an ideological tool" - linguist Pavlo Hrytsenko. Radio Liberty. URL: <https://www.radiosvoboda.org/a/mova-viyna-zaborona-vbyvstvo/32115335.html>.
3. Why Ukrainians and Russians are not historically "brotherly peoples" (infographic). Ukrainian Institute of National Memory - official website. URL: <https://uinp.gov.ua/informaciyni-materialy/rosiysko-ukrayinska-viyna-istorychnyy-kontekst/chomu-ukrayinci-ta-rosiyany-istorychno-ne-bratni-narody-infografika>.
4. How similar or different are Ukrainian and Russian? - Ukrainian Lessons. Ukrainian Lessons. URL: <https://www.ukrainianlessons.com/ukrainian-and-Russian-languages/>.
5. https://en.unionpedia.org/c/Swadesh_list/vs/Ukrainian_language.
6. Thames F. C. Same system, different outcome: Legislative behavior differences in Russia and Ukraine. Glasgow: University of Strathclyde, Centre for the Study of Public Policy, 2003.
7. Chaika, O., Sharmanova, N., Maliuga, N., & Savytska, I. (2022). Multiculturalism in modern mass media: analysis of stereotypes. *Amazonia Investiga*, 11(60), 10-22. <https://doi.org/10.34069/AI/2022.60.12.1>