

Dislocated Landscape : Disruptions and reconfigurations in the HSS since the Russian invasion of Ukraine

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Abstracts

Vadym Adadurov

Quatre identités nationales d'un intellectualiste ukrainien: les choix socio-culturels et perversions mentales d'Élie Borschak (1894-1959).

Le cas d'Élie Borschak, ce célèbre historien des rapports franco-ukrainiens et fondateur des études ukrainiennes en France, était à la fois typique et bien spécifique. A l'époque de modernisation de la fin du XIXe et du début du XXe siècles beaucoup de représentants de la jeunesse juive ont fait leurs choix de la culture sociale dominante dans leurs contrées. **Ernest Gellner** a fait ses réflexions sur les stratégies de conversations religieuses et nationales à Vienne impériale et allemande à travers de dernières décennies de la monarchie des Habsbourg. En Russie nous apercevons la pareille situation: la vague de conversions a été augmentée sans cesse en suite de plusieurs raisons – carrières artistiques, académiques, administratives, évasion du service militaire. Le personnage de mes études – l'originaire de petit ville Balti en Bessarabie Élie Barschak - en 1913 a renoncé de la religion de ses peres (judaïsme) et a été baptisé à Kherson comme le Russe orthodoxe. Mais dans 4 ou 5 ans il a tourné ses vues vers le nationalisme ukrainien et a été connu à Kiyv sous le nom Isay Bortchak. Il a estimé le nouvel état Ukrainien comme très attractive pour sa stratégie personnelle d'avancement sociale. Les modalités d'un pareil choix a bien expliqué **Johan Petrovaky-Shtern**. Après la défaite de la République Populaire Ukrainien il n'a pas renoncé de la nationalité ukrainienne et a été connu à Paris comme homme de lettres sous le pseudonyme ukrainien Élie Borschak, mais les conditions très compliquées de la vie émigrante ont causé ses vexations vers le courant pro-bolcheviste et en même temps vers l'activité maçonnique. En 1949 ses voyages à travers des *labyrinthes des identités* (d'après la théorie de **Dmitrii Leontiev**) l'ont amené vers le choix de la nationalité française. Néanmoins analyse de ses ego-narrations nous lance le défi car Borschak a retourné acharnement ses racines juives et a préféré se présenter en qualité ressortissant de parents russes d'origine d'ancien noblesse ukrainienne (zaporoviens). Néanmoins la communauté ukrainienne n'a point caché ses attitudes très réservées envers lui. Sa conspiration perpétuelle a bien marqué sa conscience comme menteuse. Les meilleures approches méthodologiques capables à faire d'expliquer ses déviations mentales et sa calamité perpétuelle nous ont proposé par la théorie de l'identité narrative de **Paul Ricoeur**, celle de la crise de jeunesse d'**Eric Ericsson** et celle du stigma d'origine d'**Erving Hofmann**.

Oleksii Ankhym

Transnational Literature: Research Methodology

In modern literary and cultural studies, the tendency to blur ethnic, national and cultural boundaries is increasingly becoming the subject of scientific reflection unfolding in an interdisciplinary space. Terms such as "nation," "culture," and "identity" are no longer stable categories. As a result of current cultural transformations, political changes and global processes of globalization, which have enabled new forms of mobility, borders become conditional, and mobility turns into a sign of human existence in the modern world. Migration is not a new phenomenon in world history but, then again, precisely in the era of globalization it acquires a new scale, becoming a specific way of existence of a contemporary individual who leads a multi-local life and cannot be identified exclusively by his/ her place of stay.

The phenomenon of migration, of course, has a special significance for the development of literature, and although the literature created by migrants is not a new phenomenon for literary studies, it is in recent decades that an attempt is made to develop new concepts in order to understand the consequences of the influence of the globalized environment on literary and artistic creativity and modern literature. One of these concepts is transnational literature, which refers to modern texts written by authors of a different (different from the native) national, cultural and linguistic affiliation and have certain transnational features of writing both at the content and formal levels.

The presented article offers an interdisciplinary approach to the study of works of transnational literature, involving the methods of literary studies, cultural studies, anthropology, linguistics, sociology, psychology, etc. In general, it was found that for the analysis of transnational texts, it is necessary to involve biographical, historical-literary, transcultural, linguistic, intertextual, intermedial and hermeneutic research methods basing on postcolonial studies, dialogue philosophy and literary anthropology. All these methods and approaches are important for a comprehensive understanding of the texts of transnational literature and provide its three-level decoding, namely the consideration of biographical (life experience of the authors), thematic-content (themes like border crossing, migration, globalization, identity, memory, trauma, history and cultural diversity, etc.) and aesthetic (concept of multiperspectivity, dynamic spatial models and characters, multilingualism, auto- and heterostereotypes, mimicry, etc.) dimensions. It is the simultaneous examination of a transnational text on all three levels that prevents the focus of text decoding from shifting to non-literary aspects, enables its aesthetic assessment, and contributes to a high degree of objectivity in the analysis and persuasiveness of the interpretation.

Key words: migration, postcolonial literature, transgression, transnational literature, transnational turn, transculturality, transmigrant.

Vasyl Derevinskyi

Parallels of the two eras of the struggle for the freedom of Ukraine (1988–1991 and 2014–2024)

The subject of the research is two events in Ukrainian history: the 1988-1991 revolution and the 2014-2024 Russian-Ukrainian war. Despite the difference between the essence of the terms "revolution" and "war", it seems interesting to conduct a comparative analysis of these historical phenomena. The hypothesis of the study is that there is a cause-and-effect relationship between these events, as well as an identity of the ideological base and the measures taken. In the two

historical periods, on the one hand, there are empires and imperials seeking to maintain or regain control over a certain territory, and on the other hand, freedom fighters who want to liberate or defend the independence of their state. During these two events, there was a confrontation between Ukrainians and Russian regimes (which existed in the form of Soviet totalitarianism during the Soviet Union and Russian authoritarianism during the Putin era). Accordingly, the modern Russian is the next stage in the transformation of the Russian empire, which inherited the invasive traditions of both the Soviet Union and which existed before 1917.

The purpose of the study is to identify and compare the most important ideas and actions of the two sides during these historical events. The study of the press publications of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union was important for understanding the problem.

The conclusions confirm the correctness of the scientific hypothesis, and affirm the existence of a set of ideas and actions on each side that are interconnected and similar in both events. On the one hand, there is the Russian (Soviet) imperialist side, which ignores universal values and rights, and on the other, the Ukrainian liberation side, which fights for the fundamental rights of the individual and the community.

Ilona Dumanska

In the Face of War: Resilience's Phenomenon of IT Entrepreneurship in Ukraine

The purpose of this report is the scientific and theoretical substantiation of the cause-and-effect relationships from military conflicts to the acceleration of the development of IT entrepreneurship for these needs. The conducted research is based on the use of methods of historical and comparative analysis, descriptive statistics and analytical modeling.

Since the beginning of the war, IT has been the only branch of the economy in Ukraine that continues to develop, create new jobs, implement new projects, and attract investments. In 2024, IT entrepreneurship continues to be a pillar of Ukraine and may become one of the main drivers of post-war development in the future. Today, the IT sector is a highly intelligent industry in Ukraine, which employs almost 300,000 specialists and is growing by 25-30% annually. Now Ukraine is one of the largest exporters of IT services in Europe.

It was established that one of the biggest challenges for the IT business after February 24 was to retain customers and maintain the composition of qualified personnel due to migration processes. Despite all the obstacles of the war, the IT industry survived and blurred the modern understanding of state borders. According to the results of 2023, the industry has grown and brought \$6 billion in export revenue to the economy of Ukraine. Currently, IT not only holds the economic front, but also supports the military. Today, Ukraine is waging the first digital war. Not only assault rifles and tanks are weapons on the battlefield, but also data and technology. Innovative developments of Ukrainian IT entrepreneurs help save the lives of the military and bring victory closer, which is an undeniably successful practice to follow for achieving resilience in the conditions of crises of military conflicts.

Natalia DZIUBANOVSKA

An Integrative Approach to Assessing the Impact of Migration from the Ukraine War on Visegrad Group Trade

This study aims to assess the impact of migration flows caused by the war in Ukraine on the international trade of the Visegrad Group countries (Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, and Slovakia). Migration flows significantly influence economic processes, particularly international trade, during global conflicts and crises. This work proposes an integrative approach for comprehensive analysis and forecasting of these impacts using modern econometric and machine learning methods, supplemented with statistical data from Eurostat and other international sources.

The research employs a hybrid approach that combines econometric models with machine learning methods for a detailed examination of changes in the foreign trade indicators of the Visegrad Group countries. Data on migration flows, international trade, and macroeconomic indicators for the period before and after the conflict in Ukraine are utilized, including population, GDP, unemployment rate, and import-export volumes from March 2022 to May 2024.

The analysis includes the assessment of changes in imports and exports, as well as the impact of migration on economic growth and the labor market in these countries. The use of machine learning models allows for the identification of patterns and the prediction of potential changes in international trade. Statistical data are used for a quantitative analysis of the impact of migration on trade turnover and economic activity.

The research considers the influence of migration flows on the economies of the Visegrad Group countries, relevant for determining post-war development strategies for Ukraine and its integration with the EU. The use of machine learning methods and big data for analyzing and forecasting economic indicators demonstrates how digital tools can be integrated into economic analysis and decision-making. The main focus of the study is on the impact of migration flows on economic integration and international trade. By analyzing these processes, the research contributes to a deeper understanding of the economic consequences of migration and the development of strategies for the successful integration of migrants into new economies.

The results of the study will provide insights for policymakers and economists regarding the impact of migration on economic integration and foreign economic relations of the Visegrad Group countries. The developed models can also be adapted for analyzing the impact of similar crises in the future, allowing for more accurate forecasts and the development of effective strategies for responding to migration challenges.

Roman DZYK

Postcolonial Studies in Ukrainian Literary Criticism

Ukrainian literary criticism of the post-Soviet period has been accelerating the adoption of many Western methodologies that were previously prohibited. Among them is the postcolonial theory, which in many ways resonates with Ukrainian post-Soviet reality. Such an assimilation of postcolonial theory and its application to Ukrainian realities leaves many debatable issues. Although the presence of postcolonial studies in Ukrainian literary studies today can hardly be doubted, their format is still controversial.

The year 1991 was a turning point in the geopolitical history of the twentieth century. And we may be talking not so much about the collapse of the USSR as about the emergence of a number of independent states as a result. The emergence of independent Ukraine, according to Zbigniew Brzezinski, “marked the end of imperial Russia,” and “it is more than the end of the communist USSR, it is the end of the last empire in Europe” (Brzezinski 1992). Ukraine’s contemporary reality represents a largely unique phenomenon of state sovereignty and independence. This uniqueness has historical roots in the complicated relations with the imperial center. As a result, it is manifested in “Ukrainian ambivalence” (according to Mykola Riabchuk), which is confirmed by various sociological surveys, and in the coexistence of different, often mutually exclusive “projects” of Ukraine. Each of them produces its own discourse and cultural mythologies. In fact, these discourses have already been the subject of thorough research in various aspects and from different methodological perspectives, including from a postcolonial perspective.

As for the latter, special attention should be paid to the emergence of Ukrainian translations of works that are already classics for the world postcolonial theory. An important component of Ukrainian postcolonial studies is the work of diaspora and foreign researchers: Marko Pavlyshyn, Myroslav Shkandrij, Ola Hnatiuk, and others.

It seems that the difficulty of postcolonial studies entering the Ukrainian literary space is rooted in the problematization of Ukraine’s postcolonial status. In view of this, the concepts of “post-totalitarian consciousness” (Tamara Hundorova), “post-genocidal state” (Volodymyr Morenets), “postmodern postcolonialism” (Marko Pavlyshyn), “nationally oriented postcolonialism” (Petro Ivanyshyn), etc. emerge. Nevertheless, we have a number of thorough studies that testify to the active functioning of postcolonial studies in Ukrainian literary studies. These include works by Tamara Hundorova (2013), Olena Yurchuk (2011), and Petro Ivanyshyn (2014).

The historical situation of recent years demonstrates the extreme relevance of postcolonial studies in Ukrainian literary studies. The answer to the question of whether it is appropriate to apply postcolonial theory to Ukrainian literature largely depends on the answer to the question of whether contemporary Ukrainian reality is postcolonial.

Victoria Gerbut

Same-Sex Families: the European Court of Human Rights Case Law vs. Current Ukrainian Realities

Annotation: This research examines the disparity between the rights of same-sex families in Ukraine and the standards set by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). It highlights the societal changes that have shifted perspectives on family structures, leading to broader acceptance of same-sex relationships in many parts of the world. However, in Ukraine, these relationships still lack legal recognition or protection.

Over the past 30 years, the ECHR has supported the right to family life for sexual minorities through numerous rulings. These decisions have helped secure protections for same-sex couples, including the recognition of civil partnerships, marriages conducted abroad, and certain parental rights. Despite these advances across Europe, Ukrainian laws continue to lag behind these standards. Since the decriminalization of homosexuality in Ukraine in 1991, same-sex couples have existed in a legal vacuum, without formal rights or recognition under Ukrainian law.

The research emphasizes that Ukrainian law still prohibits same-sex couples from adopting children and has no same-sex partnership/marriage institution while heterosexual couples do. International standards, including those established by the ECHR, consider these practices discriminatory based on sexual orientation. Although Ukraine has committed to improving human rights protections in line with its association agreement with the European Union (since 2015), it has yet to introduce legislation that recognizes same-sex civil partnerships.

This issue has become even more pressing amid the ongoing war in Ukraine, where many LGBTQ+ individuals serving in the military lack legal rights for their partners. If their partners are injured, captured, or killed, they face significant barriers to accessing medical information, compensation, or inheritance.

The absence of legal recognition for same-sex families in Ukraine represents a critical gap, especially when compared to the more progressive stance of the ECHR, which continues to advance protections for sexual minorities across Europe.

Mykola GNATIUK

Reconfiguring Public Procurement Amidst Conflict: The Impact of Martial Law on Governance and Transparency in Ukraine

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has not only disrupted geopolitical stability but has also triggered profound transformations within the country's public administration systems, including public procurement. This paper delves into the reconfigurations of Ukraine's public procurement framework under the strain of martial law, focusing on the intersection of governance, transparency, European integration requirements and corruption risks.

Against the backdrop of ongoing conflict, the paper examines how martial law has influenced the legislative and administrative aspects of public procurement. It highlights specific challenges, including the problematic application of VAT in bid valuations, restrictive localization requirements, and the unintended consequences of prohibiting advance payments. These issues have collectively strained the procurement system, impeding its efficiency and fairness.

The analysis extends to the impact of conflict-induced restrictions on the origin of goods and participating entities, exploring how these measures, while aimed at bolstering national security and reducing dependency on adversarial states, have also introduced new forms of discrimination and market distortions. This situation underscores the tension between maintaining national security and upholding principles of non-discrimination and European integration. By contextualizing these procurement challenges within broader themes of governance and European transformations, the paper seeks to illuminate larger disruptions.

The paper concludes with recommendations for refining procurement practices and improving governance structures to better align with EU and international standards, even under conditions of severe crisis. This analysis aims to contribute to the broader discourse on navigating administrative disruptions in conflict zones, providing valuable perspectives for scholars and policymakers engaged in similar contexts.

Diana HRYNIUK

Regional research on cultural heritage and museums in the context of the ongoing war (methodological approaches, tools, case studies)

The rules of war prescribe the preservation of cultural property. This prescription is enshrined in the 1954 Hague Convention, which, in particular, prohibits the deliberate destruction of religious and cultural institutions and historical monuments. Russia, among other states, is also a signatory to this convention, but it has been violating these requirements on a daily basis during the war. Therefore, the actions of the aggressor can be considered as part of the crime of genocide against the Ukrainian identity, against the Ukrainian people. By rewriting history, the invaders are trying to do everything they can to destroy Ukraine's heritage and, at the same time, the cultural identity of Ukrainians. UNESCO believes that Ukraine will need decades and about \$9 billion to restore the damaged monuments. A number of regions and communities have suffered the greatest losses, with Kyiv region being the first to suffer the devastating consequences. The towns and villages of the Kyiv region were among the first to experience the war. A large part of the north of the region was occupied and attacked by Russians in the first days of the war. The civilian population suffered from a number of war crimes committed by the Russian Federation, and the cultural heritage was damaged.

Since the beginning of the large-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine, 945 cultural heritage sites have been damaged. According to the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine, these include 128 monuments of national importance, 742 of local importance, and 75 newly discovered cultural heritage sites. Life goes on: in 2023, more than 250 thousand visitors have already visited museums in Kyiv region. There are about 50 museums in the region. All of them were opened after the de-occupation of the region, although five of them were significantly damaged. For example, the total number of exhibits in Kyiv region museums is over 500,000. At the same time, as of early 2024, the collections that were safely hidden in 2022 have already been partially returned to the museums of the Kyiv region. This is mainly due to digitalization and virtual tours. Methods of restoring, preserving and popularizing the heritage of the region are presented in this article.

Tetyana KARABIN

Dimensions of europeization of public law in Ukraine

The Europeanization of law in Ukraine emerged as a distinct area of scientific inquiry following the signing of the Association Agreement with the EU in 2014. This process has gained momentum recently, particularly with Ukraine's acquisition of candidate status for EU membership. The Europeanization of public law is inherently complex and varies significantly across different countries. For Ukraine, this process is marked by unique characteristics due to its non-member status, its position as a candidate country, and its historical context as a neighbouring state.

The Europeanization of public law in Ukraine can be understood through three primary aspects:

Axiological dimension: For Ukraine, Europeanization influences not only the formation and modification of legal acts and norms but also the underlying values, ideas, approaches, and concepts within the legal system. This aspect profoundly impacts all other legal phenomena,

including norms, institutions, and sectors, by shaping the fundamental legal and societal principles.

Institutional dimension: In Ukraine, Europeanization extends beyond EU law to include acts from various European institutions such as the Council of Europe, the OSCE, and the EBRD. Initially, these acts, often classified as soft law, played a significant role in shaping public legal regulation. Their influence has been substantial, impacting Ukrainian legislation and legal practices.

Instrumental dimension: This aspect addresses the mechanisms of influence and interaction between national and supranational legal systems. EU standards and norms are considered "consolidated models" developed within the EU, influenced by its member states. Europeanization is typically a reciprocal process, involving mutual influence between European and national legal systems. However, for Ukraine, Europeanization has been largely one-sided, with Ukraine predominantly serving as an active recipient of EU legal models.

So, Ukrainian scholars face the dual challenge of integrating insights from European research while also generating their own analyses to refine the Europeanization in the Ukrainian context.

Pavlo Khudish

Jewish Survivors in Transcarpathia: Interactions with Neighbours in Rural and Urban Space, 1944-46

The peculiarity of the Holocaust in Transcarpathia, also known as Subcarpathian Rus', is that the process of segregation and extermination of most of the local Jewish population lasted only about seven months. Most Jews were not deported until 1944, and the region was liberated months earlier than in more western parts of Central Europe. Jewish survivors returned to this quasi-state territory amidst the process of its Soviet annexation, which put local Ukrainians at the top of the power hierarchy. This abrupt change in interethnic relations as a result of the genocide has not yet been studied. I therefore focus on the entangled interactions and post-war social history of Holocaust survivors. My research fits into the broader historiographical turn, which uses village authorities, elders, and councils during and after the war to highlight more general dynamics of state-society interaction at the ground level. I explore the complex process of the restitution of real estate and personal property in rural and urban areas, focusing not only on the interim authorities at different administrative levels who coordinated the restitution and integration of survivors but mainly on Jewish survivors and their diverse agency. I argue that the social position of Jews in the immediate post-war period differed depending on the location. Anti-Jewish resentment among Ukrainians in villages manifested itself at the official level as the confiscation of Jewish property. At the same time, the Soviet authoritarian centralization of power ensured that destructive processes and conflicts in rural areas did not escalate into open confrontation and violence. Instead, in the urban space, the agency of the first survivors who returned to the cities contributed to successful restitution cases.

Nazar KOZAK

Postcolonial Perspectives on the Restoration and Reconstruction of Medieval Churches in Ukraine

In 1843, when a section of the plaster fell from Kyiv's St. Sophia church's wall, local clerics discovered an underlying layer of medieval images that no one at that time knew existed. They shared their discovery with Fedor Solntsev, a leading Russian artist specializing in historical genre in the service of emerging Russian nationalism. Seeing symbolic value in this discovery, Solntsev outlined a restoration strategy based on the ideological agenda he served. He proposed uncovering the original layer, 'correcting' it by overpainting, and in areas where the original decoration had been lost interpolating new images. This plan initiated a long history of restorations and reconstructions of medieval churches in Ukraine, carried out by Russian colonial authorities throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. In my presentation, using a postcolonial perspective that examines how dominant empires imposed their cultural, political, and ideological narratives on subjugated peoples, I argue that, contrary to the restorers' declared goals of uncovering and preserving the churches' historical appearance, their actions systematically destroyed the authenticity, replacing originals with simulacra. I trace the roots of this approach to Russian colonial ideology, which also gave rise to distorted narratives about the historical past that serve expansionist goals in the present. Along with St. Sophia, I will discuss other examples, such as St. Michael's Golden-Domed Church and the Golden Gates in Kyiv, as well as churches in Chernihiv, all located in the historical lands of Rus', an object of Putin's imperialist desire.

Short bio: **Nazar Kozak** is a Senior Researcher in the Department of Art History at the Ethnology Institute of the National Academy of Sciences, Ukraine. He earned his PhD from Lviv Academy of Arts in 2000. From 2001 to 2022, he taught art history at Ivan Franko University of Lviv. Kozak's research interests concern both medieval and contemporary art, with focus on the intersection of visuality and politics, and the agency of art in crises.

Maryna Litvinova

The problem of socio-psychological consequences of the digital revolution: what is the norm and what is an abnormality

Humanity has entered a new information age that has changed the way we perceive information. The amount of information that the human brain processes every day has increased significantly. As a natural safeguard against brain overload, a new non-linear way of processing information is formed in humans from childhood. This is block (clip) information processing. And the corresponding thinking is called mosaic thinking.

On the one hand, modern teenagers are able to do a lot of things that their parents were not able to do at all and did not even know about. On the other hand, there is a strong opinion among teachers and psychologists that most modern young people are not able to think deeply, perceive the world around them too superficially, and this reduces their ability to learn. But is this really the case? There are also opinions in society about the negative impact of artificial intelligence on the psyche of teenagers.

The paper analyses the signs of mosaic thinking. A test developed on the basis of these signs is presented, as well as the results of a study of the presence of signs of mosaic thinking in young people. The results of a survey of parents and teachers on the topic of whether the formation of

mosaic thinking in a child is a norm or a deviation from the norm of development are presented. The author outlines the ways of pedagogical and psychological resolution of contradictions between evolutionary changes in the style of thinking as a result of the digital revolution and social perception of the new style of thinking.

Marakovska Natalia,

EDI through the Lens of Art: Transforming Intercultural Education for War-Affected Ukrainians

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has caused widespread displacement and trauma, necessitating innovative approaches to support and empower Ukrainians impacted by the war. This presentation explores how culturally responsive teaching, integrated with immersive art practices, can facilitate healing and acquiring transformative experiences by internally and externally displaced individuals. The project “Embracing Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) through Art in Culturally Responsive Teaching” at CEFRES aimed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and foster a sense of belonging by utilising art as a tool for challenging traditional educational norms and promoting inclusivity. In the spring of 2024, a series of online workshops on Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion in Visual Art were conducted for Ukrainian participants. Integrating the Slow Looking method within an EDI framework offered a novel approach to art-based interventions for war-affected trainees. By transcending traditional art-viewing experiences and encouraging critical reflection, this research was intended to transform intercultural education and stimulate participants to explore their identities, connect with their new communities, and engage deeply with artistic messages.

Through carefully curated artworks – photographs, paintings, and museum objects – participants were guided to discover and reflect on themes of diverse representation, social commentary, and evocative character portrayal. The Slow Looking method, with its emphasis on sensory descriptions, deeper examination, and unveiling of hidden meanings, ensured a multi-layered engagement with the art. This process encouraged participants to relate artistic expressions to cultural narratives and social realities, enabling understanding and challenging intersectional stereotypes. The workshops cultivated several key outcomes among participants:

- 1) increased confidence in self-expression and cultural representation;
- 2) enhanced appreciation and respect for diverse cultures;
- 3) greater tolerance for ambiguity and the complexities of human experience;
- 4) improved empathy and communication skills through dialogue and perspective-taking;
- 5) active participation in discussions on socially significant topics, fostering open-mindedness and acceptance.

This project demonstrated the transformative potential of art in promoting resilience and social inclusion in the face of adversity. It highlighted the importance of culturally responsive teaching and innovative pedagogical approaches in addressing the complex needs of displaced populations.

Natalia Matveieva

Changes in Language and National Consciousness of Ukrainians in the Period of Full-Scale Russia's War in Ukraine

This study will be devoted to outlining the main trends of changes in language and national consciousness of Ukrainians in the period of full-scale Russian-Ukrainian war. The language situation in Ukraine has changed significantly since the start of Russian aggression in February 2022.

In order to study the changes, the materials of the following investigations will be involved: the surveys conducted by the sociological group *Rating* (March 2022, August 2023, February 2024), the all-Ukrainian public opinion survey *Omnibus* conducted by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology KMIS (May 2022), the survey conducted by *Gradus Research* (October 2022), KMIS survey (December 2022), *Razumkov's Centre* investigations (May 2023, June 2024), etc. Much attention will be paid to students' survey, conducted among the students of Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University (2023 – 2024), which we will compare with the survey of students of Kyiv universities (2017).

On the basis of investigated materials we can say that changes are happening in Ukraine now are noticeable. Millions of people began to communicate the Ukrainian language. The Ukrainian language nowadays has become the marker of the nation, as a result, the level of language self-identification and language awareness of Ukrainians is constantly increasing. The war has united people, particularly in terms of language. Undoubtedly, such indicators are very optimistic for Ukraine. The war accelerates the processes of Ukrainization of the communicative space, and therefore in the future we can predict the continuation of changes in the language situation of the country in the direction of Ukrainian monolingualism.

Volodymyr Momot

CIRCULAR ECONOMICS EMERGING PATTERNS DURING THE WARTIME IN UKRAINE AND IN FUTURE RECONSTRUCTION

In pre-war period from 2020-2022 in Ukraine circular economics accomplished just few uneven steps in separated directions such as garbage transition, renewable energy, and energy efficiency being limited by the lack of a common understanding of the Circular Economy as a system of inter-related steps and initiatives aimed at sustainable development in the future. War made the tremendous impact on all the aspects of reality in Ukraine including the sphere of the circular economics which seemingly became of second-order interest both for the government and society. At the same time, it is obvious that the post-war reconstruction will be considerable handicapped if the Circular Economy foundation will be neglected.

As a quantitative tool the Circular Economy Index will be proposed for Ukraine which could be used as investors' guideline at the stage of the Ukrainian economy reconstruction. Being divided into 5 subindexes which include Renewables and Energy Efficiency Index, Sharing Economy Index, Sustainable Water Index, Transition Natural Resources Stewardship Index, and Plastics

Transition Index such composite index could be measured either directly or indirectly through the enterprises' performance and activity in the corresponding business segments. The dynamics of this index will be presented for the pre-war and war period from 2020 to 2024 to indicate changes in attitudes in Ukraine towards the Circular Economy.

The relations between two different indexes of business activity, economical expectation index, employment expectations index, the Sustainable Development Index, and the Circular Economy Indexes for Ukraine in 2020-2024 will be explored related to the period of 2019-2024 to unveil the dependances between macroeconomic processes and the Circular Economy concept implementation in Ukraine.

Such business-models as: product as service, lifecycle extension, product sharing & exchange platforms will be investigated as future channels of the Circular Economy implementation in Ukraine.

Viktoriiia Myronenko

From Aryan Ideal to Russian Exceptionalism: The Evolution of National Superiority Imagery in Visual Propaganda

This issue forms part of my research into visual propaganda during wartime, comparing the methods used by Nazi Germany with those of contemporary Russia. While working with the Raumbild-Verlag stereoscopic photograph archive in Berlin, I discovered not only direct parallels in themes—such as the image of the leader, glorification of victory in occupied territories, the elevation of the military, and spatial propaganda—but also another type of material. These are stereophotographs intended to prepare society for war, assure it of its absolute racial superiority over other peoples, and justify the war. This unique material focuses on depicting the ideal Aryan individual and includes photographs meant to highlight the beauty and perfection of German men and women. Contemporary Russia actively employs visual propaganda methods reminiscent of those used by Germany during the war. However, the emphasis on the so-called exceptionalism of Russians is also evident in modern Russian propaganda. Thus, this research is dedicated to exploring the use of visual imagery for the ideological justification of racial superiority in both Nazi Germany and contemporary Russia.

Sergii Shevtsov, Odesa, Ukraine

Identity, Violence and Eco-Space

Any being capable of asking itself the question of its own nature (one that needs self-knowledge, or one that seeks confirmation of an inner conviction) is forced to seek a solution to this question in its relationship to external objects (to what Hegel called *Anderssein*, "Otherness"). The totality of external objects, taken in their relations to each other, can be designated as space (both material, social and symbolic). The form of self-knowledge or self-affirmation in this case turns out to be mastery of this external space. There are different forms of mastering space. The

primary, that is, the primitive, direct and crude form of such mastering of space is seizure, which involves violence. Thus, the awakening of self-awareness and the need for identification (both of the individual and the group) requires aggressive actions towards the outside world. Violence leads to the disruption of the existing eco-space and produces its reorganization, and through this, at the same time, it asserts the status of the one who commits it. Typically, it leads to the creation of a centered system that constantly requires the use of force to maintain it. There are more organic forms of organizing space; they also require the use of force, but in a quantitatively and locally limited application. This view allows us to determine what forms of knowledge or assertion of the subject's essence exist, as well as to determine the functioning of violence and alternatives to it. The question remains open whether identification and self-realization of an individual or a group is possible without the use of violence in a stable and sustainable society (eco-space).

Bohdan Shumylovych

Quiet trauma and visual violence: imagining unheimlich

“Quiet trauma” (Tanya Marie Luhrmann, Ann Kaplan, Chari Larsson), which is often called “ordinary trauma” or “common trauma” (Deirdre Barrett) encompasses the psychological impact of chronic stress, ongoing fear, and prolonged exposure to adversity that individuals may experience during conflict. This form of trauma is characterized by its subtle, insidious nature, often existing in the background of individuals' lives yet exerting a significant toll on their mental and emotional well-being. Many Ukrainians who find themselves in foreign lands or in cities far from the frontlines of a war experience quiet trauma in various forms. Often glued to social media, they witness the war indirectly, yet physical distance does not shield them from the trauma that the mediatized conflict inflicts. This study is founded on the systematic monitoring of Facebook content initiated by the author since early March 2022. Tracking the online activity of numerous Ukrainian artists, it became evident that a subset began sharing imagery featuring the theme of 'rape.' Three pieces were singled out for analysis, seeking to address the question of how sexual violence is portrayed during the war. Raphaëlle Branche and Fabrice Virgili acknowledge that wartime rape possesses an element of imagination that distinguishes it from peacetime instances. Unlike peacetime, where rape is often framed within the dynamics of rapists' fantasies and victims' stigmatization, the context of war broadens the scope of imagining rape within the framework of unfolding violent scenarios. In times of conflict, rape may be perceived as a threat to the collective imaginary, while visual depictions of violence can serve as rallying points for resistance through symbolic imagery. Through a combined analysis of visual materials and artists' narratives, this paper endeavors to unravel the triggers behind visual representations of rape and assess whether such imagery can serve as testimony to the era's history, time, and the horrors experienced.

Olesia Totska, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Full Professor

Research methods of foreign economic cooperation of Ukraine and EU countries in war conditions

The purpose of the report is to present four methods that can be used to study foreign economic cooperation between Ukraine and the EU countries in the field of trade in goods/services in war conditions, as well as to illustrate their application using the example of annual and seasonal data for 2022–2024. The *ABC analysis method*, which allows classifying 27 EU countries according to their relative importance in trade with Ukraine, is considered. With its help, the initial set of countries is divided into three subsets depending on their specific weight in the overall value of the indicator of foreign trade turnover of goods/services: A – about 80%; B – about 15%; C – about 5%.

Also the *method of extrapolation of trends*, which allows spreading past and present regularities to the future, is considered. In particular, to forecast the dynamics of export and import of goods/services for 2024–2026, five trend models were built based on data from previous years: exponential, linear, logarithmic, polynomial, and power.

The report also describes the *theory of fuzzy sets*, in particular, the features of constructing trapezoidal fuzzy intervals that reflect the lower and upper values of the optimistic estimate of the indicator (with the highest probability of verification), the difference between the lower and upper limits of the optimistic and pessimistic estimates of the indicator (with the lowest probability of verification).

To predict seasonal trends in international trade indicators, it is proposed to calculate *seasonality indices* and, based on them, seasonal forecast indicators. To assess the quality of forecasts of seasonal indicators, a scale was used, according to which the accuracy of forecasts is ranked depending on the value of the average relative error of the forecast as follows: high ($\leq 10\%$), good (10.1–20%), satisfactory (20.1–40%), poor (40.1–50%), unsatisfactory ($> 50\%$).

Ivanna Tsar

Language Ideologies of Young Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars in Wartime Ukraine

The language ideologies of Ukrainians have long been influenced by a deliberate policy of Russification, and this policy still impacts the language ideologies of many Crimean Tatars in Crimea. However, the full-scale war has had a significant impact on the language beliefs of both Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars. In particular, young people (though not all of them) reacted actively to Russian aggression by changing their language behavior and switching from Russian to Ukrainian.

The study aims to analyze the current language ideologies of Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar youth, as well as the influence of these ideologies on the youth's language behavior in different language environments.

The paper is based on twenty in-depth language interviews (language biographies) conducted online (via Skype) (10 Ukrainians and 10 Crimean Tatars, including two interviewees from Crimea). The language biographies covered the informants' entire language life (childhood, education, work, etc.), as well as their attitudes toward languages and language policy.

The study reveals the links between the respondents' current language ideologies and the language situation in their localities, language behavior in their families, upbringing, stereotypes, education, political beliefs, religion, and other individual factors. The research shows the common

and different ideologies of young Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars. The preliminary results indicate a significant change in the attitude of Crimean Tatars not only to their native language (Crimean Tatar) but also to the Ukrainian language under the influence of the war. The changes in the young people's language behavior also affect the language ideologies and language behavior of older Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars.

Keywords: language ideologies, language behavior, language situation, bilingualism, code-switching.

Anna Yanenko

Totalitarianism, wars, and sacral space transformations: Ukrainian visual discourse from the 1930s to nowadays

During the 20th c Ukraine and Ukrainians gained experience in living under totalitarian (in a sense imperial) regimes – Soviet authority, Nazi occupation, and modern Russian terrorism. The totalitarian regimes have used the public space of Ukrainian cities and towns, including the sacred ones, as a tool of ideological influence, clearly realizing that space organizes mental activity.

Transformations of sacral spaces in Ukraine have taken both through the destruction and creation of objects and symbols. These processes are recorded and reflected in visual sources, primarily photos.

Under Soviet imperial rule, the dominant Bolshevik ideology envisaged the unification of the worldview and creation of the “Soviet man” in the dominant atheistic paradigm frame. In the Ukrainian sacral spaces, these processes were carried out through the destruction of various faith buildings – churches, cathedrals, synagogues, etc. In the first decades of Bolshevik rule, the Soviets destroyed religious monuments with history, which were at the same time markers of Ukrainian identity. The destroyed sacred spaces were filled with Soviet markers, which were designed to sacralize the totalitarian power.

During the Nazi occupation, the transformation of Ukrainian sacral spaces had a clear destructive vector – at the request of the occupying authorities, in particular, for propaganda purposes, the destruction/war-torn and change of the functional purpose of sacred buildings continued.

During the Russian-Ukrainian colonial war, which was unleashed by Putin's empire in 2014, sacred spaces in Ukraine continue to undergo changes. Russia is purposefully destroying objects of Ukrainian culture, in particular religion buildings – the material embodiment of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and practices.

At the same time, new sacral spaces designed to unite Ukrainian civil society are being created and appear in controlled, in particular, de-occupied territories in Ukraine. The dominant pattern of creation of new sacred spaces is commemoration of the lost and murdered (military, volunteers, civilian population) in the struggle for Freedom and Dignity.

Photographs, videos, and artistic images allow us to trace visual analogies and create allusions to changes in the Ukrainian sacral spaces in the conditions of totalitarianism and colonial wars.