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Київський національний лінгвістичний університет
Кафедра англійської філології і філософії мови

Курсова робота
на тему: Зображення першого місяця російсько-української війни в
англомовних інтернет новинах

студентки групи МЛа 01-20
факультету германської філології і перекладу
денної форми здобуття освіти
спеціальності 035 Філологія
спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови та літератури
(переклад включно), перша – англійська
освітньо-професійної програми Англійська мова і
друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад
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Національна шкала _____

Кількість балів _____

Оцінка ECTS _____

Київ – 2024

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Kyiv National Linguistic University
Chair of English Philology and Philosophy of Language

Term Paper

Images of the first month of the Russian-Ukrainian war in English-language online
news

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Kyiv 2024

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INTRODUCTION

The term paper is devoted to the depiction of the first month of the Russian-Ukrainian war in English Internet news.

At the beginning of full-scale invasion, the Internet was flooded with news of various kinds, and there was an excessive amount of it from various sources. Also, many foreign news resources tried to analyze the situation in Ukraine and published many different articles. They (namely, individually selected in advance) will be the basis of our research.

The relevance of the course work is due to the fact that the events that took place at the beginning of the full-scale invasion still have value in the context of analyzing the perception of society (both civil and scientific) of the events that have taken place since the beginning of the great war, and the coverage of news by foreign media that relate to the events that happening in our country.

The theoretical basis of the study was the works of leading Ukrainian and foreign specialists in linguistics and translation: О. Бойко (Бойко 2023), М. Калашнівська (Калашнівська 2022), Н. Кур'ята (Кур'ята), Ю. Мацієвський (Мацієвський 2019), І. Патлашинська (Патлашинська 2022), В. Хорошко (Хорошко 2016), А. Храпунова (Храпунова 2018), Я. Шабанова (Шабанова 2023), А. Barman (Barman 2022), К. Connolly (Connolly 2022), А. Guterres (Guterres 2022), О. Katerji (Katerji 2022), D. McQuail (McQuail 2005), W. Potter (Potter 2014), P. Taylor (Taylor 1995), I. Tyab (Tyab 2022).

The object is English online news.

The subject is English online news of the first month of the Russian-Ukrainian war.

The aim of this research is to analyze the features of the depiction of the first month of the Russian-Ukrainian war in English-language Internet news.

The purpose of this term paper is to analyze the linguistic units describing the first month of the Russian-Ukrainian war in English Internet news.

The purpose of the work involves the following **tasks**:

- To describe functions and structure of news texts;
- To learn the representation of “war” in English dictionaries;
- To study the key timeline of the Russian-Ukrainian war;
- To analyze news texts about the international relations at the beginning of the war, the activities of the Ukrainian leadership, and the news texts about the civilians’ life.

The **material** for our research was news articles from the following online sources: “BBC News” (BBC News 2022), “Reuters” (Reuters 2022), “The New York Times” (The New York Times 2022), “The Telegraph” (The Telegraph 2022), “The Washington Post” (The Washington Post 2022), “The Wall Street Journal” (The Wall Street Journal 2022). All of them are presented in the list of illustrative material.

The theoretical value of the work is that it expands knowledge about news discourse, its structure, functions and role in intercultural communication.

The practical value of the work is that it can be used for teaching disciplines related to media, linguistics and cultural aspects and sociolinguistics, in particular, comparative linguistics, English grammar, journalism and stylistics.

The structure of work. The term paper consists of two chapters, conclusions to each of them, general conclusions, summary, resume, references, and a list of illustrative materials.

CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE STUDY

1.1. The main peculiarities of media discourse

It is important to note that interest in issues of language functioning in the field of mass communication, and with it research in this area, arose much earlier. The attention of scholars to the specified area of language use is due to the huge role played by mass media in the life of modern society. Traditional mass media – newspapers, radio, television, being in constant dynamics, undergo qualitative changes, which is accompanied by the improvement of new information technologies, high-tech mass media. These processes contribute to the formation of the global information space and are of undoubted social significance. All aspects of social life are covered by the pervasive influence of information and telecommunication technologies, which allows researchers to consider the current stage of social development as a fundamentally new one, putting forward the concept of an information society (Potter 2014: 17).

Due to the rapid growth of mass communication means, the total volume of language use in the field of mass communication is increasing, and accordingly, the number of texts reproduced and transmitted by the mass media on a daily basis is increasing. Currently, mass media texts are one of the most common forms of language communication. All this affects the growth of scientific interest in the problems of language functioning in mass media (Potter 2014: 19).

The main features of media discourse can be expressed as follows (McQuail 2005: 38):

- Media discourse often reflects certain ideological orientations or interests of media organizations and their owners. This may be reflected in the choice of topics for discussion, the angle of coverage and support for certain points of view;
- Media organizations choose which events and facts to include in their stories and which to ignore. This can create an unbalanced view of reality and shape certain perceptions in the audience;

- Formation of public opinion: Media discourse has a significant impact on the formation of public opinion and perception of various phenomena and events. It can form certain stereotypes, values and attitudes;
- Media materials often contain elements of emotional connotation that can evoke sympathy, empathy, or antipathy for certain events, personalities, or ideas;
- Media discourse is a process of communication between various participants – media organizations, politicians, public figures and audiences. It reflects the dynamics of interaction between these parties and creates a public space for the exchange of information and ideas.
- The role of language and rhetoric: Media discourse uses specific linguistic devices and rhetorical strategies to persuade the audience of certain points of view or interpretations of events;
- With the development of the Internet and social media, media discourse is becoming increasingly polyphonic and dialogical. It represents not only a unidirectional impact from media organizations to the audience, but also active interaction between various participants.
- In the modern world, a huge number of media texts are produced and transmitted through media channels every day. Among this variety, four types of texts can be distinguished, which have stable features at the level of language, format and content.

1.2. News texts: functions and structure

When studying electronic news texts, the concepts of media text and media discourse are key in the theoretical aspect. Media linguistics operates with them – a new direction in modern linguistics that emerged at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries. The subject of media linguistics is the study of the functioning of language in the field of mass information (McQuail 2005: 27).

It can be said that by the turn of the century all the necessary conditions were in place for the formation of accumulated knowledge and experience in the field of mass media language into a completely independent scientific discipline that offers a systematic approach to studying media language (McQuail 2005: 31).

These include news, informational and analytical, advertising texts, as well as texts of the "features" group. News texts are characterized by the extreme stability of their macro- and microstructure and a high degree of repetition, which makes it possible to define them as basic mass information texts, in which the main function of mass communication is fully realized – informative, and the main features of media texts are presented. It is for this reason that news texts from the printed and electronic press most often become the object of linguistic analysis (McQuail 2005: 35).

Traditionally, the news text as an example of the journalistic style (informational sub-style of mass communication) is studied within the framework of functional stylistics, one of the central directions of modern stylistics, which has been actively developing in our country since the beginning of the 50s (Жадько 2018: 33).

From the standpoint of media linguistics, the science of mass media texts, the electronic news text is subject to comprehensive analysis at the level of content, format, and language. News texts differ in a certain format, for example, in the press, news articles are placed on the newspaper column in a special way. At the content level, electronic news texts are structured on the basis of a stable set of topics that will be covered in the media regularly (natural disasters, politics, business, etc.). The linguistic level of the analysis of electronic news texts reveals persistent linguistic stylistic features: dominant structural types of word combinations, the use of passive, impersonal constructions, various clichés, collocations, inclusion of text-forming elements (Жадько 2018: 35).

Media discourse has several main features (McQuail 2005: 41):

- Media organizations select certain topics, events and points of view to present to their audiences, which can lead to distortion or underreporting of certain aspects of reality.
- Media texts are shaped and interpreted through linguistic, cultural and identity contexts, which can lead to different interpretations of the same event.
- Media organizations can be influenced by political, economic, or sociocultural forces that influence the stories and viewpoints they present.
- Media texts often use stereotypes, symbols and metaphors to facilitate understanding and connection with the audience, but this can also simplify and distort reality.
- Some media organizations may use their power to manipulate audiences or spread a certain ideology, which can create a distorted view of events and phenomena.
- With the development of the Internet and social media, new forms of media discourse are emerging that allow a wide range of people to participate in the discussion and shaping of news and information.

These features may vary depending on the specific media context and the type of media platform.

T. V. Dijk (1988: 194) offers us the following news structure:

1. The title – it contains a summary of the main idea of the news.
2. The lead – this is the first paragraph of the news, which usually contains the most important information. The introductory part should be short.
3. The main body – this includes the main event, the previous event, and the context.
4. Additional information – the news may include additional information that helps readers better understand the context of what is happening.
5. Conclusions – it usually summarizes the main information, may contain forecasts or assumptions about the future development of events.

1.3. Representation of “war” in English dictionaries

In order to establish the conceptual component of the concept of WAR, the semantic structure of the name of the war was analyzed and the data of authoritative explanatory dictionaries of the modern English language, electronic editions of recent years, were involved in the analysis. Considering the cognitive aspect of lexicographic information and the results obtained during the definitional analysis of the name war, we can conclude that the following aspects of the concept of war are reflected in the semantic content of this lexeme:

The Collins English Dictionary (Collins English Dictionary 2024) give us the following definition of the term “war”:

- A war is a period of fighting or conflict between countries or states.
- War is intense economic competition between countries or organization;
- If you make war on someone or something that you are opposed to, you do things to stop them succeeding.

The Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries (Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries 2024):

- a situation in which two or more countries or groups of people fight against each other over a period of time;
- a situation in which there is aggressive competition between groups, companies, countries, etc.
- a fight or an effort over a long period of time to get rid of or stop something unpleasant.

From this we can give our own general definition of the concept of "war": War is a state of conflict between two or more groups, nations, states or other entities, which is characterized by the use of violence, the desire for advantage and control over certain territories, resources or ideologies. Wars can involve various forms of warfare, such as armed clashes, attacks, occupations, blockades, information warfare, etc. War often has serious consequences for both sides,

including loss of life, destruction of infrastructure, social changes and economic losses.

Conclusions to Chapter 1

Having studied the linguistic features of the electronic news texts, we can come to the following conclusions:

1. News text is a way of conveying information about events, phenomena and processes, which uses certain linguistic and structural means to describe reality and form a certain perception in the audience. News text may include certain stylistic techniques and also emphasizes key aspects of events. It has its own structure: title, lead, main body, additional information and conclusions.
2. War is a state of conflict between two or more groups, nations, states or other entities, which is characterized by the use of violence, the desire for advantage and control over certain territories, resources or ideologies.
3. At the lexical level, electronic news texts are characterized by the use of various clichés, stable expressions and phrases, collocations; lack of lexical units with a developed connotative component of meaning.
4. The presence of text-forming components is explained by the requirement of simple orientation of the reader in the text. Such components include links to sources of information, phrases for entering quotations. Idiomatic expressions are used in a limited way, as a rule, only in quotations.

CHAPTER 2. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE EVENTS OF THE FIRST MONTH OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR IN ENGLISH NEWS TEXTS

In this chapter, we will analyze the news texts of such online resources as “BBC News” (BBC News 2022), “Reuters” (Reuters 2022), “The New York Times” (The New York Times 2022), “The Telegraph” (The Telegraph 2022), “The Washington Post” (The Washington Post 2022), “The Wall Street Journal” (The Wall Street Journal 2022).

2.1. News texts about the international relations at the beginning of the war

This subchapter is devoted to the analysis of news texts related to Ukraine's international relations at the beginning of the full-scale invasion. Let's start with the news about the first negotiations between Ukraine and Russia on the territory of Belarus, in an article “*Russia-Ukraine War. What Happened on Day 4 of Russia’s Invasion of Ukraine*” (The New York Times 28. 02. 2022: <https://nytimes.com/live/2022/02/27/world/russia-ukraine-war>).

- (1) “***Russia-Ukraine War. What Happened on Day 4 of Russia’s Invasion of Ukraine***”.
- (2) “*As Ukraine’s second largest city reeled under a barrage of Russian rockets that left dozens of people dead, officials said, a Ukrainian delegation met counterparts from Russia on Monday in Belarus for talks that held little hope for an immediate end to the fighting that has sparked a nationwide resistance in Ukraine and left Russia’s economy increasingly isolated from the world*”.
- (3) “*Among Monday’s major developments: The leader of Belarus, Aleksandr G. Lukashenko, hosted the first face-to-face talks between Russian and Ukrainian officials since the Russian invasion began, but President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky said before the meeting that he was not hopeful that it would end the hostilities.*”

(4) “*Officials were still debating whether to alter the status of American nuclear forces. **But for now**, according to two government officials, **they were trying to avoid being lured into a spiral of escalation**, taking the position that American nuclear forces are on a constant low level of alert that is sufficient to deter Russian use of nuclear weapons.*”

The title (1) tells us that the news is about the events of the Russian-Ukrainian war at the time of the 4th day of the invasion, namely, it emphasizes such a phrase as *on Day 4*.

The second paragraph (2), with such a phrase as *on Monday*, once again duplicates the information that the article focuses on 4 days of a full-scale invasion, given the date the article was written (28/2/2022). Such a phrase as *in Belarus for talks that held little hope for an immediate end to the fighting* indicates to us what exactly are the key events of this day.

The third paragraph (3) once again emphasizes the information that the article is about the events of the 4th day of the full-scale invasion with such a phrase as *Monday’s*. Such a phrase as *the first face-to-face talks between Russian and Ukrainian officials since the Russian invasion began* indicates to us what exactly are the key events of this day.

The fourth paragraph (4), with the phrase *but for now* again emphasizes that the events being described still refer to day 4 of a full-scale invasion. Such phrases as *they were trying to avoid being lured into a spiral of escalation* and *is sufficient to deter Russian use of nuclear weapons* lead us to the key points of the American authorities regarding the containment of Russia's nuclear threats.

The next news text is The Washington Post’s article “Through Putin’s looking glass: How the Russians are seeing — or not seeing — the war in Ukraine” (The Washington Post 08.03.2022. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2022/03/08/russian-media-state-television-ukraine/>). This news is devoted to the foreign media's view of Russian propaganda inside Russia.

- (1) *“Through Putin’s looking glass: How the Russians are seeing — or not seeing — the war in Ukraine”.*
- (2) *“In the parallel information universe where many Russians now reside, the Kremlin is fighting its “special military action” in Ukraine. Amid a post-invasion crackdown on speech in Russia, news that does flow freely comes from pro-Kremlin outlets including the Komsomolskaya Pravda”.*
- (3) *“What you would see on Russian television right now is a focus on how the mission is going according to plan, the Ukrainian armed forces are laying down arms and willfully leaving the battlefield, and that Russian forces have liberated certain cities,” Andrew Lohsen, a Russia expert at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, told me. “Information is very tightly controlled.”*

The title (1) with such a collocation as *the Russians* focuses our attention on what exactly will be discussed – about the Russians, namely, about their vision of events in Ukraine since the beginning of the full-scale invasion.

The second passage (2) with such noun as *Russians* duplicates for us the emphasis on who the article is about. Such collocation as *the parallel information universe* makes it clear that the information space of ordinary people and Russians are two different worlds. There is a negative connotation here, which emphasizes the fact that everything that Russians perceive as the truth is not the truth. Such word as *Kremlin* this word embodies the entire Russian "top" (high authority, including Putin), focusing the reader's attention on who exactly is behind this propaganda, and that it is not one person (Putin), but everyone who sits in the Kremlin. The same is indicated by such a collocation as *pro-Kremlin outlets*.

In the third passage (3) such collocation as *Russian forces* draws our attention to what the article is about, in particular, about Russian forces "liberating" Ukrainian lands.

The next article is by The Telegraph – *“We cannot go on like this. The West must end its dependence on Vladimir Putin”* (The Telegraph 14.03.2022: <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/politics/2022/03/14/cannot-go-like-west-must-end->

dependence-vladimir-putin/). In this article, British Prime Minister Boris Johnson says the Russian leader has exploited Europe's need for Russian oil and gas, but Europe must now take back control of the situation.

- (1) *“We cannot go on like this. The West must end its dependence on Vladimir Putin”.*
- (2) *“Writing exclusively for the Telegraph, PM says Russian leader has exploited our need for his oil and gas, but now we must take back control. Boris Johnson says the world cannot be subject to 'continuous blackmail' by Vladimir Putin”.*
- (3) *“When Vladimir Putin invaded Ukraine the first time round, in 2014, the West made a terrible mistake. The Russian leader had committed an act of violent aggression and taken a huge chunk out of a sovereign country – and we let him get away with it”.*
- (4) *“That is why he feels able to bomb maternity hospitals. That is why he is emboldened enough to launch indiscriminate assaults on fleeing families. And as his bombs fall, the cost of oil and gas rises still further, meaning less money in your pocket and more in Putin’s”.*

Quotation marks in the title (1) indicate a quote from the person whose comment formed the basis of this article. Introductory paragraph (2) names his surname with such points as **Boris Johnson** та **PM** (as for Prime Minister). And in the title and in the introductory paragraph, we can also see another key face of this article, which is expressed by such collocation as **Vladimir Putin**.

The third paragraph (3) tells us that Vladimir Putin is an aggressor not since 2022, but since 2014. This is emphasized by such a collocation as **the first time**. Such point as **2014** once again emphasizes to us that it was this year that became the starting point of Russian aggression against Ukraine. Collocations like **Vladimir Putin** and **The Russian leader** tell us who is the key figure of the article.

The fourth paragraph (4) lists for us what Putin is doing with such collocations as **to bomb maternity hospitals, to launch indiscriminate assaults on fleeing families**. Such collocations as **as his bombs fall, the cost of oil and gas rises still**

further and *less money in your pocket and more in Putin's* focus our attention on the cause-and-effect relationships of Putin's armed aggression and the consequences to which it ultimately leads.

The next article “*U.S. Sending Soviet Air Defense Systems It Secretly Acquired to Ukraine*” by WSJ (The Wall Street Journal 21.03.2022: <https://www.wsj.com/articles/u-s-sending-soviet-air-defense-systems-it-secretly-acquired-to-ukraine-11647878422>).

- (1) “*U.S. Sending Soviet Air Defense Systems It Secretly Acquired to Ukraine*”.
- (2) “*The Pentagon over the years has acquired Soviet equipment as part of a clandestine program, and now such weapons are going to Ukraine*”.
- (3) “*The U.S. is sending some of the Soviet-made air defense equipment it secretly acquired decades ago to bolster the Ukrainian military as it seeks to fend off Russian air and missile attacks, U.S. officials said*”.
- (4) “*The systems, which one U.S. official said include the SA-8, are decades old and were obtained by the U.S. so it could examine the technology used by the Russian military and which Moscow has exported around the world*”.

The title (1) tells us that the USA will send Soviet-style air defense systems to Ukraine, which is shown with the phrase *U.S. Sending Soviet Air Defense Systems*. The same information is duplicated in the lead (2), but the unit *U.S.* has been replaced by *the Pentagon*, which means the top military leadership of the USA. The phrase *Soviet Air Defense Systems* which we see in the title is duplicated in the lead in a somewhat distorted form, and is expressed by the phrase *Soviet equipment*.

In the third paragraph (3) we can see that the Soviet air defense systems, which have already been mentioned in the title (1) and the introductory part (2), are also present, but expressed by the phrase *Soviet-made air defense equipment*.

The fourth paragraph (4) explains a little more about where those air defense systems are from in the US, which is shown through the phrase *decades old and were obtained by the U.S. so it could examine the technology used by the Russian*

military and which Moscow has exported around the world, and the collocations *SA-8* directly tells us the model of these systems.

2.2. News texts about the activities of the Ukrainian leadership

This subchapter is devoted to the analysis of news texts related to the activities of the Ukrainian leadership, in particular, President Volodymyr Zelensky and his team.

The first article is “*Russia-Ukraine War. What Happened on Day 5 of Russia’s Invasion of Ukraine*” by The New York Times (The New York Times 28.02.2022: <https://www.nytimes.com/live/2022/02/28/world/ukraine-russia-war>).

- (1) “*Russia-Ukraine War. What Happened on Day 5 of Russia’s Invasion of Ukraine*”.
- (2) “*Fierce Ukrainian resistance continued to keep Russian forces from gaining control of key cities. World opposition to the Russian invasion hardened, with the E.U. banning Russian aircraft from its airspace*”.
- (3) “*President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky called for an international tribunal to investigate Russia for war crimes. Delegations from Kyiv and Moscow failed to make progress in Belarus*”

The title (1) shows us that the news is about the events of the Russian-Ukrainian war at the time of the 5th day of the invasion, namely, it emphasizes such a phrase as on *Day 5*.

The lead (2) by such phrase as *Ukrainian resistance continued* shows us exactly what is the key point on the fifth day of the invasion, which is that the Ukrainian army continues to resist the Russian invaders. Here we also have such collocations as *World opposition to the Russian invasion hardened* and *banning Russian aircraft from its airspace*, focusing our attention on how the world community feels about Russian aggression towards Ukraine and what this community is doing to suppress Putin and his country.

The third paragraph (3) by such phrase as *President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky called for an international tribunal* points us precisely to the actions of

the leadership of Ukraine, namely, the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky, as of the 5th day of the full-scale invasion. This one phrase has a kind of positive connotation in the context of the fact that the leader of the state (Zelensky) goes to the world level with a direct request for help and a fair trial of the aggressor country (Russia), with the hope of support from the world community.

We have another collocation in the third paragraph (3): *Delegations failed to make progress*. This one collocation has a negative connotation in the context of helplessness, loss of hope for a diplomatic settlement of the conflict, which greatly demoralized society at that time.

2.3. News texts about the civilians' life

This subchapter is devoted to the analysis of news texts related to the civilians' life in the beginning of the full-scale invasion. Let's start with the article “*War in Ukraine: 'It's hell, it's really hell' – Families flee bombs in Irpin*” by the BBC News (BBC News 7/03/2022 <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-60651801>).

- (1) “*War in Ukraine: 'It's hell, it's really hell' – Families flee bombs in Irpin*”.
- (2) “*They came on foot, in an endless stream – trying to outpace the Russian shells laying waste to their hometown. There were families with children in strollers clutching stuffed toys, young mothers with babes in arms, and the elderly moving as fast as their years would allow.*”
- (3) “*Most were silent. Some were weeping. At the edge of Irpin there was urgency, panic, and anguish. It felt like we were witnessing the death of a city*”.

The title (1) tells us how civilians perceived the events of a full-scale invasion by such phrase as *'It's hell, it's really hell'*. Here we also have such collocation as *Families flee bombs in Irpin*, it indicates how civilians perceived the evacuation process from a city that was bombed by the Russians.

The second passage (2) by such collocation *trying to outpace the Russian shells* emphasizing the helplessness, the powerlessness of people who were running

from the inevitable. Such words and collocations as *families with children*, *young mothers with babes in arms* and *the elderly* emphasize the reader's attention to the fact that the most vulnerable sections of the population fell under Russian fire: children, women, and the elderly. All these collocations also have a negative connotation.

The third passage (3) by such collocations and words as *Most were silent*, *Some were weeping*, *urgency*, *panic*, *anguish* and *we were witnessing the death of a city* emphasizing the mood of those civilians, who had to evacuate from their city because of the shelling and bombing.

The next article is “*War in Ukraine: Families run for cover as Russian air strikes hit Chernihiv*” by the BBC News (BBC News 4/3/2022: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-60616946>).

- (1) “*War in Ukraine: Families run for cover as Russian air strikes hit Chernihiv*”.
- (2) “*There are no military targets here, there is only a cemetery, residential buildings, clinics and a hospital, why are they bombing us?*” Svitlana said. *Russia escalated its air campaign against Ukraine on Thursday and Friday, killing at least 47 civilians in Chernihiv and continuing to lay siege to residential areas in Mariupol, Borodyanka and Kharkiv*”.
- (3) “*‘I’m calling back now because I don’t know if it will be too late, I don’t know if we will survive,’ she said. ‘There is me, my mother, my grandma and our neighbor and we all are hiding in our house. At this very moment I can hear the shelling. Local hospitals and schools are destroyed. Russians promised not to kill civilians but they are killing.’*”.

The title (1) tells us how the civilians experienced the evacuation, but unlike the previous news, we have an article about another city – Chernihiv, which is shown to us by such collocation as *Families run for cover as Russian air strikes hit Chernihiv*.

The second passage (2) has such collocations as *There are no military targets here* and *why are they bombing us?*, which have a kind of negative connotation: the

woman asks why Russia bombs not military targets, but civil ones. On the one hand, she simply states the fact that there are no military facilities in her city, and on the other – the reader understands that Russia, as an aggressor country, deliberately attacks civilian facilities and kills civilians.

The third passage (3) of the article by such collocations as *I don't know if it will be too late, I don't know if we will survive* and *Russians promised not to kill civilians but they are killing* shows us a despair, fear and misunderstanding of the civilian people. In the same passage, Russia is again highlighted as an enemy that does not follow any laws of war, which leads civilians into shock and despair.

Conclusions to Chapter 2

Having analyzed the news texts of the first month of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, where foreign media covered international reactions, activities, agreements and coalitions, as well as the actions of the Ukrainian leadership and the life and mood of civilians in Ukraine, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. As for international activities, we can observe that most of the news texts had negative connotations: shock, panic, fear and anger at what is happening (directly the fact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine). But at the same time, other countries and international organizations did not leave the event without attention, without reaction, and even expressed their support and readiness to Ukraine to help in the armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia, which was expressed by such phrases as *they are sufficient to deter Russian use of nuclear weapons, The U.S. is sending some of the Soviet-made air defense equipment, World opposition to the Russian invasion hardened.*
2. Regarding the activities of the Ukrainian leadership, in particular, the President of Ukraine Zelensky and his team, we can trace the presence of positive connotations among the negative ones. In the midst of fear, despair and panic, the country's leadership made it clear to the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian army that they are not going to run or hide, that they are

ready to stand and fight against Russian aggression. At that moment, it played an almost key role in the general mood of civilians and military. It gave hope, determination and did not give up. *All of these were presented by the following collocations: Ukrainian resistance continued, President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky called for an international tribunal, Delegations failed to make progress.*

3. As for news texts about the lives of civilians, here we follow exclusively negative connotations, for completely logical reasons. People are in shock, panic, despair, they are literally going through hell, they have no guarantees of safety and confidence in the future. All of these were expressed by such phrases as: *'It's hell, it's really hell', trying to outpace the Russian shells*. Such collocations as *families with children, young mothers with babes in arms* and *the elderly* point us to those defenseless layers of the civilian population who had to evacuate, flee and literally run from death. Such points as *urgency, panic, anguish* showed us the general mood of the civilian population, which had to escape from Russian shelling.

CONCLUSIONS

In this study, we analyzed the theoretical base, which was carefully pre-selected by us. Also, in Chapter 2, we conducted an analysis of text news of foreign mass media that covered events in Ukraine at the beginning of the full-scale invasion. Based on this, we can draw the following conclusions:

1. News text is a way of conveying information about events, phenomena and processes, which uses certain linguistic and structural means to describe reality. News text has its own structure: title, lead, main body, additional information and conclusions.
2. The war in Ukraine forced everyone to understand a bunch of military-political terms, phenomena and processes that they had never thought about before. Every day we see active Kremlin propaganda and a mountain of fakes that pollute our information space. These were showed us by such phrases as *“special military action” in Ukraine* and *Through Putin’s looking glass*. Such units as **Kremlin, Vladimir Putin** and **the Russians** indicated to us who is the main enemy, who is the thief and the aggressor.
3. All leading foreign media cover Russia as a world enemy, a terrorist state, and an aggressor. With its aggression against Ukraine, its ultimate demands on NATO and the West in general, Russia proved its historically rooted aggressiveness towards the USA, Europe and democracy in general. It was presented by such units as *as his bombs fall, the cost of oil and gas rises still further, less money in your pocket and more in Putin’s*.
4. In contrast to the previous point, it is worth noting that the country's leadership made it clear to the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian army that they are not going to run or hide, that they are ready to stand and fight against Russian aggression. It gave hope, determination and did not give up. These were expressed by such phrases as *Ukrainian resistance continued* and *President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky called for an international tribunal*.

5. As for news texts about the civilians, here we such phrases as: *'It's hell, it's really hell', trying to outpace the Russian shells*. It describes the desperation, fear and panic that civilians felt. Such collocations as *families with children, young mothers with babes in arms* and *the elderly* point us to those defenseless layers of the civilian population who had to evacuate, flee and literally run from death. Such points as *urgency, panic, anguish* showed us the general mood of the civilian population, which had to escape from Russian shelling.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Дослідження на тему **«Зображення першого місяця російсько-української війни в англomовних інтернет новинах»** присвячене вивченню особливостей зображення першого місяця російсько-української війни, зокрема, лінгвістичних аспектів. Курсова робота складається зі вступу, двох розділів, висновків до кожного з розділів, загальні висновки, резюме, summary, списку літератури та списку ілюстративних джерел.

Перший розділ **«Теоретичні основи вивчення зображення в англійських текстах новин першого місяця російсько-української війни»** – теоретичний. У ньому розглядаються основні положення новинних текстів, зокрема, їх функції та структура, а також репрезентація «війни» в англійських словниках, та основна хронологія російсько-української війни.

Другий розділ **«Відтворення подій першого місяця російсько-української війни в англomовних новинних текстах»** – практичний. У ньому представлено практичний аналіз текстів новин про міжнародні відносини на початку війни, а також текстів новин про діяльність українського керівництва і текстів новин про життя мирного населення.

Ключові слова: *новини, війна, українсько-російська війна, міжнародні відносини, медіа дискурс, компаративний аналіз.*

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