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**THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF THE TERMS DESCRIBING TERRORISM
AND MECHANISMS OF THEIR TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN****ХАРАКТЕРНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ТЕРМІНІВ, ЩО ОПИСУЮТЬ ТЕРОРИЗМ,
ТА МЕХАНІЗМИ ЇХ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ**

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The topic of "counterterrorism" remains one of the most controversial in the modern world. The specific nature of the terminology of texts reporting terrorism in the modern English language and mechanisms of their translation into the Ukrainian language are analysed in this paper. Carefully selected terms are systematized and presented according to their thematic subgroups, semantic, morphological and structural classifications, and the types of translation transformations. This study contributes to the understanding of terrorism phenomenon, and proposes the ways of how to translate the terms describing terrorism and their derivatives into Ukrainian.

Key words: term, terrorism, types of terrorism, semantic, morphological and structural classifications, translation transformations.

«Боротьба з тероризмом» – тема, яка залишається однією з найбільш дискусійних у сучасному світі. У статті аналізуються особливості термінології текстів про тероризм у сучасній англійській мові та механізми їх перекладу українською мовою. Ретельно відібрані терміни систематизовано і представлено за тематичними підгрупами, семантичною, морфологічною та структурною класифікаціями, а також за типами перекладацьких трансформацій.

Ключові слова: термін, тероризм, типи тероризму, семантична, морфологічна та структурна класифікації, перекладацькі трансформації.

«Борьба с терроризмом» – тема, которая является одной из наиболее дискуссионных в современном мире. В статье анализируются особенности терминологии текстов о терроризме в современном английском языке и механизмы их перевода на украинский язык. Тщательно отобранные термины систематизированы и представлены по тематическим подгруппам, семантической, морфологической и структурной классификации, а также по типам переводческих трансформаций.

Ключевые слова: термин, терроризм, типы терроризма, семантическая, морфологическая и структурная классификация, переводческие трансформации.

Introduction. The September 11, 2001 attacks opened up a new era in the history of our planet, the era marked by the significant escalation of terror and severe challenges to humanity. Not so much time has passed since then; yet serious losses are felt not only in number of victims, but in the sphere of ideological miscalculations as well. "The attacks killed 2,996 people, injured over 6,000 others... Additional people

died of 9/11-related cancer and respiratory diseases in the months and years following the attacks" [1]. The theoretical background of the presented research is based on the theory of terminology in general and on the English language online resources such as 'The Guardian', 'The New York Times', BBC World News, CNN and other fundamental research works related to the topic of terrorism.

The aim of the research and the objectives. The author of this paper makes an attempt to scrutinize the specific nature of the terms reporting terrorism in modern English. That is why this study deals with the terms of the semantic field “counterterrorism”, which remains one of the most burning issues in the modern world. Besides, **this study aims to show** how the English terms are integrated into the Ukrainian language. Thus, **the main objectives of this work are as follows:**

- to explore the main reasons of the origin of this phenomenon;
- to study and analyze the specific nature of the terms of the semantic field “counterterrorism”;
- to systematize and present these terms according to their semantic group and to define the dominant ways of their translation into Ukrainian.

Methodology. The terminology of terrorism continues to be in the focus of attention not only of the journalists, politicians but in the research works of many well-regarded scholars [2; 3; 4; 5; 6, etc]. As stated in the article “Analysis of terrorism: terminology and concepts of extremism, Kharijite sect and criminal gangs”, “As a result of using the same term in different languages its significations vary, and due to the silent agreement with numerous definitions the correct meaning remains vague” [7]. Mass-Media have a remarkable influence on the word meanings: they constantly add new connotations to the meanings using them in the senses not initially inherent in them. “The term “terrorism” has converted into a word too noticeable in Mass-Media, so its application may sometimes become sort of intellectual terrorism” [7]. It is necessary to admit that “a generally accepted definition of terrorism does not exist – which explains why the same individuals and organisations are called either “terrorists” or “fighters for freedom” [8]. This ambiguity gives place to using the term “terrorism” in line with current political, religious and other interests; it “plays along” with terrorists enabling successful propaganda and recruitment of new members of their organisations.

In fact, the word “terrorism” first came into common usage after the French revolution (1789–1794) and the “revolutionary terror” organized by the Jacobins. As stated in the article “The History of Terrorism”: “The word terrorism comes from the Reign of Terror instigated by Maximilien Robespierre in 1793, following the French revolution. Robespierre, one of twelve heads of the new state, had enemies of the revolution killed, and installed a dictatorship to stabilize the country. He justified his methods as necessary in the transformation of the monarchy to a liberal democracy: Subdue by terror the enemies of liberty, and you will be right, as founders of the Republic” [9]. According to the

author of the above-mentioned article this “laid the foundation for modern terrorists, who believe violence will usher in a better system. For example, the 19th century Narodnay Volya hoped to end Tsarist rule in Russia” [9]. In 1798 the German philosopher Immanuel Kant introduced the word terrorism into the academic circles to demonstrate his pessimistic visions of the essence of mankind. The first attempt to give terrorism a definition which would be acceptable to all members of the international community was undertaken by the League of Nations (the predecessor of the UN) in 1937. However, this definition did not spread widely [8]. According to the European Parliament, an act of terrorism should be understood as “an internationally condemned act committed by a person or a group of people against one or several countries, their institutions or citizens, with the aim of seriously intimidating a population, destabilising or destroying the fundamental political, economic or social structures of a state” [10]. The US Department of State uses this definition: “the term “terrorism” means premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents” [11].

The universal definition is currently the following one: “Terrorism is a policy based on the systematic use of terror. The synonyms of the word “terror” (Lat. terror – “fright, fear”) are the words “violence”, “intimidation”. Any displays of terrorism cause mass human victims. In its scale, consequences, destructive force and ferocity, terrorism has turned into one of the greatest problems of entire humanity” [12]. “Terrorism is usually understood as the use or threat of violence to further a political cause” [13]; “Terrorism is the unlawful use of violence to achieve political gains, and its history is as old as humans’ willingness to use violence to achieve political power” [9].

Henri Astier also reckons that “the word “terrorism” has no universally accepted definition”. At the same time the Global Terrorism Database uses three criteria of defining terrorism. To be labelled as “terror”, an act must possess following qualities: 1) political, social or religious motivations; 2) purpose of sending a message to a larger audience beyond the immediate victims; 3) being committed outside internationally recognised warfare activities [14].

The terrorist threat remains one of the critically important issues of today, awakening not only the general fear but also compelling every country to join the negotiations table. Effective counterterrorism measures need scrutinizing international experience, which actualises the task of translation of the texts of the defined subject. Specifically this concerns the problem of translating terms as long as they cause main difficulties in the work with terrorism-related texts.

The investigated terms present an actively evolving and broadening regularized terminological system. The ways of terms translation depend on their structural and semantic type. The core hindrance lies in the process of translating compound terms without prepositions, and neologisms.

The researcher O.I. Blinova gives the following definition of the “term”: “Term (Lat. terminus – “edge, end”) is a special word or collocation accepted in a certain professional sphere...” [2, p. 34]. Term is a verbal denotation of a concept that belongs to a system of concepts within a certain domain of professional knowledge. Terms are organized into systems in any such area. Unlike common words, terms are usually monosemantic in the realm of their terminological field.

In the texts dealing with counterterrorism, terms mean words and collocations of the special vocabulary used to define precise concepts. Terms have their semantics and structure. Terms are considered to be: monosemantic, unambiguous, precise, systematic, emotional neutral, concise and devoid of synonyms. Actually, the main types of term classification (semantic, morphological, structural classifications), offered by Z.N. Verdieva [3, p. 56], clearly demonstrate the range of terms existing and appearing in

the semantic field “counterterrorism”. Semantic classification of terms is a classification by a logical category of a concept defined by the term [3, p. 56].

In the academic paper in co-authorship with A.V. Kryvosheiiia [15] carefully selected terms are presented in the tables according to their thematic subgroups, semantic, morphological word-building and the types of translation transformations with the help of which these terms were translated into Ukrainian. Besides, these tables denote the acts of terrorism, terror groups and their members, measures of the world community aimed at fighting terrorism. In addition, the most common words in the analysed texts are noun terms, such as *perpetrator* (злочинець), *extremist* (екстреміст), *militant* (бойовик), *wannabe* (прихильник), *accomplice* (спільник), *insurgent* (повстанець, бунтівник), etc. The verbs which describe terrorist actions are also singled out, for instance, *to screen* (проводити огляд), *to combat* (боротися), *to convert to* (звертати в), *to attack* (наносити удар), *to bomb* (бомбити), *to commit*, *to carry out*, *to perpetrate* (скоювати, виконувати) etc. In the presented paper additional terms and their translation into Ukrainian are added to the following tables:

Table 1

Subsection	English term	Translation into Ukrainian
Types of terrorism	international terrorism state-sponsored terrorism cyberterrorism, ecoterrorism, bioterrorism, narcoterrorism [16] jihadi attacks [17; 18; 19]	міжнародний тероризм спонсорований державою тероризм кібертероризм, екотероризм, біотероризм, наркотероризм, джихадистські атаки
Terrorist organizations	Al-Qaeda the Basque separatist group Chechen separatist group [17; 20; 4] Boko Haram (BH) – the Islamic extremist group in Nigeria [21] Al-Shabaab – “Movement of Striving Youth” is a jihadist fundamentalist group, Popular Resistance Movement in the Land of the Two Migrations (Somali) [22] Al-Hijra – Kenyan terrorist group (also known as Muslim Youth Centre (MYC) [23]	Аль-Каїда, Баскська група сепаратистів Чеченська група сепаратистів Боко Харам – (знач. слова – західна освіта гріховна). Боко Харам – радикальне Ісламістське екстремістське угруповання, Нігерія (2015 року ця організація присягнула на вірність Ісламській державі) Харакат Аль-Шабааб – молодіжний рух моджахедів, Народний Рух Спротиву в Країні Двох Держав – група сомалійських ісламістів (Сомалі) Аль-Хіджра – терористичне угруповання в Кенії (також відоме як мусульманський молодіжний центр)
Means and methods of terrorists	improvised explosive device (IED) skyjacking carjacking suicide bombing acid bomb chemical weapons attack nerve gas attack terror attack, terrorist attack Islamic radicalism metro bombing vehicle-ramming attack	саморобний вибуховий пристрій (СВП) викрадення літака викрадення (авто, залізничного транспорту) вибух, влаштований терористом-смертником кислотна бомба теракт із застосуванням хімічної зброї теракт із застосуванням нервово-паралітичного газу теракт ісламський радикалізм вибухи у метро навмисний наїзд
Means and methods of terrorists	hybrid Chechen rebel – ISIS attack ISIS attack [17; 18; 20; 4; 24; 25] Suicide Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device [26, p.10] anti-tank missile [26, p.7]	теракт, скоєний спільно з чеченськими бойовиками та ІДІЛ теракт, скоєний ІДІЛ Джихад-мобіль або шахід-мобіль – неофіційна назва серед військових всіх засобів цивільних транспортних засобів (колесних та гусеничних), які використовуються терористами-смертниками та переобладнані в кустарних умовах з метою здійснення одноразової терористичної атаки за допомогою потужного вибухового пристрою; протитанкова ракета

Names of terrorists	suicide attacker/bomber female suicide bomber homicide bomber lone wolf bioterrorist martyr perpetrator lunatic extremist «soldiers» militant left-wing militant jihadist rival zealot rebel group ISIS operative Chechen rebel [13; 17; 18; 20; 4; 27] insurgent [26] insurgent groups militant groups [26]	Терорист-смертник/підрильник смертниця підрильник-убивця терорист-одинак біотерорист мученик (смертник, фанатик) виконавець, злочинець екстреміст-фанатик бойовики бойовик лівого крила джихадистський повстанець фанат, фанатичний прихильник повстанська група агент ІДІЛ чеченський повстанець (бойовик) повстанець, бунтівник, заколотник повстанські (бунтівні) угруповання бандитські угруповання
Institutions and organizations tackling counterterrorism	Department of Homeland Security Counterterrorism implementation task force Terrorism Prevention Branch Working Group on Terrorism Financing UK's MI5 Agency (Military Intelligence) [17; 19; 24; 25] The United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee [28] Iraqi Security Forces [26, p.7]	Департамент внутрішньої безпеки Цільова група з контр-терористичних заходів Сектор з попередження тероризму Робоча група з питань боротьби щодо фінансування тероризму MI5 – Служба Безпеки Сполученого Королівства Великої Британії та Північної Ірландії. MI-5 – державне відомство британської контррозвідки. До обов'язків MI-5 входить захист Сполученого Королівства від прихованих загроз (терактів). Контртерористичний комітет Ради Безпеки ООН Служба Безпеки Іраку
Tactics and tactical measures aimed at fighting terrorism	security operation security checkpoint integrated security tracking system blast barriers hydraulic vehicle barriers to end terrorism of all kinds and all types security conference [18; 19; 20; 25; 28]	операція із гарантування безпеки контрольно-пропускний пункт інтегрована система відстеження безпеки, вибухові бар'єри гідравлічні бар'єри для транспортних засобів покласти край тероризму всіх видів і типів конференція з питань безпеки
Specialists involved in counter-terrorist activities	area security coordinator counter-terrorism officer chief security adviser field security officer security correspondent FBI special agent [19; 4; 25; 29]	місцевий координатор із питань безпеки спеціаліст у боротьбі з тероризмом головний радник із питань безпеки місцевий спеціаліст з питань безпеки кореспондент служби безпеки спеціальний агент ФБР
Characteristics of terrorist acts	worst attack high-fatality attack sharp spike deadliest attack deadliest-ever terror attack bitter jihadist rivals terror threat holy war mass carnage barbaric attack big terror incident [17; 24; 25; 29]	найжахливіший теракт смертоносний теракт гострий удар найсмертоносніший теракт теракт з найбільшою кількістю жертв в історії запеклі джихадисти загроза теракту священна війна масова різанина варварський напад серйозний терористичний випадок

It is worth attention that a separate group is formed by single-word and compound terms (terminological collocations, multicomponent terms). The examples are presented in the following: 1) **Single-word terms:** a) The attackers were Islamic terrorists from Saudi Arabia and several other Arab nations [17] (Нападниками були ісламські терористи з Саудівської Аравії й інших арабських країн); b) Eighty-one passengers boarded the flight with them, including the five terrorists [30] (На рейс було зареєстровано вісімдесят одного пасажера, серед яких – п'ятеро терористів); c) Eighty-one

passengers boarded the flight with them, including the five terrorists [30] (На рейс було зареєстровано вісімдесят одного пасажера, серед яких – п'ятеро терористів); d) To the zealots, Rigby was an enemy they were about to behead [17] (Для фанатиків Рігбі був ворогом, якого вони планували стратити); e) Since the mid-2000s, jihadist attacks have focused attention on the vulnerability of civilians in West European cities [14] (Із середини 2000-х років атаки джихадистів були зосереджені на вразливості цивільного населення в західноєвропейських містах). 2) **Compound terms:** a) Others believe

Table 2

Way of term construction	English term	Translation into Ukrainian
Affixation	counterterrorism antiterrorism	контртерористична діяльність антитерористична діяльність
Conversion	to screen to scan	проводити огляд сканувати (пильно розглядати, вивчати)
Word-composition	hostage-taking future-proofing	захоплення заручників прогнозування
Truncation (combined with composition)	eco-terrorism skyjacking	екологічний тероризм викрадення літака
Abbreviation	<p>ISIS – Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, also known as ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and Levant), is a Sunni jihadist militant group that claims to follow the Wahhabe or Salafi doctrine of Islam [31]</p> <p>ATPU: anti-terror police unit 9/11, 9/11 attacks, the September 11 attacks [1] 9/11 hijackers [1; 18; 19; 24; 30] NCTC – The National Counterterrorism Centre (USA) [32]</p> <p>FTFs (foreign terrorist fighters) [33] SVBIED [26] SVBIED [26]</p>	<p>Ісламська держава Іраку та Сирії (ІДІС), також відома як ІДІЛ (Ісламська держава Іраку та Леванта) – це суннітське джихадистське угруповання, яке стверджує, що наслідує ваххабістську або салафістську ідеологію Іслама. Ця терористична організація виникла в 1999 році в Іраку як терористичне угруповання. У жовтні 2006 року після об'єднання з іншими радикальними ісламістськими угрупованнями була проголошена як «Ісламська держава Ірак» (відома також як «Ісламська держава»)</p> <p>Антитерористичний поліцейський підрозділ (Кенія) Теракт 9/11, терористичні атаки 11 вересня викрадачі літаків 11 вересня Національний контртерористичний центр – урядова організація Сполучених Штатів, яка відповідає за національні та міжнародні заходи боротьби з тероризмом Іноземні борці-терористи Джихад-мобіль або шахід-мобіль SVBIED – ця аббревіатура прийнята в офіційному документообігу американських збройних сил для такого виду техніки</p>

he was following a path trodden numerous times by jihadi wannabes [17] (Інші вважають, що він обрав шлях, який був неодноразово уторовуваний прихильниками джихадистів); b) Today, AboudRogo is Mombasa's most famous Islamist martyr [17] (Сьогодні АбудРого – найвідоміший ісламістський мученик з Момбаси).

Among the single-word terms one may note both simple lexical units (e.g. *attack, bomb, blast, terror, threat*) and compound ones (e.g. *carjacking, hostage-taking*). Single-word terms are constructed with the help of (Table 2).

In the same way researcher R. F. Pronina admits that “compound terms occur with subordinating as well as coordinative conjunction of elements” [5, p. 125]. The following examples prove the above-mentioned:

a) collocations in which semantic relations between elements are expressed through joining: *Islamic extremist group, militant activity, terrorist group*;

b) collocations the components of which are grammatically formalized (with the help of prepositions): *an act of domestic terrorism, the war on terrorism, etc.*

On the examples of thoroughly selected and scrutinized terms we come to the conclusion that collocation terms are coined through adding the concretizing attributes to the basic term. Thus, terms embrace numerous variations of the phenomenon of terrorism, for instance, with the application of the term “terror-

ism”: *state terrorism, national-separatist terrorism, fundamentalist terrorism, new religious terrorism, bioterrorism, cyberterrorism, nuclear terrorism, ecoterrorism, narcoterrorism*” [16]. Therefore, the word “terrorism” may act as a defining word: *terrorism campaign, terrorism statistics, terrorism-related information, terrorism prevention.*

While translating the abbreviations, usually – names of already existing and newly created organizations, aimed at countering terrorism, as well as the organizations which support terrorism, – one must admit that this topic needs a particular consideration. It is necessary to emphasize that translation of the already present organizations poses no challenges, as their equivalents are widely spread in both English and Ukrainian. Translation of the new abbreviation terms of the semantic field “counterterrorism” is a complicated process because not all of them are fixed in the dictionaries. The references to the majority of these organizations are available only in English-language sources (Table 3).

Certain kinds of translation of collocation terms (namely, compound terminological collocations with and without a preposition) are also in the focus of our research. For instance: 1) **With a preposition** – a) Muslim Council of Britain [17; 19] – Мусульманська рада Великобританії; war on terror [27] – війна з тероризмом; act of terror and hate [27] – акт тероризму і ненависті. 2) **Without a preposition** – a) Terror

Table 3

Way of translation of the abbreviation	English abbreviation	Translation into Ukrainian
translation of the corresponding abbreviation in the Ukrainian language with the help of the well-known general terms	ISIS [17; 31; 32] (Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham) START (National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, University of Maryland, USA) [34]	ІДІЛ (ДАІШ) – ісламська терористична організація (Ісламська держава Ірака та Леванта) СТАРТ – Національний консорціум з вивчення тероризму та протидії тероризму, університет штату Меріленд, США)
descriptive translation or translation of the whole form of the abbreviation in cases when there are no concepts corresponding to the meaning of the abbreviation in Ukrainian, or this concept is known to a particular range of specialists only, while the text addresses to the mass audience	ATPU [17]	Антитерористичний поліцейський підрозділ у Кенії
abbreviation without translation, that is, the method of direct inclusion	GPS - Global Positioning System data [29]	дані, отримані за допомогою системи глобального позиціонування
transliteration of the abbreviation	COBRA (emergency response committee) [19] MI5 [17] SAPO (intelligence gathering apparatus) [25] Boko Haram [21]	«КОБРА» (спеціальний антитерористичний підрозділ МВС Австрії) МІ-5 (державне відомство британської контррозвідки) СЕПО (служба державної безпеки Швеції) Боко Харам – терористичне угруповання (Нігерія)

threat level [17; 19] – ступінь загрози терористичних актів; b) COBRA emergency response committee [19] – комітет з ліквідації надзвичайних ситуацій (спеціальний антитерористичний підрозділ) «КОБРА»; c) MI-5 officers [17] – офіцери британської контррозвідки МІ5.

Moreover, in the process of translation of terminological collocations it is worth using grammatical and lexical transformations: interchange of parts of speech, morphological transformation, addition, lexical substitution (generalization, contextual substitution), etc. For example:

Table 4

Transformation	English term	Translation into Ukrainian
Interchange of parts of speech	militant activity anti-terrorist operation jihadi wannabe terror offences [17; 18; 19]	діяльність бойовиків антитерористична операція прихильники джихаду терористичні напади
Morphological transformation: – substitution of a singular noun with a plural noun: – substitution of a plural noun with a singular noun	civil disorder terrorism-related matter lawless spaces security screening operations [19; 24; 27]	порушення громадського порядку питання, пов'язані з тероризмом територія беззаконня (свавілля) контрольний огляд (перед посадкою в літак)
Using a noun in the Genitive case	terrorism prevention security breach [19; 24]	попередження тероризму порушення безпеки
Addition of words, namely, different prepositions	counterterrorism measures [17]	заходи боротьби з тероризмом (заходи протидії тероризму)
Addition of explanatory words	security checkpoint vehicle bomb [27; 29] package bombs [31]	контрольно-пропускний пункт бомба, закладена у транспортному засобі вибуховий пристрій в посилці (або конверті)
Lexical substitution	war on terror [24, etc]	війна з тероризмом
Generalization	security response [27]	дії щодо гарантування безпеки
Contextual substitution	suicide mission [18; 25; 26; 27; 31]	терористи-смертники

Conclusion. The problem of terrorism pushes forward not only the task of fighting this dreadful phenomenon of the modern world, but the question of decent management of the respective terminology (including in a foreign language). By comparison with the past the modern world has changed signifi-

cantly. Current events play a significant role in this process, affecting humanity and TV programs – report the terror attacks, suicide missions, hundreds of desperate victims – data and statistics are sad and horrible. We cannot help acknowledging the fact that negative vocabulary impacts the social surroundings

considerably. Apparently that being aware of and keeping in one's linguistic "luggage" the diversity of synonyms for precise and meticulous translation of the terms and concepts reporting terrorism is indispensable for an international relations specialist, an interpreter and a journalist. Nowadays the topic of terrorism is of great importance. More importantly, fighting against terrorism is not limited only to the counterterrorism federal agencies which play a crucial role in this process. The peculiar interest of this topic for the linguists lies in the following: terrorism is not only an attack on the buildings, people, country, but it is an attack on the human's mind, human's consciousness through special words and their language meanings. For instance, "News outlet Russia Today (RT) has registered as an agent of a foreign government in America, after years of accusations that it was a propaganda arm of the Russian government" and it is considered to be "as a platform for Kremlin messaging" [35].

Afterwards, the results of this academic paper will be used to help Ukrainian students create an integrated picture of such a horrific phenomenon as terrorism and find appropriate ways of rendering the terms describing terrorism in Ukrainian. At the University level the outcome of this research can be applied in lectures and practical classes for the students of the III year of studies of "International Relations" specialty of such disciplines as: "Theory and Practice of Translation", "Practical Training Session of Translation and Interpreting", "Interpreting in the Globalizing World" etc. In addition, this material will be in particular interest for the students of the V year of studies of "International Relations" specialty.

It is clear that that the topic concerning terrorism is "an extremely emotional topic" and it is not limited only by this article. The author of this study continues her research and the forthcoming findings will be presented in the academic paper preliminary entitled "The Adjectives Describing Terrorism and the Ways of Their Translation into Ukrainian".

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