

UDC 007 : 304 : 070

RUSSIAN TELEVISION IN INFORMATION WARFARE BETWEEN UKRAINE AND RUSSIA IN 2014

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The research shows that information warfare is conducted along with the so-called «hybrid war» in Donbass region (Eastern Ukraine). Characteristics of information warfare by the leading subject matter expert Martin C. Libicki are illustrated by the most recent examples from Ukraine. Usage of such methods as media monitoring and content analysis has given valid results about presence of Russian propaganda against Ukraine. Ergo, in this article the status of informational conflict between Ukraine and Russia in 2014 is studied, the main principles of international law in the domain of information warfare are analyzed.

Key words: Ukraine, the Russian Federation, propaganda, information warfare.

Introduction. Political crisis in Ukraine is caused by various reasons. Disunity of Ukrainian society has led to the separatist movement in Ukraine, illicit annexation of Crimea peninsula by the Russian Federation and military conflict in Donbass region (in the Eastern Ukraine). The situation aggravates because of information conflict between Ukraine and Russia, which can be defined as information warfare. Today it is crucial for Ukrainian political science to study such aspect of international relations as information warfare and its component political warfare on example of current developments in Ukraine, to analyze Russian propaganda and to form recommendations on improving the state of Ukraine's information security. Therefore, this study is dedicated to the information warfare between Ukraine and Russia in 2014 with a focus on political warfare: it's factual and legal aspects according to the norms of international law. This research makes qualitative and quantitative analysis of Russia's anti-Ukrainian propaganda in 2014 in order to develop recommendations for Ukraine to resist in international warfare. One of the important forms of struggling in the information warfare is to appeal to the norms of international law. This explains the significance of the study.

As follows from all the above, the object of the study is the information warfare between Ukraine and Russia in 2014. The subject of the study in Russia's anti-Ukrainian propaganda, spread by Russia's state's controlled television channel «Channel One». The aim of the research is to study the current state of the information warfare between Ukraine and Russia and, accordingly, to form recommendations concerning Ukrainian information policy.

The objectives of the study are: to make a qualitative analysis of the subject matter literature of Ukrainian academic sphere; to make quantitative analysis of usage of the words with negative connotation against Ukrainian authorities and population; to analyze the norms of international law that forbid propaganda; to form recommendations for Ukraine on improving national information security system.

The methodology of the study is represented by the theoretical and empirical methods. The theoretical methods include the qualitative analysis of the relevant academic sources to define information warfare and its characteristics and the qualitative analysis of the subject matter international law norms. The most important empiric methods of this study include interviewing Donbass region residents in order to make a qualitative analysis of the state of Russia's information expansion in the region; conducting the content analysis of naming Ukrainian authorities or population using the words with negative connotation on Russia's «Channel One»; making media monitoring in order to observe anti-Ukrainian propaganda in Russian media sources.

Qualitative analysis of the subject matter literature. The term «political warfare» is not used in Ukrainian academic sources. The term «psychological warfare» was considered only in one scientific

article: A. Strannikov *Psychological warfare as a component of military strategy in military conflicts of the 20th century* [13]. The researcher studied information warfare that accompanies military conflicts. A. Strannikov used examples of Nazi's propaganda in the World War II as well as information supply of military conflicts in Afghanistan, Iraq, Yugoslavia and Dagestan. The author singles out two main components of information campaigns of the USA in military conflict: supporting journalists in order to provide operative informing about current events on behalf of national interests and resistance to negative covering of military issues.

Political or psychological war is a component of information warfare. Ukrainian researchers paid little attention to the problem of information warfare. The qualitative analysis of academic periodicals has shown that only six scientific articles were dedicated to the mentioned issue.

S. Smolts [12] examined information warfare in context of philosophy as a factor of formation of social being. The object of Smolts' study is the «Cold War» between the USSR and the USA. The researcher states that anti-Soviet information influence on Ukrainian society during «The Cold War» has led to the destructive changes in Ukrainian social outlook.

O. Saprykin [10] studied information expansion, information warfare and information attack in mas-media on example of Euro-2012. He analyzed information expansion of such information industry giants as AP or Reuters all over the world. Saprykin did not define information warfare, but stated the absence of evidence that information warfare was conducted against Ukraine during Euro-2012. The researcher came to conclusion that covering Euro-2012 in foreign mas-media could be defined as information attack, as some foreign mas-media (as BBC program «Panorama») were warning football fans not to come to Ukraine.

M. Kondratiuk studied information warfare and the role of mas-media in international conflicts. The researcher cited the term «information warfare» according to the USA Ministry of Defense definition and stated that journalists can incite wars by certain modes of conflicts coverage.

The object of V. Medvedev's [8] study is methodology of information warfare. In his research paper *Modern information warfare and its outline* the author defines information warfare and identifies its components as «defending social and information systems from enemy's attacks, struggling with enemy's public control systems, warfare in domain of economic and politic information, psychological warfare, computers' warfare and cyber-warfare».

The most recent study of information warfare in Ukrainian academic sources is a study by T. Poda [9], who considers information warfare as a strategy for forming political consciousness. The author states that information warfare is a form of social control aimed at rival's destruction by using information means. T. Poda stated that Ukrainian society stayed demoralized and disjoined without political agreement and a mutual understanding of state's development perspectives. It is one of the consequences of Ukraine's state information policy imperfections.

The most up-to-date academic source on the informational warfare between Ukraine and Russia is *The Ukrainian Revolution Of Dignity, Agression Of The Russian Federation And International Law* edited by O. Zadorozhnii. In the third chapter of the book titled *Information warfare of the Russian Federation against Ukraine* the authors analyzed international law to give legal assessment to Russia's aggression against Ukraine in 2014 (both military and informational).

The novelty of the study. The qualitative analysis of academic sources has shown that many aspects of information warfare had not been studied yet in Ukraine. Few researchers have dedicated their studies to the most current events in Ukraine. Information warfare between Ukraine and the Russian Federation was considered in context of international law. Political war (also known as psychological war) between the Russian Federation and Ukraine in 2014 has not been studied before. This study provides objective results concerning anti-Ukrainian propaganda on Russia's «Channel One» based on content analysis of neutral and negative naming of Ukrainian authorities and nation.

The leading expert in the domain of information warfare M. Libicki proposed such concepts, alternative definitions and taxonomies for the twenty-first century warfare:

- 1) Command-and-control warfare [C2W];
- 2) Intelligence-based warfare [IBW];
- 3) Electronic warfare [EW];

- 4) Psychological operations [PSYOPS];
- 5) Hackerwar software-based attacks on information systems;
- 6) Information economic warfare [IEW] war via the control of information trade;
- 7) Cyberwar [combat in the virtual realm].

Three types of warfare are conducted against military forces. They are command-and-control warfare, intelligence-based warfare and electronic warfare. Command-and-control warfare attacks on the enemy's ability to generate commands and interchange them with the field [7].

During the information war between the Russian Federation and Ukraine in 2014 psychological operations and information economic warfare had the biggest impact on societies. Therefore, the focus of this study is a political war.

Political war is the use of political means to compel an opponent to do one's will, political being understood to describe purposeful intercourse between peoples and governments affecting national survival and relative advantage. Political war may be combined with violence, economic pressure, subversion, and diplomacy, but its chief aspect is the use of words, images, and ideas, commonly known, according to context, as propaganda and psychological warfare [11].

There is a numerous evidence of anti-Ukrainian propaganda, spread by Russian mas-media. We will consider several of them in order to give an information discourse for the study of anti-Ukrainian propaganda. On July 15, 2014 Russia's «Channel One» in its news-programme informed that Ukrainian military forces have crucified a five-year-old rebel's son in the center of Sloviansk (Donbass region, Eastern Ukraine). Other journalists found no evidence for this statement. I have interviewed inhabitants of Sloviansk – the Bastanzhyiev family. They assured me that such a crime could not occur on the central square of Sloviansk without their or their friends' noticing. Another illustrious example of Russian propaganda was information that was aired in news programme on «Channel One» on November, 2: Ukrainian military forces would obtain two slaves from Donbass region in case of successful outcome of Anti-Terrorist Operation in Donbass region. This information also was not verified by any other official or media sources. This news piece resembles propaganda as it is unverified, discredits Ukrainian army and recalls Nazi's concept of «slave nations». Russian propaganda tries to form associations between German fascist in World War II and pro-European Ukrainians today in order to justify military aggression against Ukraine and present it to Russians as a liberation of Ukraine from neo-Nazis.

These facts testify that reports on the crucified child or two slaves were at least unverified and therefore could not appear in news programme. Such news stories are created to discredit Ukrainian state and Ukrainian nation and to justify aggression. Such form of manipulation with Russian social consciousness is dangerous for international security system. Therefore, it is important to study Russian propaganda to form effective ways to resist it.

Although, qualitative analysis of propaganda may not correspond to the principle of scientific objectivity if conducted by a researcher involved in information space of Ukraine or the Russian Federation (the rival countries of the information warfare). For that reason the priority in such research should be given to the special method of social sciences – content analysis. Within the framework of this research content analysis of the usage of the words with negative connotation concerning Ukrainian authorities or Ukrainian nation from January 1, 2014 to December 14, 2014 on the Russia's state-controlled television channel «**Channel One**» was conducted. The channel is 51 % owned by the Russian Federation. The results of content analysis of the channel have shown that shareholders interests prevail objectivity in coverage of current Ukrainian events.

The most explicit scientific method for the research of propaganda is content analysis. I have measured the number of neutral and negative words that were applied to name Ukrainian authorities from January 1, 2014 to December 14, 2014. The neutral words were «Ukrainian authorities» and «Ukrainian government». The phrases with a negative connotation were «Kievan authorities», «Kievan government», «so-called Ukrainian authorities», «so-called Kievan government», «Kiev regime», «junta», «Kiev madmen», «puppet government» and «ridiculous government».

The phrases «Kievan authorities» and «Kievan government» are used to refer to Ukrainian authorities. Usage of these lexemes underlines: Ukrainian authorities are not considered by the Russian Federation to be legitimate authorities of the whole Ukrainian state – a sovereign and united Ukraine. Ukrainian authorities are presented as authorities that succeeded in gaining a foothold in Ukraine's

capital Kyiv (Kiev in Russian) from where they are trying to spread their legislation over the whole Ukraine. The phrases «the so-called Ukrainian authorities», «the so-called Kievan government» point that Ukrainian authorities are represented as illicit. The phrases «Kiev madmen», «puppet government» and «ridiculous government» were used one time each during the year 2014. They show disrespect to Ukraine as a sovereign country.

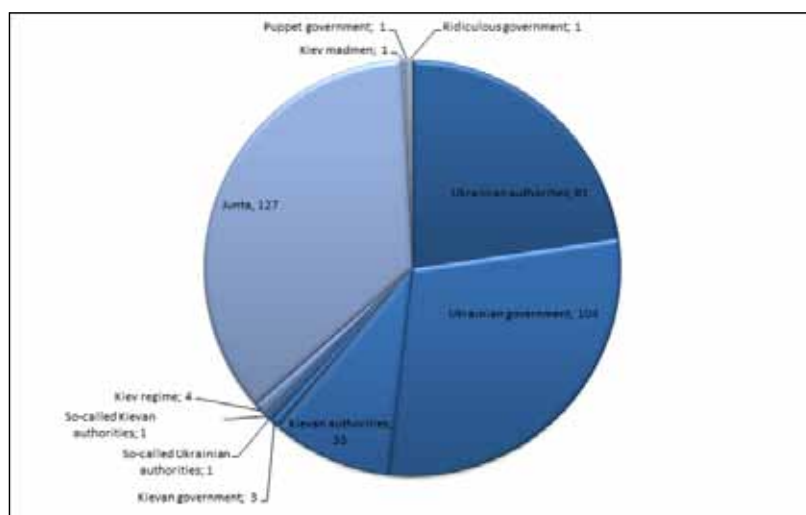
The most frequent word used referring to Ukraine's authorities is «junta». The Oxford dictionary defines «junta» as a military or political group that rules a country after taking country by force. The usage of the term referring to Ukrainian authorities is unjustified, as Ukraine has chosen its authorities by democratic elections, which were held on the whole territory of Ukraine.

The fact that Russian «Channel One» uses the words «junta» and «Kiev regime» in information news programme and analytical programmes causes concern. The constant usage of the word «junta» can form a stable social stereotype that there is a military regime in Ukraine, which must be overthrown by Russia's military forces. Thus, Russian people can be manipulated this way to be morally prepared for the future military aggression against Ukraine.

Table 1. Naming Ukrainian authorities on the Russian «Channel One»

	Naming Ukrainian authorities	Number	%
Neutral	Ukrainian authorities	81	22,7%
	Ukrainian government	104	29,1%
Negative	Kievan authorities	33	9,2%
	Kievan government	3	0,8%
	So-called Ukrainian authorities	1	0,3%
	So-called Kievan authorities	1	0,3%
	Kiev regime	4	1,1%
	Junta	127	35,6%
	Kiev madmen	1	0,3%
	Puppet government	1	0,3%
	Ridiculous government	1	0,3%
	Total	357	100,0%

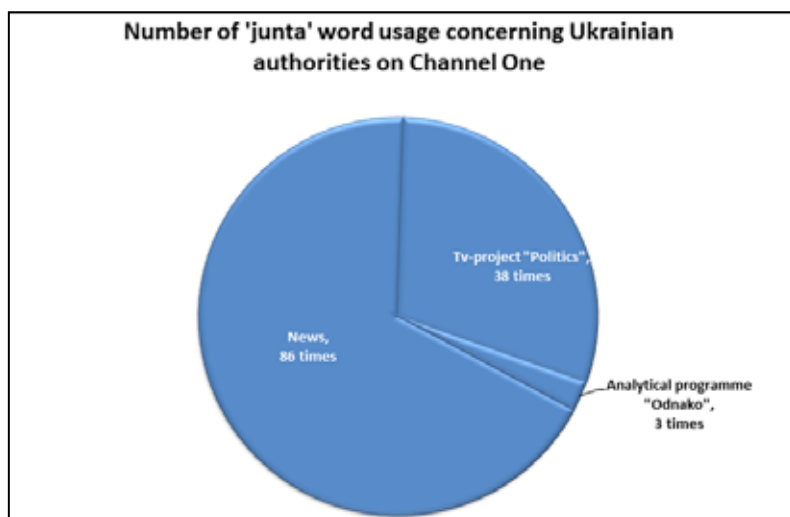
Chart 1. Naming Ukrainian authorities on the Russian «Channel One»



From the table above we can conclude that 51,8 % of the words used referring to authorities of Ukraine were neutral, while 48,2 % were negative. It is a significant index for a national state-controlled television channel. Words with a negative connotation were used 172 times during a year. This indicates purposeful information policy of the state-controlled channel and justifies Russia's aggressive policy concerning Ukraine.

We can look closer to the political term «junta». Despite the fact that Ukrainian political regime cannot be identified as junta, journalists of «Channel One» purposefully use this term to manipulate viewers. The word is largely used in news programme. The word was used 127 times from January 1, 2014 to December 14, 2014, which states for specific information policy of Channel One. The term «junta» has appeared in news videos in citations 74 times and 12 times in reporters' texts. In spring 2014 there were more facts of word «junta» usage in reporter's texts. We currently observe a trend in selection of quotations by locals in the eastern and southern Ukraine.

Chart 2. Number of «junta» word usage concerning Ukrainian authorities on Channel One (Russia)



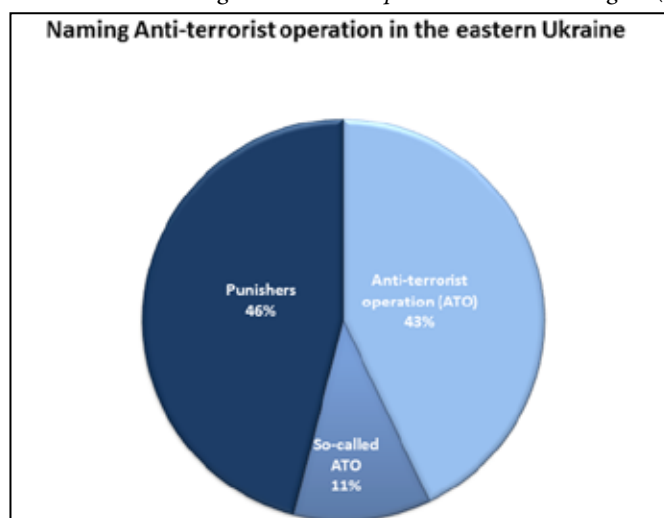
Channel One also used the same commentaries with the word «junta» for different news stories. From January 1, 2014 to December 14, 2014 there were 37 different news videos repeating 17 commentaries. By repeating commentaries (all of them are negative and discredit Ukrainian authorities and military forces) Russian journalists impose opinion that the whole Ukrainian nation does not support Ukrainian authorities. It is remarkable that commentaries about military conflict in Donbass or political situation in Ukraine are only taken from locals of eastern and southern regions or the so-called Luhansk People's Republic and Donetsk People's Republic representatives. In this way Russian journalists demonstrate their tendentiousness.

The next criterion for content analysis was naming Anti-Terrorist Operation in Donbass region. «Anti-Terrorist Operation» (ATO, official term), «so-called ATO» and «punishers» – these words were largely used while covering military conflict in Donbass region.

Table 2. Naming Anti-terrorist operation in the Eastern Ukraine

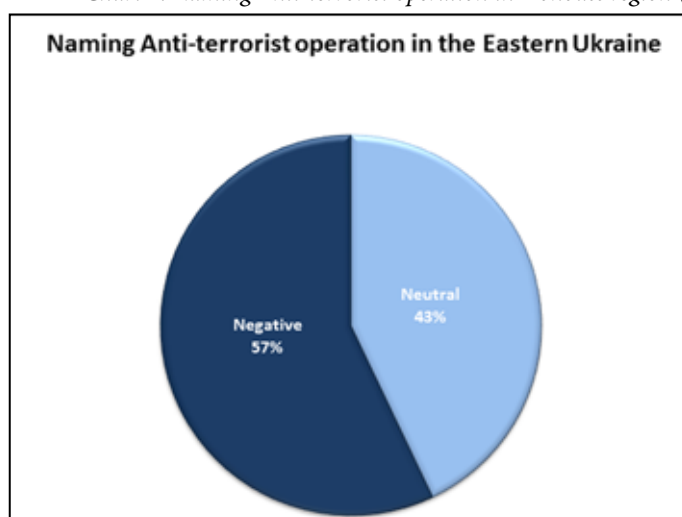
Naming Anti-terrorist operation in the eastern Ukraine		
Anti-terrorist operation (ATO)	70	42,9%
So-called ATO	18	11,0%
Punishers	75	46,0%
Total	163	100,0%

Chart 3. Naming Anti-terrorist operation in Donbass region (the Eastern Ukraine)



Thus, the word 'punishers' was the most frequently used to name Ukrainian military forces, that were defending territorial integrity of Ukraine. In 57 % of military conflict in Donbass references, Ukrainian army was represented by words with a strong negative connotation. Such a representation discredits Ukrainian military forces, represents them as punishers of their motherland and forms a belief among viewers of «Channel One» that Putin's aggressive policy has moral excuses.

Chart 4. Naming Anti-terrorist operation in Donbass region (the eastern Ukraine)



Another manifestation of Russian propaganda is unfounded excessive usage of the term «fascist». Fascism was one of the bitterest tragedies of the twentieth century for the whole mankind. The whole Ukraine was struggling fascism in the World War II, having lost 3 million of soldiers in Soviet army and yet unidentified quantity of victims among the partisans, local population and the soldiers of UPA (Ukrainian rebel army in the western Ukraine). UPA collaborated with German fascists at the beginning of the World War II in exchange of Hitler's promise for Ukrainian independence. But after Hitler had not fulfilled his promise of Ukrainian sovereign state in June 1941, UPA began to struggle against both Soviet and fascist armies. Nowadays Russia's propaganda represents Ukrainian nation as a fascist nation. The role of Ukraine in victory in the World War II is ignored, Soviet army is presented as Russian army only, which came and liberated Ukraine from Ukrainian fascists, represented by UPA. There

are no references that UPA was struggling in the western regions only, not on the whole territory of Ukraine.

Appealing to fascism Russian propaganda uses one of the most powerful means of manipulation – a sense of fear, in this case – sense of horror. This type of propaganda uses the basic archetype – friend or foe. German fascists are largely considered as the most cruel enemy, much of Russian and Ukrainian population still remembers the times of the World War II.

There were 192 references of fascists from January 1 to December 14, 2014 on the Channel One. 109 times the journalist of the channel named German Nazi's of the World War II fascist. This term was used to the present-day Ukrainians 83 times. It makes 43,2 % of the whole quantity of mentioning fascists.

According to the Oxford dictionary, fascism is «an authoritarian and nationalistic right-wing system of government and social organization. Fascism tends to include a belief in the supremacy of one national or ethnic group, a contempt for democracy, an insistence on obedience to a powerful leader, and a strong demagogic approach*». This definition cannot be applied to nowadays Ukrainian state, in which right-wing political parties are represented in parliament by 30 deputies – 6 % of Ukrainian parliament.

Chart 5. «Fascist» word usage on Russian «Channel One» in 2014



Therefore, representing Ukrainians as fascists is not only injustice in terms of history and groundless nowadays, but also dangerous as it justifies possible war between the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

In the issue, Russia's propaganda against Ukraine was analyzed based on the quantitative-qualitative method of content analysis. Propaganda in the Russian Federation is aimed at discrediting Ukrainian authorities and nation and to justify military aggression against Ukraine. Therefore, it endangers international security systems. Russia's propaganda should be given international juridical assessment.

Article 20 of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights [2] states: «Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law».

General Comment No. 11 *Prohibition of propaganda for war and inciting national, racial or religious hatred* (Art. 20) stresses that «Article 20 of the Covenant states that any propaganda for war and any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law. In the opinion of the Committee, these required prohibitions are fully compatible with the right of freedom of expression as contained in article 19, the exercise of which carries with it special duties and responsibilities. The prohibition under paragraph 1 extends to all forms of propaganda threatening or resulting in an act of aggression or breach of the peace contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, while paragraph 2 is directed against any advocacy of

* <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/fascism>

national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, whether such propaganda or advocacy has aims which are internal or external to the State concerned. [...] For article 20 to become fully effective there ought to be a law making it clear that propaganda and advocacy as described therein are contrary to public policy and providing for an appropriate sanction in case of violation» [1].

Resolution 42/22 of the General Assembly of 18 November 1987 *Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations* states that in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, States have the duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression [4].

Information warfare conducted by the Russian Federation against Ukraine violates the international law principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs. The Russian Federation spreads its propaganda primarily by jamming Ukrainian radio and television in pro-Russian territories (such as Crimea and territories of so-called Luhansk and Donetsk People's Republics), which leads to the activation of separatist movement in the regions.

Parliament Assembly of the Council of Europe has adopted the text of resolution 1988 (2014) *Recent developments in Ukraine: threats to the functioning of democratic institutions*. The resolution states: «The frequent and unsubstantiated reports of minority rights violations in Ukraine, as well as the negative portrayal of the new government in Kyiv by certain national and international media, have had a negative impact on interethnic relations in Ukraine, and, ultimately, on the unity and stability of the country. The Assembly calls on all media to refrain from such unsubstantiated reports and to cover the developments in the country and its regions impartially and factually». At the same time the resolution calls upon the authorities in Ukraine to reconsider the decision to stop the broadcasting of some television channels in the country and to refrain from any censorship of the media [3].

From the whole mentioned above we can conclude that anti-Ukrainian propaganda conducted by the Russian Federation violates principles of international law and therefore should be given appropriate international sanctions.

Obstruction of trans border data flows is not effective enough in a globalized world. The better perspective is seen in taking political measures:

- Cover Ukrainian news internationally in English in order not to allow anti-Ukrainian propaganda spread around the world through Russian mas-media;
- To debunk Russian propaganda by alternate information about current events in Ukraine;
- To restore Ukrainian radio and broadcasting transmission on the whole territory of Ukraine;
- To develop Doctrine of information security of Ukraine;
- To define functions of the newly established in December 2014 Ministry of Informational Policy of Ukraine in terms of current information warfare;
- To resist cyberwar and Internet propaganda.

The perspectives of the research is seen in further studying of anti-Ukrainian propaganda in the Russia Federation, it's impact on international relations between Ukraine and the Russian Federation and it's role in inciting war. The next step of the research will be studying Internet communications and its role in Ukraine's resistance in political war of 2014.

Conclusions. In terms of this research a qualitative analysis of the subject matter literature of Ukrainian academic sphere was conducted. It has shown that Ukrainian researchers paid little attention to the problem of information warfare. The qualitative analysis of academic periodicals has shown that only six scientific articles were dedicated to the mentioned issue. Different researchers studied information warfare in domain of philosophy, social communications and military science. The information warfare between Ukraine and the Russian Federation was studied in the work *The Ukrainian Revolution Of Dignity, Aggression Of The Russian Federation And International Law* [14]. In the third chapter of the book titled *Information warfare of the Russian Federation against Ukraine* the authors analyzed international law to give legal assessment to Russia's aggression against Ukraine in 2014 (both military and informational).

The focus of this study is made on political war as a component of information war. Political war includes propaganda. Within the framework of this research content analysis of the usage of the words

with negative connotation concerning Ukrainian authorities or Ukrainian nation from January 1, 2014 to December 14, 2014 on the Russia's state-controlled television channel «Channel One» was conducted. The channel is 51 % owned by the Russian Federation. I measured the number of neutral and negative words that were applied to name Ukrainian authorities and nation from January 1, 2014 to December 14, 2014 on Russia's Channel One. The neutral words for Ukrainian authorities were «Ukrainian authorities» and «Ukrainian government». The phrases with a negative connotation were «Kievan authorities», «Kievan government», «so-called Ukrainian authorities», «so-called Kievan government», «Kiev regime», «junta», «Kiev madmen», «puppet government» and «ridiculous government». 51,8 % of the words used referring to authorities of Ukraine were neutral, while 48,2 % were negative. «Anti-Terrorist Operation» (ATO, official term), «so-called ATO» and «punishers» – these words were largely used while covering military conflict in Donbass region. The word «punishers» was the most frequently used to name Ukrainian military forces, that were defending territorial integrity of Ukraine. In 57 % of military conflict in Donbass references, Ukrainian army was represented by words with a strong negative connotation. Such a representation discredits Ukrainian military forces and forms a belief that Russia's aggressive policy has moral excuses. Another manifestation of Russian propaganda is unfounded excessive usage of the term «fascist». There were 192 references of fascists from January 1 to December 14, 2014 on the Channel One. This term was used to the present-day pro-European Ukrainians 83 times. It makes 43,2 % of the whole quantity of mentioning fascists. This data causes concern as Russia's propaganda discredits Ukrainian authorities, army and nation and justifies aggression against Ukraine. Such an information policy can incite the war.

Propaganda in the Russian Federation is aimed at discrediting Ukrainian authorities and nation and to justify military aggression against Ukraine. Therefore, it endangers international security systems. For this reason Russia's propaganda was given international juridical assessment. Information warfare conducted by the Russian Federation against Ukraine violates the international law principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs. Propaganda is prohibited by Article 20 of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), OUN General Comment No. 11 Prohibition of propaganda for war and inciting national, racial or religious hatred (Art. 20), OUN Resolution 42/22 of the General Assembly of 18 November 1987 Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations.

OUN General Comment No. 11 Prohibition of propaganda for war and inciting national, racial or religious hatred (Art. 20) states: «For article 20 to become fully effective there ought to be a law making it clear that propaganda and advocacy as described therein are contrary to public policy and providing for an appropriate sanction in case of violation». Although sanctions against Russia's propaganda have not been implied yet. Ukraine has prohibited translation of some Russia's television channel to resist the psychological war. As a result the Parliament Assembly of the Council of Europe has adopted the text of resolution 1988 (2014) Recent developments in Ukraine: threats to the functioning of democratic institutions and called upon Ukrainian authorities to reconsider the decision to stop the broadcasting of some television channels in the country and to refrain from any censorship of the media.

Therefore, the better perspective is seen in taking political measures:

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УДК 007 : 304 : 070

Російське телебачення в інформаційній війні між Україною і Росією в 2014 році

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Стаття присвячена інформаційній війні між Російською Федерацією та Україною в 2014 році. Методологічну базу дослідження склали методи медіа-моніторингу та контент-аналізу. Було проаналізовано частоту використання слів з негативною конотацією щодо українців та української влади у 2014 році. Такими словами на позначення української влади були «київська влада», «київський уряд», «хунта», «так звана київська влада», «так званий київський уряд», «хунта», «київський режим», «ляльковий уряд»; щодо анти-терористичної операції – «карателі», «так звана анти-терористична операція»; стосовно українців – «фашисти». На підставі результатів дослідження, аргументовано присутність анти-української пропаганди на російському «Першому» телеканалі. У статті також подано огляд основних норм міжнародного права, котрі забороняють пропаганду.

Ключові слова: Україна, Росія, інформаційна війна, пропаганда.

Российское телевидение в информационной войне между Украиной и Россией в 2014 году

Терентьева Мария

Статья посвящена информационной войне между Российской Федерацией и Украиной в 2014 году. Методологическую основу исследования составили методы медиа-мониторинга и контент-анализа. Была проанализирована частота использования слов с негативной коннотацией касаясь украинцев и украинских властей на

российском «Первом» канале в 2014 году. Такими словами были: «киевские власти», «киевское правительство», «так называемые украинские власти», «так называемые киевские власти», «хунта», «киевский режим», «кукольное правительство»; об анти-террористической операции – «каратели», «так называемая анти-террористическая операция»; об украинцах – «фашисты». На основании результатов исследования, сделаны выводы о присутствии антиукраинской пропаганды на российском телевидении, а также анализируются нормы международного права, запрещающие пропаганду.

Ключевые слова: Украина, Россия, информационная война, пропаганда.

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