

EU Cross-Border Cooperation Activities and Governance of its Eastern Neighbourhood

This very American poem also has wider aspect of interpretation: nobody deserves envy; each person is worthy only sympathy. This verse may also be a sort of illustration to the Ukrainian saying “Someone else’s soul – dark woods”.

Thus, as it becomes clear from the written above, this sociolinguistic image can not be translated in view of quite specific means of its creation the poem author resorted to. But it does not mean the static absence of translation versions of the poem. Indefatigable interpreters having even realized the hopelessness as for full value representation of the original dominant image in translation still try to bring the reader nearer to the unattainable original poem by their renditions.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE
ON EMERGING UKRAINIAN TERMINOLOGIES

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With Ukraine entering the global context of care for the people with disabilities, its terminological vocabulary in the corresponding fields is expanding and thriving. As the Russian language is known to a significantly higher number of people (both specialists and parents of children with disabilities) than English, it is only natural that a lot of the vocabulary is borrowed through Russian sources and not directly from English, which is often the established language for many topics in the field. This means that Ukrainian terminology for certain areas (e.g. ASD, APD, ABA) exhibits both the English influences and the Russian ones, with the latter at times being stronger than the former.

The problem is a two-fold one translation-wise. Firstly, there is a significant need for a fully developed and established Ukrainian terminology in the fields in

question enabling specialists to publish research, exchange expertise and data with colleagues within professional environments as well as apply the latest achievements in government-based settings. Thus, a number of current borrowings (if erroneous and/or inaccurate) must be reconsidered to conform to the rules of the Ukrainian language and become rid of unnecessary Russian influences. Secondly, non-specialist caregivers, such as parents, need to be able to understand and utilize the vocabulary when exchanging information within support groups, while acquiring training, and/or communicating with specialists. The problem arises when caregivers have already adjusted to the current though faulty translated vocabulary, and any alteration may lead to confusion. The author of this paper has faced the issue while interpreting for specialist and non-specialist groups of caregivers in various regions of Ukraine (both Russian language prevalent and Ukrainian language prevalent).

Both aspects need to be carefully considered when developing an intrinsic yet utilizable national terminology for a field that is significantly reliant on both professional and non-specialist services of care-giving.

ENGLISH SUFFIXES OF NOMINALIZATION:

A COGNITIVE LINGUISTIC ASPECT

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The study reveals cognitive linguistic mechanisms underpinning English substantive derivatives with the suffixes of nominalization.

Nominalization is a process of “turning something into a noun”. The process covers a broad range of transpositional phenomena that refer to word-class changing operations [3, p. 652]. Nominalized abstract nouns are commonly derived from verbs, adjectives or nouns: *management, kindness, primitivism, friendship, arrival, bribery*