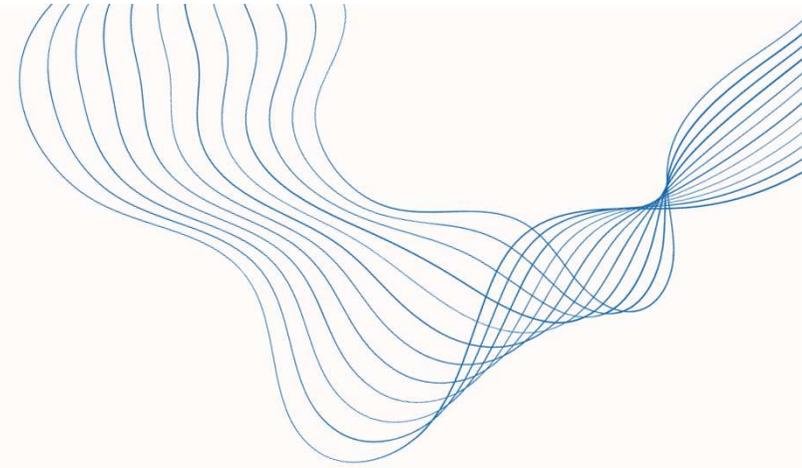




THE SECURITY STATUS  
OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE  
IN THE CONCEPT OF TRAINING FUTURE  
LANGUAGE TEACHERS IN THE CONDITIONS  
OF WAR IN UKRAINE

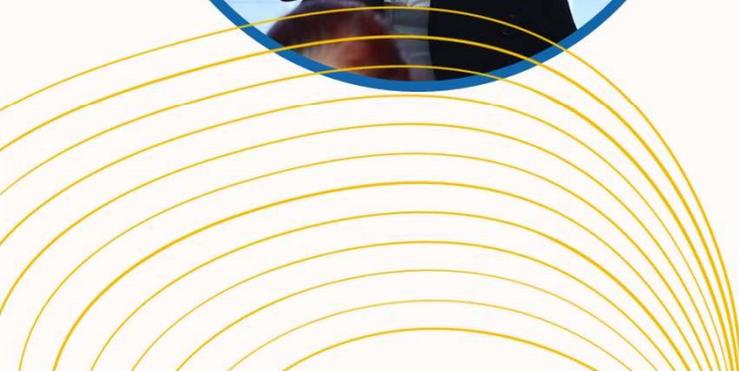


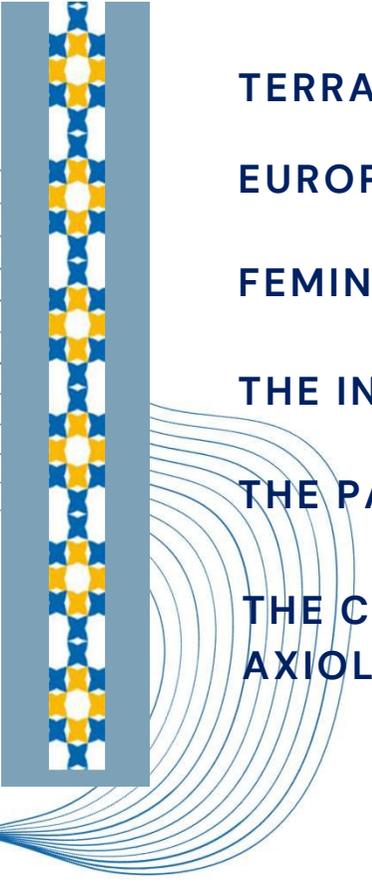


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**TERRA INCOGNITA**

**EUROPEAN DEMOCRATIC VALUES OF PERSONAL FREEDOM**

**FEMINIST INTONATIONS OF OIha KOBLYANSKA AND Lesia UKRAIINKA**

**THE INTELLECTUAL WORKS OF THEIR CONTEMPORARY Ivan FRANKO**

**THE PAINTINGS OF Oleksandr MURASHKO**

**THE CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINIANS IN THE  
AXIOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF EUROPE.**

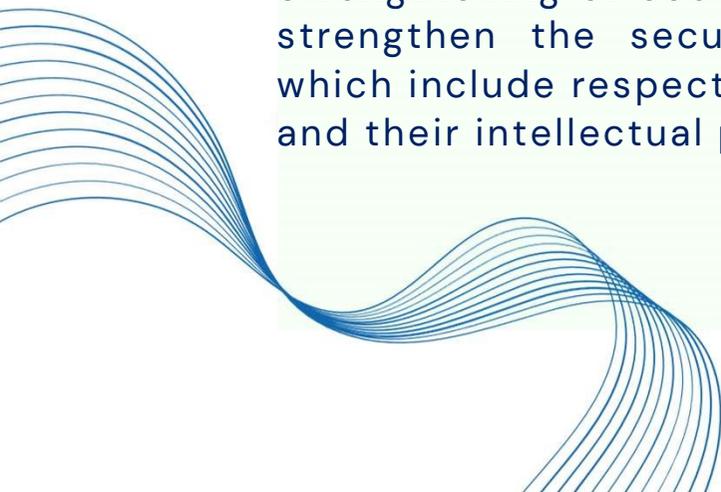
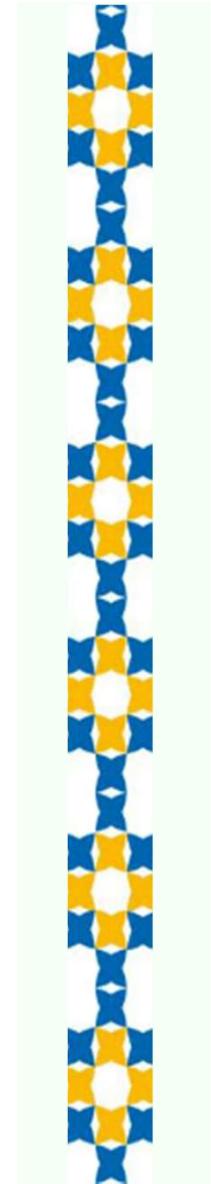


**Our task** - to represent the cultural heritage of Ukraine which is fixed in the language primarily in the scientific fields of the neighboring countries. It involves laying the foundation for comparative studies in order to find out the consonance of the views of the prominent figures of the various artistic forms.

**For achieving this goal :**

- organization of a series of educational webinars to demonstrate the peculiarities of the eras and the greatest representatives of those periods;
- lead to panel discussions, reflections and deepen intercultural studies.

Strengthening of educational and cultural ties will help strengthen the security status of European values, which include respect for different languages, countries and their intellectual property.

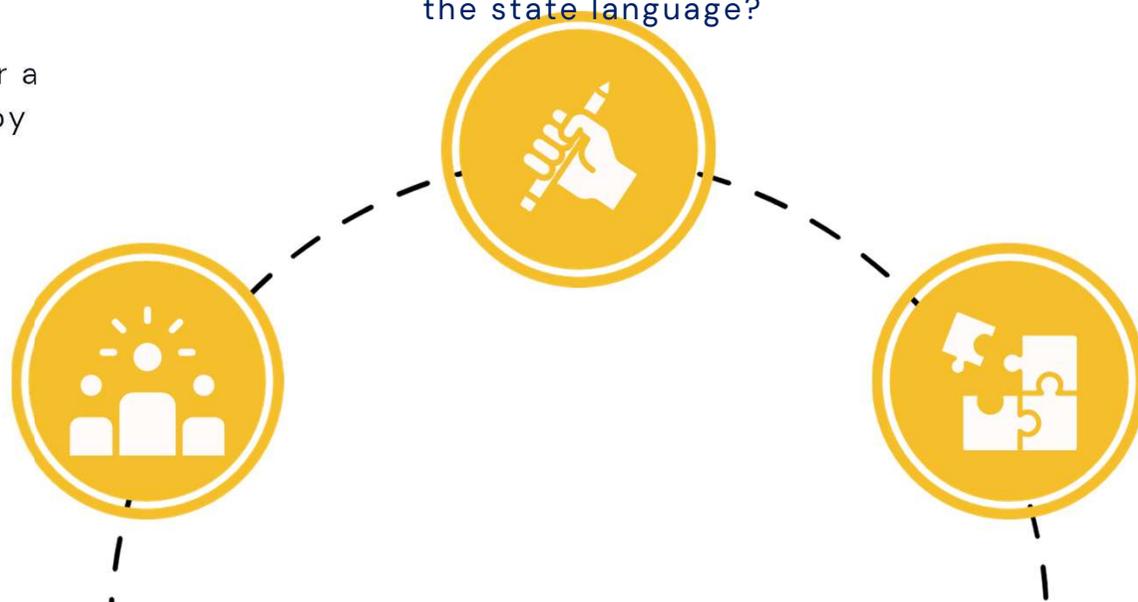


# ISSUES FOR REALISATION

How to overcome and prevent a recurrence of the humanitarian crisis in which Ukraine found itself and which became the basis for a full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation?

How to develop effective mechanisms so that the humanitarian sector is a powerful factor in countering Russian aggression? What should a modern progressive teacher be like, who will qualitatively teach Ukrainian children, in particular bilinguals, the state language?

How to preserve the linguistic identity of children, young people who left for other countries of the world because of the war? Will the “flower of the Ukrainian nation” – millions of young people who make up the intellectual potential of Ukraine – return?





The preparation of a modern teacher/teacher-philologist in the conditions of a pedagogical institution of higher education from the point of view of language safety requires detailed coverage due to multifacetedness, the dynamism of changes and scientific interpretations, the need to systematize pedagogical experience in today's changing educational conditions, the diffusion of various scientific branches and directions, interdisciplinarity.

Our interest is focused on the problem of conscious, practice-oriented mastery of language safety tools by secondary school students, future specialists (teachers/lecturers-philologists and others), as well as the system of requirements and approaches to the organization of the educational process subordinated to this goal.

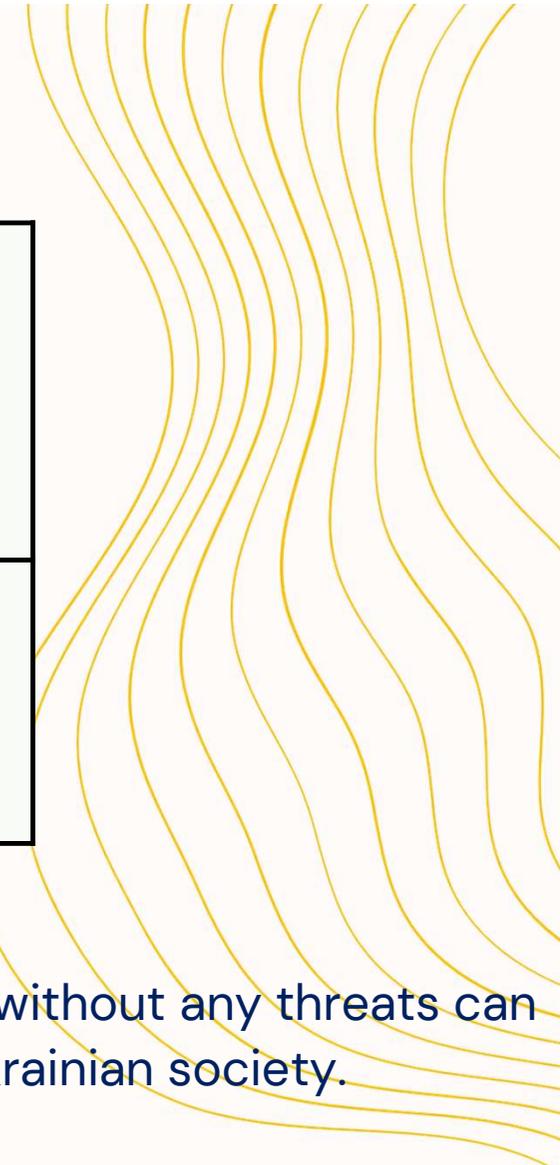




**The essence of the term "SECURITY STATUS" in relation to the Ukrainian language in the context of the higher education institution for the training of philologists is treated, taking into account the semantics of its structural elements.**

status is a certain state of something

security is a state when nothing is in danger for anyone, for any reason



The security status of the Ukrainian language as a state of its existence without any threats can and does cause a number of radically opposite arguments in Ukrainian society.

**Mass russification**, which lasted for 300 years, led to the fact that citizens of Ukraine, who identify themselves as Ukrainians, communicate in Russian, and they consider it their native language.

- The dynamics of changes are programmed by the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as a State Language"  
(on April 25, 2019,  
the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine)

- on the decolonization of toponymy and the regulation of the use of geographical names in populated areas of Ukraine (No. 7253) and the bringing into line with the Language Law the fulfillment of the condition regarding the possession of the state language by some categories of people (No. 7606).

It will contribute to eliminating Soviet symbols and forcible Russification of Ukrainian toponyms,  
E.g. Yuzhnoukrainsk, Yuzhne, Luch, Nadezhdovka, Peredovchykove, Pervomaisk, etc.





## THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE IS NOW AT A HISTORIC PEAK OF SUPPORT.

According to the survey of the sociological group "Rating" dated March 19, 2022:

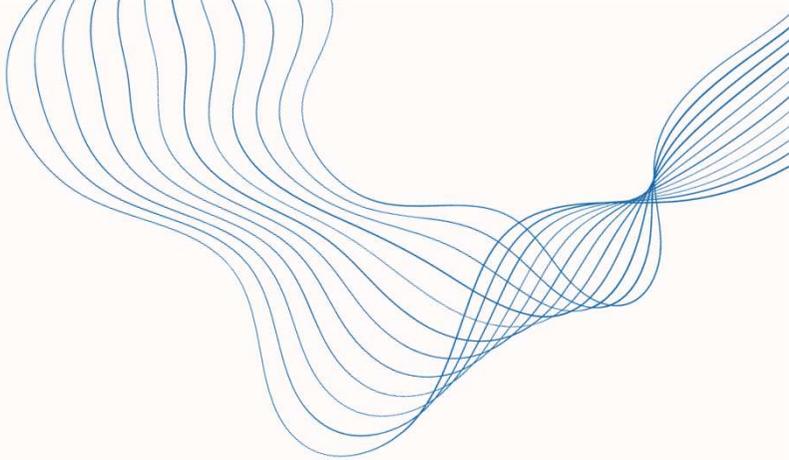
**76%**

consider Ukrainian as their native language



**83%**

are in favor of Ukrainian being  
the only state language in Ukraine.



**Taras Kremin:**

“It is necessary to manifest the historical mission of the Ukrainian language as a basic value around which the unity of the entire nation, the national spirit of freedom, struggle and uplift takes place”.



Therefore, we claim it is important to consider the status of the Ukrainian language in the dualism of national interests and fundamental values of society as a set of critically important conditions for countering the cultural and linguistic expansion of the aggressor state in all spheres of social life.



Preparation of a modern philologist in the sense of considering security status of Ukrainian language should include the following aspects:

a graduate of a higher educational establishment is a subject of the development of the Ukrainian-speaking environment in an institution of general secondary education.  
he/she must have thorough linguistic training

have skills in the formation of language tolerance and language stability

fill the new Ukrainian ideology with innovative strategies and methods.

The demands of foreigners and ordinary citizens of Ukraine for the history of their state and their native language show that the understanding of the security dimension of **the Ukrainian language is timely.**

# THE EXPERIENCE OF TRAINING PHILOLOGY TEACHERS AT TNPU PROVES THE NEED TO INVOLVE STUDENTS IN PUBLIC, IN PARTICULAR, EDUCATIONAL and PROJECT ACTIVITIES.



It necessary

to include topics or modules dedicated to the problem of **linguicide** into mandatory and optional educational components with a distinct diachronic component such as "History of Ukraine", "History of the modern Ukrainian literary language", "Historical grammar of the Ukrainian language", "Dialectology", "Historical onomastics", etc.



The support in its processing

- a practice-oriented project,
- information is distributed in communities,
- information is distributed at social events.

*E.g.* "**Linguicide of Ukrainian**" project deals with the facts of oppression and purposeful destruction of the Ukrainian language

based on a series of signs and QR codes in public places (at bus stops, in transport, social, administrative, educational institutions, etc.).

The world public and many ordinary Ukrainians are interested in and should learn a scientifically-based, accessible refutation of myths that have been used for centuries to manipulate the consciousness of Ukrainians, forming a complex of national inferiority, as it can be seen in the following aspects:



- "A CRADLE OF FRATERNAL NATIONS"
- "AN ELDER BROTHER"

THE ESSENCE AND ETYMOLOGY OF THE DENOMINATION "RUS" AND ITS DERIVATIVES.

- "ANCIENT RUSSIAN LANGUAGE"
- "OSTROMYR GOSPEL" as "ORIGINS OF RUSSIAN LITERACY and CULTURE."

WHY IS THE BRILLIANT LITERARY MASTERPIECE OF THE 12th CENTURY - "THE TALE OF IHOR'S CAMPAIGN" - IS USED IN DIFFERENT INTERPRETATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE "GREAT RUSSIAN LITERATURE"

THE STEREOTYPE OF THE PHRASE "KAKAIARAZNITSA" (IT DOES NOT MATTER)



Within the disciplines of **"Lexicology"**, **"Phraseology"**, **"Language culture"**, **"Ukrainian language in public communication"**, we involve students in the visualization of current aspects of the functioning of the native language - the implementation of the projects **"Repressed language"**, **"Language matters"**, **"Restoration of linguistic justice"** etc. Students create products (bookmarks, mugs, shopping bags, etc.) with "revived" words, interesting expressions with forgotten units, normative, specifically Ukrainian lexemes, phrasemes, etc.

Such events may be conducted with Ukrainian and foreign partners within joint projects :

- conferences,
- seminars,
- guest lectures on the problems of linguistic tolerance,
- national and linguistic identity,
- consciousness,
- linguistic and national picture of the world,
- language security status, etc.;
- professional analysis of linguistic,
- literary,
- communicative phenomena and processes,
- texts of various genres and styles in social media,
- formulating reasonable conclusions about the expressive capabilities of the Ukrainian language,
- its role in shaping the culture of communication in social media (net ethics/netiquette);
- creation of joint research on problems related to language tolerance and security.

