

Сковорода обрав собі шлях внутрішнього єднання з вічністю. Його значення для сучасного світу є, на мою думку, не тільки історичним, а й ідейним, бо він залишив багато цінного для багатьох наступних поколінь, при різних формах суспільного життя. Григорій Сковорода залишається в історії сміливим релігійним філософом, мандрівним філософом, людиною, яка вчила інших шукати істину перш за все та бути щасливими.

## SEMANTIC NEOLOGIZATION AS A REACTION TO MILITARY AGGRESSION

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**Introduction.** One of the most important conditions for the functioning of language is its ability to move and be in a state of permanent changes, where at each stage of existence those means and methods of expression, those trends that are most relevant to today's challenges and conditions of speech communication are developed. With the beginning of a full-scale war, many new words appeared in the Ukrainian language, and there was also a reinterpretation of old ones as a result of their growing meaning that was not characteristic of them before. All of them are quite colorful and associated with combat actions, military personnel and even weapons.

**Aim.** The purpose of our research is to study the phenomenon of semantic neologization as a reaction to military aggression.

**Materials and methods.** Semi-component analysis is used to describe the phenomenon of semantic neologization. The electronic version of the explanatory "Dictionary of the Ukrainian language" in 11 volumes is used as a source for finding out the primary meaning: <http://sum.in.ua>.

**Research results.** It was the full-scale attack on our state that provoked a real wave of word creation. Ukrainians not only created new words, but also gave new meanings to familiar ones. Some neologisms have even been included in foreign dictionaries.

Some of the neologisms, for example, "avatar" were born at the beginning of this war, some – already during the full-scale war, for example, "cotton".

Currently, Ukrainians create both new words and give new meanings to old ones. At the same time, not all neologisms are censored.

Neologisms can be divided into groups according to usage. In particular, it is a description of weapons, a description of the enemy, its characteristics, its actions, characteristics of Ukrainians, geographical objects related to the war. What is interesting: during the last year, military and military vocabulary has become quite rich.

Actually, in the military-political lexicon, neologisms arise under the influence of many factors: armed conflicts, the emergence of new phenomena, the introduction of new technologies, linguistic economy, etc.

Non-semantic neologisms that arose during the Russian-Ukrainian war are interesting verbs – derived from the name of a weapon: "байрактарити", "енлоїти", "джевелініти".

Without exaggeration, the village of Chornobayivka has already become legendary, in which hundreds and even thousands of occupants remained forever, and their stubbornness gave us the wonderful verb "чорнобаїти" – that is, stepping on the same rake.

Semantic neologization can be observed in the words "орки" and "залізобетон".

For example: the primary meaning of the lexeme "reinforced concrete" is "composite building material obtained as a result of the monolithic combination of concrete and steel reinforcement." In the phrase "Kharkiv – reinforced concrete", reinforced concrete begins to symbolize the indomitability of the people of Kharkiv and the will to win.

**Conclusions.** Although semantic neologization is not an active and common way of forming new words, it best symbolizes the peculiarities of the Ukrainian mentality. Each word reflects something familiar to all Ukrainians. In addition, these words emphasize a special characteristic of their authors: imaginative thinking, the ability to rethink reality and a great sense of humor, as well as a huge desire to win.

## FEATURES OF THE NORMATIVE TRANSLATION OF ANATOMICAL TERMS- METAPHORS WITH MODIFIERS BELONGING TO THE SEMANTIC FIELDS "HOUSE UTENSILS" AND "ANIMAL WORLD"

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**Introduction.** The process of metaphorization when new terms appear in medicine cannot be studied without understanding similar transformations in the official anatomical terminology, which requires a comparison with the Latin language in which TA is concluded (TA) – the standard of anatomical nomenclature, as well as a variant of the terms in the English language, which ensures international communication specialists at the current stage.

The topic of medical terminology was and remains a relevant object of research among modern domestic linguists. Modern researchers study the historical aspect, the dialectal component, translation transformations in Latin-English and Ukrainian-English translation. Usually, these works do not contain a detailed semi-component analysis, which can explain the way of the emergence of metaphorical meaning.

**Aim.** The purpose of our work is to reveal the specifics of the Latin-English-Ukrainian translation of anatomical metaphorical terms with the modifier name of household utensils and zoomorphic metaphors.

**Materials and methods.** The actual sources of the research were the publications "International Anatomical Terminology (Latin, Ukrainian, Russian and English equivalents)" (2010), "New Anglo-Ukrainian Ukrainian-English Medical Dictionary" (2020) and "Latin-Ukrainian Explanatory Dictionary of Clinical Terms" (2016). The path of formation of metaphorical meaning is established thanks to the method of semi-component analysis, when describing the specifics of the translation, the comparative method is used.

**Research results.** A fundamental property of anatomical terminology (in contrast to the terminology of other branches of medicine) is the static display of the objects under study. The static representation of the object is due to extralinguistic factors: initially, anatomy studied the human body (cadaver, organs, their individual parts), while the dynamic component inherent in a living organism remained on the "periphery" of knowledge.