

## НАУЧНАЯ ЖУРНАЛИСТИКА И БИОЭТИКА: ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ

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**Аннотация.** В статье рассматриваются современные тренды развития журналистского образования, содержание которого составляет система научных знаний, практических умений и навыков, общих и профессиональных компетенций, в контексте понимания самой журналистики как социальной практики, база знаний и навыков которой имеет междисциплинарный характер. В частности, анализируются возможности обучения основам научной журналистики и биоэтики по модели учебной программы по журналистике, предложенной ЮНЕСКО.

**Ключевые слова:** научная журналистика, биоэтика, журналистское образование, обучение

## SCIENTIFIC JOURNALISM AND BIOETHICS: EDUCATIONAL ASPECT

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**Abstract.** The article deals with modern trends in the development of journalistic education, the content of which consists of a system of scientific knowledge, practical skills, general and professional competencies in the context of understanding journalism as a social practice, a social practice whose knowledge and skills base is interdisciplinary in nature. In particular, the possibilities of teaching the fundamentals of scientific journalism and bioethics based on the UNESCO model curricula for journalism education are analyzed.

**Keywords:** scientific journalism, bioethics, journalism education, training

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## GREENERY OF KYIV PARKS AND PUBLIC GARDENS: TO THE ISSUE OF A DESCRIPTION

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**Abstract.** In the article for the first time there are considered green plantations of Kyiv parks and public gardens in terms of their description. By drawing on information from environmental protection documents on the

*management of a balanced use of nature, the authors raise the issue of scientific standards for the representation of terminological units.*

**Keywords:** *parks, public gardens, status, terminological nomination, greenery*

**Introduction.** Nowadays in the modern world the issues of socio-economic development are gaining momentum due to the continuous globalization of society. In order to ensure coordination of actions of the state and the community on the proper maintenance of flora biodiversity in the broad sense, which in general forms the natural environment and is a significant lever of Ukraine's natural resources, there are developed scientific standards of a sustainable use of nature, that are reflected in environmental protection documents (Articles 15 and 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine" prohibit a violation of living conditions and nesting of wildlife in reserves, as well as of the natural development of natural processes and phenomena; Article 39 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Fauna" requires the protection of habitats and the conditions for the reproduction of animals; Article 27 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Flora" prohibits technologies that cause a violation of the state and conditions of plant growth; Article 20 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Red Book of Ukraine" testifies to the responsibility of the perpetrators in deteriorating living conditions (growth) of species of animals and plants included in the Red Book of Ukraine; Article 90 of the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses holds perpetrators criminally responsible for the deterioration of habitation (growth) of animals and plants included in the Red Book of Ukraine; Article 87 of the same Code holds perpetrators criminally responsible for violating the requirements for the protection of animals habitats; Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, paragraph 4a, Article 3, requires the protection of the habitats of animals, put in the list of this Convention; Convention on Biological Diversity, paragraph d, Article 8 obliges to provide protection of natural habitats of flora and fauna species and preservation of species populations in natural conditions; Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats; Article 41 of the Law of Ukraine "On Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine" indicates that scientific and research work in natural reserves is conducted with the aim of studying natural processes, ensuring constant monitoring of their changes, environmental forecasting, etc.) [1].

Since the greeneries of Kyiv parks and public gardens have not been classified yet according to a classification system, that would allow unification of the collections of taxonomic units, it became absolutely necessary to describe them from the linguistic point of view.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** The presented scientific paper is a logical continuation of researches on the current state of the oldest trees in Kyiv parks and public gardens [3] the definition of aspects of the cultural heritage conservation, the establishment of problematic aspects of the terminological nomination [4; 5].

**The purpose** is to formulate the definitions used in the terminology nomination in the standards and in the development of environmental protection documents as well as in the scientific range. Therefore, researches in this area will contribute to the further development of the normalization and maintenance of technical inventory and certification of plants (species, forms, varieties) in various categories of Kyiv greenery on the basis of terminological standards.

**Results.** The Academic Explanatory Dictionary of the Ukrainian language presents us the “history” of the origin of the term “park”: a large garden or grove for walks with avenues, flower beds, and, of course, equipment for recreation and entertainment.

On the territory of the modern metropolis there are about 120 parks of national and local significance. Parks of national significance include: Syretskyi Arboretum (Dendropark), Reserve “Lisnyky”, a botanical nature monument “Romanivske Swamp (Boloto)”, the Kyiv zoo, three botanical gardens – A.V. Fomin Botanical Garden, M.M. Hryshko National Botanical Garden of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Botanical Garden of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, as well as park-monuments of garden art (Feofaniia, Syretskyi Hai, Volodymyrska Hill (Hirka), Sviatoshynskyi forest park, Nyvky (its eastern part), Golosiivskyi forest, Mariivskyi park, Pushcha-Vodytsia forest park, Golosiivskyi park named after M.T. Rylskyi). Regional landscape parks of Partisan Glory, Golosiivskyi and Lysa Hora are nature protection institutions of multifunctional destination. Ten objects of the Kyiv natural reserve fund (Berezovyi Hai, Bila Dibrova, Dachne, Zhukiv Island, reserve on the left bank of Lake Koncha, Mezhyhirske, Lake Verbne, Olzhyn Island and Kozachyi Island, Rybne, Urochyshe Bobrovnia) are of inestimable value as forest, zoological and landscape reserves. There have been created numerous natural monuments in the city. There are forty-five of them. And although they are small in size, they are intended to store some interesting and valuable natural formations – unique trees or groups of trees. These are mainly botanical sights: venerable oak (*Quercus robur* L.) trees, Bai-Bai trees, Christer trees, long-lived oak trees and other groups of oaks; venerable trees of acacia (*Vachellia*), pears (*Pyrus*), sycamore maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), northern white-cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), ash (*Fraxinus*), chestnut (*Castanea*), pine (*Pinus*), Japanese pagoda trees (*Sophora japonica*), lime (*Tilia*), checker trees (*Sorbus torminalis*), white poplar (*Populus alba*); a group of trees of common beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), spruce fir (*Picea abies*); a huge specimen of black poplar (*Populus nigra*), Christer’s fir; a group of exotic trees of plane (*Platanus*) and spruce (*Picea*). Eleven objects of garden and park art, which are under the jurisdiction of different city districts, enterprises, organizations, farms, institutions, by the decision of the Kyiv City Council are declared to be parks-monuments. This is the park “Khreshchatyi”, the park of the Polytechnic Institute, Berezovyi Hai, the City garden, the park in Kobzarska Street, T.H. Shevchenko Park, O.S. Pushkin Park, Askold’s Grave Park, Slava Park, Nyvky Park (its western part), Kyrylivskyi Hai. There one can find interesting and rare preserved forms: ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*), Caucasian Wingnut (*Pterocarya fraxinifolia*), Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*),

silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), common beech (*Fagus*), a collection of conifers, including larch (*Larix*) and several species of pine. There also grow: old aspen trees (*Populus tremula*), lime (*Tilia*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), small-leaved lime (*Tilia cordata*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.), Chinese poplar (*Populus simonii*), European white elm (*Ulmus laevis*), savin juniper (*Juniperus sabina*), northern white-cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), catalpa (*Catalpa*), ash (*Genus Fraxinus*), Kobus magnolia (*Magnolia kobus*), common hoptree (*Ptelea trifoliata*), eastern black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), blue spruce (*Picea pungens*), weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*), etc. All of the above mentioned parks should follow a unified system of greenery description.

Additionally, for the purpose of a linguistic description of greenery of Kyiv parks and public gardens, we have studied the reference material of the biological nomenclature, literary sources on the issues of the nature reserve dendroflora of Ukraine. The result was one more issue of the terminological nomination, namely “valuable breeds of trees”, which is totally absent in modern scientific research and is considered only in the context of introduction (from the Latin *introductio* – Introduction), that is the relocation of certain species of plants outside their natural or cultural habitat.

For that reason we may conclude that the further linguistic study of the species composition of greenery in Kyiv parks and public gardens will facilitate the development of a methodology for the conservation of plants and, consequently, park ecosystems.

**Discussion.** The largest metropolis of Ukraine is a dynamic city with extremely high rates of territorial growth and housing construction. As a result, parks and public gardens become one of the means of group communication between community members, a unique segment of the leisure industry [2]. Therefore, the necessity of conducting researches in this field with the aim of linguistic description will contribute to the conservation of the genetic diversity of domestic and world flora and fauna, and will positively influence the formation of ecological culture and environmental education of people. The results of our surveys will be presented in the following papers in order to highlight the feasibility of creating a unified register of valuable tree species and shrubs based on terminological standards.

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## **ЗЕЛЕНІ НАСАДЖЕННЯ ПАРКІВ І СКВЕРІВ КИЄВА: ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ОПИСУ**

**I. I. Вакулик**

**Анотація.** У статті вперше розглянуто зелені насадження парків і скверів м. Києва з погляду їх опису. Залучивши інформацію природоохоронних документів щодо ведення збалансованого природокористування, автори піднімають питання про наукові стандарти репрезентації термінологічних одиниць.

**Ключові слова:** парки, сквери, статус, термінологічна номінація, зелені насадження

## **ЗЕЛЕННЫЕ НАСАЖДЕНИЯ ПАРКОВ И СКВЕРОВ КИЕВА: ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОПИСАНИЯ**

**И. И. Вакулик**

**Аннотация.** В статье впервые рассмотрены зеленые насаждения парков и скверов г. Киева с точки зрения их описания. Подключив информацию природоохранных документов по ведению сбалансированного природопользования, авторы поднимают вопрос о научных стандартах репрезентации терминологических единиц.

**Ключевые слова:** парки, скверы, статус, терминологическая номинация, зеленые насаждения