ENGLISH LANGUAGE TERMINOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE SEMANTICS OF MIGRATION FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORIES IN MEDIA DISCOURSE

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The article examines the discourse of migration as a multi-level object of linguistic analysis, which is formed at the intersection of socio-legal, political and communicative levels. Special attention is paid to the REFUGEE concept as a key unit that simultaneously implements legal, cognitive and linguistic functions. Within the framework of the study, the object is the terminological units denoting the phenomena of migration from the occupied territories of Ukraine, which combine special and general linguistic meaning and function in media discourse. The source base was English-language explanatory and terminological dictionaries, as well as a corpus of media texts that reflect modern international and migration issues.

The methodological basis of the study is the provisions of terminology, cognitive linguistics and discourse analysis. Approaches to the terminological unit classification by structural and word-formation characteristics (root, derivative, composite, word combinations and abbreviations) were involved. It was established that the terminology of the migration sphere is characterized by a high level of variability and openness to interdisciplinary borrowings (legal, military, social vocabulary). Specific lexical and semantic features were identified, including metaphorical models (migration flow), medical and threat conceptualizations (migration epidemic, demographic stability), as well as euphemistic nominations (temporarily displaced persons).

The scientific novelty of the work lies in the combination of terminological analysis with a cognitive-discursive approach, which allows us to trace how the ambivalence of public consciousness regarding migration processes is reflected in language. The results of the study deepen the understanding of the structural and semantic organization of the migration from temporarily occupied territories terminology, determine the mechanisms of its word-formation productivity, and outline the trends in the development of linguistic practices in the context of the Russian Federation's military aggression against Ukraine as well as the globalized information space.

ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЧНІ ОДИНИЦІ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ІЗ СЕМАНТИКОЮ МІГРАЦІЇ З ОКУПОВАНИХ ТЕРИТОРІЙ У МЕДІАДИСКУРСІ

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Ключові слова: *дискурс міграції, концепт БІЖЕНЕЦЬ, термінологічна одиниця, метафорична модель, інтердисциплінарні запозичення.*

У статті розглядається дискурс міграції як багаторівневий об'єкт мовознавчого аналізу, що формується на перетині соціально-правової, політичної та комунікативної площин. Особлива увага приділяється концепту БІЖЕНЕЦЬ як ключовій одиниці, яка одночасно реалізує юридичні, когнітивні та мовні функції. У межах дослідження об'єктом виступають терміни, що позначають явища міграції з окупованих територій України, котрі поєднують спеціальне та загальномовне значення й функціонують у медійному дискурсі. Джерельною базою стали англомовні тлумачні й термінологічні словники, а також корпус медіатекстів, що відображають сучасну міжнародну та міграційну проблематику.

Методологічну основу дослідження становлять положення термінознавства, когнітивної лінгвістики та дискурс-аналізу. Залучено підходи до класифікації термінів за структурними та словотвірними характеристиками (кореневі, деривативні, композитні, словосполучення й абревіатури). Встановлено, що термінологія сфери міграції характеризується високим рівнем варіативності. Виявлено специфічні лексико-семантичні особливості, серед яких метафоричні моделі та евфемістичні номінації.

Наукова новизна роботи полягає у поєднанні термінологічного аналізу з когнітивно-дискурсивним підходом, що дозволяє простежити, як у мові відображається суспільне ставлення стосовно міграційних процесів з окупованих територій України. Одним із центральних понять, пов'язаних із дискурсом міграції, є концепт БІЖЕНЕЦЬ. У дискурсі міграції значення поняття БІЖЕНЕЦЬ фундаментально визначається Конвенцією Організації Об'єднаних Націй 1954 року про статус біженців, яка описує біженця як особу, яка втекла зі країни свого походження через обґрунтований страх переслідування на підставі раси, релігії, національності, приналежності до певної соціальної групи або політичних переконань. Результати дослідження поглиблюють розуміння структурно-семантичної організації термінології міграції з тимчасово окупованих територій, визначають механізми її словотвірної продуктивності та окреслюють тенденції розвитку мовних практик у контексті військової агресії РФ проти України та глобалізованого інформаційного простору.

The statement of the problem. In contemporary humanitarian knowledge, the issue of migration has acquired particular significance in connection with global transformations of a social, political and cultural nature. Mass population movements caused by military conflicts, economic crises, environmental disasters and political persecution have given rise to a specific type of discourse – the discourse of migration. Studying this discourse involves analysing not only socio-economic and political factors, but also linguistic, cognitive and cultural aspects. One of the key elements of this discourse is the REFUGEE concept, which functions as a socio-political, legal, and at the same time cognitive-linguistic category.

The discourse of migration covers a wide range of texts – from official legal documents and international conventions to journalistic materials and public speeches by political actors. All of them represent migrants or refugees through certain interpretative frameworks that reflect the ideological attitudes of society. The work of T. van Dijk [van Dijk, 1993] shows that media discourse about refugees often has a dual nature: on the one hand, it creates an image of a victim in need of protection, and on the other, it creates an image of a threat associated with economic burden, cultural difference or even danger to national security. This double coding reveals the ambivalence of social consciousness regarding the phenomenon of migration.

Despite the significant number of works in Ukrainian and foreign linguistic science in the field of terminology [Symonenko, 2014; Vakulenko, 2023; Kyiak, 2004; Palchevska, 2018; Picht, 2008] the problem of complex analysis of migration from occupied territories terminology is not sufficiently studied, which explains the **topicality** of the present study.

The **object of the research** in this paper is the terminological units connected with the migration from Ukrainian invaded territories, which simultaneously inherit terminological and common meanings and are widely used in media texts devoted to modern international and migration politics.

The material for the study is the dictionary data from the Glossary on Migration [8]. As a source of material for analysing the contextual use of the words under study in this paper we considered the media texts data referring the discourse of migration from the occupied Ukrainian territories.

The aim of the study is to identify and describe the structure and semantics of the terminological units denoting the migration from occupied territories.

In order to achieve the **aim** the following **objectives were set:**

1) to determine the main theoretical issues of terminological study;

2) to present the data of lexicographic description of the migration terms in modern explanatory and terminological English dictionaries;

3) to identify lexico-semantic and structural peculiarities of the terminological units in the migration discours.

The theoretical basis of the study is formed by the key concepts of terminology, which define a term as a word of natural language, acting in a special function, and, thus, preserving such a property of a linguistic sign. The works of leading Ukrainian and foreign terminologists, who laid the foundation for the terminological study, the theory of terminology translation, as well as the principles of stratification of special vocabulary are used in this paper. The provisions of terminological studies, lexicology and cognitive semantics contributed to the establishment of the mechanisms of structural and semantic term formation.

Presentation of the main material. The language of migration communication is a professional sub-language or language for special purposes (LSP).

The composition of the migration communication language, as well as of any LSP, includes special vocabulary – terms necessary for professional service of a special field of knowledge. In this connection, of particular interest for the stratification of migration lexicon is its study from the standpoint of terminology. The lexical composition of the migration under invasion communication language is heterogeneous, as its hypersphere is formed by the socio-legal lexicon, formed by the intersection of the commonly used lexicon with special terminological spheres (cross-border terms, legal terms, terms of international law, military lexicon, etc.).

The word-formation process of terminological units in most languages is characterised by the same principles as for commonly used units.

T. Kiyak [Kiyak, 2004] and others propose the following classification of word-formation types of terms:

1. The root word terminological units:

1) native non-derivative vocabulary *(Refuge)*;

2)borrowed non-derivative vocabulary (*Migrant*).

2. Derivative vocabulary:

1) terms formed by means of suffixation (*Adoption, Applicant, Citizenship,*);

2) terms formed by means of prefixation (*Deportation, Detention, Reintegration,*).

3. Compound terms (*Eurostat; Non-citizen. Non-discrimination. Non-national, Non-refoulement, Xenophobia*).

4. Word combinations (*Accelerated readmission procedure, Action plan, Adjustment of status*).

5. Abbreviations (*Eastern Partnership (EaP) Panel on Migration and Asylum; European Asylum Support Office (EASO); European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR); European Migration Network (EMN)*).

There are other approaches to the classification of terms by their structure [Chaika, 2020; Biel Łucja, 2020].

Thus, English terms are divided into:

1) simple, consisting of one word: (*Flow*);

2) complex terms consisting of two words that are written together or are hyphenated: (*Interculturalism*);

3) word combinations consisting of several components: (*Migration Flow, Joint patrolling; Labour migration*).

In turn, compound terminological units can be divided into three types:

the first type includes terminological word combinations the components of which are independent

words that can be used separately and retain their meaning, e.g: *border surveillance*: Surveillance of borders between border crossing points and the surveillance of border crossing points outside their fixed opening hours, in order to prevent persons from circumventing border checks [Glossary on Migration, 2019, p. 21]. Where *border* means a line that has been agreed to divide one country from another: *Were you stopped at the border?* and *surveillance* refers to the close observation or monitoring of individuals, groups, or activities, typically to gather information, ensure security, or enforce compliance.

The second type includes terminological word combinations that have a migration terminological unit as one of their components and a lexical unit of a general vocabulary as the other. The components of this terminological type can compose of two nouns or a noun and an adjective. This method of term formation is more productive than the first one, where both components are independent terms: *irregular migration* "irregular migration Movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit or destination" [Glossary on Migration, 2019, p. 116].

The third type includes terminological word combinations, both components of which are general vocabulary words, and only the combination of these words is a terminological unit. This way of creating terminological units is unproductive: *holding centre* "a facility lodging migrants, including asylum seekers or refugees, in an irregular situation on arrival in a receiving country, while their status is determined" [Glossary on Migration, 2019, p. 92].

Single word terms concerning migration from occupied territories are as follows:

indoctrination "the act or process of forcing somebody to accept a particular belief or set of beliefs and not allowing them to consider any others" [Oxford Learners Dictionaries, 2025]: *There, she recounts experiences that come across more as indoctrination than education. "Every Monday we had 'talks about important things' lessons. This is the famous Russian propaganda about how great Russia is. Then we had to sing the national anthem", she told RFE/RL* [Radio Free Europe, 2025];

repatriate "to send or bring someone back to their own country" [Oxford Learners Dictionaries, 2025]: *Those parents trying to find their children and repatriate them after being separated appear to back up Lubinets' claims RL* [Radio Free Europe, 2025];

brainwashing somebody "systematic effort to persuade nonbelievers to accept a certain allegiance, command, or doctrine. A colloquial term, it is more generally applied to any technique designed to manipulate human thought or action against the desire, will, or knowledge of the individual" [Britannica, 2025]:

There, she said, "they started brainwashing him" "They said that the Nazis were operating in Ukraine, that they wanted to kill him, that no one needed him in Ukraine, that there was a war there and that he shouldn't go there", Koldin said. RL [Radio Free Europe, 2025];

propaganda "dissemination of information-facts, arguments, rumours, half-truths, or lies-to influence public opinion. It is often conveyed through mass media" [Britannica, 2025]: *We must acknowledge that Russian propaganda works on them every single day", he says RL* [Radio Free Europe, 2025];

re-assimilate *"to assimilate again"* [Wiktionary, 2025]: *Ksenia Koldin says it took several months for her brother to re-assimilate. She says her brother now goes to school and lives under the care of a "good Ukrainian foster family". They both live in Kyiv and see each other on the weekends* [Radio Free Europe, 2025].

Two-component terminological units are also frequent:

demographic resilience "can be defined as the ability of local socioeconomic systems to resist and recover from alterations in their population dynamics and structure" [Capdevila, 2020]: *Far from being unintended consequences of war, these are core components of the Kremlin's hybrid warfare strategy, designed to weaken Ukraine's demographic resilience in what has become a protracted conflict", the report, released at the Globsec Forum 2025 last month, adds* [Radio Free Europe, 2025];

reeducation camp "A camp or prison where ideological dissidents undergo reeducation or indoctrination" [Wiktionary, 2025]: *Some have been placed with Russian foster families or at "reeducation camps" while many others like Koldin, went to school – in Russia* [Radio Free Europe, 2025];

Multi-component terminological units (such terms may have three, four or more components), and they are presented in a much smaller number than the previous types of terminological units:

to be forced to go "To be compelled to move or travel somewhere against your will, without any choice or possibility of refusal. This can be due to threats, pressure, a lack of options, or a powerful influence, such as illness, poverty, or a command from an authority" [Cambridge Dictionary, 2025]: *Six months later, with the country at war, she and her younger brother were forced to go to Russia* [Radio Free Europe, 2025];

forced deportation of children "illegal deportation of Ukrainian children is a crime organized and financed by Russian officials*"* [Russia invaded Ukraine, 2025]: *Earlier this month, the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) found Russia guilty of implementing an organized system of human rights violations, including the forced deportation of children* [Radio Free Europe, 2025];

weaponization of population displacement "is a deliberate strategy by a state or non-state actor to use or threaten to use the forced movement of people to achieve political, military, or economic goals against another entity, often a country. This can involve intentionally engineering a sudden influx of migrants to destabilize a target nation, or forcing civilian populations to flee as a tactic to weaken an adversary or gain territorial control" [Schoemaker, 2019]: *"Russia's weaponization of population displacement and the deportation of children represents one of the most deliberate and devastating assaults on a civilian population in modern European history", the report, authored by Associate Fellow Megan Gittoes, says, noting the strategy in the global context of mass refugee movements exposes millions to the risks of trafficking and exploitation;*

access to relatives "refer to a relative's right to have contact with a child (often after a relationship breakdown) or your ability to access information about a relative" [Court services, 2025]: *Russia has been accused of changing the Ukrainian children's names in an attempt to deprive them of access to relatives;* to eradicate the language: *But in the swaths of southern and eastern Ukraine that its forces occupy after more than a decade of violence, Ukrainian officials and activists charge that Russia is seeking to eradicate the Ukrainian language – part of what they say is a broader campaign to Russify these regions and erase the Ukrainian identity* [Radio Free Europe, 2025].

One of the central concepts related to the migration discourse is the REFUGEE concept. In the migration discourse, the REFUGEE concept is fundamentally defined by the 1954 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which describes a refugee as an individual who has fled their country of origin due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion [Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1954].

The terminological stratum conserning the REFUGEE concept within the migration discourse distinguishes refugees from other migrants, such as economic migrants who relocate voluntarily for better opportunities, emphasizing the involuntary and protection-oriented nature of refugee movements. Within the broader terminology of migration, refugees are often contrasted with internally displaced persons (IDPs), who face similar threats but remain within their own country's borders, highlighting the international dimension of refugee status that triggers obligations for host nations under international law [UNHCR: The UN Refugee Agency, 2025]. Migration discourse also addresses the evolving challenges to REFUGEE concept, including climate refugees – individuals displaced by environmental changes – who are not yet formally recognized under traditional legal frameworks but are increasingly debated in global policy discussions. Furthermore, the terminology underscores the principle of non-refoulement, which prohibits returning refugees to places where they face serious threats, reinforcing the humanitarian core of refugee protection in contemporary migration narratives.

From a linguistic perspective, the REFUGEE concept is defined as a mental and linguistic unit that accumulates knowledge about a person forced to leave their country due to external threats. In the legal field, it is enshrined in the UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which emphasises persecution on the grounds of race, religion, nationality or political opinion as key grounds for granting asylum. However, in socio-political discourse, the meaning of this concept is often expanded or transformed to include internally displaced persons, labour migrants and other categories of forced migrants .

The study of migration discourse is particularly important in the Ukrainian context, where since 2014 there has been mass internal and external migration caused by Russian aggression. The REFUGEE concept in the domestic media and scientific field is expanding to include both those who have been granted refugee status *abroad and internally displaced persons (IDPs)*. This has led to the emergence of new linguistic practices, in particular euphemistic terms such as *temporarily displaced*, which are intended to reduce the negative connotations of the term.

While the analysis of the factual material, the following lexical-semantic features of the mediatexts on migration were revealed within the REFUGEE concept:

Usage of terminological units with a proper name component: *The whole goal is to create a new generation in Russia. And that's a crime according to the Geneva Convention;* An investigation by Schemes (Skhemy), *an investigative news project run by RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service, last December revealed Russia has been using a militaristic youth organization, Yunarmia, to* **foster the loyalty** *of teenagers in occupied parts of Ukraine and prepare them to fight in Moscow's war against their native country* [Radio Free Europe, 2025];

Usage of ergonyms as names of institutions, organisations and representative bodies: *Mariam Lambert, co-founder of Emile Foundation that works on the process of returning forcibly deported children, says the pressure put on Ukrainian children now in Russia is a "deliberate and organized crime"; Moscow has denied committing any crimes with the moving of the children, says it is saving them from the war. The International Criminal Court (ICC) sees it otherwise; Yunarmia "was created with the specific idea of the militarized reeducation of not only Russian [children] but also Ukrainian children from the occu-*

pied territories", said Kateryna Rashevska, a lawyer at the Regional Center for Human Rights, which was forced to move from Crimea to Kyiv after the Russian occupation [Radio Free Europe, 2025];

A cognitive approach to studying migration terms within the REFUGEE concept gives us the possibility to trace how metaphorical and symbolic representations are formed in linguistic consciousness. Research conducted within the framework of cognitive linguistics reveals that refugees are often described using metaphors of natural disasters (*refugee flow, waves of migrants*), which emphasises the scale of the phenomenon but at the same time deprives a specific person of their individual identity. Another type of representation is associated with medical discourse, which uses vocabulary that constructs refugees as a 'threat to the body of society' (*migration epidemic, social disease*). Such discursive practices are a manifestation of social stereotyping and have a significant impact on public opinion.

Conclusions and prospects of the research. The study has shown that the discourse of migration and particularly the REFUGEE concept, terminological stratum is a complex socio-political, legal and cognitive-linguistic phenomenon. Migration terminology reflects not only the processes of population movement, but also the ideological, cultural and communicative frameworks through which these processes are represented. The analysis of English migration-related terminology has demonstrated that the lexical composition of this sublanguage is heterogeneous and commonly used words reinterpreted in a new semantic context. The research has revealed that migration terms are formed by the same word-formation mechanisms as common vocabulary (root words, derivatives, compounds, word combinations, abbreviations), but their semantic development is strongly influenced by political discourse, legal definitions and media representation. A specific feature of migration-related terminology from the Ukrainian context is the emergence of new lexical units and euphemisms (e.g., *temporarily displaced*), which aim to mitigate negative connotations and reflect the sensitivity of the subject matter.

Thus, the study confirms that migration discourse is not only a linguistic phenomenon but also a powerful mechanism of constructing social reality, and the analysis of its terminological units contributes to a deeper understanding of the interplay between language, ideology and migration processes.

The research into the linguistic and cognitive aspects of migration discourse opens several important perspectives for further study. First, the ongoing dynamics of global migration, intensified by military conflicts and humanitarian crises, ensure the continuous development of migration terminology. This makes it necessary to trace the evolution of lexical units, especially in the Ukrainian context, where Russian aggression generates new discursive practices and terminological innovations.

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