



2023 TESOL-Ukraine National Convention

**TEACHING ENGLISH IN WARTIME:
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
FOR COMMUNITY BUILDING
AND SOCIAL CHANGE**

**THE CONVENTION IS SUPPORTED
BY REGIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE OFFICE,
U.S. EMBASSY, UKRAINE**

Book of Convention Papers

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**ВИКЛАДАННЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ В ВІЙСЬКОВИЙ ЧАС:
ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА МОЖЛИВОСТІ ДЛЯ РОЗБУДОВИ ГРОМАДИ ТА
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Збірник тез доповідей Всеукраїнській конвенції TESOL-Україна “Викладання англійської мови в військовий час: проблеми та можливості для розбудови громади та соціальних змін”, яка відбулася у Львові 26–28 травня 2023 р. У конвенції взяли участь понад 200 викладачів вищих і середніх навчальних закладів України. Доповіді відображають широкий спектр досліджень, які здійснюються науковцями та викладачами вищих і середніх навчальних закладів у галузі лінгвістики, лінгвометодики, комп’ютерної лінгвістики, лінгвометодики з впровадження новітніх інформаційних технологій, літературознавства тощо.

Видання розраховано на науковців, викладачів, студентів, магістрантів та аспірантів, які вивчають англійську мову та на широке коло зацікавлених осіб.

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attendees and building relationships that could help to promote Ukraine's interests in the field of TESOL. It also included connecting with representatives from educational institutions or organizations that had an interest in Ukraine, or engaging with policymakers or funders who could support initiatives related to English language education in the country in times of war.

At the 2023 TESOL Convention, other Ukrainian participants, namely Iryna Zuyenok, Oksana Chugai, Serhii Petrenko, also held a session that focused specifically on the challenges and opportunities of teaching English in Ukraine at wartime. They shared their experiences and insights, and were engaged in discussions with other educators and professionals from all around the world.

Overall, by highlighting the impact of the war on education and the challenges that Ukrainian English language teachers face, TESOL-Ukraine members helped to ensure that the needs of Ukraine's English language learners are not overlooked. This can promote a more inclusive and equitable approach to English language education, and support the development of a more peaceful and stable future for Ukraine.

To conclude, TESOL-Ukraine's CPD program provides a sense of community, fosters professional growth and development, and helps teachers to improve their self-esteem. Through its events, workshops, and conferences, TESOL-Ukraine provides a supportive environment where teachers can connect with like-minded peers, share their experiences and knowledge, and improve their teaching practices. This creates a strong sense of community, which is essential for teachers' job satisfaction and motivation. Moreover, by providing opportunities for teachers to grow and develop professionally, TESOL-Ukraine helps to ensure that English language teaching in Ukraine remains at the forefront of the field even in the days of war.

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THE USE OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN MEDIA HEADLINE

Alla Ishchuk

**Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of English Philology,
Dragomanov Ukrainian State University**

The media plays a pivotal role in contemporary society, and, in the twenty-first century, it has become the most intensely developed branch of society's linguistic activity. The main characteristics of media language include information saturation, genre diversity, socio-political vocabulary, a large number of clichés, and political correctness of language. The latter is defined



as a powerful cultural, behavioral, and linguistic trend that seeks new ways of linguistic expression instead of those that can negatively impact a person's emotions and violate their rights regarding age, race, gender, appearance, and other such factors (Orlova, 2012; Gómez, 2009).

Headlines of articles and videos frequently employ idiomatic expressions, allusions, proverbs, and sound similarities (e.g., *"The very long arm of its law"*, *"The importance of being Bill"*, *"Corruption, Construction, Conservation"*, *"More metal for Mittal"* – The Economist; *"Minor majors"* – The Independent; *"Success doesn't come for free"* – The BBC). This technique is used because even the most mundane subject matter can be presented as something compelling. However, an idiomatic unit in its pure form may seem simplistic and uninteresting. Thus, the media frequently employs transformations of this lexical unit to add novelty to the headline. Additionally, the slightest deviation from the standard form of an idiomatic expression captures the public's attention and renders the article more relevant.

Euphemisms occupy a significant position in the language of the English press, with examples such as *"to lose one's marbles"*, *"golden years"*, *"passed away"*, *"powder one's nose"*, and many more. Nowadays, much emphasis is placed on political correctness, and euphemisms are used to "smoothen out the rough edges" and soften potentially offensive or inappropriate words and phrases. Euphemisms are used to neutralize any negative connotations in speech (Hojati, 2012). In contemporary British media, euphemisms are divided into different categories, depending on the scope of application, such as illness, death, age, gender, race, ethnicity, intimate relationships, physical and mental disabilities, physiological processes, conditions of the human body, armed conflict, economic instability, professions, financial situation, crimes, and punishment for them (Gómez, 2009).

The English-language media, including newspapers, magazines, television, and radio channels, regularly use a plethora of euphemisms. The scope of euphemisms is quite broad, and the classification and patterns of use may differ from language to language. Scholars have different opinions regarding the classification of euphemisms, but they all share one thing in common: the reason for using euphemisms in speech is the desire to avoid conflict in communication. In the English-language media, euphemisms are most commonly found in political articles and articles about the social position of people in society (Hojati, 2012).

In conclusion, the language of the media is characterized by information saturation, genre diversity, socio-political vocabulary, a large number of clichés, and political correctness. Idiomatic expressions, allusions, proverbs, and euphemisms are frequently used to make articles more interesting and relevant. However, the classification and patterns of use of these linguistic units may differ from language to language. Further research is necessary to understand the linguistic component of media language and its impact on society.

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CONTENTS

<i>Aizikova Lidiia.</i> UNIVERSAL STRATEGIES FOR TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES: TESOL INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION APPROACH.....	3
<i>Anisenko Olena.</i> PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL CHALLENGES OF EFL TEACHING ENGLISH IN WARTIME	4
<i>Antonenko Natalia.</i> INTEGRATING SEL INTO ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING CLASSROOMS	6
<i>Artsyshevska Anetta, Hrynya Nataliya.</i> CLIL IMPLEMENTATION AT A UNIVERSITY LEVEL.....	7
<i>Astrashkova Nataliia.</i> THE ROLE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN KEEPING STUDENTS' ATTENTION AND GAINING BETTER RESULTS AT ESL LESSONS DURING DISTANCE LEARNING	8
<i>Babii Liudmyla, Datskiv Olha.</i> SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL LEARNING OF ACADEMIC SUBJECTS AT TERTIARY LEVEL.....	9
<i>Bielievykh Iryna.</i> WHY COOPERATIVE LEARNING FOSTERS LANGUAGE ACQUISITION IN WARTIME CLASSES?	11
<i>Biletska Vitalina.</i> LAUGHTER IS THE BEST MEDICINE	12
<i>Bloshchynskiy Ihor.</i> PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE TRAINING AT DLI	15
<i>Blynova Iryna, Breslavets Nadiia.</i> ELECTRONIC PLATFORMS DURING EMERGENCY DISTANCE LEARNING	16
<i>Borysenko Oleksandra.</i> EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS IN TEACHING MARKETING TOPICS IN ESP CLASSES	18
<i>Charikova.</i> TRANSLATION OF PLACE NAMES IN THE TEXTS ABOUT THE WAR OF RUSSIA AGAINST UKRAINE	20
<i>Chevychelova Olena.</i> APPROACHES TO TEACHING WRITING AS THE 21ST CENTURY SKILL	21
<i>Chugai Oksana.</i> INTERNATIONAL WEB-EXCHANGE PROJECT FOR UNIVERSITY TEACHERS AND STUDENTS DURING WARTIME IN UKRAINE.....	23
<i>Chugu Svitlana.</i> EMPOWERING SELF-REGULATION AND SELF-ASSESSMENT IN THE EFL CLASSROOM	25
<i>Danilina Svetlana.</i> CHALLENGES OF ACADEMIC WRITING IN UNIVERSITY ESP COURSE.....	26



<i>Datsko Yuliya</i> . ONLINE DISCUSSIONS.....	27
<i>Devitska Antonina</i> . THE GIFT OF ART TO HEAL TRAUMA.....	29
<i>Dmitrenko Natalia</i> . APPROACHES IN THE FORMATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS' INCLUSIVE COMPETENCY.....	30
<i>Dyachuk Nataliya</i> . TABOO ISSUES IN CLASS: WAR ZONE OR COMBAT AREA?	31
<i>Fedorova Anastasiia</i> . SIN, GUILT AND FAULT IN HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS	35
<i>Fihel Maryna</i> . MOTIVATING ART STUDENTS UNDER THE MARTIAL LAW CONDITIONS	36
<i>Ganetska Lyudmyla, Makukhina Tatyana</i> . DRILL AND STYLISTICS.....	37
<i>Grytsyk Nadiia</i> . HELPING B1+ LEARNERS TO USE PASSIVE VOICE IN THE CONTEXT OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLES.....	39
<i>Gusieva Ganna, Tkalia Iryna</i> . CHOOSING THE RIGHT STRATEGY FOR TRAINING UKRAINIAN YOUTH IN WARTIME.....	47
<i>Halapchuk-Tarnavska Olena</i> . DIFFERENTIATING THE LEARNING PROCESS IN THE INCLUSIVE ENGLISH CLASSROOM.....	48
<i>Haponenko Larisa</i> . MOTIVATION AND ITS ROLE IN LEARNING ENGLISH	49
<i>Harlytska Tetiana</i> . PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF IMPROVING INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE WHILE LEARNING ENGLISH IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION.....	51
<i>Hladka Olena</i> . APPLICATION OF CASE STUDY METHOD IN DEVELOPING FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS	53
<i>Iliencko Olena, Tsehelska Maryna</i> . TESOL UKRAINE: PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	55
<i>Ishchuk Alla</i> . THE USE OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN MEDIA HEADLINE.....	58
<i>Islamova Oleksandra</i> . DISTANCE EDUCATION OF BORDER GUARDS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES.....	60
<i>Istomina Raisa</i> . BASICS OF SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL LEARNING	61
<i>Ivasyuta Olena</i> . ENHANCING LANGUAGE LEARNING IN ESP CLASSROOMS WITH PODCASTS	62
<i>Kachanova Olga</i> . CLIL METHODOLOGY: THE FUTURE OF LANGUAGE LEARNING.....	64
<i>Kachur Iryna</i> . MORAL DEGRADATION OF A MAN IN MCCARTHY'S <i>CHILD OF GOD</i>	65



Наукове видання

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The collection includes convention papers of the reports made at The Annual National TESOL-Ukraine Convention “Teaching English in Wartime: Challenges and Opportunities for Community Building and Social Change”, that took place in Lviv on May 26–28, 2023. More than 200 teachers from the higher and secondary educational establishments of Ukraine participated in the work of the Convention. The reports presented at the Convention deal with a wide range of research problems in the spheres of linguistics, ELT methodology, CALL, literature studies, etc.

The publication is aimed at EFL professionals, researchers, students, post-graduate students, and at all those interested in the theoretical and practical aspects of teaching and learning English.