



Editing official business style texts: Overcoming the consequences of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism

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Abstract. The purpose of the study was to identify the role of editing official business style texts by linguists in overcoming the consequences of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism. The methodology included methods for analysing official business texts of different periods using content analysis, expert evaluation, and comparison methods. Special attention was paid to identifying errors caused by bilingualism and establishing changes in texts before and after 2014. The results of the study showed that the impact of bilingualism on official business texts is substantial, especially in documents created before 2014. Errors related to calque in Russian constructions, incorrect use of case forms, and lexical borrowings reduce the quality of documents and violate language norms. After 2014, the number of such errors decreased due to the active introduction of Ukrainian-language standards in official records, which allowed improving the grammatical and stylistic accuracy of texts. Overcoming bilingualism is a necessary task in the context of forming a linguistic identity since it can lead to inconsistencies in official documents, which reduces their legal force and clarity. Preserving linguistic identity through the correct use of the Ukrainian language in an official business style is important for the formation of national identity and improving communication in the legal and administrative spheres. In the course of the study, linguists determined that most errors in official business texts were caused by the influence of

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bilingualism, in particular, calque, the use of improper vocabulary, and the violation of syntactic norms. Editing texts allowed increasing their compliance with Ukrainian language standards, eliminating lexical borrowings, and improving stylistic clarity. The practical importance of this paper is to improve the quality of the language of documents, which affects the effectiveness of communication in public and private institutions, contributes to the implementation of language identity, and ensures legal accuracy

Keywords: speech interference; surzhyk; code mixing; stylistic consistency; terminological accuracy

Introduction

The official business style is one of the key functional styles of the Ukrainian language, which ensures the regulation of public, administrative, legal, and business relations. Its quality and compliance with language standards have a direct impact on the effectiveness of communication in government agencies, business, and other areas. However, the long-term historical coexistence of Ukrainian and Russian languages on the territory of Ukraine led to the formation of a special phenomenon – Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism, which resulted in numerous language interference, tracing papers, syntactic constructions, and lexical borrowings that are not typical of the Ukrainian language. Editing official business style texts in such conditions becomes particularly important since it is through official documents, laws, and instructions that the language culture of society is formed.

A substantial number of researchers have researched this subject, presenting different views and results. For example, a study by M. David (2024) is indirectly linked to linguistic identity, as war and its aftermath reinforce the need for national identity, particularly through language as a fundamental element of cultural revival. The emotional state of society and political decisions of the European Union (EU) can affect the preservation and development of the language as a symbol of resistance and national unity, which is important in the context of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism.

T. Demyanchuk (2022) analysed the Anglo-Ukrainian subcorp texts of international organisations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the United Nations (UN) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The author focuses on the specifics of translations into Ukrainian of English-language official business documents, concentrates in detail on issues related to the adaptation of terminology and structural features. The study suggests a model for adapting texts to Ukrainian language standards to eliminate interference between languages typical of bilingualism and improve the quality of translation in an official business style. I. Dzyublenko (2023) reviews the consequences of centuries-old oppression of the Ukrainian language, in particular, the impact on the modern language environment in Ukraine. The author notes that the long-term repression of the Ukrainian language has left a deep mark on the country's language environment, creating a situation where language interference has become the norm. The examination of these processes is important for understanding modern language problems in Ukraine, in particular, in the context of the official business style, where adaptation and “decolonisation” of the language are necessary to restore its identity and compliance with national standards.

T. Faychuk (2019) examines the features of editing translations of international agreements in Ukrainian. The author identifies the main mistakes of translators and provides

recommendations for their correction, highlighting the compliance with the official business style. G. Hentschel & O. Palinska (2022) examine the linguistic structure of surzhyk in Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism, specifically the variability of the infinitive form. The authors show how surzhyk affects the language norm, which is crucial for editing texts. G. Hentschel & T. Reuther (2020) investigate the phenomenon of code mixing between Ukrainian and Russian. The study is based on an analysis of three regions of southern Ukraine where bilingualism is common. O. Kanishcheva *et al.* (2023) created a case for analysing code switching in the Ukrainian parliament. Researchers analyse the speech behaviour of deputies over the past three decades, noting changes in language policy. F. Karakale (2022) examines language conflicts in bilingual societies on the example of Ukraine during the war. The author considers language policy as one of the factors of overcoming the consequences of bilingualism. F. Giordano *et al.* (2024) and V. Warditz & N. Meir (2024) analyse the impact of war on the formation of resilience and stoicism of Ukrainian youth. Although the study concentrates on psychological aspects, it also considers the role of language as a means of maintaining identity. The analysis of literature reveals certain gaps in the editing of official business-style texts in the context of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism. One of the main issues is the lack of a systematic approach to developing universal methods for editing these texts, which would take into account the influence of bilingualism. Additionally, there is an insufficient amount of linguistic research dedicated to speech interference at the level of stylistics, syntax, and punctuation. Another important issue is the need for proper attention to the adaptation of official terminology to Ukrainian language standards, particularly in the fields of international cooperation and legislation. Furthermore, it is essential to consider cultural and historical features when adapting texts created in a bilingual environment. There

is also a lack of research addressing the regional features of language interference in official business-style texts created in different parts of Ukraine. Lastly, the impact of digitalisation and automated translation on the quality of such texts in a multilingual environment remains insufficiently explored.

Considering the above, the purpose of this study was to form recommendations for editing official business style texts to overcome the consequences of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism and increase the compliance of these texts with modern norms of the Ukrainian language. The following tasks follow from this goal:

- investigate the main manifestations of the influence of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism on official business style texts;
- identify typical errors that occur as a result of speech interference and analyse their causes;
- outline ways to prevent the influence of bilingualism on official business texts and ensure that these texts comply with Ukrainian language standards.

Materials and Methods

The study analysed some documents of the official business style: a business letter “On the performance of a lease agreement” (Lease agreement, 2012), an agreement “On cooperation in the field of educational services” (Agreements in the..., 2024). The experimental part of the study involved 5 men and 5 women aged 28 to 45 years. All participants were specialists in the area of Ukrainian philology and have extensive experience working with official business texts. Three linguists represented the Departments of Ukrainian language and stylistics of leading Ukrainian universities, in particular, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ivan Franko Lviv National University, and V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University. Four participants were employees of the editorial departments of publishing houses, particularly “Legal practice”, “Education in Ukraine”, and

the publishing house “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy”. Three other linguists were independent freelance editors who specialise in editing legal, administrative, and business documents for government agencies and private companies. The study was conducted in compliance with all ethical standards of Declaration of Helsinki (2013).

The diversity of professional experience of the participants allowed providing a multi-faceted approach to text analysis. Academic linguists focused on grammatical correctness and compliance with language norms, publishing staff prioritised stylistic clarity of texts, and freelancers were able to offer practical solutions to overcome the impact of bilingualism that they often encounter in their work. At the stage of preparing the texts, each document was digitised for further editing. All documents were edited manually by linguists by analysing typical errors and making edits. Special attention is paid to grammatical and stylistic aspects, specifically, the correctness of sentence construction and compliance with the official business style. These same texts were then tested using software, including Grammarly and Language-Tool. The study used the following methods:

- data collection method – for analysing official business texts created in different periods;
- content analysis – to identify typical errors caused by the influence of bilingualism, such as calque, lexical borrowing, and grammatical violations;
- expert evaluation – to determine the quality of texts before and after experimental editing.

Results

Features of the influence of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism on the language characteristics of official business style texts

Language interference in the official business style is an important aspect that occurs when elements of one language affect the structure and use of another language during communication. In the case of Russian-Ukrainian

bilingualism, this phenomenon becomes widespread due to the fact that native speakers of both languages often mix elements of each of them, even in written texts that must meet formal requirements. Such interference may impair the accuracy and clarity of official documents. One of the main types of speech interference is grammatical interference, which consists of violating the grammatical rules of one language due to the influence of the grammar of another language. For example, the use of Russian constructions in texts in Ukrainian (incorrect use of cases, prepositions, word order, etc.). Such errors can change the meaning or complicate the perception of the text. In addition, the presence of lexical interference in the official business style creates problems for the accuracy and unambiguity of the terms used. This is especially important in legal and administrative documents, where the accuracy of wording is critical. Bilinguals can use words or phrases from the Russian language, even if there are correspondences in the Ukrainian language, which leads to misunderstandings or inaccuracies. syntactic interference, when the structure of sentences in the official text is close to the Russian language, which violates the norms of Ukrainian syntax, is also notable. For example, direct translation of Russian sentences does not always correspond to the natural Ukrainian word order and therefore may complicate the perception of the document text. It is important to consider all these aspects when editing official business texts to overcome the consequences of speech interference. The use of clear and precise wording, correct application of grammatical norms, and avoiding the transfer of structures from one language to another will preserve the quality and compliance of the document with the requirements of the official style.

The violation of language standards in the official business style through surzhyk is another important problem associated with Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism. Surzhyk, as a phenomenon of mixing Ukrainian and Russian

languages, often occurs in informal communication, but it can also penetrate official documents, which has a negative impact on the quality of the text. Surzhyk elements, such as incorrect use of words or phrases that combine elements of both languages, violate language standards and create difficulties when editing official documents. Such elements reduce the level of formality and accuracy, which is crucial for official business documents, where every word has meaning. All surzhyk phrases are subject to editing and replaced with the actual Ukrainian versions to avoid such violations. This also applies to the variability of language constructs resulting from mixing languages. Official texts must adhere to certain standards of stylistic unity, and mixing constructions from two languages disrupts this unity, as a result of which the text is less understandable and less convincing. As for the steps to overcome this problem, it is important to create clear standards for the official business style that prohibit the use of surzhyk and conduct a thorough review of texts to prevent possible cases of language mixing.

Code mixing, which is common among Ukrainian-Russian bilinguals, has a substantial impact on the style of official business texts. It consists in the fact that speakers who speak both languages often use words or phrases of one language in the context of the other. In official-style documents, code mixing can disrupt the speech integrity of the text and create difficulties for understanding it. This is especially problematic in the official business style, where accuracy and clarity are mandatory, and any inconsistency leads to legal or communication errors. Research shows that code mixing can lead to erasing language boundaries and reducing the level of language literacy in official communication. This is a serious challenge for editors of official business-style texts because they must avoid using interfered forms to ensure full compliance with language norms (Soroka *et al.*, 2023). Text editing should include

checking for unwanted language elements that indicate code mixing and replacing them with correct versions to avoid this. One way to overcome this problem is to use special algorithms or checks during editing that automatically detect such language blending. In addition, it is important to conduct language trainings and education for editors of official texts to improve their language competence.

The specifics of mixing languages in official business and journalistic styles are another important aspect that requires attention when editing texts in the context of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism. Mixing languages, in particular, surzhyk and code mixing, which is present in texts of both journalistic and official business styles, can disrupt the structural and stylistic integrity of the text, creating additional difficulties for its perception and understanding. In a journalistic style, mixing languages is less noticeable because this style allows for greater flexibility in expressing thoughts and emotions. However, even in texts such as news, articles, or interviews, the use of surzhyk or code mixing reduces the credibility of the publication, raises doubts about its objectivity and correctness, and reduces trust in the source of information. In turn, official and business texts require special language accuracy and formality. Mixing languages in such documents can lead to non-compliance with the requirements for legal and administrative texts, which critically affects their effectiveness and legality. For example, in contracts, official letters, or reports, even a slight presence of surzhyk or mixed language elements can be perceived as a violation of norms and standards. This creates risks not only for the correctness of communication but also for the legal validity of the document. In the context of language adaptation in the official business style of editing, the importance of clearing texts of such language phenomena that arise due to the influence of the Russian language should be considered. This is important for ensuring unambiguity and legal

accuracy, as well as for maintaining linguistic purity in the Ukrainian public space. In particular, G. Hentschel & O. Palinska (2022) emphasise that in official business and journalistic styles, it is important not only to avoid mixing languages but also to find ways to ensure structural and stylistic unity of the text. They stress the importance of careful language adaptation, when, for example, the text of a journalistic nature can be edited in such a way as to avoid the influence of Russian constructions, and in an official document, it is important to ensure legal accuracy using only Ukrainian terms and phrases.

Language policy in Ukraine, especially in the context of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism, is an important element that determines the development of the state and ensures national unity. One of the main tasks is to overcome the consequences of interference between the Ukrainian and Russian languages, which arise due to the active use of the two languages in different spheres of public life. This question is especially relevant in the official business style, where accuracy and unambiguity of wording are critical. Paying attention to these aspects when editing official texts helps prevent speech errors, misunderstandings, and contradictions that may arise due to the influence of another language (Kryvolapova, 2020). As a result of changes in the language policy, it is important to develop common language standards that will ensure the use of the Ukrainian language in all official documents, along with regulatory legal acts, state messages, and other important texts. This requires not only a change in language practice but also the education of a new generation of specialists who are able to apply language norms in a bilingual environment (Shevchuk-Kliuzheva, 2020). Changes in the language policy should cover various aspects: from the development of clear rules for official office work to the creation of language programmes for educational institutions. It is also important to provide state support for the introduction of the Ukrainian language into

the public space, which includes the use of the Ukrainian language in media, cultural, and educational institutions.

Analysis of typical errors resulting from speech interference

Analysis of typical errors resulting from speech interference allows us to understand the processes of language interaction in the bilingual environment and identify ways to overcome these difficulties in the practice of language learning (Program integrity, 2024). For example, in the document “On the performance of a lease agreement”, tracing papers from the Russian language were observed, such as the use of constructions such as “counting that” instead of the more correct Ukrainian version “considering the fact that” (Lease agreement, 2012). Such errors often occurred due to the direct transfer of syntactic structures from the Russian language, which as a result made the text less clear and sometimes difficult to understand. Russian, in particular, in legal terms, often led to ambiguities since not all words had an exact equivalent in Ukrainian. Accordingly, this created additional difficulties in understanding contracts and their subsequent execution, especially for participants who did not speak two languages at a level sufficient for legal accuracy.

In the documents that were created after 2014, there was a noticeable improvement in the language culture, indicating substantial work on the introduction of Ukrainian language standards. In documents such as the agreement “On cooperation in the field of educational services”, greater compliance with Ukrainian grammatical and lexical norms could be observed (Agreements in the..., 2024). However, even in these documents, there was a certain trace of bilingualism, although in smaller quantities. In particular, there were some cases of lexical borrowings that left a certain Russian-language connotation in the texts, although they were less pronounced compared to previous documents (Table 1). In general, the influence of

bilingualism on official business-style texts can be considered an important factor in shaping the linguistic culture of documents. Bilingualism leads to violations of grammatical, lexical, and stylistic norms, which can negatively affect

the accuracy and clarity of official messages. However, the gradual introduction of Ukrainian language standards reduces the level of interference, which indicates an improvement in language practice in official records.

Table 1. Results of testing linguists

Study participant	Type of activity	Corrections made	Errors that have been corrected	Identified issues
Linguist 1 (male, 32 years old)	Academic	Checking grammar and style errors	Lexical errors, calque	Exceeding the use of calque, syntax errors
Linguist 2 (female, 40 years old)	Academic	Improving stylistic clarity, grammar correction	Violation of conjugation norms	Problems with matching in complex designs
Linguist 3 (male, 35 years old)	Academic	Checking grammar and compliance with language standards	Non-compliance with Ukrainian standards	Language errors in legal terms
Linguist 4 (female, 28 years old)	Publishing house	Stylistic editing, improved clarity	Problems with the document structure	Difficulties with wording due to bilingualism
Linguist 5 (male, 45 years old)	Publishing house	Correction of lexical and syntactic errors	Replacing calque with Ukrainian analogues	High level of borrowing from Russian
Linguist 6 (female, 33 years old)	Publishing house	Fixing errors in the official business style	Errors in phrase construction, tracing paper	Differences in style between documents
Linguist 7 (male, 39 years old)	Freelancer	Correction of grammatical and lexical errors	Lexical errors due to bilingualism	Switching to Russian due to convenience
Linguist 8 (female, 30 years old)	Freelancer	Context-sensitive text editing	Incorrect use of terms	Errors in the use of legal terms
Linguist 9 (male, 42 years old)	Freelancer	Stylistic correction, improved clarity	Structural errors in sentences	Non-compliance with the norms of official business style
Linguist 10 (female, 36 years old)	Freelancer	Grammar correction, processing of complex phrases	Excess of calque from Russian	Inconsistency in the use of terms

Source: compiled by authors

According to the data provided in Table 1, it is evident that linguists involved in editing official business texts actively identified and corrected numerous grammatical and lexical errors caused by the influence of bilingualism. In particular, a substantial part of the errors were related to the claque of Russian constructions, which violated the grammatical norms of the Ukrainian language and reduced the clarity and intelligibility of texts. Correcting these errors required a deep knowledge of Ukrainian

philology and experience working with official business documents (Table 2).

Software tools such as Grammarly and LanguageTool helped identify grammatical errors and spelling problems, but they could not completely replace professional editing, including contextual and lexical inaccuracies. This confirms the importance of an integrated approach that combines the work of linguists and the use of software to achieve high linguistic quality of official business texts (Table 3).

Table 2. *Checking results using the verification app*

Study participant	Type of activity	Verification programmes
Linguist 1 (male, 32 years old)	Academic	Grammarly, LanguageTool
Linguist 2 (female, 40 years old)	Academic	Grammarly
Linguist 3 (male, 35 years old)	Academic	LanguageTool
Linguist 4 (female, 28 years old)	Publishing house	Grammarly
Linguist 5 (male, 45 years old)	Publishing house	LanguageTool
Linguist 6 (female, 33 years old)	Publishing house	Grammarly, LanguageTool
Linguist 7 (male, 39 years old)	Freelancer	LanguageTool
Linguist 8 (female, 30 years old)	Freelancer	Grammarly
Linguist 9 (male, 42 years old)	Freelancer	LanguageTool
Linguist 10 (female, 36 years old)	Freelancer	Grammarly

Source: compiled by authors

Table 3. *Results of comparing texts before and after 2014*

Parameter	Texts before 2014	Texts after 2014	Detected changes
Error rate	High (up to 15 errors per document)	Low (up to 5 errors per document)	Substantial reduction in the number of errors after 2014
Types of errors	Lexical calque, syntax errors, incorrect use of case forms	Reducing the number of calque, improving syntax and grammar	Switching to a cleaner Ukrainian language with less calque
Compliance with language standards	Frequent violations of the norms of the Ukrainian language (vocabulary, grammar)	Improving compliance with the norms of the Ukrainian language, in particular, in grammar and stylistics	Stricter adherence to the official business style after 2014
Stylistic correctness	Errors in stylistic clarity, excessive complexity of texts	Improve stylistic clarity, reduce complex phrasal structures	More understandable and clearer texts with improved structure
Using programmes for verification	The programmes could not detect all lexical and stylistic errors	The programmes helped identify grammatical errors but still needed to be improved by linguists	Programmes have become useful, but their capabilities remain limited in contextual and lexical aspects

Source: compiled by authors

According to Table 2, there are substantial differences in error rates and type between texts created before and after 2014. There were substantially more errors in texts before 2014, in particular, due to excessive use of lexical calque, violations of grammatical norms, and complex syntactic constructions. This indicates the influence of bilingualism, which is more pronounced in documents created before this period. After 2014, the number of errors decreased, which indicates a gradual adaptation to Ukrainian language standards and improvement in the stylistic clarity of texts. The texts correspond more to the official business style,

with fewer calques and syntax errors. Checking programmes such as Grammarly and LanguageTool helped detect grammatical errors, but could not completely replace professional editing, as contextual and lexical errors remained beyond the capabilities of the programmes.

Ways to prevent the influence of bilingualism on official business texts and ensure their compliance with Ukrainian language standards. In the context of overcoming the consequences of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism, an important part is the development of effective methods for correcting speech disorders caused by interference between the Ukrainian and Russian

languages. When editing official business-style texts, both lexical and grammatical aspects that may cause misunderstandings or reduce the accuracy of the text should be considered. In particular, it is worth paying attention to word formation, incorrect use of phraseological units and mixing sentence structures that are characteristic of Russian-Ukrainian surzhyk. One of the main tasks is to develop clear recommendations for avoiding speech errors associated with the transfer of features of the Russian language to Ukrainian. This includes not only the correction of lexical errors but also the correction of syntactic constructions calculated from the Russian language, in particular, the use of grammatical forms that are atypical in the Ukrainian language. Such corrections ensure not only the correctness and clarity of the text but also contribute to the formation of a stable language environment, where the Ukrainian language is used in various areas of official communication.

The editing process also involves the introduction of new language standards that would meet the requirements of modern language policy. Official and business texts must not only be grammatically correct, but also comply with certain social and political norms, in particular, through the correct use of terms that reflect the Ukrainian national identity. It is also important to develop the professional skills of editors, who must have not only language standards but also knowledge of the cultural and social aspects of language policy. Editing official business style texts, in particular, in the context of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism, requires special attention to language standardisation to ensure accuracy, unambiguity, and compliance with the norms of the state language policy. Problems associated with bilingualism are expressed through the transfer of lexical and grammatical features from one language to another, which can lead to a violation of the language norm. In particular, the influence of the Russian language on the Ukrainian text can

manifest itself in the form of calculated phraseological units, incorrect use of syntactic constructions, or even incorrect use of terms. It is important to apply strategies that enable the editing of the text so that it meets the modern requirements of the Ukrainian language to effectively overcome these problems. First of all, the editor must be aware of the language nuances and differences between the two languages to identify and correct interference-related errors in a timely manner. This involves eliminating lexical errors, such as incorrect use of borrowed words or calculated expressions, which are common when using surzhyk.

In addition, an important aspect is the introduction of innovative approaches to teaching text editing. In this context, specialised programmes and tools for automatic detection of language errors play a substantial role. Such programmes can help identify stylistic, grammatical, and lexical disorders that often occur due to bilingualism, and automatically suggest edits. This greatly simplifies the work of editors and allows them to respond faster to violations of language norms. Special attention should be paid to the formation of clear guidelines and standards for official texts that will be used in legal, administrative, and other official fields. The standards provide not only for the correctness of language forms but also for the needs of society to maintain national linguistic identity, such as attention to the specifics of using terms directly related to state institutions and national culture.

Preventing the influence of bilingualism on official business texts and ensuring their compliance with Ukrainian language standards requires a comprehensive approach that covers various methods of lexical, grammatical, and stylistic editing. One of the main ways to solve this problem is to replace lexical or syntactic elements calculated from the Russian language with correct Ukrainian analogues. This is especially important in documents related to legal, economic, and administrative issues, where the

use of inappropriate terms can violate language norms and affect the legal accuracy of the document. It is equally important to improve the skills of linguists working with official business texts. Linguists should not only have a deep knowledge of grammar and Stylistics but also consider the specifics of the official business style. For example, you can often find incorrect use of case forms, which is the result of imitating the grammar of the Russian language. Linguists should correct such errors to ensure accuracy and compliance with language standards. It is also important that the editor does not limit himself only to grammar but also considers stylistic aspects, such as clarity and conciseness of statements. This allows creating texts that are not only grammatically correct but also understandable and accessible to the reader.

Modern technologies, namely text verification programmes, also play an important role in the editing process. Tools such as Grammarly or LanguageTool can detect grammatical errors, but they are not always able to detect contextual or stylistic inaccuracies. Therefore, the use of software should be combined with professional editing. Software tools can help identify common grammatical errors, but qualified linguists should be involved in correct text editing, especially in specific areas such as legal and economic documents. Thus, to level the impact of bilingualism on official business texts, it is important to combine the competent use of language resources, modern technologies for checking texts, and periodically improve the skills of linguist editors. This will substantially improve the quality of official business documents and ensure their compliance with Ukrainian language standards.

Discussion

The results of the study of editing texts of official business style in the context of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism confirm that language interference is a substantial factor that affects the accuracy, standardisation, and

quality of official documentation. The identified cases of interaction between Russian and Ukrainian language systems in the context of bilingualism, in particular, mixing languages, calque of terms, and violating stylistic norms, complicate the processes of editing texts and require additional scientific study. This applies, in particular, to situations where official documents are affected by different language structures, which may violate grammatical, lexical, and stylistic standards.

These results are consistent with the findings of many researchers who have drawn attention to the problems of language interference in bilingual societies. L. Lagvilava (2023) focused on lexical and grammatical problems in the bilingual environment, which is confirmed by the results of the study since language interference, in particular, in the formation of grammatical constructions, substantially affects the accuracy and standardisation of official texts. This is consistent the findings of J. Katzman (2023), who identified grammatical and lexical differences that emphasise the uniqueness of the Ukrainian language even within the framework of Russian-language discourse. It was shown how Ukrainians adapt and rethink the use of the Russian language in accordance with their own identity. Moreover, the results of this study are consistent with conclusions of L. Panasiuk (2021), stressed in on the influence of the Russian language on Ukrainian in the official style, emphasising the historical dependence. The author examined the influence of Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism on the ideology of the “Russian peace”, drawing attention to the political and cultural consequences of such bilingualism for the Ukrainian national identity, namely the problem of manipulating language policy to support political ambitions and create a cultural space that serves the interests of Russia. He also noted that bilingualism in Ukraine can become a tool for weakening national unity and the influence of external forces on the country’s internal politics.

A study conducted by M. Kozyar *et al.* (2023) is concentrated on the evolution of the pedagogical essence of bilingualism in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war. The authors analyse how the socio-political situation, in particular, the war, affects the development of bilingualism, in particular, in the context of Ukrainian and Russian languages. The study also focuses on issues of language identity, adaptation of curricula to new conditions, and the importance of language strategy in the educational process. They explore how attitudes towards bilingualism change during war, what language conflicts arise, and how this affects educational practice. The paper examines the challenges associated with education and upbringing in conditions where language is important as an instrument of cultural identity and political influence.

The aspects identified in the study, such as the claque of terms and the use of Russian constructions, correspond to the observations of S. Lin (2020) on the long-term impact of the Russian language on Ukrainian. A. Malynovskyj (2021) investigated the adaptation of English-Ukrainian translations of texts of international organisations, paying attention to the compliance of translated texts with Ukrainian language standards. Analysis of the results of the study confirmed that the problem of interference exists even in texts written in Ukrainian directly. This is important evidence that confirms the need for careful editing of texts to avoid the influence of extraneous language constructions. The results are also consistent with the findings of M. Moser (2022), who evaluated the effect of surzhyk on language structure. Surzhyk elements in official texts violate language standards and create difficulties during editing, which is confirmed in the results of the study. This phenomenon negatively affects the stylistic consistency and accuracy of official texts since mixing languages creates potential ambiguity and violates language norms, which is extremely important when creating

official and legal documents. These problems are also reflected in the paper of I. Kokhanova (2021), which considered the influence of Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism on the quality of higher education in Ukraine. She focused on the interaction of the two languages in social communications and its impact on national identity and language policy. The author also analysed the role of bilingualism in the formation of national consciousness and the development of bilingual education in the context of the modern educational system of Ukraine. Lastly, studies by E. Protassova & M. Yelenevskaya (2024) and V. Kulyk (2023) focus on changing language policy in Russian-Ukrainian families under the influence of war. Their results confirm that the war causes changes in language habits, in particular regarding the use of Ukrainian and Russian languages in both private and public spaces.

This study showed that the issue of overcoming the consequences of interference between the Ukrainian and Russian languages that arise due to the active use of the two languages in different spheres of public life has become important. These data are consistent with the findings of J. Panter (2023), which examines the impact of the 2022 Russian-Ukrainian war on linguistic identity in Ukraine. The main focus was on how the perception of the Russian language changes in the context of the conflict. This was also identified in the study by A. Moskovets & P. Trégouët (2024), who note that war encourages changes in language habits, such as the transition from Russian to Ukrainian, and also strengthens the role of language as an element of national identity.

Editing official business-style texts in the context of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism requires considering a number of linguistic and social aspects. The study of the translation of journalistic texts, in particular, in the context of adapting terms to ensure accuracy and avoid interference, is an important element of this problem. A. Kramar (2012) discussed how the

process of bilingualism can lead to the russification of citizens, when bilinguals gradually switch to Russian, losing touch with their native language. The author emphasises that in the context of such changes, special attention should be paid to editing official business texts. He emphasises the importance of ensuring correctness, clarity, and accuracy in official communication since changes in the language environment can affect the accuracy of expressing state and legal norms. Therefore, editing such texts should consider language policies and cultural characteristics to ensure their effectiveness and clarity for all citizens.

These results are supported by S. Sokolova (2022), who assesses the relationship between bilingualism and national identity in Ukraine. The author points out how language practices can reflect political and cultural processes, which in turn affects the formation of national identity. Thus, to overcome the consequences of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism in editing texts of the official business style, it is necessary to consider not only linguistic but also socio-cultural and political aspects, which allows ensuring the accuracy and compliance of official documents with modern requirements.

Conclusions

The study confirmed the importance of evaluating the influence of bilingualism on official business texts, as it revealed a substantial influence of Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism on the grammar, lexicon, and style of documents created before 2014. Errors that occurred due to *claque* and incorrect use of terms reduced the quality of texts and violated language norms. Examining this subject is important for overcoming language interference in official documents, as correcting such errors contributes to the accuracy, validity, and effectiveness of communication in government agencies. It is also of great value for strengthening the linguistic identity and improving the level of linguistic culture in the country.

In the results of the study, it was established that bilingualism substantially affects official business texts, especially in the context of documents created before 2014. In these documents, a large number of language errors were observed, in particular, *claque*, lexical borrowings, and incorrect use of grammatical forms, which indicates a strong influence of the Russian language. In texts written after 2014, errors substantially decreased, which is due to the active introduction of the Ukrainian language in official records and the legal field. Linguists who participated in the editing of texts conducted an in-depth analysis of typical errors associated with bilingualism. They corrected not only grammatical errors but also adjusted the style and choice of terms, which in turn improved the overall quality of documents. An important aspect of linguists' work was the use of not only traditional editing methods but also modern technologies, such as software tools for checking texts, allowing the identification of obvious errors. However, the study determined that these technologies cannot completely replace qualified linguists, as they are not always able to identify contextual errors or misuse of terms.

The need for continuous improvement of the language policy in Ukraine aimed at overcoming the influence of bilingualism was demonstrated. In particular, this includes the need to improve the skills of specialists working with official business texts and raise language standards in the field of official records. It is important to ensure an adequate level of language education for those who compile and edit official documents, as this has a direct impact on the quality of public services and guaranteeing the accuracy of legal acts. Therefore, the work of linguists in this area is not only practically substantial but also strategically important for the development of state language policy. Prospects for further research on this subject are a detailed investigation of the impact of bilingualism

on terminology in specific areas, such as law, economics, and technology, which will provide for a more accurate determination of the methods of combating language interference in these spheres.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Редагування текстів офіційно-ділового стилю: подолання наслідків російсько-українського білінгвізму

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Анотація. Метою дослідження було з'ясування ролі редагування текстів офіційно-ділового стилю лінгвістами для подолання наслідків російсько-українського білінгвізму. Методологія включала методи аналізу офіційно-ділових текстів різних періодів із застосуванням методів контент-аналізу, експертного оцінювання та порівняння. Особливу увагу приділено виявленню помилок, спричинених білінгвізмом, і встановленню змін у текстах до та після 2014 року. Отримані результати дослідження показали, що вплив білінгвізму на офіційно-ділові тексти є значним, особливо в документах, створених до 2014 року. Помилки, пов'язані з калькуванням російських конструкцій, неправильним вживанням відмінкових форм та лексичними запозиченнями, знижують якість документів і порушують мовні норми. Після 2014 року кількість таких помилок зменшилася внаслідок активного впровадження українськомовних стандартів у діловодстві, що дозволило покращити граматичну та стилістичну точність текстів. Подолання білінгвізму є необхідним завданням у контексті формування мовної ідентичності, оскільки він може призвести до неузгодженості в офіційних документах, що знижує їх юридичну силу та зрозумілість. Зберігання мовної ідентичності через правильне використання української мови в офіційно-діловому стилі є важливим для формування національної самосвідомості, а також для покращення комунікації в юридичній та адміністративній сферах. У процесі дослідження лінгвісти виявили, що більшість помилок в офіційно-ділових текстах були спричинені впливом білінгвізму, зокрема калькуванням, використанням невідповідної лексики та порушенням синтаксичних норм. Редагування текстів дозволило підвищити їх відповідність українським мовним стандартам, усунути лексичні запозичення та покращити стилістичну чіткість. Практичне значення цієї роботи полягає в підвищенні якості мови документів, що впливає на ефективність комунікації в державних і приватних установах, а також сприяє реалізації мовної ідентичності та забезпечує юридичну точність

Ключові слова: мовна інтерференція; суржик; кодове змішування; стилістична узгодженість; термінологічна точність