

ABSTRACTS

Mariya Chobanyuk

LATIN AMERICAN LITERATURE AT THE ROLE OF THE CONCEPTUAL ARTISTIC SYNTHESIS THEORY (VARGAS LIOSA)

The article analyzes the work of the representative of the Latin American literature Vargas Llosa in the context of the theory of conceptual artistic synthesis. The work of Mario Vargas Llosa is an artistically impressive synthesis of socio-political issues and the existential and socio-cultural life of person. The writer worked and works in different genre formats – stories, stories, novels, drama, literary essays, journalistic articles. However, the true writer's success brought him a prose and, above all, a novelist. It is noted that the passion of his books, Vargas Llosa, joined the process of human revival, which must stand in this unpredictable world. The writer understands being in the categories of the great «library» of the world. He textualizes all external influences on the fictitious world of novels and thus goes beyond the limits of his own creativity beyond the limits of a certain type of art and reproduces reality in all its diversity.

The basic signs of the works of conceptual artistic synthesis are a steady tendency in the interest of human fate, which is unlimited in the framework of the individual, and is associated with the fate of the universal. All of them are in the field of humanism in the broadest sense of the word, all of them unchanged in the center of their reflections put the eternal question of a person in the flow of history, the person who is looking for herself, asks for its purpose, its place in society and in the universe. Vargas Llosa's multifaceted work, covering literature, science, and culture, constantly manifests the tact of politics and socio-political processes and trends. The aesthetic principles of Mario Vargas Llosa, which united the installation of reality as a fundamental basis of the artistic world, the originality of creative fiction, the variety of literary techniques and narrative modes (epic, lyricism, comic) with universal human values and faith in man, and brought him to a number of the brightest representatives of conceptual artistic synthesis.

Key words: fiction synthesis, humanism, pathos, novel, conceptual synthesis, art.

Yevheniya Ishchuk

THE MAIN COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS OF THE FIRST YEAR UKRAINIAN AND CZECH STUDENTS IN EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

In this article, attention is focused on peculiarities and difficulties during the communication of the students of the first year of the Ukrainian studies in educational process. The actual verbal communication of the mixed audience of students is considered as one of the aspects of communication as a socially determined process of information exchange between people in different spheres of their cognitive, work and creative activities. Certain regional features of the Ukrainian and Czech languages and dialects are also indicated. A lot of examples are given for better perception of the given material.

The article aims to considering the possible causes of problems during the communication of the first year students in the process of studying at a foreign university. We distinguish the following specific features of the communicative language at different levels of the language structure and graphic feature, mutual understanding of the students, incorrect interpretation of the meanings of words (Czech Ukrainian interlingual homonyms), the use of the elements of the spoken language, the reducing and renaming of words, age factor, mentality, adaptability of person.

The main objectives of the article are to identify the ways how to avoid the communicative problems presented, namely: advice to the teachers on providing students with the necessary, reference and additional literature, the use of different types of dictionaries in the teaching and learning process, communication in the standard literary language, the avoidance of the elements of the spoken language, familiarization of students with the peculiarities of the mentality of the country which language they study, maintaining a positive atmosphere in the team and others. The knowledge of the standard language is very important for the future careers of the students: if they are appointed to significant high positions, it will be a must for them to express themselves properly and correctly.

Having taken into account the fact that the problem of communicating on the communicative level in this article is rooted in antiquity and this process is actively observed at present, it was concluded that this sphere of the human activity will never lose its significance and this topic will always be relevant for further research.

Key words: communication, personal communication, pronunciation, Ukrainian and Czech languages, studying process, colloquial expressions.

Iryna Hotsynets

THE IMAGE PERSON IN PROSE WORKS OF CHERNOBYL THEME

The article is devoted to the consideration of the associative-semantic group «responsibility», in particular, the microgroup «person», which is modeled according to idiostyle parameters of the language of Ukrainian prose works of the Chernobyl theme. The functional-stylistic dynamics of components that realize the corresponding conceptual value, types of updating, lexical valence and contextual associative-semantic connections of a person nomination in specific chronicle-documentary texts are considered.

The aim of the article is to trace the types of updating of the key semen presented by the associative semantic microgroup, the lexical valence and the context links of the nomination person in selected prose works.

To achieve this aim it was necessary to solve the following tasks:

- to analyze literary-publicistic prose texts of 80 – 90ies of the XXth century;
- to solve the problem of types, lexical valence and contextual associative-semantic relationships (links) of nomination «responsibility»;
- to show the formation of associative-semantic group «person»;
- to represent generalized literary images of firefighters, the affected population in the period of post-radiation exposure;
- to characterize the types of associative-and-semantic deployment of the dominant microgroup «person».

Conclusions. The study provides grounds for arguing that the associative semantic microgroup «person» is a representative, semantically saturated segment of documentary chronicle prose, which prompts the search for other associative groups that are closely interwoven with it.

The prospects for further research are seen in the further study of lexical-semantic groups of words that are related to the linguistic forms of person, the motives of moral responsibility for contemporaries and future generations.

Key words: associative-semantic group, differential features, metaphorical microgroup, contrast, imaginary series.

Mykhailo Kolpakov

WORD-SPECIFIC FEATURES UKRAINIAN TERMINOLOGY OF ARTISTIC METAL PROCESSING

Thematic justification of the research is determined by the fact that word-specific features of Ukrainian artistic metalworking terminology, such as synonymic

and antonymic relations, and hypero-hyponymic processes in artistic metalworking terminology haven't been the subject of independent scientific research yet.

The aim of the article is to investigate the peculiarities of functioning of synonyms and antonyms, specifics of genus-species relations in artistic metalworking terminology.

The task of the research is to analyze the lexis related to artistic metalworking terminology, to identify the peculiarities of synonymic, antonymic and hypero-hyponymic relations.

Conclusions: The result of the research testifies that antonymic and synonymic relations are incident not only to literary language, but to terminologies, to artistic metalworking terminology in particular. Together with hypero-hyponymic processes, which determine hierarchic relations within the system and contribute to the clear separation of notions and names, antonyms and synonyms provide enrichment of the lexis with new linguistic units.

Prospects: the results of the research can be used in terminological aspect, for instance, to devise terminological dictionaries of different types, to study the phenomenon of antonymy and synonymy based on the material not only of lexemes, but on the material of contrasting and similarity.

Key words: word formation, term, terminology.

Oksana Konovalova

DEVERBATIVES WITH SUFFIX -K(A), -NK(A), -IVK(A), -ACHK(A) IN ART DISCOURSE OF IVAN FRANKO

In the article are analyzed the derivative and lexical semantics of verbal derivatives with suffixes -k(a), -nk(a), -ivk(a), -achk(a), the introduction of these features abstract nouns in the text, determined by their role in the formation of a special poetics by Franko.

The objective is to analyze different aspects of interpretation verbal nouns (creation, semantics, functioning features) in artistic (poetical, prose, dramatic) texts by Ivan Franko.

Was described main semantic groups.

Specific derivatives, word building, motivation and semantic relations between motivator and motivated are characterized. Morfonological changes in the process of the word formation (the truncation of verbal stems, the alternation of stress, interfixation, modification of the final consonant of base) are disclosed. Stepping attention paid by way of creation. Features origin and use of alternative lexical meaning of deverbatives in each case are found, and status of transposition and mutational derivatives, their stylistic potential are dedicated. Derivational and lexical semantics of noun-newly established, dialectal names is analyzed. Artistic potential

of vocabulary different styles – expression, individualization of speech characters, renewed and poetics of language.

Notes that the functioning of derivatives of this type of word formation (syntactic and lexical derivatives) in the contextual environment favors more full disclosing of linguistic mentality and style of the author. Verbal tokens of abstract semantics belong to language material that exposes their wide possibilities as stylistic means and representing of authorial individuality in artistic text.

Planned to clarify word-formative – morphonological features of verbal derivatives with suffix -ny in outline of artistic composition and analysis of specificity use of derivatives different functional and stylistic groups in context.

Key words: deverbative, derivational affix, morphological transformation, stylistic potential.

Vira Kotovych

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF LINGUOCULTURAL STUDY OF OIKONIMIYA OF UKRAINE

In the article outlines the principles of linguocultural study of the oikonimes of Ukraine. It is noted that the appeal to the onomasticon as a material for linguocultural studies is logical, because it contains socially most important and stable quantizes of ethno-cultural information. The reasons for the lack of a comprehensive linguocultural study of the names of settlements system in Ukrainian linguistics are found. Create an unconditional hierarchy with the definition of where linguistic and cultural information is greater, and where less, it is virtually impossible.

It is stressed that today, scientists, carrying out studios in a linguocultural perspective, appeal to different classes of onymes. In some groups of its own names, it seems «lies on the surface» (microtoponymes, urbanonimes, ergonimes), others hid behind the deep layers of the ancient ethnolanguages and ethnocultures (hydronyms), around the other as it creates a linguistic and cultural aura (anthroponimes).

It is substantiated the idea that each ecicon should be considered as a collapsed linguocultural code, the encoding of which occurred in the time of birth, and explication carries linguistic, cultural, historical, geographical, ethnographic, often figurative, metaphorical information.

The language coded in the name of the settlement and the cultural information are very closely interwoven with each other. Let's talk about peculiar linguocultural codes, whose explication in the oikonimes necessarily touches many lexical-semantic groups of appellates and different classes of onymes.

It was emphasized that linguocultural studios should be defined not only by considering linguistic units but also by disclosing their meanings, shades, connotations and associations, and for this it is important to take into account encyclopedic information and to define clear principles for the selection of such information. The

methodology for the discovery of linguistic and cultural information in oikonimiya should be based on the analysis of the name of the populated object as a linguistic and cultural mark of the representation of the onomastic code.

It is proved that the lexico-semantic, structural-word-building, etymological aspect of the study of oikonimikon became a good ground for today's linguocultural studies. Spiritual and material culture of the name of the given person, ways of interaction between man and nature, peculiarities of perception and comprehension of the surrounding reality, migration and colonization processes, spiritual and material culture of the name of the given person, ways of interaction between man and nature, peculiarities of perception and comprehension of the surrounding reality, migration and colonization processes, understanding of its responsibility for the inhabited and named object is the way of linguocultural study of onymes through the prism of anthropocentrism.

Key words: linguoculture, onomastics, onomastic code, oikonim, lingvokulturema.

Angela Kuza

TYPOLOGY OF RELIGIOUS FRAZEOLOGICAL UNITS: GENETIC AND STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC GROUPS

The purpose of the article is to characterize the genetic and structural-semantic groups of religious phraseological units.

Ukrainian religious phrases recorded in lexicographic and phraseological works of various historical periods, certified in life processes, reveal a number of typological features that make it possible to identify different genetic and structural-semantic groups within the religious phraseology.

By genetic feature distinguished RFO of Biblical origin, RFO of folk origin, RFO from oral and written non-biblical sources. Religious phraseologisms of biblical origin are classified into inertial, adherent, occasional, and non-translated. the phrase of folk origin includes religious greetings, farewells, blessings, wishes, warnings, as well as proverbs and sayings in which the people have expressed their understanding of the truths of faith; The phrases from oral and written non-biblical sources include aphorisms of the religious content of the famous Ukrainian and foreign figures of the church, science and culture. The worked out factual material made it possible to classify RHOs into nominative ones (nouns, adjectives, adverbs and verbs); nominating-communicative, exclamation-modal and communicative FO. Consequently, the classification of RFO convincingly testifies that religious phraseology is a rich language layer and an important component of Ukrainian phraseology.

Theoretical generalizations made and the results obtained can be used in the field of research as the basis for further research on Ukrainian phraseology, in the

educational process – in the teaching of lexicology, phraseology and culture of modern Ukrainian language, and the collected actual material can be used in lexicographic practice for stacking phraseological dictionaries.

Key words: phraseology, religious phraseology, religious phraseological units, genetic, structural-semantic groups, typology.

Maryana Markova

PETRARCHISM: PROBLEM OF IDENTIFICATION AND HISTORY OF RESEARCH

Purpose of the article is to follow the evolution of scientific views on the literary-aesthetic phenomenon of Petrarchism and on this basis to reach a certain «common denominator» in its interpretation.

The use of the term «Petrarchism» in the meaning of the imitation of artistical peculiarities of F. Petrarch's works was recorded in written form for the first time in Franko's dialogue by the title «Il Petrarchista» (1539). J. Conti and A. Galli are traditionally considered to be the first Italian petrarchists. At early stages Italian Petrarchism had mostly spontaneous character – the situation changed completely when the treatise «Reflections of Prose Vernacular» by P. Bembo had been published, in which the author suggested a deep theoretical explanation of Petrarchism.

Appearing and acquiring the most success in F. Petrarch's motherland, Petrarchism also experienced the most profound and comprehensive scientific understanding there. The most significant achievement of Italian researchers of the Petrarch's discourse was the conclusion that the phenomenon of Petrarchism was caused by the specific character of the Renaissance culture, which was based on the idea of the imitation as a necessary condition for the mediation of the individual experience, that is why any accusations in the imitation and copying of petrarchists are baseless.

The national variants of Petrarchism were more important for researchers outside Italy. Among those works where the followers of F. Petrarch are seen occasionally as a general European movement, we can single out G. Braden, E. Wilkins, G. Waller, N. Ricklefs, L. Forster. The most profound work about the problem of Petrarchism in the post-Soviet space is «Italian Petrarchism in the XV – XVI centuries: Tradition and Canon» by T. Yakushkina. The author in this work not only highlights and analyses in details the basic content and formal characteristics of Petrarchism texts but also traces the process of the transformation of the lyrical tradition of Petrarchism in Bembo's works and his followers on the canon.

Ukrainian literary criticism in the scientific development of Petrarchism gains almost no results. A few small articles (A. Bokovets, O. Dakalenko, T. Luka), thesis by G. Yuzkiv about features of Petrarchism of the Ukrainian love lyrics and

the slogan of P. Ryhlo in reference edition «Lexicon of General and Comparative Literature» can be named in this context.

The definition of Petrarchism still remains controversial. We will try to formulate its compromise definition based on the conducted analysis of historiography of the problem. In our view, Petrarchism is a trend in the European poetry based on the orientation on the literary texts of F. Petrarch, first of all on his «Book of Songs» that is substantially determined as the embodiment of the Neoplatonic conception of love and formally determined as normative principals of the treatise «Reflections of Prose Vernacular» by P. Bembo.

Key words: «Canzoniere», F. Petrarch, imitation, literary tradition, Petrarchism.

Oksana Melnyk

GENERAL CONFORMITIES OF M. MARKEVYCH'S AND T. SHEVCHENKO'S CREATIVE ACTIVITIES: COMPARATIVE CUT

The article deals with contact-genetic links between T. Shevchenko and M. Markevych. Comparison of the works of T. Shevchenko and M. Markevych makes it possible to state: the author of «History of Little Russia» has not reached the level of Kobzar, in particular, in the case of a consistent expression of the interests of the peasantry. In general, the 30's and 40's of the nineteenth century, as evidenced by a typological analysis of the work of M. Markevych, L. Borovikovskiy, A. Metlynsky, and T. Shevchenko, outlined one of the most active periods in the development of romanticism in Ukrainian literature. Folk poetry, historical epic, civic poetry, personal repertoire of lyricism, romantic stories and tales, retellings and translations of Slavic poetry, folklore-ethnographic and literary exploration became the ideological and aesthetic basis, thematic artistic arsenal, as an artistic model for Ukrainian poets. In the article, the significance of the works of «Ukrainian melodies» and «History of Malorussia» by Markevych in the work of the great Kobzar is emphasized. It was performed the significant and fruitful work on the study of «Picturesque Ukraine».

Key words: contact-genetic links, romanticism, T. Shevchenko, M. Markevych, poetic tools, historical sources.

Anna Ohar

KEY CONCEPTS OF UKRAINIAN DISCOURSE (concepts *soul, heart, mind, fate, mother, love, freedom*)

The article deals with key concepts of Ukrainian culture – heart, soul, mind, destiny, freedom, mother, love. It has been found that researchers differ in a number of

key concepts, but the status of these units is unmistakable. The comparative background gives grounds to consider these concepts as unique concepts of ethnic culture that characterize Ukrainian sensuality and rationality, dreaminess and pragmatism, belief in the possibility of influencing their destiny, aspiration for freedom.

The purpose of the article is to outline the range of basic Ukrainian concepts and, on the basis of their comparison with the corresponding units in other languages, to identify a nationally specific one.

The Ukrainian model of personality is based on the opposition of the body of the soul (the heart) and the main thing is the sphere of irrational uncontrolled mind. For Ukrainians, a typical image-symbol is a fate that indirectly reflects the national traits of character (the ability to endure life trials, patience, and sometimes obedience), but the Ukrainian fate is not as inevitable and inevitable as *fatu's*, it can be influenced. The mother appears as a symbol of life, family, harmony, happiness. The Ukrainians deeply respected their mothers, who guarded the home hearth, gave birth to the heirs, brought care and comfort to the family. In the Ukrainian linguistic culture, besides the mentioned common features, the concept mother includes two other cognitive spheres: the mother – the Virgin, Mother – the earth. In the plan of national culture, Ukrainian concepts of *lubov* and *kohania*, which in other ethnic cultures are not divided, are of interest. Freedom of the Ukrainian people, their mighty internal impulse to the will of the two-vectors – collective freedom and individual freedom – which testifies to the complexity and depth of the concept.

Key words: concept; key concept; structure of the concept; concepts heart, soul, mind, fate, freedom, mother, love.

Halyna Prystay

THE ROLE OF MORPHONOLOGICAL POSITION IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE MORPHONOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF ADJECTIVAL DERIVATIVES

The present paper is devoted to the examination of the adjectival derivational process from the point of view of morphonology. Although considerable amount of research has been devoted to the notion 'position' on different linguistic levels, few attempts have been made to investigate the role of morphonological position in the analysis of the morphonological structure of the adjectival derivatives.

The major task of this research is to study the morphological positions inherent in the adjectival word formation, by synchronous description of morphological transformations. In general, this analysis explains the concept of a morphological position as a mechanism for choosing the type of external transformation of word-formation morphemes.

A morphonological position is explained through interaction of two rules: principles of location and operation of lower-level units (phonemes in morphonemes

and submorphemes, morphonemes and submorphemes in morphemes) in terms of higher one with the principles of their adaptation to the morphemic structure of words during word-formation. It has been established that morphonological position is formed by a derivational affix, a generating base and the direction of motivation. The data clarify the relationship between them. It was established that there are seven morphonological positions. They are determined by morphonological transformations of quantitative or qualitative nature. The morphonological positions are the following: palatalization and depalatalization of consonant phonemes, alternation of vowel phonemes, truncation of the stem, and enlargement of the derivational suffix, accentual and ambivalent positions. This investigation shows that in a derivative act a combination of morphological positions is possible: one position creates conditions for another.

We advocate further research on the comparative analysis of morphological transformations peculiar to derivatives derived from adjectives in the process of word building in Polish, English and the Ukrainian languages.

Key words: adjective, morphoneme, submorpheme, the contact zone, morphonological position, morphonological transformation.

Anton Smerchko

ANTROPONYMS AND THEONS AS A MOTIVATING AND DERIVATIVE BASE OF SLAVIC PHRASEOLOGISMS: LEXICOGRAPHIC ASPECT

In article are investigated symbolical meaning of anthroponyms which are the figurative and semantic center of numerous phraseological units in the Ukrainian, Russian and Polish languages are investigated. Which in the majority are common cultural heritage and caused by adequate perception of the macro context compressed to steady verbal formulas. It is investigated their informative and connotative potential. Lexicographic interpretation of the actual material which allows to reveal most brightly ontologic and culturologic features of the phraseological units constructed on the basis of anthropological images is carried out.

The figurative basis of phraseological units (the motivation of their meanings) is represented by substantives, coloratives and numerological lexemes and has a significative-denotative or symbolic character. In Slavic linguistics, the end of the 20th and early 21th centuries is marked by the rapid development of a conceptual analysis of phraseological units (in the broad sense of the term), a description of their internal form, and the active development of phraseography as in the traditional plan (alphabetically, alphabetically, according to the thematic principle), and in the perspective of the latest approaches (by reference word, verbal images and symbols). According to the author of the article, the latest trend in the field of phraseology is the most promising and necessary in the modern synchronous section.

She is firmly connected with the problems of culturology language. She accumulates semantic universals and emphasizes the national and cultural specifics of verbal formulas.

Symbolic meanings of anthroponyms related to the common cultural heritage, due to the adequate perception of the macro-context and the established stereotypes, usually coincide in different language collectives. This determines the similarity of a number of parallel phraseological units that have arisen independently in each language.

Key words: symbolic meaning, figurative-semantic center, anthroponym, phraseological unit (phraseology), paramyas.

Mykhailo Zubrytskyi

NATIONAL ASPECTS OF YOUTH EDUCATION IN THE IVAN FRANKO'S WORKS

The question of studying the educational heritage of Ivan Franko today is particularly relevant, since it reflects not only the task of studying and upbringing provided by contemporary pedagogical science, but also reflects the goal of our time of education of the person who loves his or her nation not only by conviction, but also knows perfectly well everything about it. First and foremost, the words of Ukrainian Moses were said directly to the younger generation, because «of what kind our youth is, of that kind will be the future of our nation» («Students' public rights»).

The purpose of our article is not only to outline the character of Franko's publicistic writing, but also to show its significance for today's development of Ukraine. The problem of cultural environment in the Franko era also occupies a prominent place in our publication. In particular, one should pay attention to the problem of bilingualism, which, as in the time of the Franko, is still very important.

An important goal of our research is to show Ivan Franko's aspiration: «the creation of the Ukrainian nation from the enormous ethnic mass of the people».

Franko's criticism of then education systems was extremely sharp in the articles «The Student Library in Drohobych», «The great deeds of Mr. Bobzhinsky», «An empty talk in the Ruska Case», where the writer emphasizes on the gaining knowledge to young generation: «Gain the theoretical and practical knowledge, temper your will, develop yourself in serious, conscious and stable way, be full of love for your nation and able to discover that love, but not by the streams of noisy phrases, but by tireless quiet work. Such men are needed in every nation and every historical era, when for the first time in Ukrainian historical life we have at least a little of political freedom».

Ivan Franko set out his dreams about good education in a speech on the Snyatyn people's council, in which he emphasized: «Speaking of what our schools

need, I would put such a desire in the first place: that there should not be many «bosses» to the teacher. The community must present the teacher; for the management of the school's property and supervision over it should be a local school committee, and for the supervision over the science – the district inspector; and that's enough».

The logical conclusion of the above-mentioned thoughts can be that Ivan Franko, both in the fiction and in scientific researches, wanted teacher to be «a man in order to educate the younger generation as a public affair, with interference in educational process the parents».

At the same time it is possible to bring products of Ukrainian Moses such as «Boris», «Schönschreiben», «Small Miron», «Pencil», and also the articles «What does the Galician workers' community want?», «Our schools and their needs», «Educational ignorance».

His research implies not only further scientific study of pedagogical works of Ivan Franko, but also comprehension of his postulates of the leader of the Ukrainian nation. At one time the writer emphasized the deep teacher's all-round preparation: «when the teacher is not prepared, then the school is nothing».

Further research will be based on the value of the pedagogical heritage of Ivan Franko for the modern national school, with particular emphasis on teaching minorities not only in the native language but also in the culture of the country where they live.

Key words: national character, scientific outlook, national idea, national school, scientific study.

Oksana Yavorska

CONNOTATIVE SPECTRUM OF NOTION MEMORY

The article deals with the peculiarities of problem of memory functioning in modern scientific literature. Especially with the problem of memory of definitions with various connotations, for example, collective, individual, historical, national, communicative memory, etc. The differentiation of individual and collective memory as separate concepts has substantiated, however are interconnected, but reproduce the past differently. The difference between the mechanisms of formation of these memory types has established. There has indicated that individual memories are always a product of personal and social. Individual memory, including autobiographical, although of a subjective nature, is mostly designed under the influence of socially predetermined factors such as language, religion, customs, traditions, etc. Instead, communicative memory is a family, social, national, historical memory inherent to a particular community over a relatively short period of time. As a variety of communicative memory historical one is a peculiar multicomponent mix, a phenomenon in which gain clarity absolute, undeniable values that become universally

recognized. At the same time, it is an important component of self-identification of the individual, the social group and society as a whole. In order to ensure the complete conditions of life in society, the individual needs to be identified with a particular social group, which already has its own self-identification. In its turn, cultural memory is marked by a time period of more than three generations and is represented by certain symbols, myths and beliefs inscribed in the text. There has confirmed that the demarcation between communicative and cultural memory as varieties of the collective is rather relative, since the elements of one and the other can interpenetrate and manifest in each of the types of memory that is observed in the representation of the past. The concept of national memory is based on the related categories of collective, historical, cultural, individual, biographical memory. The national memory is the base of self-identification of society and acts as a state-building category. It allows to link the past with the present and has the ability to influence the future, provides community presence of common roots and common future. There has established that in the conditions of interdisciplinary discourse is quite problematic to differentiate all these concepts according to logical principle, and is sometimes impossible.

Key words: collective memory, individual memory, autobiographical memory, communicative memory, cultural memory, historical memory, national memory.

Roksolana Yatskiv

RELIGIOUS VOCABULARY IN POETIC DICTIONARY OF NEONILA STEFURAK

In the article analyzes the lexical-stylistic features of the onymes and appellative religious vocabulary of the poetry collection of Neonila Stefurak «Sacred space: Letters to God». It was found out which nomenes the poet used to refer to God and the characters of the Bible. Often, it is God, the Lord, the Father, Less – Messiah, Pan, Savior, Christ, Jesus, Son, Child, Love, Fire, The One Who is, as well as the descriptions of God of consolation, God of freedom, God of obedience, God of love, God of enormous. The construction of poetic texts in the form of letters led to the predominant use of Biblical names in the clique.

Occasionally we encounter the names of other Bible characters in poetic texts: Mariia, Madonna, Eve, Adam, Cain, Paulo. Biblical geographic names are attested by the onymams of Sodom and Gomorrah, Golgotha, Tavor, Sinai.

In addition to the image of the Lord, which is through the verses of the poetic collection, we find other biblical symbols, not onimes, but appellates. This is the image of an angel, a lamb, a bird. Key concepts in artistic texts are the notion of word, sin, soul, love. Sacred significance here is acquired as concrete nouns: bread, glass, and abstract: the truth is true. The poems of the collection «The Sacred Space: Letters to God» are abundantly embedded in the appellate religious vocabulary,

which is grouped into the following lexical-semantic groups: names of religious structures, their parts, elements; names of church and religious attributes; titles of religious books, works; common names of saints; holy names and lexemes derived from them; lexical units connected with prayers, posts, repentances, donations; lexemes that refer to acts related to faith; lexemes related to biblical plots; lexemes that refer to signs related to religious values; lexical units denoting abstract concepts.

Among lexical diversity there are many Biblical and religious phrases. Latin words, expressions and Old Slavs are given a special color to the works.

Key words: God, Lord, religious vocabulary, lexical-semantic group, «Sacred space: Letters to God» by Neonila Stefurak.