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**FROM OBSERVATIONS OF FORMING OF WORDBUILDING
STRUCTURE AND SEMANTICS OF ABSTRACT NAMES
(SUFFIX -ЧИНА/-ЩИНА)**

The suffix *-чина (-щина)* appeared as a result of adding *-ina* onto the adjective formant *-ьsk-* in the Old Slavic day. The first written memos of the evidence of this formant indicate that they have the semantics of the totality and abstraction. Available studies indicate that the forming of the nouns of the factual action is the sign of a stable tendency in the history of the Ukrainian language. This article also describes the fact that rarely in the old, and more often in the new Ukrainian language, especially in the language of the XXth century the abstracts are formed with a different meaning. These are *de-adjectives* and *de-substantives*, that name the regimes in the society (*обломовщина, кріпаччина, половинщина*), names of dominating regimes in the states (*аракчєєвщина, керенищина, денікінщина*), abstract-generalized negative qualities and attributes (*брутальщина, зрунівщина, похабщина*), names characteristics of actions, processes, existence in terms of their possibility, originality, orderliness (*бувальщина, банальщина, будєнщина*), names of movements in society (*зайдамаччина, отаманищина, махновщина*), etc. Such derivatives often have abstract generalized meanings which combine the semantics of abstraction and collectivity. Nouns with negative semantics can be considered as nouns with modifying word forming meaning. In forming of mentioned derivatives, suffix *-овщина (-ищина)* and confix with the component *-чина (-щина)* also took part. Attention is drawn to the fact that with this suffix there is a large number of derivatives with the emotionally expressive semantics. All this testifies that the expansion of suffix *-чина (-щина)* in the forming of abstract nouns provoked that the attachment of this format was the ability to form nouns with stratification of negative connotative semantics of contempt, condemnation, disorder, hostility, etc. In the end, the suffix *-чина (-щина)* became a powerful word building means of stylistic language development.

Key words: suffix *-чина (-щина)*; semantics of totality and abstraction; abstract generalized meaning; emotionally expressive semantic; negative connotation; important stylistic means.

Ref. 14.

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**FUNCTIONAL EXTENDERS OF THE SENTENCE: THEORETICAL
PRINCIPLES**

The article deals with one of the problems of modern Ukrainian linguistics – the extension of sentence units. Theoretical statements concerning the categorial status of the sentence extenders are represented taking into consideration the compositional and semantic functioning in the context. The concept as to the place of semantic components studied in linguistic dimension is suggested based on the system of scientific paradigms, methodological aspects and analytical intentions. Syntactic semantics is updated with modern linguistic researches dedicated to the identification of the kernel specificity of sentence units, components, systems, complexes, etc. as composite elements in inter-category cut. Taking into consideration that the sentence, its structural pattern, which forms a unity of surface and remote meanings, is a sphere of functioning of syntactically organized elements, and therefore a multiaspect unit, in which formal, syntactic, semantic and functional features of sentence entities interact, the extenders are defined in terms of multiaspectuality of the sentence. In this case special attention is focused on the functional and semantic dimension, making it possible to analyze the dualism of semantics and the functions in the kernel of extending components and complexes that are manifested primarily in the sentence, acquiring the latest polyfunctional and polysemantic variants.

Key words: *extender; model; predicate; semantics; sentence; function; structure of the sentence.*

Ref. 14.

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FUNCTIONING OF THE PREPOSITION HA IN UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE OF THE XVI–XVII CENTURIES

*The article analyzes the grammars, which deals with question of functioning of the preposition *на* in the Ukrainian language from the XVI to XVII centuries, including works explored by L. Zyzanii, M. Smotrytskyi and I. Uzhevyh. Most reviewed works do not indicate the fact what semantic relations were expressed by the preposition *на* at this or that time. Preposition *на* belongs to a very ancient language units and remained in many Slavic languages till the present day. Also the article presents the specifics of functioning of non-derivative preposition *на*, describes and conceptualizes its paradigmatic relationships. We found that the largest part of preposition constructions with accusative case expressing the movement of the object in a certain direction, and with the local case – location of the object. Dictionary of the Old Ukrainian language of the XIV–XV centuries indicates that the language unit *на* predominantly used as a preposition. There are cases where it takes over the meaning of the preposition *за*, but this cases are occasional. In Ukrainian language dictionary we fix some linguistic unites that are used as a particle and interjection. Whenever basically this linguistic unit functions as a preposition. Preposition *на* is analyzed in*

document contexts of the Lviv Stauropegion Brotherhood. It is examined a semantic structure, shown the compatibility of this preposition with the accusative and local cases. Investigated preposition has broad semantic relationships. With the accusative case it expresses nine types of semantic relations (we submit it to the frequency of use): object, temporal, spatial, purpose, attributive, cause, quantitative, modal, replacements and exchange relations. With the local case preposition *на* predominantly expresses spatial relations, also it is actively used expressing object relations. The lowest frequency have modal, attributive and purpose relations. Some of them are characterized by additional semantic shades. It is proved that synonymous to the preposition *на* in different types of semantic relations are prepositions *для, про, у*. Investigated preposition is one of the most frequent in the texts of Lviv Stauropegion Brotherhood. It had a well-developed and complete structure in the period of the XVI–XVII centuries. Having the ancient Slavic origins, it is actively functioning in the contemporary Ukrainian language.

Key words: preposition; semantic structure; semantic relations; grammar; history of language.

Ref. 9.

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METAFORIZATION OF THE POETIC TURNS TO DETERMINE THE CONCEPT OF MONTE / BERG / GORA: COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

The article analyzes the embodiment of the concept *Monte / Berg / Gore* in Italian, German and Ukrainian poetic texts as the means of revealing of the man's inner world, the transfer of emotional, evaluative and expressive feelings, the reproduction of philosophical ideas in the author's world outlook.

The attention of scholars, within the framework of modern linguo-cultural studies of the conceptsphere of certain language communities, is increasingly attracted by the extend study of cultural concepts through the prism of the other ethnic awareness and their analysis with the reference to national peculiarities. The conducting of typological studies of linguistic worldimage makes it possible to characterize the explication peculiarities of concepts in literary text and their implementation in the linguo-cultural aspect, the metaphorization processes and symbolization.

The article reveals semantic characteristics of the concept *Monte / Berg / Gore* in various figurative-associative speech patterns and conducts lexical-semantic analysis of poetry regarding the individual symbolism of the artistic word and the peculiarities of poetic perception in the Italian, German and Ukrainian languages.

Key words: metaphorical turn; poetic texts; linguistic worldimage; associative image; sprachraum.

Ref. 17.

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**THE TIMBER RAFTING VOCABULARY IN THE DICTIONARY
«GUTSUL DIALECTAL VOCABULARY AND PHRASEMES IN THE
UKRAINIAN BELLETRISTIC LANGUAGE»**

*An important linguistic problem is the study of the mastering of the timber rafting vocabulary in the Ukrainian belletristic language. The dictionary "Gutsul Dialectal Vocabulary and Phrasemes in the Ukrainian Belletristic Language", compiled in Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University, helps to solve this problem. As the dictionary testifies, the gutsul dialectal timber rafting vocabulary in the main, nodal for rafting logs, nomina is manifested in the language of the Ukrainian belletristic literature. The greatest number of records in artistic texts has dialecticism **daraba** "raft, made of round logs, which is drifted along the river". Along with it, the Ukrainian belletristic language of the timber rafting vocabulary absorbed dialecticisms **talba, kerma, opachyna, kermanych, darabash, shtryha, shtryhar, kliavza, gat, tama, gamovanka, shantafli, dzhyga, gakar, skygel, shvara, tsapyna, kermuvaty, shtrykhariuvaty**, etc.*

The dialecticisms studied in the dictionary represent the main thematic groups of the timber rafting vocabulary, in particular the names of the raft and its parts, names of rivers and hydrotechnical structures, the names of tools and instruments, which are used at the rafting, the names of persons involved in rafting the logs and the names of rafting process.

The indicated words in belletristic texts carry out nominative and cognitive functions, contribute to the formation of linguistic expression and reproduction of Gutsul culture coloring, serve as a reliable means of achieving artistic persuasiveness and ethnographic authenticity of the depicted.

Illustrative use of the timber rafting vocabulary is associated with the use of some dialecticisms as objects of comparison and as components of metaphor, metonymy.

Key words: timber rafting vocabulary; gutsul dialect; dialecticism; dictionary; text; belletristic language.

Ref. 10.

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**THE SOMATYSMS' PARADIGM IN THE UKRAINIAN USUAL AND
POETIC DICTIONARY (THE END 20-TH – BEGINNING 21-ST CENTURIES)**

In the article the paradigm notion as a model of scientific problem formulating and solving is investigated. Polysemantic of this notion in modern science motivates its active usage in the metalanguage of different natural and humane disciplines as well as in linguistics.

In modern linguistics round the paradigm notion a terminological field has been formed, i.e. paradigmatical relation, paradigmatical distribution, paradigmatical word, paradigm of lexeme. For our investigation methodologically important are notions of lexical and semantic paradigm and stylistic paradigm. Ability of word shaving common meaning to vary by stylistic traces is a base of stylistic paradigms modelling.

The stylistic paradigm notion ponderability has motivated the hypothesis about the stylistic resources of language paradigmatic organization forming.

One of stylistic paradigm manifestation is an imaginative paradigm. The structure and content of such paradigms studying is connected with observation of dynamics of poetic images able to create a system. The paradigmatic rows of images – parts of the human body notions studying is determined by the interest of modern linguistics in the importance of human factor in the lingual system. Such lexis qualified as somatic and the thematic group of nouns having the 'body' archisemeis determined with the somatisms term.

Somatisms are the vast segment of modern Ukrainian language dictionary and artistic style. Correlation of their observation makes possible to state the specifics and tendencies of poetic language development in their projection on the literary language system.

The analyses of lexical and stylistic sub-groups of usual somatisms absent in the poetic vocabulary has shown the division on the sub-groups of colloquial and occasional words and expressions.

The segment of somatisms' poetic vocabulary unlike from another one which is present in the literary language dictionary is pointedly represented by units from the Old Slavonic language and slangisms.

Incommensur ability of the lexicographical and text poetic set of somatisms is pointedly illustrated by the individual-authors' neologisms.

Key words: paradigm; linguistic paradigm; stylistic paradigm; somatism; usual-vocabulary; modern Ukrainian poetry dictionary.

Ref. 20.

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STRESS AS MARKER HOMONYMOUS RELATIONS BETWEEN STRUCTURAL CLASS III VERBATIVES OF SOUTHWESTERN PATOIS OF UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

By means of stress, as well as sounds and phonemes, the word is shaped, its various meanings are expressed and accuracy and unambiguousness of an utterance is

perceived by speakers. Still, differentiation of semantics via stress has not become an integral part of language competence yet. At the time of expanding opportunities of the oral form of the Ukrainian literary language researches on the distinctive function of accent are being actualized.

Autochthonous verbatives of the Ukrainian language southwestern patois are characterized by the productivity of lexico-semantic processes, which made the derivation of lexico-semantic variants possible, some of them acquiring homonymous (homogeneous) relations in the process of historical development of the language.

To study the problem a continuous selection of Structural Class III polysemantic verbatives-onomatopes of the Ukrainian language southwestern patois has been carried out, homonymous relations have been found in them. It has been found out that they were formed due to transforming one of the sememes with the dominant onomatopoeic archiseme into processual (with peripherality or neutralization of the sound constituent) which caused shifting the stress onto the stem class suffix.

The process of the corresponding lexico-semantic variant of polysemantic verbatives acquiring homonymous semantics caused gradual recessive shifting accent to the stem class suffix and because of this for a certain period the newest derivate in the patois (one or more) or variants of the literary language could have functioned with variant (root and suffix) accent. And it is only afterwards that this formation adopted the latest accent type (suffixal) which fixed the differential function of stress.

Key words: lexico-semantic processes; polysemic verbatives-onomatopes; stress and homonymous relations; southwestern patois.

Ref. 13.

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COLLOCATIONS, TERMS AND THEIR PRAGMATICS IN SOCIO -POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC-PUBLICICAL TEXTS

New denominations serve as indicators of these processes, indicating to positive and negative ones. They orient the vision of perspectives and mechanisms of overcoming the challenges and threats of the development of society in a globalized world. The language satisfies new social and other challenges, providing its speakers with means of generalization, which manifests itself in increasing the complex word-names of abstract concepts, the formation of new composite groupings and theme family as sets of word combinations -nominations, united by theme community = core word.

Metaphorization remains the source of creating new terminological meanings, new tokens. It helps in rethinking of well-known units, outlines ways of mastering

the semantics of foreign-language words. This is manifested in the peculiarity of mastering the semantemes-borrowings, particular in the possibility of developing new figurative meanings of words in the language-receptors in comparison with the language-etymon by developing direct objective meanings and transforming them into figurative ones or transformation of metaphoric abstract meanings into direct objective meanings.

Key words: *affixal; lexico-syntactic; semantic way of word formation; socio-political term; collocation of composite grouping; themfamily of word combinations-nominations; metaphorization of meanings.*

Ref. 10.

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THE PROCESSES OF THE RENEWAL OF IMAGE FORMATION IN MODERN UKRAINIAN FICTION

The article deals with the question of image formation in modern Ukrainian fiction. The separation of this problem is determined, on the one hand, by new trends in the Ukrainian text formation, which have arisen as a result of activation of the processes of the renewal of language-stylistic means, and on the other hand, by the appearance of new tendencies of lingua-poetic research in the Ukrainian and foreign linguistics. Traditional figurative means focused on classical folk literature are replaced by an updated metaphor. Ukrainian fiction gradually departs from verbal standards, without breaking the links with folk poetic works at the same time. Language and aesthetic transformation contributes to the adoption of the new style, the expansion of the associative basis of language thinking, methods of verbal assessment. The formation of complex figurative means – metaphor-comparison, metaphor-epithet, metaphor-symbol, and metaphor-hyperbole – has gained new manifestations. Intertextual inclusion, allusion parallels and antinomic collisions are involved in the formation of a new imagery. It gives the opportunity to intensify the aesthetic effect, to update the individual-authorial stylistic potential. In search of new ideological solutions, Ukrainian writers resort to changes in lexical-semantic and semantic-syntactic norms, to a significant expansion of fictional vocabulary.

The system of lingua-poetic means and techniques is being renewed due to the language-stylistic achievements of modernist and postmodernist literature, and new forms of text organization are developing, such as a free verse, fictional and publicistic essays, etc. The theoretical and methodological basis of modern language-stylistic research is being actively enriched due to new studies in the field of lingua-culturology and lingua-cognitive science. The prospects of the analysis of innovative texts in the style of presentation, in particular, created by the young generation of Ukrainian writers, are opening up.

Key words: text; discourse; new style; image; metaphor; modern literature; language thinking.

Ref. 14.

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OYKONIMS: REVIEWS ABOUT SEMANTIC

In the article analyzes the semantic / asemantic terms of the onymic lexical, considers different views on this problem. The purpose of the research is to consider the semantic structure of the oikonimes in the unity of the denotative, synchivative and connotative aspects of the meaning. It is revealed that today almost the textbook is the three concepts of semanticism / asemanticism of onim: negation of meaning in its own name; recognition that its own name has a lexical meaning only in the speech, in a particular situation, where it relates directly to the referent; the assertion that its own name has a lexical meaning both in speech and in language, but it is fundamentally different from the meaning of general names.

It is proved that the semantic characteristics of the appellate and propriat lexical differ significantly among themselves. It is found that different classes of onymes have different criteria for semantic analysis. The essence of a specific semantics, which takes oykonim in speech. It is confirmed that the concept of «semantics of the oykonim» contains the content, which implies the initial motivational meaning of the name of the settlement and the informativity that can be obtained from it.

It is concluded that the oykonim can be viewed from three positions: it exists 1) in itself as an administrative-territorial mark; 2) in the speech as the name of a particular settlement; 3) in the artistic text and (occasionally) in the speech as a connotative unit. In the first case, the oykonim does not have a real meaning, performs a nominative function, serves as a verbal nominative sign of an object inhabited by a person. Oykonim as the name of a specific settlement is endowed with encyclopedias (historical, linguistic, culturological, geographical, etc.), partially (selectively) associative informative and peculiar semantics, which for convincing etymological analysis can be determined by the semantics of an appealing etymon or an indication of an onymic etymon; performs, in addition to nominative, identification and differential functions. Oikonim as a connotative unit in the artistic text and (occasionally) in speech can take on a variety of cultural connotations.

Key words: onim; oykonim; semantics; semantic analysis; onomastics; linguoculturology.

Ref. 29.

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STRATIGRAPHY OF OYKONYMS AS A SOURCE OF ETHNOLOGY

*The purpose of the article is to find out the main principles that unite stratigraphy and ethnology. Oykonymy is universal ethno-historical fact. It is interpreted as a peculiar phenomenon of culture. Oykonymy is an important link of traditional culture in the modern multicultural Ukrainian space. That is why it can be considered in both anthropological and ethno-historical aspect. The article analyzes main aspects of using of stratigraphy of archaic oykonyms for ethnological studies. It is found out main principles that unite stratigraphy and ethnology. Oykonymic stratigraphy is tight connected with oykonymic landscape – a complex linguistic-historical multicomponent system that is the part of anthropogenic space combining stratigraphy of oykonymy and the history of development of ethnic group. Archaic oykonymy of Ukraine has pronounced spatial-temporal dimension and shows us information about the Slavic, in particular Ukrainian, model of the world. Extralinguistic and intralinguistic factors affect the qualitative and quantitative parameters of both oykonymic and ethnic landscapes. Stratigraphy of archaic place names is represented on a chart which focuses on the consideration of the material in three aspects: areal, chronological and statistical. Thus the article analyzes specific examples of configuration of areas of geographic names ending in ***-any/*-jany** and ***-itji** (Charts 1, 2), which are connected with patrimonial and collective structure of society. It is found out that location of objects of geographic names ending in ***-any/*-jany** and ***-itji** (Charts 1, 2) in the earliest period (before XIV century) mainly coincides with the area of Upper and Middle Podnisterya, Volyn and Kyiv-Chernihiv centers. These territories were convenient for living (developed water supply system, fertile soils, natural protection from enemies, etc.) and, as archeological evidence shows, first of all populated by Slavs.*

The article demonstrates that areal onomastic has great possibilities for using its data for development of ethnology. Diachronic and synchronic areas of onyms of all types in one way or another can confirm or deny ethnographic principles, conclusions etc.

Key words: stratigraphy; oykonym; oykonymic type; oykonymic landscape; chart; areal onomastic; plurative place name.

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SUBDIALECTAL ELEMENTS IN YA. TKACHIVSKYI'S WRITINGS AS A MEANS OF RECREATING THE LOCALITY'S SPEECH COLOURATION

The article deals with employment of a local subdialect in the fictional writings of the Ukrainian writer Yaroslav Tkachivskyi, in his new novel «Naviia» and narrative (povist) «To the Seaside Went» in particular, numerous instances of vernacularisms of different parts of speech that are used in characters' speech parts are provided.

The author of the article M. Lesiuk gives different reasons and guidelines of utilizing vernacularisms in writers' fictional creations and considers that the principal and most wide-spread one of them is a desire to recreate a certain locality's speech colouration. Simultaneously, the local subdialect is used only in dialogues of personages, but the very speech of the author represents a literary variant of the national language, and in this concrete case – the exquisite Ukrainian literary language that is perfectly known by the writer Ya. Tkachivskyi.

The problem of employing dialectal material in fictional works has long been the subject of interest for scholars-linguists and literary critics, and the majority of them thinks that elements of local subdialects help the authentic recreation of realistic canvases, fictional images, character-drawing, make fictional text more expressive, natural and life-like, recreate local speech colouring. However, some people suppose that local speech material may complicate text understanding by readers from other regions, narrows the geography of distribution of such a work.

The article supplies numerous examples and illustrations of utilizing local phrases that represent the speech of characters of Ya. Tkachivskyi's writings.

Key words: vernacularisms; local subdialect; authentic recreation of reality; locality's speech colouration; literary language.

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ANCIENT BELIEFS OF O UKRAINIAN PEOPLE: LINGO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

The problem of studying the pre-Christian beliefs of Ukrainians is important in view of the objectification of the religious (ideological) guidelines of our ancestors, aimed at knowledge of the world, its categorization, which is characterized by such features of archaic culture as cosmocentrism, polytheism, anthropomorphism, which are manifested both at the linguistic level. Language knowledge is one of the means of knowing the religious heritage of our ancestors.

The semantic peculiarities of the nominatives of paganism (mainly theonomisms) in the vocabulary-diachronic, culturological discourse, which determines the solution of such problems, are revealed: the etymological significance of these nomens is traced, their semantic development (expansion, narrowing, loss of meanings) is analyzed, and Also, the functioning of the considered tokens in the phraseological units is considered

The Christian church redefined many folk customs and many of them gave a Christian coloration. A significant number of pre-Christian gods, holidays were transformed into Christian saints (Svarog - in the saints Kuzma and Demyan, Volos - in St. Vlasya, Makosha - in Saint Paraskva, Perun - in St. Elias, Mikhail, Ivan Kupala's feast - in the feast of John the Baptist and etc.). They got new names, but they continued to worship. Many folk customs have become Christian color. Christian culture continued this coexistence, partially assimilating them, but not displacing them completely.

Key words: *nomin, theinim, beliefs, discourse, paganism.*

Ref.

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UKRAINIAN CONCEPT SPHERE: THE APPEARANCE ASPECT

The article deals with the Ukrainian concept sphere. Its core is made by key concepts of land, mother; house, bread, destiny, soul, heart, love, Ukraine, prosperity, longing, honor, health, happiness, freedom, life, man, joy, friend, good, home, etc. These concepts allow us to define Ukrainian national cultural features that are combined in certain ratios, often combined into antonymous couples: cordocentrism, emotionality and respect for the mind; melancholy and positivism; the elevation of the noble and the condemnation of the mercantile; exclusive respect for parents; religiosity; love of the land, patriotism.

Key words: *conception; concept sphere; criteria for distinguishing key concepts; core of the concept sphere; concept.*

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SYMBOLS IN THE SLAVIAN FRAZEOSISTEM (ON MATERIAL OF UKRAINIAN, RUSSIAN AND POLISH LANGUAGES): LINGVOCULTUROLOGICAL ASPECTS

The article analyzes the notion of a symbol that is widely represented in modern terminological linguistic dictionaries, but its interpretation is, as a rule, ambiguous and contradictory, and there is no unity in the understanding of the symbol in terminological lexicography. It has been proved that symbolism occupies an important place among

the folk beliefs, religion in the speech system of people, that is why the phraseological composition of language should be investigated in the context of the relationship «language – culture – ethnos»; The article analyzes the concept of a symbol. It has been explored the symbols of the Ukrainian, Russian and Poland phraseological systems in the linguacultural aspect). The author notes that the symbolism is peculiar to all peoples, without exception, and has a social and a purely national character. It has been correlated the symbol with the content of cultural information. It has been **described** the mechanisms of idioms formation of units, which contain the symbols in their composition and the role of symbol in the process of idiom's formation. It has been found out that the same symbols in phraseology have different origins: literature, mythology, religion, ethnocultural, and only archetypal symbols express common values for most, but they are also oriented to a particular community. Special attention in the article is given to zoophraseologisms. Phrases focused on the same animal in different languages are standards of various qualities and properties, which is explained by the ethnonational differences of cognitive world perception. Phraseological units with zoocomponent describe more negative than positive evaluations. It helps a person to climb over the «primitive» animal world. Interlingua and specific in phraseological symbolism are defined in this article. It should be noted that even in related languages the symbols do not coincide in scope, although many of them are universal symbols and peculiar to many languages.

The prospects for further research is the ground-breaking study of the zoo symbols, symbols-colorativ and vegetative component symbols in the Slavic and Germanic (English) phraseology in order to identify common and distinctive features.

Key words: symbol; symbolism; phraseological unit; zoophrazologisms; image; cultural-national symbols.

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AUTHOR'S COMMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF DIARY DISCOURSE INTIMIZATION

Author's comment is a popular means of text intimization. It creates the effect of oral, informal communication between the author and the reader. In his comments the author explains and emphasizes what is important for the psychological closeness of communicants. However, in our opinion, the emphasis on the categorial status of the author's comment in the discursive space of ego-texts, and the outline of mechanisms of intimization in the context of the theory of diary studies need to be necessarily deepened.

The purpose of the article is to trace the specificity of the use of author's comment as one of the main means of the lingual-and-psychological rapprochement between the author and the reader and to characterize the ways of the lingual representation of intimization in the diary discourse.

The article deals with the ontology, stratification and mechanisms of verbalization of author's comments in the context of the diary discourse intimization. The most productive out-of-text author's comments (epigraphs, notes, gratitudes) and in-text author's comments (supplements, evaluations) have been analyzed.

It has been concluded that author's comments are verbal means of explication of the author's emotional state, his vision and emotional evaluation of the depicted events and characters. Regardless of the conditions of the reception, author's comments open to the imaginary reader the personality and subjectivity of the diarist. They demonstrate his readiness for openness, thus enhancing the diary text intimization.

Prospects for further research – to trace the specificity of the textual expression of intimization and the means of its verbalization depending on the cultural, historical, social and gender identity of the author / reader, as well as genre-and-style and communicative specificity of the text.

Key words: *intimization; diary; discourse; diarist; reader; author's comment.*

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TO THE QUESTION OF EXTRALINGUISTIC FACTORS OF A WORD-FORMATION DETERMINATE (ON THE MATERIAL OF LOCATIVE AND TEMPORAL NOUNS)

A new and perspective direction of the word building investigations – basic central – demands the creative analyses of semantical functions of a creative basis. It also demands investigation of factors, which determine derivative character of a creative word, in particular extra linguistic. General theoretical aspects of the problem of the functional communicative interpretation of semantical sphere of a creative word in the categories of dynamical word building (on the example of locative and temporal nouns) are studied in the article.

The notion of derivational intention of a creative word is explained as predefined by extra linguistic factors of functional orientation of word creative's elements on establishment of a certain type of relations between semantic units, which are nomination's basis. The investigations in this direction develop the theory of a wordbuilding determination – studies about prognostication and preconditions of appearance new words in the language on analysis of linguistic and extralinguistic factors in a wordbuilding process.

Key words: *basic central word building, extralinguistic factors of wordbuilding determination, semantical derivation, creative word, derivative word, dynamical wordbuilding, derivational intention.*

Ref. 21.

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TEXT AS THE OBJECT OF KNOWLEDGE AND CONCEPT OF THE THEORY OF PRECEDENTNESS

Theory of precedentness is one of the most relevant linguistic paradigms of studying the synchronic-and-diachronic correlation of language and culture. It appeared at the end of the twentieth century as a result of the growing interest in the issues of creation, reproduction, as well as content-and-evaluative rethinking of texts within a certain culture.

Purpose of this article is to highlight the problem of a text as the object of knowledge and the concept of the theory of precedentness.

The objective linguistic characteristics of the PT are provided by their description according to some cognitive-pragmatic parameters - reproduction, reinterpretation, socio-cultural marking.

Reproduction of PT is the frequency of its quotational re-actualization in texts of different genres and styles, as well as in oral spontaneous communication.

Reinterpretation - the feature of PT, connected with its ability to go beyond the time limits of the era, to become nationally- / universally-precedent and to be used in the texts of next generations. Such texts in the Ukrainian literature are the texts by I. Kotlyarevsky, T. Shevchenko, I. Franko.

The emphasis on the feature of socio-cultural marking is motivated by the fact that precedent texts are necessarily agreed upon the ideology of their era.

Prospects for deepening the theory of precedentness depend upon the fact that modern linguistics has to respond sensitively and timely to the change of forms of speech-and-intellectual communication; to take into account the plurality of information interpretations, which is received through texts of different genres and styles.

Key words: precedent text (PT); reproduction of PT; reinterpretation of PT; socio-cultural marking of PT.

Ref. 10.

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MORPHONOLOGICAL RULES AND MORPHONOLOGICAL ANOMALIES IN P. KARMANSNSKY'S POETRY DICTIONARY

The article analyzes the morphological characteristics of the lexicon units of the Ukrainian poet P. Karmansky. It is shown that modifications in the structure of morphemes for their combination within the derivative word or word-shift form are obligatory. They provide their grip. It is substantiated that morphological facts can be considered in the stylistic aspect.

It is confirmed that a significant part of the word-shift and word-formation forms is morphologically marked. It is shown that changes in the phonemic structure of the morphemes are subordinated to the current morphological rules - the alternation of vowels and consonant phonemes, truncation and buildup of morphemes. It is established that among the units of the dictionary there are also individual-author formations. It is proved that their structure is formed taking into account valid not only word-forming, but also morphological rules.

There are also in the the poet's lexicon such lexical units, which have morphologic structure differ from the established and fixed by modern vocabularies. Appealing to various lexicographic sources ("Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language", "Ukrainian Stylistic Dictionary" by I. Ogienko, "Malorussian-German Dictionary of E. Zhelekhivsky") assured in the opinion that these differences are basically not accidental. They can be explained by reference to the facts of the historical development of the Ukrainian language in general and its phonetic system in particular. It is found out that such archaic forms make a remarkable feature of P. Karmansky's style as a native of Galicia. There are cases of parallel use of forms - stylistically neutral and archaic. It is established that the use of one of the forms is sometimes due to the needs of rhyme. However, for the most part, they serve as a means of diversifying the poet's speech. Expressive possibilities of forms with an unusual morphological structure are demonstrated. It is emphasized on their organics in the system of means of stylistic expressiveness of the poet.

Key words: *word-changing form; word-formation form; morphological rule; alternating vowels and consonant phonemes; alternative type; morpheme buildup; truncation of morphemes.*

Ref. 16.

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SPIRAL ISSUES OF FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF ADVERBS IN -O (-E) // -LY

The article deals with the problem of the semantic classification of adverbs in Ukrainian and English. The basic approaches to the typology of adverbs have been analyzed and systematized in the paper. The analysis of the functional and semantic characteristics of the adverbs in - o (-e) // -ly in Ukrainian and English languages has showed their heterogeneity In general, the classification of the adverbs in both

languages into subgroups is solved in different ways. The common point of contact is the syntactic criterion. According to it, 2 megagroups are distinguished: attributive adverbs and adverbial adverbs (Ukrainian language), the predicate modifiers and the sentence modifiers (English language). However, the division into two groups is the most general classification of the adverb vocabulary, because within these groups there are different units according to their semantic characteristics. The main semantic groups of adverbs in **-o (-e)** // **-ly** are determined as follows: adverbs of evaluation (**Adv_{ax}**), manner (**Adv_{man}**), restrictive (**Adv_{rest}**), quality (**Adv_{qual}**), quantity (**Adv_{quan}**), time (**Adv_{temp}**), place (**Adv_{loc}**), purpose (**Adv_{fin}**), cause (**Adv_{caus}**). It is essential that this subdivisions are numerically different: units with the meaning of the manner, quality, quantity, in English also adverbs of evaluation are dominated.

Keywords: adverb; adjectival adverb; semantic-syntactic approach; predicate; valency; combinability; modifier.

Ref. 23.

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ANTONIMIC CONNECTION IN PHRASEOLOGY UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

The article considers non-uniform structures with different component composition among phraseological antonyms, their opposite semantics corresponds to the antonyms of their lexical synonyms, and the same type of structures with partial non-specificity of the component composition, the most expressive feature of which is the existence of explicit antonyms of lexical-semantic structural rod verbal language structures; it has been revealed the antonymic connections in the phraseological composition of the Ukrainian language; it has been considered the antonymic relations between structurally similar types (organized on the same models) and non-uniform (various-structure) phraseological units of the Ukrainian language; the author notes that under phraseological antonyms she understands phraseological opposition which involves the contrasting contrast of semantics and it characterized by the unity of the semantic and logical essence, the full or partial non-identity of the component composition; the author emphasizes that the antonymic pairs in phraseology based on lexical antonyms, the definition of which is closely intertwined philosophical, logical and linguistic categories; it has been selected the group of phraseological antonyms, the component composition of which consists of the words of all lexica-grammatical classes (antonymy verbs, antonymic adjectives, pronouns-antonyms, antonyms prepositions) and a group of absolute antonyms, in which the opposite of the semantics of the two phraseological units is due to the presence of a participle not that included in the components; it has been shown that the characteristic feature of phraseological

antonym is that both the separate phraseological units and entire synonymous can enter into antonymic relation. The article also focuses on the phraseological antonyms that express the material status of a person; denote actions, processes, states; reveal the peculiarities of the external appearance of a person, his temper; transfer certain features of human nature in positive or negative plans; it has been established that antonymic relations arise in the phraseological composition because the phraseologisms' meaning has a qualitative and evaluation nature, since antonym is observed among the units related to the expression of positive or negative quality. It has been confirmed that phraseological antonyms are used by masters of artistic words with a certain stylistic purpose (to create the effect of contrast, antithesis) to express one or the other characteristics of the manifested phenomena.

Key words: phraseological antonyms; the same type and various types of designs; antonymic relations; phraseological unit; words-antonyms, semantic relations; contrasting contrast of semantics.

Ref. 11.

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CONNECTING DYSELOVA TO BE WITH A PASSIVE DEPARTMENT IN THE FUNCTION OF THE SUBJECT IN UKRAINIAN AND GERMAN LAN- GUAGE

*The purpose of this article is to consider and to analyze the use of the verb *быти* (to be) in combination with participle in the function of the predicate in sentences on the material of fictional texts in Ukrainian and German.*

*The participle is defined as a specific grammatical entity, which belongs to two parts of speech. Many linguists note the complexity of the phenomenon of past participles and at the same time deny the use of present participles in the Ukrainian language. For example, I. Vykhoivanets thinks that participle in the function of adjective does not belong to the paradigm of verbal forms, unlike past participles in the predicative position used with the analytic syntactic morpheme-copula *быти* (to be). The scientist names this structure an analytical passive participle.*

*Unlike in Ukrainian, the classification of constructs *быти + пасивний дієприслівник* (be + past participle; *sein + Partizip II*) in German is complicated by the diversity of the passive's paradigm, which creates some problems for speakers and those who learn German grammar. The reason for that is the so-called «double passive», because in German language, there are two main passives, namely the processual passive and the statal passive. They are easy to distinguish using morphological criterion, because processual passive consists of auxiliary verb *werden* and past participle, and statal passive requires using auxiliary verb *sein*. But German learners can still be confused considering that the form *sein + past participle* can have multiple grammatical interpretations, e.g. G. Helbig mentions seven different possibilities.*

Based on the research, it can be concluded that comparative study of grammatical categories allows deeper analysis of each language and makes them promising for further research. Past participles are used in Ukrainian and German to form passive structures with semantics of a resultative, although in German there are more types of meanings attributed to such structures, which is caused by a greater variety of functions of the participle.

Key words: *adjectival; passive form; passive state; reflexive state; agent.*

Ref. 12.

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FUNCTIONING AND TRANSFORMATION OF EMOTIONAL LEXEME FEAR IN THE MODERN UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

*There is a sufficient number of research works devoted to the study of lexical-grammatical features of emotional lexeme **fear** in linguistics. But today the question of the functioning and transposition of this lexeme has not been fully studied in the modern Ukrainian language.*

*The aim of the article is to analyze the functioning and transposition of emotional lexeme **fear** in the modern Ukrainian language, to reveal its semantics as a linguistic and cultural concept, and to determine the peculiarities of language expression.*

*In the article, by means of the analysis of the definitions of **fear** in the Academic Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language, the Etymological Dictionary, and Dictionary of Synonyms, a description of the conceptual features of this lexeme is given, grammatical features are determined, and its transposition phenomena are analyzed in the system of the Ukrainian language.*

*Lexical and grammatical features of the lexeme **fear** are the same as in other abstract nouns, but similar use of the word, typical for nouns, is not limited by its functioning. Lexeme **fear** can be used as an adverb: 1) in the meaning of terrible; 2) in the meaning of expressing admiration, surprise, etc.; 3) in the meaning of extraordinary, very much. Regarding to the large number of someone, something, somebody or something very big, strong **fear** refers to exclamation*

*The lexeme **fear** has a wide distributional opportunities: the noun **fear** + noun (where the main word is a lexeme **fear**, but this it can also be a dependent word); noun **fear** + adjective that points to the emotional state, feelings, emotions of the person; verb + **fear**, where the noun **fear** acts as the object of action or state (a part of such word combinations is stable in its composition and structure, lexically indivisible and integral in terms of the meaning of the word combination, which have the function of separate lexeme, so they function as idioms in the modern Ukrainian language); possessive pronoun + noun **fear**.*

The grammatical transformation of the analyzed word has affected not only at the loss of its original meaning, but also its compatibility with other words.

*Prospects of the research are the study of verbal representation of the emotional state of **fear** in a separate fiction text.*

Key words: *lexeme; emotive lexeme; transposition; semantics; lexical and grammatical features; internal form of the word.*

Ref. 10.

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THEORY OF SUGGESTION OF IVAN FRANKO: COMMUNICATIVE-PRAGMATIC ASPECT

The article deals with the notion of suggestion in the linguophilosophic concept of Ivan Franko. Appealing to the national lingual personality (person, people) as the engine of the cognitive-cultural progress gives an opportunity to trace the interaction of the lingual and hidden structures of thinking that can be reconstructed by the pragmatic communicative meanings. That is why, main principles of the logicocentrism, systemcentrism – on the one hand and anthropocentrism (ethnocentrism, egocentrism) – on the other hand allow us to discover the syncretic nature of this concept.

Key words: *suggestion; concept; discourse; paradigm; Ivan Franko.*

Ref. 15.

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ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE INTERPRETATION OF EDITH WHARTON'S NOVEL «THE HOUSE OF MIRTH»

The article is dedicated to the anthropological aspects of the interpretation of Edith Wharton's novel «The House of Mirth». Experience as a literary anthropological category has been found out to be of the greatest importance for anthropological reading of the literary text. In this context it is considered to be formed by the unity of three elements – the experience of a writer; the experience of a character; the experience of a reader. The aim of this research is to trace the experience of Lily Bart, the main character of Edith Wharton's novel «The House of Mirth», under the influence

of such anthropological categories as cultural memory, trauma and corporeality. In order to achieve the set aim, the following tasks were to be fulfilled: 1) to analyze the reasons for the conflict between Lily Bart's individual memory and the collective memory of her circle as well as its consequences; 2) to describe the effect of trauma on her world outlook and life; 3) to indicate the role of corporeality in the life of the American elite.

It can easily be predicted that the conflict between Lily's individual memory and the collective memory of her class must end tragically, as she is the only representative of her moral values (possibly inherited from her father), while hypocritical moral standards have a lot of followers and are generally acknowledged. Miss Bart's trauma is also of «external» origins. It has been caused by her father's bankruptcy and her mother's succeeding behavior and has resulted in her *idée fixe* to find a rich husband. As the aspect of corporeality is concerned, it is realized through the high society's obsession with positive image.

Therefore, E. Wharton's works have been proved to be the source of future anthropological investigations.

Key words: literary anthropology; experience; cultural memory; trauma; corporeality.

Ref. 14.

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R.M. RILKE'S IDIOSTYLE SINGULARITY

The given article deals with the first research in Ukrainian literary critics of the image ambivalence and contrast in the artistic structure of R.M. Rilke's poetry. Forming and structure of poetic image in dualistic, antithesis artistic structures, direct connection of image existence in the situation of antinomy with the artistic modality poetics are specified.

The receptive constituent of this poetry becomes very important, in particular R.M. Rilke's poetry translations into other languages.

Artistic writing is polysemantic in its internal essence, and image system of this work is ambivalent and contrasting. These ambivalence and contrast are manifested on the different levels of artistic text: in a vocabulary, in tropes, poetic syntax, rhythm and melodic.

Image ambivalence is directly related to psychology of creative work. The important constituent of R.M. Rilke's artistic modality poetics is the contrast contradistinction in the internal form of image. Such contradistinction adducts to intention and inner image dynamic (it is especially characteristic for certain traditional images which are partly used by poet), implies new connotations and transformations. In R.M. Rilke's artistic world contrast poetics has a structural nature.

The Austrian poet lines up the text escorting it by words-antipodes, words-antagonists or contrast notions. They're not only withstand antonyms I – you, life – death, day – night, yesterday – today, today – tomorrow, friend – enemy. They conceal more complex world view process.

An author perceives the world in unity of contradictions, that is why his lexical antitheses are similarly modal, as well as a system of binary oppositions. Harmony of contrast pierces all R.M. Rilke's creative works. It originally shrouds the structure of many texts: from composition to the rhymes.

Key words: *image ambivalence; poetics of contrast; modality; «aesthetics of contradiction»; words-antipodes.*

Ref. 5.

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POETONIM 'ROSE' IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SPACE OF OLGA KOBYLIANSKA

The language belongs to the national and spiritual treasures of the people. People's worldview, lifestyle, traditions, culture, ceremonies, beliefs, everything that recreates the people's soul, defines the national mentality are reflected there. The elements of meanings, forms, and functions with the greatest completeness and power pass on this folk spirit and the thinking of the mind clearly manifest themselves in the richness of words and combinations, stable expressions and sentences. The national cultural linguistic components can be distinguished by appealing to a wide range of words with distinct historical and cultural content, which denote the realities of the existence of the Ukrainian people, folk phrasemics, folk songs, linguistic and cultural dimensions of the artistic work. The lexeme Rose belongs to such components, which serves as a form of verbalization of the psychological space of language peculiarities, the author of that or that discourse. In particular, in poetry Olga Kobyljanska's prose this poetic style shows the ability to symbolize the representation of a woman – a child, a teenager, a lady, an experienced lady. The symbolism of the studied image word is based on the poetic vision of the world, the mythological, associative, sometimes semi-conscious representations of the famous Bukovinian writer. The word Rose demonstrates the desire of Olga Kobyljanska to overcome everyday, fixed view of a particular phenomenon, to see in this deep, hidden, even secret – love, beauty, joy, transiency of life.

The peculiarity of Olga Kobyljanska idiostyle is revealed in the synonymous use of literary and dialect speech, with emphasis on Bukovinian and Hutsul patois. According to their own worldview, linguistic sense and talent, the author skillfully managed to reflect linguistic treasures of Bukovinian and Hutsul patois combining

dialect (regional) and literary form at a certain stage of the development of the norms of literary language.

Key words: *poetry in prose; language-linguistic techniques; poetonim; symbolic meanings; expressiveness; tropes; rhythm of the story.*

Ref. 9.

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COLOUR AS A MEAN OF EXPRESSIVENESS OF CONCEPT LANDSCAPE

(Based on I. Bunin's short prose)

Purpose of the article is to show that colour names form concept periphery of the landscape, enrich, expose in general, making it more important in small prose of I. Bunin.

Art concept that is born in the writing and continues its life beyond the one is always obeyed to the necessity of detail the phenomena of nature, landscapes and their elements reflection. It is revealed in a small prose of the writer as an integral systemic formation represented by colour lexemes not only with conventional but also with associative semantics.

Conceptual comprehension of the landscape in I. Bunin's small prose is connected with the understanding that nature can exist only in the context of the human world-view.

The variety of details and their colourist features makes it possible for the writer to show the unique beauty of the surrounding world, inner richness, the intensity of the spiritual life and the depth of the characters' emotions.

The colour marking palette in I. Bunin's prose is extremely rich, vividly individual. The artist is looking for new means of emotional influence.

In perspective it is advised to analyse the concept "landscape" in I. Bunin's poetry. The presented methodology can become the basis for studying the category of coloration in different author styles.

Key words: *concept; core; peripheral zone; landscape; colouring; coloratives, colour lexemes.*

Ref. 10.

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LINGUOCOGNITIVE PROJECTION OF ALLUSIVE IRONY IN THE ARTISTIC TEXTS OF THE UKRAINIAN MODERN DISCOURSE

The article deals with the problem of expression of allusions as a linguistic means for the implementation of irony in the texts. The analysis of ironic allusive inclusions is carried out on the basis of the texts that belong to the Ukrainian modern discourse, a characteristic feature of which is a variety of artistic reality modeling, unconventional ways of carrying the meaning. To the traditional models of allusion reproduction belong single lexemes, expressions, sentences, fragments, etc.; their functions in the text have been determined.

So, **the aim** is to classify allusive irony as an independent linguistic phenomenon. There have been determined the common and distinctive qualifications of allusive irony and irony. The formal and semantic mechanisms of creation of the ironic effect on the basis of the intertextual space are described. The possibility of realizing the ironic function of allusions with the help of various models was characterized. There belong lexical substitution; extension of allusive content that has the additional component; adding author's comments to the allusive message.

The semantic features of allusions are analyzed in order to determine their ironic essence.

Linguopoetic ironic potential of allusive units to influence the strength of artistic reality and the synergy of the text is taken into account. Semantic multivalency of allusions is considered as a universal means of archetypes' reconsidering and as an image creating tool, and, thus, became the center of focus of novelistic language and thought.

So, we have come **to the conclusion** that intertextual (allusive) irony is a complex semantic formation, based on the meaning of dissonance within the context. Allusive irony allows, in the presence of the allusive space, to characterize the system of means of textual imagery creating and reflects the idiosyncrasy of the author.

Key words: allusion; allusive irony; ironic effect; text; meaning.

Ref. 10.

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SPIRITUAL AND NATIONAL ASPECTS OF IVAN FRANKO'S "CHRISTMAS EVE" AND VOLODYMYR VYNNYCHENKO'S CHRISTMAS FAIRY TALE "SMOKE"

The typological analogies of I. Franko's "Christmas Eve" and V. Vynnychenko's Christmas fairy tale "Smoke" were analyzed in the article in the comparative aspect for the first time. The poetical parallels in the texts of the Ukrainian authors were investigated at the level of genre and composition. The common character of the authors' interpretation of images, themes and motives was described. The functioning peculiarities of oneiric visions were determined; the artistic and plastic role of chronotope, its place in the structure of their works was researched.

Taking the sacred chronos for the key dominant, the writers created fairy tales in which the subject of the narration was their motherland – a personified woman – Rus-Ukraine. Philosophical and national-patriotic ideas of the writers were reflected in the works.

Key words: literary fairy tale; Christmas fairy tale; chronotope; genre; image symbol; myth.

Ref. 10.

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THE POETRY OF WAR IN LINGUOSTYLISTIC DIMENSION

The war entered Ukrainian poetry and the writer, the deputy commander of one of voluntary battalions, Borys Humenyk was the first to fix it in the format of a poetry collection. "Poems from war" by B. Humenyk is the quintessence of thoughts, feelings and emotions inspired by military confrontation in Donbass; it is the first attempt to realize our new reality.

The object of the article is the poetry of war as a linguomenal phenomenon. The subject of the article is multifaceted synthetic understanding of language stylistic peculiarities of Borys Humenyk's poems and fragments of the book "Blockpost". The aim is to investigate imaginative lexical and conceptual peculiarities of Borys Humenyk's war lyrics taking into account the moments of formal organization of a text line, author's manners and wide context of social poetry inspired by Maidan and the war in Donbass.

War poetry is regarded, systematized, analyzed and considered in linguostylistic categories. We single out dominant word-concepts (mehaobrazy) of the collection, on the basis of component analysis we define the range of their semantic stylistic, symbolic and associative words (war, death, warrior, heroism, sunflowers, seagulls).

It has been generalized that in the majority of poetic contexts military vocabulary and spoken language are predominant, there are no high aesthetic picturesque images and tropes although sometimes figurative poetic clots break into the strict discourse of war. The use of elastic verliber form, intensification of expression of close to autologism image, military linguospace of the text, substandard vocabulary, the absence of punctuation marks – all these reveal desire to a more adequate representation of a person's mental state on the boundary between life and death. It is stated that the

absence of high aesthetic picturesque images and metaphors, specific vocabulary, boundary naturalism are not postmodernistic special effects but painful verbal clots of a terrible war Witness.

Key words: war poetry; linguostylistics; concept; verliber; military vocabulary; metaphor; symbol; stylistics of reality-utterance.

Ref. 13.

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SPECIFIC CHARACTER OF TRANSLATION OF NON-EQUIVALENT LEXICAL UNITS IN POETIC TEXT

There were determined the features of the poetic text with strong positions in its composition. There were found out and added the definitions of non-equivalency phenomenon in lexical system of modern Ukrainian. The non-equivalent lexicon in poetic text was investigated and determined as one type of strong positions on the basis of the analysis of poetic contexts.

The comparisons of other language contexts helped to find out a compositional role of non-equivalent lexicon in the poetic text as a strong position which creates ethnic-cultural picture of the world within the borders of a poetic model, as well as non-equivalent lexical unit in asymmetrical relations with other dominants of the text.

The found out specific character of non-equivalent lexical units determines the peculiarity of their translation.

Key words: the poetic text; a language picture of the world; a composition of the poetic text; strong positions; non-equivalent lexicon.

Ref. 14.

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SACRAL ART OF WORD AND MODERN SCIENCE ABOUT LITERATURE

The purpose of the article is to analyze the problem of sacred in the postmodern period as one of the most important world-wide problems. The sacred art of the word has the potential for activating the upbringing of moral qualities of the individual and affects the formation of his spirituality. Certain problems of the study of the sacrum / profanum category in modern literary criticism have already been examined both in the works of foreign researchers and Ukrainians.

In modern literary studies, research on literary sacriology is conducted at various typological levels: 1. on the genological (genus, genres), morphological (structure of the work, its transformation, architectonics, intertextuality, and glockalism); 2. on thematic (topics, plots, motifs, plot); 3. at the level of literary eras, currents, directions, styles and idiostyles, poetics.

The article analyzes the artistic culture in the postmodern situation, which is most sensitive to the changing paradigms of philosophical comprehension of being. It has been found out that the problem of defining sacred is very important for modern science, since the sacral is perceived differently by religious and non-religious people.

Postmodernism is characterized by the use and mechanical combination of individual fragments of different cultures. It postulates the impossibility in the conditions of modern democracy to have the internal integrity of the worldview and seeks to create «non-repressive» gaming culture and religion, in which there would be insurmountable antagonisms and contradictions. It is inherent in its the principle of double thinking and is to focus on ideas and concepts that exclude each other. In the framework of this outlook, the level of representations about the sacral is significantly reduced. As a result, there is a global destruction of value orientations, blurring of meanings.

The postmodern culture, which proclaims permissiveness and allows for any interpretation of the sacred books, objectively leads to the struggle against any ideology that claims to be true.

Key words: postmodernism; Sakrum; sacred; profane; postmodern; culture.

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ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASPECT OF COMMUNICATIVE PREPARATION OF CHILDREN TO SCHOOL

One of the most perspective approaches for study of education of preschool children on the basis of modern methods there is the anthropological approach. The article deals with the essence and values of the anthropological approach for children education under the conditions of pre-school education.

The purpose of the article is to study the anthropological principles of communicative preparation of children to school. The objectives of the article – to determine the content of the anthropological approach, to consider education from the point of view of the anthropological approach, to study the role of language and communication in the formation of man, substantiate the importance of communicative preparation of preschool children, to characterize the psychological

characteristics of children, to study methods of communicative preparation of children to school.

The author marks role of the anthropological approach in the current educational modernization. In the article based on the methodological basis of the anthropological approach the author develops the ideas about the education of the children studying in the pre-school education.

In this article the author gives an analysis of the problem of the organization of the communicative development and formation of the personality of the child, based on the anthropological concepts of domestic and foreign researchers, the author focuses on current research anthropological approach and finds it necessary in the organization of educational process and the development child's further learning based on this experience.

The article is devoted to the problem of formation of communicative abilities of preschoolers. In this article the author studies the specific methods of development of the communicative abilities in children of preschool age in the educational process in preschool, taking into account the patterns of mental and personality development of children of this age (methods of group work, games, creative competitions etc). Senior preschool age is a stage characterized by the need for development of communicative abilities.

Key words: education; teacher; preschool children; anthropological aspect; communicative preparation; communicative preparation of children to school.

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ACTUAL ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF SOCIOCULTURAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE PRESCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING ENGLISH

The article considers the actual aspects of the formation of sociocultural competence of future preschool teachers in the process of teaching English. Special attention is given to certain aspects: the use of a complex of thematically organized authentic materials of sociocultural content; the study of the English language in the interconnection with the discipline «Country Studies»; the interactive inclusion in the communication on the basis of the use of modern methods and techniques; the formation of students' motivation; the creation of a favourable social and psychological climate.

Key words: sociocultural competence; communicative competence; preschool teacher; aspect; methods of teaching; foreign language; culture.

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THE PECULIARITIES OF SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENT OF THE FOURTH GRADE AT THE UKRAINIAN LESSON

In the article the peculiarities of forming socio-cultural competence of students during the study of the Ukrainian language are considered and theoretically substantiated; Characterized the peculiarities of the successful formation of socio-cultural competence in children of junior school age; outlined the content of the socio-cultural aspect of teaching Ukrainian language pupils in grade 4 of elementary school and highlighted the effective types of work for the formation of socio-cultural competence of junior pupils in the Ukrainian language lessons.

Note that the socio-cultural content line involves the formation of students' perceptions of language as a form of expression of the culture of the Ukrainian people, as a means of creating works of art (fiction); the expansion of pupils' perceptions about their state of Ukraine, the culture of the Ukrainian people, its features in different regions; the assimilation of small Ukrainian folk forms, national formulas of speech etiquette, etiquette rules of communication; use of acquired knowledge and skills while performing social roles, communicating with representatives of different age groups and statuses, solving educational and life problems. Socio-cultural approach determines the strategy of language learning through the prism of national culture.

Socio-cultural competence is understood not only by the possession of information about the direct link between the linguistic and socio-cultural environment, the relationship between the development of language and society, and the use of it during communication. Of particular importance in this approach is given to the use of ethnographic and especially linguistic studies materials in the process of studying the Ukrainian language.

Key words: *language; speech; socio-cultural competence; lessons of the Ukrainian language; junior schoolchildren.*

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SOCIO-CULTURAL EXPERIENCE AS THE BASIS OF THE FORMATION OF THE LANGUAGE PERSONALITY OF THE JUNIOR PUPIL IN A MODERN SCHOOL THEATRE

A central issue in this article is the socio-cultural experience as the basis for the formation of the language personality of the junior pupil in a modern school theatre. In recent years, it has become increasingly actually to use various elements of theatrical pedagogics at school. Therefore, a number of peculiarities of the usage of the school theatre in the light of modern scientific views are distinguished. The essence, role and significance of the language personality within the sociocultural aspect are studied. The active participation of junior pupils in the school theatrical activities gives great opportunities for their language development and create the conditions for further formation of socio-cultural experience. In general, the component structure of the socio-cultural experience shows the existing ideas and knowledge about the basic norms, rules, and values of culture as the basis for mastering a social experience in the development of linguistic and behavioral practices.

Therefore, the introduction of theatrical activities will enable junior pupils to study and play in the socio-cultural atmosphere of the modern school theatre. The modern school theatre will support junior pupils' general culture; will provide an opportunity to get knowledge and skills that help to form their sociocultural experience.

Prospects for further research – the study of the development of socio-cultural practices of theatrical pedagogy in modern school education as a tool of interdisciplinary integration will be promising which implies the development of the cultural experience of generations through the direct inclusion of the junior pupils into the cultural activities of the school theatre.

Key words: *sociocultural experience; linguistic personality; school theatre; junior pupils; culture-making space.*

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FORMATION OF LANGUAGE PERSON OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

The author highlights the implementation of the concept of linguistic identity in modern linguodidactics. Analyzed different views and approaches to the analysis of linguistic identity that define the basic component of this concept. The emphasis is on the fact that the formation of linguistic identity depends on many factors and impacts of its operations. Leading is the need to prepare a competent person with the appropriate level of linguistic competence based on a system of knowledge of the language, units of language at all levels that are used as building material for the generation and detection of expression and rules handling them. Students acquiring linguistic system, form speech skills, linguistic concepts, improve the culture of language and speech. Considering linguistic identity, we explore issues of intellectual

development of the individual in terms of language and its emotional aspects, which is spirituality in the broadest sense, the question of interpersonal communication and so on. Accordingly, exploring this theme, you need to work not only linguistic sources, but also literature on history, psychology, ethnography and other social sciences, as in the individual overlapping interests of all the human sciences. Work on the formation of linguistic identity in the study of grammar should be systematic, coherent structural and based on a study in the unity of language units and rules of operation, process implementation language units in speech aspects, as well as enhancing internal reserves disciplines, their thinking and have obtained knowledge. Language person is the identity of a complex system, so its formation depends on many factors and impacts of its operations. However, consideration of the general features linguodidactics linguistic identity formation process, focus on the comprehensive development of all its components competencies optimal selection of effective methods, techniques and tools, forms, promote the formation of linguistic personality in learning syntax.

Key words: competence approach; personality-orientation approach; cultural approach; linguistic personality; linguodidactics; competence.

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SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECT OF FORMATION THE SECOND LANGUAGE PERSONALITY OF FOREIGN MEDIC STUDENT

The article examines the basic scientific researches and the experience of medical faculties of Ukrainian higher educational institutions in formation of the second language personality of foreign medic student in Ukrainian speaking society.

The aim of the study is to investigate and generalize the effective forms and methods of teaching the Ukrainian language for foreign medic students in the context of socio-cultural aspect, which is grounded on the praxeological, cross-cultural and multicultural approaches. The article gives the analysis of national peculiarities of foreign students from African countries, India, Jordan and formation of second language personality within modern approaches. The necessity of increasing the level of language skills in Ukrainian language by professional orientation is growing. The praxeological approach promotes innovative methodical preparation of future doctors for professional activity. The cross-cultural approach helps to solve socio-cultural problems of foreign students taking into account psychological adaptation in the Ukrainian educational space. The modern educational space of Ukraine is at the crossroads of cultures, in which the languages, views, customs, behaviors, social structures of representatives of different ethnic groups are intersected. Due to the increasing number of foreigners in Ukraine, the implementation of the mul-

ticultural approach to education is relevant. It determines the cultural and peacekeeping function and provides tolerant attitude to all participants of the educational process taking into account national and religious traditions. The analysis of the questionnaires of foreign medic students reveals to the low level of motivation in studying Ukrainian language. This is explained by the fact that in their motherland students do not take into account the knowledge of the Ukrainian language, and the possession of it may only be required for senior students during the practice in medical institutions. The main reason of this is the absence of Ukrainian-centered law according to the Ukrainian language. The educational community of the Ukrainian Medical Universities must create programs of educational disciplines, educational activities, to encourage foreign students to learn Ukrainian language and culture.

In conclusion, professional oriented language training, including an adopted information for foreign medic students about famous Ukrainian doctors, the international practice of doctor's profession, professional ethics in the Ukrainian-speaking society, will increase the motivation of study Ukrainian language as a foreign. There is a necessity for further study on the improvement of teaching materials, the development of electronic textbooks for foreign students in order to provide students with professional, cultural, country-specific knowledge about the socio-political system of the country, traditions, customs, norms of conduct in the Ukrainian-speaking society.

Key words: *foreign medic student; the second language personality; the socio-cultural aspect; praxeological approach; cross-cultural approach; multi-cultural approach.*

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COMMUNICATIVE-ACTIVITY APPROACH IN FORMATION THE LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY OF A JUNIOR PUPIL

The article highlights the importance of the communicative-activity approach to the study of the Ukrainian language in elementary school, attention is paid to the role of this approach in the formation of the linguistic personality of a junior pupil in general and during the study of such parts of language as a noun, an adjective, a verb in particular. It is emphasized that the communicative-activity approach provides the implementation of principle of integral speech study by students of the primary school, expecting orientation towards all kinds of speech activity: listening-understanding, speaking, reading and writing.

Junior pupils should not only achieve knowledge, skills and facilities, they should manage corresponding competences in themselves which are based on this knowledge and also based on experience and inclinations of pupils. One of the ways to realize the mentioned principles is communicative-activity approach towards the study of Ukrainian language. This approach is the main one for the nowadays Ukrainian language programs.

Scientists-methodologists consider rely on a text as one of the most effective means towards the study of the linguistic material (including also the parts of speech).

The purpose of the article – on the basis of the worked up literature, own observations over the learning process at the Ukrainian language lessons in primary classes to prove the expediency of implementing a communicative-activity approach when working with speech phenomena, emphasize in particular its effectiveness in mastering by the younger students knowledge of such parts of the language as a noun, an adjective, a verb at the theoretical and practical level.

On the basis of scientific research of the problem of communicative-activity approach to studying the Ukrainian language in elementary school, observing the process of studying parts of speech by younger students, we conclude that the communicative-activity approach plays an important role in the formation of the linguistic personality of a junior pupil. Studying based on the communicative-activity approach meets the modern education requirements and needs special attention of methodologists and further research.

Key words: *communicative-activity approach; linguistic personality; communicative competence; speech; a noun; an adjective; a verb.*

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EVALUATION OF PERMITTERS AT THE LEARNING STUDIES IN THE CONDITIONS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW CONTENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

In the article, we aim to analyze various forms and methods of evaluating students' learning achievements in the process of mastering Ukrainian language in the first class.

Assessment of educational achievements of students of the modern elementary school is oriented on the formation of its reflexive position, the motivation to achieve success in personal growth. Therefore, an important factor is that the results of the first-class students learning achievements should be descriptive, with a detailed explanation of the students achievements and benevolent help.

Verbal assessment uses both verbal and written evaluative judgments that characterize the learning process and reflect quantitative and qualitative results of it: the degree of assimilation of knowledge and skills in educational subjects and the characteristics of personal development of students.

Since the assessment in elementary school is based on the student achievement level, and not the degree of its failure, we have identified four levels of successful mastery of younger students with knowledge, skills and skills in the learning process: high, sufficient, average, initial.

Regarding these levels, we have developed verbal forms and methods for assessing the educational achievements of six-year students in the process of mastering the Ukrainian language in the 1 st class, which are presented in the article.

In our opinion, a verbal assessment of the success of first-graders creates the basis for the humanization of learning. It involves the elimination of fear, timid mistake. Verbal assessment should not be limited to one word but include several sentences united by one thought expressed by the teacher, and the teacher in the elementary school should be a key figure that, by its own example, forms the positive attitude of the child to himself, other students, teachers, schools, studying.

Prospects for further research are to study the problem of school monitoring as a means of qualitative changes in elementary school.

Key words: *assessment; forms of assessment; educational achievements; knowledge; skills and abilities.*

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PROFESSIONAL FOREIGN DISCOURSE TRAINING OF NON-PHILOLOGICAL STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The article deals with professional foreign discourse training of non-philological students at higher educational establishments. It reveals features of speech personality. The work also specifies the correlation between the notions «text» and «discourse» in relation to professional foreign discourse development, investigates the nature of «discourse» as the main form of professional foreign speech.

Key words: *professional discourse; foreign discourse; student's speech personality; language culture; language behavior; communicative foreign competence.*

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FORMATION OF JUNIOR SPECIALISTS' SOCIOCULTURAL COMPETENCE IN JOURNALISM DURING THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS

The article is focused on the importance of sociocultural competence of the students assigned to the specialty 061 «Journalism» during the Ukrainian language learning process in the higher educational establishments of the I-II accreditation level.

The object of the article is to define the tools and methods of sociocultural competence formation during the Ukrainian language lessons within the article on the basis of such methods as analysis, description and pedagogical observation.

The essence of sociocultural competence of the future junior specialists in journalism is described thereby leading to the self-awareness as a cultural values representative; formation of general culture and universal human values; responsibility for the Motherland's future; mastering of ethics and ethical norms; building of the dialogue principles concerning representatives of different views, nations, cultures and religions; broad range of speech skills and abilities formation; ability to control innovational processes and activities. Attention is focused on the tools and methods of teaching that develop student's Ukrainian linguistic identity.

Therefore, conducted analysis leads to the conclusion that Ukrainian language education of the students assigned to the specialty 061 «Journalism» promotes spiritual and intellectual development of the specialist as a linguistic identity. In order to provide sociocultural model of Ukrainian language learning, the lesson should be conducted on the basis of national and cultural texts (of different styles, genres, and speech types) which arises cognitive students' interest and creates intellectual bases for their future activity. Such approach provides conditions for the students to focus their attention on universal human values, promotes growth of interest towards Ukrainian culture and language.

To successfully build social competence of the students-editors, it is important to carry out integrated lessons, use traditional and innovative educational forms and methods, and choose interesting didactic material. Complex provision of methods and forms influences efficiency of learning, actualization of thinking, and increased interest to language learning which accordingly will influence on sociocultural competence development. It will result in private, social, and education spheres of communication.

Simultaneously, further research of the tools and methods of students-editors' sociocultural and speech development is considered to be potential.

Key words: sociocultural competence; future junior specialist in journalism; Ukrainian language; Ukrainian linguistic identity formation.

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ETHNOLINGUODIDACTIC CULTURE OF TEACHER IN THE PRAXEOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT

The article outlines some aspects of the ethnolinguodidactic culture formation through the process of linguistic and methodological preparation of future teachers of language studies at the educational level “Master of Future Teachers of the Ukrainian Language and Literature”. The importance of effective professional activity updates the expediency of praxeologically oriented integrated module. The aim of the module is to broaden students’ perceptions about national specifics of the world language picture, the interconnection of language and culture, folk culture as an object of ethnolinguistics, the development of ethnolinguistics in Ukraine and abroad. Also article aim is to contribute the development of ethnolinguistic analysis of texts skills while teaching professional subjects in a general education institution.

The article deals with the concepts of «ethnolinguistics», «ethnolinguopedagogy», «ethnolinguodidactics». Ethnolinguodidactic culture is considered as one of the components of the pedagogical culture of the teacher-translator and is manifested in the possession of the fundamental knowledge of language and literature in conjunction with the traditions of national education. Praxeological approach is proposed to be used in the process of productive linguistic interaction with classmates and teachers in order to prepare joint ethno-, sociolinguistic projects.

The basis of teaching the module is the program requirements for the socio-ethno-cultural component of teaching Ukrainian at the elementary school, which is being implemented in the system of educational themes in ethno-sociolinguistics, linguistic culture, linguistics, linguistic and psychology, which reflect the national culture of the Ukrainian people, focus on civil and patriotic upbringing, values and norms of behavior.

The study of the concept «labor» in the direction of values «labor – good»; «Labor – health», «work – inspiration, inner beauty of people, spiritual wealth, self-development» reflects the national culture of the Ukrainian people, processes of thinking, language and speech formation of the individual and provides a wide range of knowledge from general philosophy, general cultural orientation, history of the mother tongue in close conjunction with the history of culture, the psychology of the ethnos, a deep understanding of the language of folklore, fiction.

Key words: *Future Teachers of the Ukrainian Language and Literature; linguistic and methodological preparation; ethnolinguodidactic culture; Praxeological approach; concept «labor».*

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**THE LINGUOETHNOGRAPHIC ASPECT OF DEVELOPMENT
CULTURE AND SPEECH PERSONALITY OF FIRST-GRADERS IN THE
PERIOD OF TEACHING WRITING AND READING**

The article analyzes the peculiarities of the culture and speech personality development of the first grade students at the Ukrainian lessons. It is noted that language learning is extremely important for development of each individual, as it provides the basis for further education, upbringing and development of students, and increases their cultural level. The process of learning language should be directed at the development of culture and speech personality and implemented through the competent approach. The specificity of teaching first grade students is that knowledges about the language and speech skills are only start their forming, therefore, in the process of teaching writing and reading it is necessary to draw upon the language sense of children. Among many strategic tasks directed at the forming culture and speech personality, the sociocultural development and systematic improvement of student's speech take central stage.

The necessity and the specificity of realization of the linguoethnographic aspect of sociocultural competence are highlighted. The aspects purpose is forming the first-graders' national consciousness, spiritual wealth and culture. It is determined that the formation of junior school students' sociocultural competence is significantly contributed by the linguoethnographic principle. It means supporting on the communicational function of the language in the process of learning basics of communication; the formation of a positive attitude to the studied language and people – native speaker of this language and to its culture. Therefore, the sociocultural content line provides the preparation of students for the acquisition of several competences: regional studies, ethnography, linguistics and sociolinguistic.

To master free communication in the Ukrainian for first-graders it is expedient to use the following basic methods and means of forming a culture and speech personality: a) imitation; b) learning by heart and recitation; c) role speech situation; d) didactic games; e) verbal games; f) self-made dictionary; g) thematic lapbook.

The directions and sequence of work with first-graders on speech development in the period of studying grammar are generalized: 1) selection of the communicative minimum; 2) interpretation of the lexical meaning of words; 3) using of regional studies material in speech; 4) using of ethnographic material in speech, 5) working with folklore texts.

Examples of choosing a lexical minimum for thematic groups of the words are given, such as: "Homeland", "Family", "Outstanding historical figures" Methods of interpreting the meaning of words at the lesson "An Imaginary Trip to the Carpathian Mountains" are described. Types of speech exercises and tasks for activating linguoethnographic vocabulary are described.

Key words: culture and speech personality; communicative and sociocultural competences; linguoethnographic aspect; Ukrainian language; teaching writing and reading.

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SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPONENT IN PROFESSIONAL- COMMUNICATIVE PREPARATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER

The article is devoted to the problem of formation of socio-cultural competence as one of the components of the professional-communicative competence of future primary school teachers. The authors proceeded from understanding it as integral, multicomponent quality of the person, which is based on knowledge of social and cultural spheres of society life, its value orientations and is ready for communication with native and foreign languages and cultures speakers.

It is noted that in order to solve the forming competence problems successfully it is important to create an appropriate socio-cultural environment in HEE. The leading role of Ukrainian language classes in its creation was substantiated. The importance of developing a didactic model of socio-cultural competence formation by means of the academic discipline «Modern Ukrainian language with practical work» has been confirmed.

Its focal points - didactic approaches (personally oriented, linguocultural, axiological, text-centric, hermeneutic, communicative-situational, creative), principles (communicative orientation, interactivity, discourse-text-centric, dialogic learning, creativity, problem situationality, professional and personal development, reflexive activity), forms (frontal, group, individual) was determined. The model of their interaction is given while studying the section «Syntax of the Ukrainian language». It was focused on the necessity for developing other components of the didactic model enrichment of the sociocultural experience of the personality of future primary school teachers during studying the course «Modern Ukrainian language with practical work».

Key words: professional-communicative competence; sociocultural competence; didactic model; approaches; principles and forms of teaching.

Ref. 15.