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UDC 811

SHEVCHENKO Liudmyla

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4543-3876>

shevmla16@gmail.com

SYZENKO Anastasiia

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8443-7813>

anastasia.syzenko@gmail.com

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MILITARY TERMINOLOGY

The article provides a comparative analysis of military terminology in the Spanish and Ukrainian languages. The study was focused on the general characteristics of military terminology, its role and features, as well as on the specifics of the use of military terms in both languages. The research used the methods of comparative analysis, lexicographic approach and analysis of texts related to the military sphere, academic articles, regulatory documents and other resources to compare the terms of the Spanish and Ukrainian languages. The article reveals the sources of origin, facts from the history of the terms emergence and the influence of other languages on the formation of military terminology in the Ukrainian and Spanish languages. A review of military terms in both languages was also conducted, their features were revealed and examples of their use were given, terms in both languages were compared, commonalities and differences that may arise due to cultural, historical and other factors were identified. The results of the study showed that the Spanish and Ukrainian languages have their own specifics in the use of terminology in the military sphere. Both languages include a large number of specialized terms used to describe military processes, weapons, tactics, organization of military units, and other aspects of the military. A review of military terms in both languages revealed that some terms have similar or even identical equivalents in both languages, indicating similarities in the perception and use of concepts in the military domain. However, terms that have differences or lack of direct equivalents have also been identified. The study also highlighted the need to take into account the context and specifics of the use of terms in the military sphere, as this is of great importance to ensure successful communication and the execution of military tasks. Common language knowledge and understanding of Spanish and Ukrainian military terminology have significant potential to ensure effective interaction between the military structures of the countries. Considering the importance of the military sphere as an important component of national security and geopolitical stability, this study reveals common elements that can be useful for further communication and cooperation between the two countries.

Key words: military terminology, term, cultural factor, context, communication

ШЕВЧЕНКО Людмила, СИЗЕНКО Анастасія

Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка

КОМПАРАТИВНИЙ АНАЛІЗ ВІЙСЬКОВОЇ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ

У статті проведено порівняльний аналіз термінології військової сфери в іспанській та українській мовах. Дослідження було зосереджено на загальній характеристиці військової термінології, її ролі та особливостях, а також на специфіці використання термінів військової сфери в обох мовах. У дослідженні були застосовані методи компаративного аналізу, лексикографічного підходу та аналізу текстів, що стосуються військової сфери, академічні статті, нормативні документи та інші ресурси для зіставлення термінів іспанської та української мов. Стаття розкриває джерела походження, факти з історії виникнення термінів та вплив інших мов на формування військової термінології в українській та іспанській мовах. Також проведено огляд термінів військової сфери в обох мовах, виявлено їх особливості та наведено приклади їх використання, здійснено порівняння термінів в обох мовах, виявлено спільність та відмінності, які можуть виникати через культурні, історичні та інші фактори. Результати дослідження показали, що іспанська та українська мови мають власну специфіку використання термінології військової сфери. Обидві мови включають велику кількість спеціалізованих термінів, які використовуються для опису військових процесів, зброї, тактики, організації військових підрозділів та інших аспектів військової сфери. Огляд термінів військової сфери в обох мовах показав, що деякі терміни мають схожі або навіть ідентичні еквіваленти в обох мовах, що вказує на подібність у сприйнятті та використанні понять у військовій сфері. Проте, було також виявлено терміни, які мають відмінності або відсутність прямих еквівалентів. Дослідження також підкреслило необхідність врахування контексту та специфіки використання термінів у військовій сфері, оскільки це має велике значення для забезпечення успішного спілкування та виконання військових завдань. Загальні мовні знання та сприйняття іспанської та української військової термінології мають значний потенціал для забезпечення ефективного взаємодії між військовими структурами різних країн. Враховуючи значення військової сфери як важливого компонента національної безпеки та геополітичної стабільності, це дослідження розкриває спільні елементи, які можуть бути корисними для подальшого спілкування та співпраці між двома країнами.

Ключові слова: військова термінологія, термін, культурний фактор, контекст, спілкування.

INTRODUCTION

Terminology is an important element of communication, especially in specific industries. It refers to a set of terms that are unique to a particular subject and facilitate clear, precise and unambiguous communication between specialists in that field. The comparative terminology of the Spanish and Ukrainian languages in the military sphere is an interesting topic that can shed light on the similarities and differences between the two cultures and their approaches to military affairs.

The study of comparative military terminology is a valuable area of research that describes the unique characteristics and approaches of different cultures to military affairs. The analysis of military terminology in the

Spanish and Ukrainian languages shows how historical, cultural and technological factors can influence the development of terminology in the military sphere. Effective use of military terminology is essential for clear and accurate communication, which is critical to the successful conduct of military operations.

What is more, the study of comparative terminology in the military field can be useful from the point of view of language learning and translation. Military terminology is highly specialized and technical, and its usage may differ significantly from everyday language. Therefore, understanding the nuances of military terminology can be useful for translators working in the military field, as an understanding of the similarities and differences between different languages in certain fields can be useful when translating military documents and messages.

In addition to language and translation studies, the study of military terminology can also have practical applications in the military field itself. For example, a comparative analysis of military terminology can reveal potential areas of misunderstanding between different military organizations or countries. By identifying these areas, steps can be taken to standardize terminology or develop clear communication protocols to avoid misunderstandings that can have significant consequences.

Statement of the problem. Therefore, the purpose of the research of this article is to identify similarities and differences in the use of Spanish and Ukrainian terms that are applied to denote military technologies, organizational structures, tactics and strategies in the terms of both languages, as well as to analyze the influence of cultural, historical and other factors on the formation of military terminology. Examining such a comparison will help to understand what aspects of military affairs are considered important in each of these countries, as well as what differences may arise in the perception and use of terms.

Spain and Ukraine began to cooperate even more closely since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by Russia. In this regard, promoting the development of close communication and mutual understanding between the military structures of these countries is of great importance. The study of terminology in the military sphere will reveal common and distinctive features of the term use, enrich the lexical arsenal for communication and promote mutual understanding.

ANALYSIS OF RECENT RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

Separately and in combination with other linguistic problems, various aspects of terminology were highlighted in the works of Ukrainian scientists V. Karaban, V. Koptilov, I. Korunts, T. Kyyak, A. Dyakov, F. Tsitkina, V. Leichyk, and others.

In the general meaning, this term refers to a word or phrase that is used to denote a certain concept, object or phenomenon. The term may have a special meaning or be specific to a certain field of knowledge. Some scientists believe that the term is a separate word or a subordinate phrase formed on the basis of a noun, which means a professional concept and is intended to meet the specific needs of communication in the field of a certain profession (scientific, technical, industrial, managerial). This definition is quite successful and comprehensive, although some points may cause objections. In particular, the fact that all terms are formed only on the basis of a noun is doubtful. Adjectives, verbs (especially in chess terminology), adverbs (especially in musical terminology) can also serve as such a base [Bilaniuk, 2016:10]. The position «specific needs of communication» is also not completely clear, the functions of the term are poorly reflected in the paradigmatic plan, some features of the terms are not indicated, unlike commonly used words, etc. I.S. Kvitko, relying on various definitions, offers an interesting «summary» definition: «A term is a word or a verbal complex that is related to the concept of a certain organized field of knowledge (science, technology) that enters into systemic relations with other words and verbal complexes and form together with them in each individual case and at a certain time a closed system which is characterized by high informativeness, ambiguity, accuracy and expressive neutrality». [Bilaniuk, 2016:13]

The definition of the term in the Dictionary of the Ukrainian language is formulated quite briefly and precisely: «A term is a word or word combination that means a clearly defined special concept of any field of science, technology, art, social life, etc.» [Slovnyk ukrainskoi movy, 2023]. From here, we can also make an assumption that «terminology is a set of terms that express the concepts of a certain field of science and technology, formed historically, in general – a special field of human knowledge or activity» [Bilaniuk, 2016:14].

Therefore, terminology is an important element of communication, especially in specific fields, for example, in the military one. It refers to a set of terms that are unique to a particular subject and facilitate clear, precise and unambiguous communication between specialists in that field. A comparative terminology of the Spanish and Ukrainian languages in the military sphere can shed light on the similarities and differences between the two cultures and their approaches to military affairs. Effective use of military terminology is essential for clear and accurate communication, which is critical to the successful conduct of military operations.

Military terminology is the object of research by many linguists who studied the intra- and extralingual aspects of the formation and functioning of the military term system [Mykhailenko, 1996], military ranks and positions as the basis of the modern military term system [Murashko, 1997], the military vocabulary of the Cossacks [Rybalka, 1998], the process of formation of the Ukrainian military terminology [Yaremko, 2017], etc.

Military terminology is a special vocabulary used by the military to refer to various aspects of military affairs, such as tactics, strategy, weapons, combat equipment, communications, etc. This terminology has its own peculiarities,

such as the use of abbreviations, acronyms and special terms, which may be difficult to understand for persons without military experience.

Among the features of military terminology, the following can be distinguished:

1) precision and unambiguity: military terminology requires a high level of precision and unambiguity. It must be clear to all involved in military operations and command staff, as mistakes or misunderstandings of terms can have serious consequences on the battlefield.

2) international unification: military terminology is often based on standardized terms, which allows for their unification and mutual understanding between different military formations and countries. This is especially important in the context of joint military operations and interaction with foreign allies.

3) evolution and adaptation: military terminology is constantly evolving and adapting to changes in strategy, tactics, military equipment, and technology.

Military terminology has its own features that ensure its effective functioning in the context of military affairs. Its accuracy, uniformity, evolution and secrecy help ensure clear and unambiguous communication between military units, increase the effectiveness of military operations and ensure the preservation of confidentiality.

So, the term is a word or phrase to denote the concept of the military branch, the main features of which are: systematicity; existence of a definition; the tendency to be unequivocal within the limits of one's terminological field, the terminology of a certain field; stylistic neutrality; accuracy of semantics, high informativeness. These characteristics are realized only within term systems, beyond them the term loses its definitive and systemic characteristics, i.e. it becomes a commonly used vocabulary [Ukrainska mova: Entsyklopediia, 2004:682].

OUTLINE OF THE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE STUDY

The problem of structural differentiation of specialized vocabulary was studied by such linguists as T. Bezv, A. Dyakov, N. Klymenko, I. Kochan and others [Bezv, 1996; Diakov, 2000; 83 Klymenko, 2008; Kochan, 2006]. However, the issue of the functioning of terminological units in the military sphere requires in-depth analysis and systematization, since the military lexical subsystem is not a free collection of individual words, phrases, symbols, etc., but represents a certain system of branch names connected at the conceptual, lexical and semantic, word-forming and grammatical levels, associated with military science and technology. As evidenced by the actual material, the formation of military vocabulary takes place through the terminologicalization of commonly used vocabulary, first of all, the borrowing of foreign words.

The appearance of military terminology in the Spanish and Ukrainian languages is related to their military history. The development of military terminology in both languages was influenced by various historical events, including wars, invasions, and conquests.

In Ukraine, the development of military terminology dates back to the early Middle Ages, when the region was under the rule of the Kievan Rus state. At the time, Slavic was the dominant language in the region, and military terminology was initially influenced by nomadic tribes raiding the territory of Kievan Rus, such as the Pechenegs and Polovtsians. These nomadic tribes brought new military terms to the Slavic language, which became part of the Ukrainian language.

Later, military vocabulary in the Ukrainian language was influenced by the Tatars, who ruled the region for centuries. During the Tatar rule, the Ukrainian language adopted many words and expressions from Turkic languages, including military terms. The Tatar influence can be seen in the Ukrainian term «артилерія» (artillery), which comes from the Turkic language, as well as «табір» (camp) or «кінь» (horse).

One of the most important sources of military terminology in the Ukrainian language is the Cossack language. The Cossacks were a military society that played a significant role in Ukrainian history, and their language had a lasting influence on the Ukrainian language. Many military terms in the Ukrainian language, such as «отаман» (leader) or «стеновий козак» (steppe cossack) originate from the times of the Cossacks.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, Ukraine was under the control of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and Polish became the dominant language in the region. As a result, the Ukrainian language adopted many military terms from the Polish language, such as «шляхетський полк» (noble regiment) or «панцир» meaning «armor» or «military uniform».

During the 20th century, Ukraine was part of the Soviet Union, and Russian became the dominant language in the region. As a result, the Ukrainian language adopted many military terms from the Russian language, for example, «советский» (Soviet) or «танк» (tank), «взвод» (platoon) or «военное звание» (military rank).

Some military terms in the Ukrainian language come from other languages, for example, from German - «Bombe» (bomb), «Warte» (guard), «Kugel» (bullet), «Rakete» (rocket), «Patrone» (cartridge); from French - «pétard» (firecracker), «pistolet» (pistol), «revolver» (revolver), «parachute» (parachute), «mortier» (mortar); from English - «bazooka», «locator», «trawl», «submarine».

In Spain, the origin of military terminology can be traced back to the period of the Roman Empire, which ruled the Iberian Peninsula from the 2nd century BC to the 5th century AD. The Roman army introduced a number of military terms into the Spanish language, many of which are still used today. For example, the Spanish term «legion» comes from the Latin word «legion», which was used to describe a military unit in the Roman army, or «centurión» (centurion).

During the Middle Ages, Spanish was influenced by the Arabic language spoken by the Moors who conquered Spain in the 8th century. As a result, Spanish adopted many military terms from Arabic, such as «alcázar» (fortress), «almena» (bastion) or «azarbe» (commander).

Later, during the 16th century, Spain became a major colonial power, and the Spanish language adopted many military terms from the languages of the indigenous peoples of the Americas, such as «tomahawk» (tomahawk) or «guerrilla» (partisan). In addition to these influences, Spanish military terminology was also shaped by historical events such as the Reconquista, the Spanish Civil War, and the country's involvement in various international conflicts.

Also, the Spanish language adopted many military terms from other European languages, for example, «mosquete» (musket) from French or «carronada» (carronade) from English. Many military terms in Spanish, such as «guerra» (war), «guardia» (army), «tregua» (truce) are words of Germanic origin.

So, the history of the emergence of military terms in the Spanish and Ukrainian languages is a reflection of the respective military historical and cultural influences. Military terminology in both languages has evolved over many centuries and continues to evolve today as new military technologies and concepts emerge.

Spanish military terminology is extensive and includes a wide range of terms related to strategy, tactics, weapons and personnel. Some common military terms in Spanish include «ejército» (army), «marina» (navy), «fuerza aérea» (air force), «batalla» (battle), «cañón» (cannon), «tanque» (tank), «infantería» (infantry), «caballería» (cavalry), «artillería» (artillery), «comandante» (commander), «soldado» (soldier) and «oficial» (officer). [Viiskova terminolohiia v ispanskii movi, 2024]

Here are some additional examples of Spanish military terms and their meanings: *guerrilla* (a type of military tactic that involves the use of small, mobile groups of fighters attacking larger, more conventional forces); *desembarco* (military landing, sea or air); *escuadrón* (a unit of soldiers, usually cavalry or air force); *fortification* (construction of defensive structures such as forts, walls or bunkers); *misil* (a guided weapon that can be launched from a car, plane or ship); *paracaidista* (a soldier who is trained to jump with a parachute); *trinchera* (a trench usually used for defensive purposes); *vanguardia* (advanced or leading elements of military forces); *cazabombardero* (a fighter designed to intercept and destroy enemy bombers); *batallón* (a unit of soldiers, usually consisting of several hundred soldiers); *cabo* (non-commissioned officer, usually in charge of a small group of soldiers); *división* (a large unit of soldiers, usually consisting of several brigades); *granadero* (soldier who is trained to use grenades); *misión de paz* (a peacekeeping mission that usually involves military personnel from different countries).

These are just a few examples of the many military terms used in Spanish. As in any language, the dictionary of military terms in Spanish is constantly evolving, new words and phrases appear that reflect changes in technology, tactics, and doctrine [Diccionario de la lengua española, 2024].

As for specific military terms, there are many similarities and differences between the Ukrainian and Spanish languages. For example, both languages have terms for the army, navy and air force: «армія» (army), «флот» (fleet) and «авіація» (aviation) in Ukrainian and «ejército», «marina» and «fuerza aérea» in Spanish. However, there are also noticeable differences in terminology, for example, Ukrainian «радіостанція» (radiostation) and Spanish «emisora de radio» (radio transmitter).

Another area where Ukrainian and Spanish military terminology differ is the use of terms related to weapons. For example, in Ukrainian the term «катанюльта» (catapult) is used to refer to a type of medieval siege engine, while in Spanish the term «catapulta» refers to the type of sling used in ancient warfare. Similarly, the Ukrainian term «арбалет» (arballest) is used to refer to a specific type of weapon, while the Spanish «ballesta» can refer to both arballests and other projectile weapons. In general, despite some similarities in the military terminology used in Ukrainian and Spanish, there are also significant differences in both the structure and the specific terms used. These differences reflect the unique history, cultural influences, and linguistic traditions of each language and offer an interesting perspective on the evolution of military language over time [Robles, 2004:210].

In addition to the semantic differences between Ukrainian and Spanish military terms, there are also notable differences in how the terms are used in context. For example, in Ukrainian there is a tendency to use more abstract terms when discussing military strategy and tactics, while in Spanish more attention is paid to specific details and practical considerations. As for strategy and tactics, Ukrainian military terminology often includes abstract terms related to planning and decision-making. For example, the Ukrainian term «стратегія» (strategy) is often used to refer to long-term planning and decision-making, while the term «тактика» (tactics) is used to refer to more short-term decisions and maneuvers. In contrast, Spanish military terminology often includes more specific terms related to specific maneuvers and operations. For example, the Spanish term «ataque sorpresa» (sudden attack) is often used to describe a specific type of tactical maneuver.

Another notable difference between Ukrainian and Spanish military terminology is the use of terms related to ranks and hierarchy. In the Ukrainian language, there are a number of terms used to describe military ranks and positions, such as «генерал» (general), «полковник» (colonel) and «сержант» (sergeant). In Spanish, there are similar terms such as «general», «coronel» and «sargento», but certain military terms can also be used differently. For example, the term «академія» (academy) in Ukrainian refers to an institution that trains highly qualified officers who already have a higher military education, while in Spanish the term «academia» refers to an educational

institution that provides secondary special education like a military lyceum. Higher military educational institutions of Spain are translated as «*centro docente*» or «*escuela*».

CONCLUSIONS

The Spanish and Ukrainian languages have their own specifics of using terminology in the military sphere. Both languages are characterized by a large number of specialized terms used to describe military processes, weapons, tactics, organization of military units, and other aspects of the military sphere.

A review of military terms in both languages revealed that some terms have similar or even identical equivalents in both languages, indicating similarities in the perception and use of concepts in the military domain. However, a large number of terms that have differences or no direct equivalents have also been found. This may be due to the difference in cultural, historical and organizational aspects of the military sphere of countries, which affects the formation of terminology.

The study also emphasized the need to take into account the context and specificity of the use of terms in the military sphere. As terminology has a significant impact on communication and understanding between military professionals, it is important to be mindful of how terms are used in a particular context and situation.

In general, a comparison of the terminology of the military sphere in the Spanish and Ukrainian languages indicates the presence of both common elements and differences. This reflects the cultural and historical specificity of each of these languages, as well as their mutual influence on the formation of terminology. A comparison of terms can be useful for linguistic analysis, contributing to a better understanding of military terminology in both languages.

This research also opens the door to further research on military terminology. A more detailed comparison of individual categories of terms such as military ranks, weapons, engagements, etc. can be done to reveal more detailed differences and similarities. It is also possible to examine the influence of other languages, such as English, on the formation of military terminology in both languages.

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