СОЦІАЛЬНО-ГУМАНІТАРНІ АСПЕКТИ РОЗВИТКУ СУЧАСНОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА

МАТЕРІАЛИ ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ ВИКЛАДАЧІВ, АСПІРАНТІВ, СПІВРОБІТНИКІВ ТА СТУДЕНТІВ

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THE FOUNDATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Iryna Kobyakova, *PhD, Professor,*
(Sumy state university)
Kseniya Voitsekhovska, *student PR-54*
(Sumy state university)

English has an official status in 87 countries and territories, far more than any other language. 83% of students in European Union are studying English. Since 1989 the Pasteur Society in Paris in English has published three of the most important scientific journals. 85% of the world's international organizations make use of the English language, with one-third using English exclusively. The history of the English language is a classic rags-to-riches tale. In the year A.D. 450 four marauding Germanic tribes crossed the North Sea and overran the Celts (following the withdrawal of Roman troops from Britain). With the ascension of the French-speaking Normans to the throne of England in 1066, the influence of the English language probably decreased. It remained the language of the peasantry. Until 1399, England lacked a ruler whose mother tongue was English.

In the middle of 16 centuries English was not a "world class language". Scholar Thomas Mulcaster lamented "the English tongue is of small account, stretching no further than this island of ours, nay not there over all". Today, English has as many speakers as Latin, French, German and Spanish in 1516, when Thomas More published Utopia.

Thomas Cable stated that "By making English the language mainly of uneducated people, the Norman Conquest made it easier for grammatical changed to go forward unchecked". The situation in 16th century allowed people to draw power and beauty from the imperfections of the English language.

The spread of English to the New World are the major, but not the only, reasons for the rise of the language to its present-day preeminence. English has become dominant because of the "internationality of its words and the relative simplicity of its grammar and has never rejected a word because of its race, creed, or national original" (R. Lederer). English ultimately reflects the imagination and creativity of those who speak and write it, from scholars to crooks and beggars. Anglo-American linguistic creativity is doubtless no more vigorous than that of peoples.

The foundation of the English language is a Germanic language known as Anglo Saxon. But English went on to adopt so many words from other languages that today it is estimated to be only about 15–20% Anglo Saxon in its vocabulary. It is true that students need to increase their vocabulary. After

all, the goal of using a well-chosen word assumes that you know enough words to have choices

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COMMUNICATIVE ORIENTATION OF PROPER NAMES IN ENGLISH FAIRY TALE DISCOURSE

V. V. Vitchenko, *student PR-21,*
O. V. Nazarenko, *lecturer*
(Sumy State University),
M. Cvelich, *lawyer-translator*
(The Law Courts of European Union)

Fairy tale discourse is an active medium of implementation the specific features of fabulousness category that is verbalized at different levels of linguistic structure.

Communication is transferring the content of thought through language [1, 802]. Proper name is an obligatory element of fairy tale discourse. The author not only nominates an object, but also gives information about it, expresses feelings, gives a mark to his character, shows his behavior and habits by using proper names.

The appellative feature of onomastics is expressed by eloquent proper names. In his fairy tales C. R. Hargreaves uses proper names, that express positive or negative features of character. For example, *Little Miss Helpful, Little Miss Shy, Little Miss Fun, Little Miss Trouble, Little Miss Chatterbox, Little Miss Late, Little Miss Lucky, Little Miss Busy, Little Miss Quick, Little Miss Wise, Little Miss Greedy*p [2]

In "The Chronicles of Narnia" C. S. Lewis nominates the old characters with the help of official forms of names. For example, *Mrs. Macready.*

Hypochoristics are used by C. S. Lewis for creating a casual atmosphere in communication. For example, *Lu* from *Lucy, Betty* from *Elizabeth*, *Ed* from *Edmund*, *Su* from *Susan* [3]. C. S. Lewis uses also