

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

OlenaFedyuk, carrying out a research into Ukrainian national identity, point out that Stanislav phenomenon “has brought to light a wide range of identity issues, including localized identity, marginal/borderland identity, periphery vs. centre identity, gender identity, urban identity, collective and individual identity, etc. However, being active during the dissolution of the USSR and located at the USSR’s western-most borderland, Stanislav Phenomenon reflected its ideological and cultural environment, where the quest for national identity was one of the most salient issues” [1, 2].

There were some objective favourable grounds for Stanislav phenomenon to appear, taking into account the geographical location and history of Ivano-Fransivsk as WesternUkraine has always been the outpost of the Ukrainian language. Featured by ironicalness and carnivalism, the literary works of its exponents represent a mixture of different genres, from poetry, essay to fantasy, historiographic metafiction (the most popular postmodern genres in Western literature), drawing public attention to Ukrainian culture and history.

References:

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***ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE:***

***PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES***

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The nomenclature insect names investigated in this abstract, are part of the entomological term system in which these names coexist with the Latin names for designation of insect taxons (international names). In contrast, English and Ukrainian entomonyms are viewed as common names. International names of insects in comparison with national entomonyms are most widely used in scientific literature. But they often change, influenced by incorrect use of Latin, its limited word-formation and lexical potentials as a dead language. Common names exist to identify insects within a language system. They are more stable. Thus, scientists deny the general ambiguity and synonymy in terminology and recognize the need to preserve national names along with international terms [3].

In order to ensure the stability, accuracy and universality of international names of living organisms, the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature has approved the rules for assigning such names to animals, in particular, insects. The Entomological Society of America was the first to compile English national entomonyms. Later on the principles of English national entomological nomenclature were determined [2].

The tendency to unify the system of Ukrainian scientific names, in particular, those which refer to the classification of insects, had a spontaneous character. No rules were observed in compiling Ukrainian common names of insects. The need to use national entomonyms resulted in analyzing the existent Ukrainian names of taxons which can be used when compiling the system of national terms in the classifications the world entomofauna [1].

There is no great need to transliterate Latin names into Ukrainian due to the sufficient level of development of Ukrainian vocabulary related to insects. A gap in the national lexicon can be filled in by an item from the vocabulary of other languages, phonetically close to Ukrainian. The best choice here is reference to the authentic vocabulary of those localities where the corresponding species of insects

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are common. Thus, the development of the Ukrainian entomological nomenclature presupposes cross-border cooperation of languages.

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***REFERENTIAL MEANING OF PROPER NAMES IN FANTASY GENRE***

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In the fantasy genre proper names are treated as linguistic units having denotational and referential meaning. The referential meaning soonyms are constituted by the total information about their referent provided in the text. This information shapes a system of literary images which can be represented with a multi-level conceptual matrix, where the entire conceptual sphere (information about fantasy world) is constituted by domains (thematically homogeneous spaces within the conceptual sphere), the domains are constituted by parcels and sub-parcels (thematically homogeneous spaces within domains), which consist of concepts (information about the owners of proper names). The reader ‘unpacks’ this