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DISSEMINATION OF THE USE OF MILITARISTIC TERMINOLOGY IN THE MEDIA DURING HOSTILITIES

What is the difference between soldiers and soldiers – these and other questions of terminology often raise questions in the use of the media and everyday life.

Veteran – a participant in the anti-terrorist operation, a participant in hostilities, a volunteer, an internationalist soldier who took part in the fighting and served a certain term. Returned participant in the war (international definition).

A serviceman is a citizen of Ukraine or another country who serves in the Armed Forces and other troops in accordance with the Law of Ukraine.

Soldier – a military rank, the term was replaced by the corresponding «private». A warrior (fighter) is a person who serves in an armed formation and is in a combat zone.

Combatant – according to the UN definition, these are all direct participants in hostilities (guerrillas, volunteers, DRG, etc.).

Volunteer – a person who has expressed a desire and willingness to defend the country as part of official or voluntary armed groups (not by conscription).

The hero is an extremely brave man who selflessly performs feats, protecting relatives, the state, comrades, the unit, and so on. Military psychologist Andriy Kozinchuk: "An extremely brave man who selflessly performs feats often dies. We do not use the word "hero" among our like-minded people in relation to the living. People I want to call heroes are constantly offended, and those I wouldn't call heroes beat themselves in the chest, saying, "I'm a hero!" I will explain my logic. Imagine that a person commits a heroic act. He protects the commander with his body. Saves, gets injured. And all the guys say: "Well, you dude, in general, beautiful! Well done, you are a hero. He comes home and betrays his wife with two or three women, beats his child, drinks. Is he a hero or not? He is a hero from the point of view of his fellows. And in terms of the CCU? From the wife's point of view? Children? Everyone is capable of a heroic deed. But not everyone is ready to adhere to the status of a hero every day. You should not hang labels. I would not abuse this word" [1].

A heroic deed takes place in the life of any person. Demobilization is the process of releasing mobilized servicemen into reserve. Held by presidential decree. Dembel, dembel – informal name of a mobilized serviceman released from reserve (should not be used in the media).

Psychological trauma is damage caused to a person's mental health as a result of intense influence of external factors, acute emotional stress of other people on his psyche.

Shock – a general disorder of body functions due to mental stress or physical injury. A person who is in a state of shock does not understand that he is in a state of shock.

ARS (acute reaction to stress) – ultra-fast disorders of various nature and severity, which are observed in people who have not had obvious mental disorders in the past. They occur as a reaction to a purely somatic or mental situation (for example, hostilities) and usually disappear after a few hours or days. Military psychologist Andriy Kozinchuk: “Roughly speaking, if a person who did not have combat experience is sent to direct combat, his normal reaction will be an acute reaction to stress – panic, physiological reactions, such as defecation or involuntary urination. The body loses weight so that a person escapes. There is also a mental reaction to stress – when a person is hiding, for example. This is not because he is a coward. His psyche gives such a command. The more severe the response to stress, the greater the consequences. But if there is no acute reaction to stress, it is a direct candidate for post-trauma. And here it is a question not only of military operations, but also of road accidents, fights, witnesses of murders” [1].

PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder) is a severe mental condition that results from a severe traumatic situation. It is treated with medication and psychotherapy. Military psychologist Andriy Kozinchuk: “Post-traumatic stress disorder. Afghan Syndrome, Donbas Syndrome... In Ukraine, according to the law, PTSD is exclusively a mental trauma and is treated exclusively by psychiatrists. In Europe, as well as in Israel and the United States, this is done not only by psychiatrists, but also by psychotherapists and social workers. PTSD is a very complex condition, and it does not arise immediately after the war. PTSD cannot be earned in war, PTSD can only be earned in peace, upon return. And PTSD doesn't necessarily happen because of war. It can be obtained as a result of the loss of a loved one in front of your eyes, for example, or a very complex injury. In war, it is easiest to earn because of the long intensity. Psychosocial adaptation is an international term to define a set of the above processes” [1].

Help – when the stronger provides services to the weaker.

Support – providing support, creating conditions for success while maintaining dignity.

Journalists can publish photos and videos of military facilities 12 hours after the end of hostilities. This is stated in a joint statement of the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine, the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and the Media Movement.

“Representatives of the authorities and the journalistic community ‘Media Rukh’ agreed that in order to comply with all the necessary security conditions, journalists can gather information on the ground immediately after the shelling. At the same time, it is allowed to publish photos and videos taken by the media and journalists about the events at the site of hostilities

after 12 hours for military facilities, after 3 hours – for civilian facilities”, the statement said [2].

At the same time, journalists are reminded of the need to strike a balance between the press's access to events and the security of the state. In particular, to strictly follow the order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine General Valery Zaluzhny dated March 3, 2022, № 73, which establishes the procedure for admission of media representatives to military facilities in the area of hostilities during martial law [3].

The document defines the algorithm of actions of commanders of types (forces), commanders of military units and subdivisions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine when working with representatives of civilian mass media. The procedure of accreditation of journalists of national and foreign media, rules of work of the representative of mass media in the area of conducting hostilities are also defined.

Only accredited media representatives may be admitted to military installations in the area of hostilities with the permission of the unit commander.

This order also approved the Rules of Work of a media representative in the area of hostilities, which are personally reviewed by media representatives during the issuance of a press card.

In case of violation of these Rules, the accreditation of the relevant media representatives will be revoked.

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3. Про організацію взаємодії між Збройними Силами України, іншими складовими сил оборони та представниками засобів масової інформації на час дії правового режиму воєнного стану: наказ Головнокомандувача Збройних Сил України від 3 березня 2022 року № 73. URL: http://search.ligazakon.ua/l_doc2.nsf/link1/MUS36785.html

Ключові слова: воєнна термінологія, бойові дії, воєнний стан, ПТСР, герой, комбатант, ЗМІ.

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