

Ukraine

first contact





Greetings, friends!



We are glad to welcome you to Ukraine! This little book contains key information about Ukraine and Ukrainians. It is designed to help you learn about our country, get settled here more easily, and interact with Ukrainians more easily and effectively.



The booklet was written taking into account the experience and with the participation of your fellow countrymen who are already serving in the military in Ukraine.



Main information about Ukraine



Ukraine is a large and diverse country in Eastern Europe. It is one of the largest European countries with a population of many millions. The capital and heart of Ukraine is the city of Kyiv, which is home to about 3.5 million people. Other large cities and centers of large regions: Kharkiv and Dnipro in the east, Lviv in the west, Odesa in the south of Ukraine.



Kyiv

Kharkiv



Dnipro

Lviv



Odesa

In 1991, Ukrainians declared their independence, which led to the collapse of the Soviet Union.



Recently, Ukraine has been successfully integrating into the European Union and other European structures. Because of this, Ukraine was attacked by Russia, which wants to revive its empire and return Ukraine to its rule.



Ukrainians are defending themselves and their state in order to live their own lives in their own state. Russia was unable to break the resistance of the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian army and conquer Ukraine. But it managed to temporarily occupy some Ukrainian territories.



Almost all European states stand in solidarity with Ukraine and help it repel Russian aggression. Ukraine is an associate member of the European Union and is negotiating full membership in the EU.





Ukraine is a democratic state where the people elect the parliament, president, and local governments in free elections.

State symbols of Ukraine

The Ukrainian flag is blue and yellow. These colors symbolize the golden Ukrainian wheat under the blue Ukrainian sky.



The Ukrainian coat of arms, the trident, is an ancient symbol of the great princes of Kiev, which Ukrainians made their coat of arms in early 1918. The trident once again became the state emblem of Ukraine shortly after gaining independence in 1991.



ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ГІМН УКРАЇНИ

(слова Павла Чубинського, музика Михайла Вербицького)

National Anthem of Ukraine

The freedom of Ukraine has not perished, nor its glory,

Fate will smile upon us, Ukrainian brothers.

Our enemies will disappear like dew under the sun,

We, brothers, will rule on our free land.

We will sacrifice soul and body for our freedom,

And we will show that we, brothers, are of the Cossack people.

These words are the spirit of the Ukrainian people, passed down from generation to generation!

The anthem "Ukraine is Not Dead Yet" was written in the second half of the 19th century. It speaks of the resolute struggle of Ukrainians for the right to independently decide the fate of their country and of their faith in its better future.

The monetary unit of Ukraine is the hryvnia. This is the name given to the silver money of the great Kiev princes in the Middle Ages.



Old silver hryvnia note (11th century) and modern 200 hryvnia note

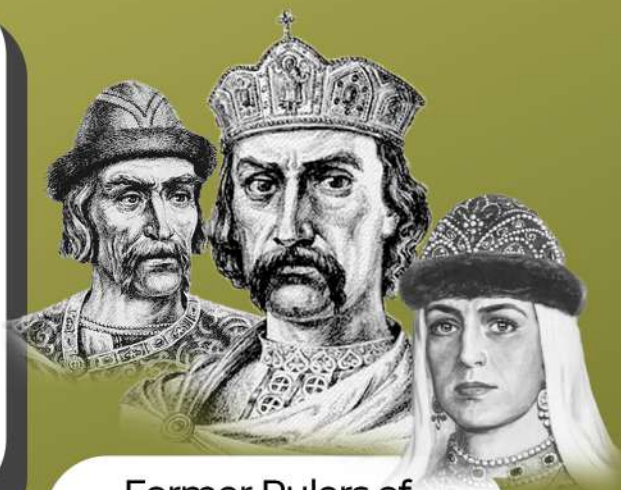
History of Ukraine

Ukrainians are rightfully proud of their ancient and rich history.

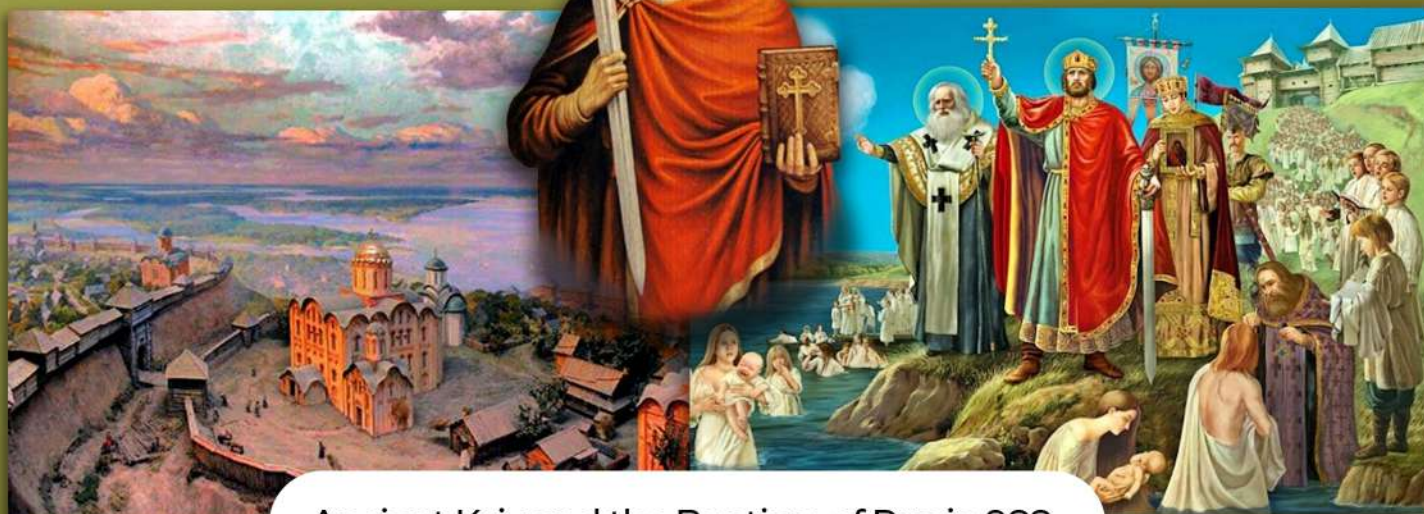
About 7 thousand years ago, one of the world's first agricultural cultures, the Trypillya, appeared on the territory of Ukraine. The Trypillya people left behind traces of large settlements, original ceramics, and passed on agricultural traditions to Ukrainians



In the 9th and 10th centuries, the Kievan princes created a great state - 'Rus' (later this name was borrowed by the Russians, using its Greek version - Russia). The great Kievan prince Volodymyr became especially famous, who converted to Christianity and baptized 'Rus'.



Former Rulers of
Kyiv



Ancient Kyiv and the Baptism of Rus in 988

The progress of state traditions in the 13th century was interrupted by the invasion of nomads from the east, who burned Kiev and many other Ukrainian cities, causing great casualties and destruction. Later, the Ukrainian lands came under the rule of the great Lithuanian princes, and then - the Polish kings.



The Fall of Kyiv in 1240



In the 15th century, freedom-loving Ukrainian Cossacks appeared on the border with the nomadic steppe. The steppe knights defended the Ukrainian lands from conquerors from the east and fought for the religious and social rights of the people. It is with the Cossacks that the name Ukraine is associated.



Cossack Hetman

The Great Cossack Uprising led by Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky led to the Cossacks breaking away from the Polish king and forming an alliance with the Moscow Tsar.

However, Moscow soon broke the agreements, took away the Cossack rights and freedoms, and later finally conquered Ukraine.



At the beginning of the 19th century, the Ukrainian lands were divided between two empires - the Russian and the Austrian.



But soon the great Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko, with his poems, awakened Ukrainian national feelings and encouraged the Ukrainians, divided by the border, to unite.



Taras Shevchenko
(1814-1861)

As a result of the overthrow of the Russian monarchy and the national revolution in 1917, the Ukrainian People's Republic emerged, and in 1918, the Western Ukrainian State, which at the beginning of 1919 proclaimed their unification - the Union.



Maps of Ukraine, with which the Ukrainian delegation arrived at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919

But the united Ukrainian republic could not withstand the pressure of external enemies and internal troubles. As a result, the Ukrainian lands were again divided between Poland and the now communist Russia.

In 1932-1933, in order to break the resistance of the Ukrainian peasants, the Moscow dictator Stalin organized a mass famine, the victims of which were about 4 million people. But despite large-scale hostile repressions, Ukrainians continued to strive to live in their own independent state.



Victims of hunger on the streets of Kharkiv

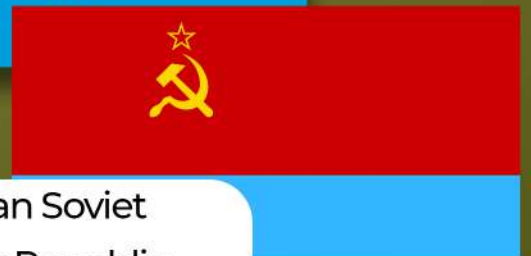


National Holocaust-Genocide Museum

As a result of World War II (1939-1945), the Ukrainian lands were united into a single republic, which became one of the founding members of the UN. But this republic was part of the USSR and was under the control of Moscow.



UN flag



Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

Finally, in 1991, Ukraine declared its independence, which was recognized throughout the world. At first, Russia recognized the independence and borders of independent Ukraine, but tried to informally subjugate it.



Proclamation of Ukraine's Independence on August 24, 1991



In 2014, Ukrainians staged a Revolution of Dignity and overthrew the government of President Yanukovych, who, in order to please Russia, tried to stop the process of European integration



In response, Russian ruler Putin launched an armed aggression against Ukraine. Russia occupied the Ukrainian peninsula of Crimea and began a military conflict in the Ukrainian Donbas.



Unable to force Ukraine into submission, Russia unleashed a full-scale war against Ukraine in 2022, which continues to this day.

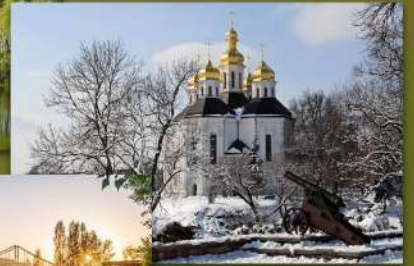


Climate and landscape

Ukraine is a large country. Therefore, it has various landscapes and natural zones with different climates.



Forests are widespread in northern Ukraine. The climate is cold in winter and moderately warm in summer



Central Ukraine is mostly forest-steppe - it has warm (sometimes hot) summers and moderately cold winters.



The steppe southeastern regions have hot summers and cold winters.



The southern regions adjacent to the Black Sea have hot summers and relatively warm winters.



In western Ukraine, there are the forested Carpathian Mountains. In winter, there are popular ski resorts there. The mountains can be very cold and have a lot of snow.

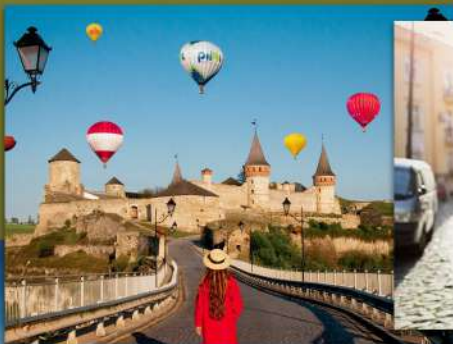


Ukraine has a bright (contrast) change of seasons with significant fluctuations in air temperature. In autumn, most trees shed their leaves, and some wild animals hibernate until spring. In winter, the temperature is often below 0 degrees Celsius, snow falls, and rivers and lakes are covered with ice. Walking on ice is very dangerous if it is not thick enough! If you are going to Ukraine from October to March, you should take care of warm clothes for yourself.



In spring, nature comes to life, with new green leaves and flowers appearing on the trees.

Summer in Ukraine is warm, sometimes even hot. In general, the climate in Ukraine is comfortable. Before the war, many tourists visited Ukraine in the summer.



About Ukrainians and their traditions

Ukrainians are a large, multi-million-strong people. The Ukrainian language belongs to the Slavic languages and is similar to some of them in the same way that Spanish is similar to Portuguese.



Since the Ukrainian lands were previously part of different states for a long time, Ukrainians in different regions have certain differences. In the west of Ukraine, there is a more religious society than in the east. In the east, which was under Russian rule for a long time, the Russian language is still widespread in everyday life. But this does not mean that these people are not patriots of their country. Orthodox Christian denominations are more widespread here. Also, in most regions of Ukraine there are Catholic and various Protestant churches. When visiting all Christian churches, men must remove their headgear.



Also in Ukrainian cities (especially large ones) there are Muslim mosques and Jewish synagogues.



Ukrainians highly value family and kinship ties. Girls and women tend to take relationships seriously and view them as a step towards marriage. At first glance, Ukrainians may seem reserved, overly reserved, and emotionally cold.



In fact, Ukrainians (especially older ones) are more emotionally reserved. Don't mistake a Ukrainian's serious demeanor for coldness. This is usually a sign of politeness, as Ukrainians tend to be reserved with those they don't know well. But overall, they are open, friendly, and hospitable people.

It is customary for Ukrainians to remove their shoes when entering someone's private home or residence. Typically, guests will be offered slippers upon entry.

Ukrainians really like it when foreigners address them in Ukrainian, so we recommend that you know some basic Ukrainian expressions. For your convenience, we advise you to familiarize yourself with the phrasebook at the end of this booklet.

What Ukrainians eat and drink

Ukrainian cuisine is original and at first you may not even like it. But it should be noted that Ukrainian cuisine is very diverse, and over time you will definitely find dishes that you will like.



Also, Ukraine has all the products and seasonings that will allow you to cook your usual dishes, and the prices for products are moderate. In Ukrainian cities, there is an extensive network of food establishments, in particular, various fast foods are popular. Ukraine has many high-quality sweets, which it exports to many other countries.



In Ukraine, people eat a lot of different meats (the most popular are chicken and pork) and different vegetables. In the summer, vegetables are mostly eaten fresh, in the winter, canned or fermented.



In the summer, Ukraine has a lot of berries and fruits. You will definitely like their taste. They are dried for the winter, made into sweet jams or compotes. In winter, in order not to stay warm, you need to eat hot and hearty dishes and drink hot drinks.



The most famous Ukrainian dish, which is included in the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List, is borscht. This rich and thick soup is prepared differently in different regions, and it is even jokingly said that every Ukrainian housewife has her own recipe for this dish. Be sure to try several variations of this dish to form your own impression of it.



Ukrainians love to treat guests to their dishes. If you find yourself at a party, don't refuse when they offer you something, but at least try the dish. Due to the great famine experienced in the early 1930s, Ukrainians have a bad attitude towards throwing away or wasting food, especially bread.

It is worth mentioning alcohol subject separately. Ukrainians may persistently offer to drink strong alcohol with them. You can refuse such an offer without offending the person who offers it, by saying that you are in military service. After all, drinking alcohol is prohibited while serving in the Ukrainian army. It is also worth knowing that Ukrainian beer is often stronger than beer from many regions of the world. This must be taken into account in order to avoid unwanted incidents.

About the attractiveness of Ukraine



Despite a major, devastating, and exhausting war, Ukraine remains a country that continues to develop rapidly. Ukraine is making progress on the path to European integration and has real prospects of becoming a member of the EU in the near future.

Many Ukrainian regions are surviving and developing, overcoming the consequences of Russian strikes. But some regions, especially in the west of the country, have barely been affected by the war. And life there is relatively calm, as far as it can be in a warring country, where many men and women took up arms to fight off the invaders.



Ukraine has a high level of service in very different industries, with a high level of digitalization in document processing.



The crime situation in Ukrainian cities and villages is calm. Street crime is much lower here than in some countries in Latin America, Africa, or Asia. Ukraine has a high level of medical services (especially in the army and other paramilitary structures), high-quality and relatively cheap dentistry. Before the war, people came from other countries to seek the services of Ukrainian dentists.



Ukraine has fairly simple rules for doing business. Here you can get high-quality and cheap technical or medical education in English, which is in demand in the European Union.



Despite the fighting and attacks on communications, Ukraine remains a major exporter of agricultural products. Ukrainian industry has suffered from the war, especially the industrial region of Donbas in southeastern Ukraine, but the defense sector of the economy is developing rapidly in other regions.

Sport is popular and developed in Ukraine. Ukrainian athletes have become famous all over the world:



boxers

Klitschko brothers

Oleksandr Usyk



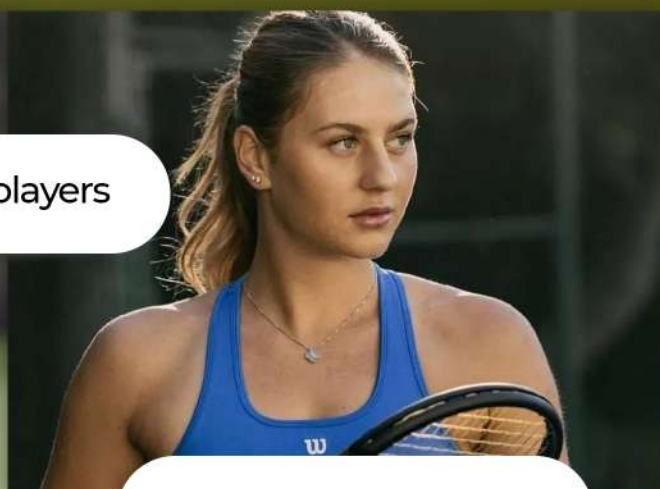
football player
Andriy Shevchenko



track and field athlete
Yaroslava Maguchikh



Elina Svitolina



Marta Kostyuk

tennis players

About the benefits of serving in the Defense Forces of Ukraine

By signing a contract for service in the defense forces, you will learn to use the most modern weapons, master the most advanced methods of modern combat and the skills of tactical medicine.



After serving in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, a military career is open to you in the armies of other countries or at home. The Armed Forces of Ukraine and other structures have good security and career growth prospects.



Salary accrual begins on the first day of signing the contract. It is transferred to the serviceman's personal bank card, which is opened in one of the Ukrainian banks.



You can withdraw cash, pay for the service by card, or send a money transfer abroad. It is important to know: military salary for Ukrainian citizens and foreign volunteers is the same.



For the period of training at the training center (lasting from 30 to 45 days), the financial support is about 490 US dollars. After the end of training and the beginning of service in the combat zone, monetary payments increase. The combat zone and the tasks conducted by the servicemen are different.

Therefore, we have 4 types of payments that depend on where the serviceman is located. If the serviceman performs combat or special tasks outside the combat zone, he receives an additional 715 USD.



If one conducts combat or special tasks as part of a military command body, a troop group headquarters, a tactical group headquarters, or other similar bodies, he receives an additional \$1,190 USD.



The most likely service option is direct participation in combat operations. Here, the additional monetary reward is USD \$2,380 per month.



It is important to clarify that these amounts are paid for a full month of being in a combat zone and conducting combat and special tasks. That is, if you directly participate in combat operations for 15 days, your payment will be: \$490 + \$1,190 USD combat pay for 15 days. That is, in total: USD \$1,680 per month.



In addition, an additional payment of \$1,670 USD is paid. It is paid when a serviceman is on combat missions for a full 30 days. For example, one month a serviceman took direct part in combat operations for 15 days, and another for 15 days. As a result, at the end of the second month one will receive an additional \$1,670 USD . So for 2 months his salary will be \$5,030 USD .

Many foreigners provide combat or special tasks in the combat zone for 30 days. So, such a serviceman can receive USD \$4,540 per month. On average, a Ukrainian serviceman, including a foreign volunteer, who performs tasks on the front line, will receive USD \$3,000-4,000 per month.

Foreign volunteers who served under a contract in the ranks of the Armed Forces of Ukraine have the opportunity to obtain a permanent residence permit in Ukraine, and therefore, the prospects of obtaining citizenship and integration into Ukrainian society and the European community.



Next, a phrasebook

It is planned to consist of two parts: general and military.

English

Hello / good morning / good afternoon / good evening.

How are you?

Nice to meet you.

Excuse me, can you help me?

Where is the street
Shevchenko?

Do you know how to get to
media centre?

Could you repeat, please?

I don't understand.

I apologize. (i`m sorry)

Українська

Привіт! / Доброго ранку! / Доброго дня!
/ Доброго вечора! – Pryvit! / Dobroho
ranku! / Dobroho dnia! / Dobroho
vechora!

Як справи? – Yak spravy?

Приємно познайомитись! – Pryiemno
poznaïomytys!

Вибачте, Ви можете допомогти мені? –
Vybachte, Vy mozhete dopomohty
meni?

Де знаходиться вулиця Шевченка? –
De znakhodytsia vulytsia Shevchenka?

Ви знаєте, як дістатися до медіа
центру? – Vy znaiete, yak distatysia do
media tsentru?

Не могли б ви повторити, будь ласка? –
Ne mohly b vy povtoryty, bud laska?

Я не розумію. – Ya ne rozumiiu.

Я прошу вибачення. – Ya proshu
vybachennia.

How much is this?	Скільки це коштує? – Skilky tse koshtuie?
The bill/check, please.	Рахунок, будь ласка. – Rakhunok, bud laska.
What's the name of this street?	Яка це вулиця? – Yaka tse vulytsia?
In which direction?	У якому напрямку? – U yakomu napriamku?
What's the next stop?	Яка наступна зупинка? – Yaka nastupna zupynka?
Can you repeat that, please?	Не могли б ви повторити це, будь ласка? – Ne mohly b vy povtoryty tse, bud laska?
I'm not sure I understand. Could you explain that?	Я не зовсім зрозумів. Можете пояснити? – Ya ne zovsim zrozumiv. Mozhete poiasnyty?
That's interesting! Could you tell me more?	Це цікаво! Можете розповісти більше? – Tse tsikavo! Mozhete rozpovisty bilshe?
What do you mean by that?	Що ви маєте на увазі? – Shcho vy maiete na uvazi?
Let me think for a moment.	Дайте мені трохи подумати. – Daite meni trokhy podumaty.
Could you give me an example?	Можете навести приклад? – Mozhete navesty pryklad?
Sorry, I didn't catch that. Could you repeat it slowly?	Вибачте, я не почув. Можете повільно повторити? – Vybachte, ya ne pochuv. Mozhete povilno povtoryty?
How long have you lived here?	Як довго ти тут живеш? – Yak dovho ty tut zhyvesh?

Where are you from?	Звідки ти? – Zvidky ty?
What do you do for a living?	Чим ти заробляєш на життя? – Chym ty zarobiaiesh na zhyttia?
Let's stay in touch!	Залишаємося на зв'язку! – Zalyshaiemosia na zviazku!
What's up?	У чому справа? – U chomu sprava?
Could I take your phone number?	Чи можу я взяти твій номер телефону? – Chy mozhu ya vziaty tvii nomer telefonu?
What do you like to do (in your free time)?	Чим любиш займатись у вільний час? – Chym poliubliaiesh zaimatys u vilnyi chas?
Oh, never mind!	О, не переймайся! – O, ne pereimaisia!
What's the weather like today?	Яка сьогодні погода? – Yaka sohodni pohoda?
What can I do for you?	Що я можу для тебе зробити? – Shcho ya mozhu dlia tebe zrobyty?
I disagree.	Я не згодна / не згоден. – Ia ne zghodna / ne zghoden.
What do you recommend?	Що ви порекомендуєте? – Shcho vy porekomenduiete?
Where is the toilet / restroom / washroom here?	Де тут вбиральня? – De tut vbyralnia?
I'm looking for...	Я шукаю... – Ya shukaïu...
If you have any questions, feel free to ask.	Якщо у тебе є якісь питання, то запитуй. – Yakshcho u tebe ye yakis pytannia, to zapytui.

Do you accept credit cards?	Ви приймаєте кредитні картки? – Vy pryimaiete kredytni kartky?
Can I get a receipt, please?	Можна чек, будь ласка – Mozhna chek, bud laska
What time does the store close?	О котрій годині закривається магазин? – O kotrii hodyni zakryvaietsia mahazyn?
Keep the change.	Решти не потрібно. – Reshty ne potribno.
Please, turn left/right here.	Будь ласка, поверніть наліво / направо тут. – Bud laska, povernit nalivo / napravo tut.
When is the next bus/train/metro?	Коли прибуде наступний автобус / поїзд / метро? – Koly prybude nastupnyi avtobus / poizd / metro?
I need to get a ticket, where can I buy one?	Мені потрібно придбати квиток, де я можу це зробити? – Meni potribno prydbaty kvytok, de ya mozhu tse zrobyty?
I'm lost!	Я загубився! – Ya zahubysia!
I need medical help. Is there a hospital nearby?	Мені потрібна медична допомога. Чи є поруч лікарня? – Meni potribna medychna dopomoha. Chy ye poruch likarnia?
Is there a safe place to take shelter?	Чи є безпечне місце, де можна сховатися? – Chy ye bezpechne mistse, de mozhna skhovatysia?
Call the emergency!	Подзвоніть у службу екстреної допомоги! – Podzvonit u sluzhbu ekstrenoi dopomohy!
Cover your mouth and nose!	Прикрийте рот і ніс! – Prykryite rot i nis!

Thank you!	Дякую! – Diakuiu!
Up, down	Вгору, вниз – vhoru, vnyz
I`m hungry	Я голодний – ya holodnyi
I want to drink	Я хочу пити – ya hochu pyty
section (Brit.) / squad (Am.)	відділення – viddilennia
platoon	взвод – vzvod
company	рота – rota
battalion	батальйон – batalion
regiment	полк – polk
brigade	бригада – bryhada
Armed Forces	Збройні Сили – Zbroini Syly
private	солдат – soldat
corporal	молодший сержант – molodshyi serzhant
sergeant	сержант – serzhant
sergeant first class	старший сержант – starshyi serzhant
sergeant major	головний сержант – holovnyi serzhant
junior lieutenant	молодший лейтенант – molodshyi leitenant
lieutenant	лейтенант – leitenant
senior lieutenant	старший лейтенант – starshyi leitenant
captain	капітан – kapitan
major	майор – maior
lieutenant colonel	підполковник – pidpolkovnyk
colonel	полковник – polkovnyk

military rank	військове звання – viiskove zvannia
daily routine	розпорядок дня – rozporiadok dnia
barracks	казарма – kazarma
dormitory	гуртожиток – hurtozhytok
physical training (PT)	фізична підготовка – fizychna pidhotovka
battle dress uniform (BDU)	польова форма одягу – poliova forma odiahu
be on detail	стояти в наряді; стояти в караулі – stoiaty v nariadi; stoiaty v karauli
At my command!	Слухай мою команду/за моєю командою! – Slukhai moiu komandu / za moieiu komandoiu!
Attention!	Увага! – Uvaha!
Battle stations!	По місцях! – Po mistsiakh!
Charge!	В атаку! – V ataku!
Dismount!	Спішитися! – Spishytysia!
Double march!	Бігом марш! – Bihom marsh!
Fire!	Вогонь! – Vohon!
Close up!	Зімкнутись! Зменшити дистанцію! – Zimknutys!, Zmenshyty dystantsiiu!
Fire at will!	Вогонь по готовності! – Vohon po hotovnosti!
Follow me!	За мною! – Za mnoiu!
Forward!	Прямо!, Вперед! – Priamo!, Vpered!
Load!	Заряджай! – Zariadzhai!
Mount! (vehicles)	По машинах! – Po mashynakh!
On guard!	Готуйсь до бою! – Hotuis do boiu!
On my order!	По моїй команді! – Po moii komandi!
Out! (radio)	Кінець передачі! – Kinets peredachi!

Pay attention!	Слухайте всі! – Slukhaite vsi!
Reverse!	Задній хід! – Zadnii khid!
Start up!	Заводь! – Zavod!
Take Aim!	Цілься! – Tsilsia!
Take cover!	В укриття! – V ukryttia!
victory	перемога – peremoha
war	війна – viina
psychological warfare	психологічна війна – psykhologichna viina
Don't shoot!	Не стріляти! - Ne striliaty
war zone / combat zone	зона бойових дій – zona boiovykh dii
missile	ракета – raketa
missile strike / attack	ракетний удар/обстріл – raketnyi udar/obstril
disperse	розосередитися – rozoseredytysia
shelling, bombing	Обстріл, бомбардування/obstril, bombarduvannia
I am wounded	Я поранений - ya poranenyi
air raid alert / air raid	повітряна тривога / сирена повітряної тривоги
siren	– povitriana tryvoha / syrena povitrianoi tryvohy
shelter	Укриття - ukryttia
bulletproof vest/ body armor	бронежилет – bronezhylet
checkpoint	блокпост – blokpost
flag	прапор – prapor
occupation	окупація – okupatsiia
evacuation	евакуація – evakuatsiia
cruelties	злочини – zlochyuny
genocide	геноцид – henotsyd
enemies	вороги – vorohy
troops	війська – viiska
Armed Forces of Ukraine	ЗСУ (Збройні сили України) – ZSU (Zbroini syly Ukrainy)
air defense	ППО (протиповітряна оборона) – PPO (protypovitriana oborona)
prisoner of war (POW)	військовополонений – viiskovopolonenyi
counteroffensive	контрнаступ – kontrnastup

defense	оборона – oborona
infantry	піхота – pikhota
trenches	окопи – okopy
volunteers (civilians)	волонтери – volonteru
volunteers (military)	добровольці - dobrovoltsi
mass graves	масові поховання – masovi pokhovannia
Running! Cover me!	Біжу! Крию! - Bizhu! Kryiu!
veterans' rehabilitation	реабілітація ветеранів – reabilitatsiia veteraniv
strategic assets	стратегічні об'єкти – stratehichni obiekty
civilians	мирні жителі – myrni zhyteli
internally displaced persons (IDPs)	внутрішньо переміщені особи – vnutrishno peremishcheni osoby
casualties / death toll	загиблі – zahybli
wounded / injured	поранені – poraneni
weapons / arms	зброя – zbroia
artillery	артилерія – artyleriia
tanks	танки – tanky
anti-tank weapons	протитанкова зброя – protytankova zbroia
drone	БПЛА (безпілотно́к) – BPLA (bezpilotnyk), дрон (dron)
mortar	міномет – minomet
multiple launch rocket system (MLRS)	залпова система вогню – zalpova systema vohniu
gunfire / artillery fire	гарматний вогонь – harmatnyi vohon
chemical weapons	хімічна зброя – khimichna zbroia
nuclear weapons	ядерна зброя – yaderna zbroia
biological weapons	біологічна зброя – biolohichna zbroia
full-scale invasion	повномасштабне вторгнення – povnomasshtabne vtorhnennia
fight for its territorial integrity	боротьба за територіальну цілісність – borotba za terytorialnu tsilisnist
hybrid war	гібридна війна – hibrydna viina

Quick guide for foreign volunteers



ABOUT THE BOOK

This brochure will be useful for foreign volunteers who have decided to serve in the Ukrainian army. It contains useful information about Ukraine, its culture, history, and climate, as well as about everyday life and other characteristics of Ukrainians.

