

As a conclusion, we believe that the question of democracy during times of war can be likened to navigating the boundaries between good and bad, just as individuals navigate between aggression and passivity on their way to becoming assertive. Therefore, in a sense, aggression is more acceptable in our country now due to its current relevance. Surely, the democracy faces enormous challenges being put to war and, therefore, it is difficult to consider it as a genuine democracy. But we would rather consider it an inevitable measure for modern reality. Moreover, the representation of democracy is, in our point of view, an assertiveness on the international level built from the everyone's assertiveness of its citizens. There are a lot of challenges that haven't been mentioned yet and probably more thought should be put to it. We are committed to maintaining an unwavering focus on the future gleam of the sun of democracy and the assertiveness of our country.

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## **SIGNIFICANCE OF LANGUAGE CHOICE WITHIN THE CONTEMPORARY MEDIA MILIEU IN UKRAINE**

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Ukrainians seem to daily encounter the language dilemma in various aspects of life, from browsing social media feeds to consuming news updates, particularly amid the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian conflict, where the struggle is not only against the enemies but also to eliminate Russian language content in their surroundings. The Ukrainian language holds an integral position in the daily routine of Ukrainians, and it is solely their responsibility to eliminate the presence of the Russian language in their lives.

In this research we aim to investigate the methods employed by individuals to eliminate Russian-language content and promote exclusively Ukrainian

language on the internet. The research will try to look into specific instances and approaches in order to deal with these challenges.

In the course of this study it has been found that various methods can be employed to distance oneself from all Russian-language content, including configuring the smartphone to Ukrainian language, modifying language preferences in search engines on all kinds of platforms in order to consume solely Ukrainian content, encouraging lesser-known Ukrainian-language channels by watching videos exclusively in Ukrainian on the YouTube platform, replacing Russian music with foreign or Ukrainian counterparts, and buying and reading books translated into Ukrainian.[1] The latter is particularly crucial because it not only boosts the rating of the translation, supports Ukrainian book market, but also curbs the promotion of Russian products.[2] These techniques not solely help individuals eliminate unwanted content, they could foster the development of new content creators in Ukraine as well, and thus they can eventually enter the global labour market. For an unreasonably long time, Ukrainian content has been undermined while Russian content has been praised and supported for its «uniqueness and professionalism» by the oppressive totalitarian regimes.[3] However, this trend should be now avoided at all costs to give domestic creators a chance to express their thoughts. Currently, Ukrainian podcasts, video life hacks, and the number of interviews that promote local music or artists is increasing, and YouTube as a service and platform for Ukrainians is becoming more and more appealing, thanks to the presence of familiar content in Ukrainian.

Day after day for years, Ukrainians wage a multifaceted battle for their independence, not only by engaging in battlefields and losing their lives, but no less by attempting to support in every possible way the dissemination of national content. Hundreds of thousands of our citizens have already altered their perception of Ukrainian-language content, and so far, this advancement shows no signs of slowing down. such services as Adobe, Flo, Vos provided Ukrainians with free subscriptions to their proposed content, while translating their services for the Ukrainian-speaking audience.[4] In this way they demonstrate a considerable degree of respect for the language and culture.

The choice of language in communication and consumption of content is a personal decision that should be respected. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that the Ukrainian society has been actively striving towards eliminating Russian-language content from their lives, and this trend is expected to persist in the near future.

By replacing Russian-language content with Ukrainian-language alternatives, Ukrainians are not only promoting their national language and culture but are also challenging the global perception of language and its significance in modern society. It is important to note that the impact of language on society is not limited to communication but also extends to other areas of life, such as education, employment, and culture.

As the movement towards promoting Ukrainian language and culture gains momentum, it has the potential to transform global perspectives on the importance

of language, and encourage deeper contemplation of the issue. By embracing their language and culture, Ukrainians are also empowering themselves to take on a more active role in the global community and labor market, thereby opening up new opportunities for personal and collective growth.

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## **A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL ON THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION AGAINST UKRAINE: MAIN LEGAL ISSUES**

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The problem of establishing a special tribunal on the Russian Crime of Aggression against Ukraine is currently very relevant and important. Such an event will have great significance for the further development of the international criminal law. The importance of the tribunal is, on the one hand, in ensuring justice, compensation and truth, and, on the other hand, in its function as significant preventive measure for international armed conflicts worldwide, because an inadequate reaction to such gross violations of the international law can serve as a signal, precedent for non-democratic totalitarian states.

For the first time the crime of aggression as an international crime was mentioned in the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal (1945–1946). The Tribunal said: "To initiate a war of aggression ... is not only an international crime; it is the supreme international crime differing only from other war crimes in that it contains within itself the accumulated evil of the whole" [1]. Since then, the crime of aggression has never been the subject of other tribunals.

According to article 1 of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3314 (XXIX, 14 December, 1974) aggression is the use of armed force by a State against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, as set out in this Definition [2].