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## **PREREQUISITES OF MODERN SYNTACTIC TERMINOLOGY: INTERPRETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL ASPECTS**

**Introduction.** The terminology since its formation has become an integral and important component of the lexical language system. In addition, it is an integral part of the scientific language, which testifies to the achievements of each particular area of knowledge at a certain stage of its development. The level of progress in a particular industry, as well as the possibilities of a specific language for the expression of new scientific concepts, is evidenced by the wealth and completeness of the terminology that serves this industry [1].

Numerous terminology studies have convincingly proved that vocabulary plays an important role in the development of science and technology and is able to determine to a certain extent the direction for further development of their theoretical positions. As the main means of expression, storage and transmission of special scientific and technical concepts, terminology provides the formulation of problems and the continuity of scientific knowledge. Any branch of science and technology is developing, relying on definite and fixed, in terms of a system, concepts. O. Reformatsky pointed out that the language is primarily a science in terms of terminology. In the term reflected strong ties of science and language: it is a means of organizing and transferring of knowledge.

**Review of recent publications** Foreign and Ukrainian scholars devoted a large number of works to the problem of studying terminology in various aspects. In particular, in the studies of well-known Russian scientists: D. S. Lotte, E. K. Dresen, G. A. Winokur, O. Reformatsky and others – the definition of the most important concepts of modern terminology, which later found its coverage in intelligence B G. Gak, R. A. Budagova, O. S. Gerda, L. A. Kapanadze, S. I. Korshunova, N. S. Kotelova, V. P. Danilenko, T. L. Candelaki, V. M Leichik and others.

The views on the nature of the term, its main features, the difference from the commonly used words are covered in the scientific works of B. M. Golovin,

R. Y. Kobrin, A. V. Lemov, of Ukrainian researchers I. K. Belodid, T. R. Kiyaka, T. I. Panko, I. M. Kochan, A. V. Kryzhanivska and others.

**Objectives of the paper** The purpose of the study is to analyze the features of terms as the basic units of the terminology system.

Goal's achievement involves solving the following tasks:

- to define the concept “term” as the basic unit of terminology;
- to highlight the structural types of modern Ukrainian syntactic terms;
- to describe how to create syntax terms in Ukrainian syntactic terminology;
- to analyze the problems of normalization and codification of Ukrainian syntactic terms.

**Results of the research** Ukrainian syntactic terminology is a well-ordered system of terms that provides a thorough, comprehensive analysis of the syntactic structure of the modern Ukrainian literary language. Basic Ukrainian syntactic terminology was formed a long time ago – in the 1930's, when the “basic general concepts” without which the theoretical elaboration of syntax would be impossible” [2].

In Section 1, the word “term” as the basic unit of terminology is defined. The terms are opposed to the general vocabulary in that they are related to a certain scientific concept: the term reflects the results of scientific research and their theoretical comprehension. In section 2, the structural types of modern Ukrainian syntactic terms are highlighted. Analyzing the analytical findings of terminological compounds of Ukrainian syntactic terminology, we find the advantage of two-component terminological units formed by combining a noun with a simple or complex relative adjective, which is consistent with the first and a combination of a noun with a noun expressed by genitive term combinations.

In section 3, we describe the ways in which syntactic terms are created in Ukrainian syntactic terminology. Section 4 analyzes the problems of normalization and codification of Ukrainian syntactic terms. Thus, in international terminological work, it is necessary to compare the already existing concepts and establish the equivalence of existing national terms that are recommended for existing concepts. A prerequisite for the successful completion of unification is the preliminary conduct of the organization of national terminology in a particular field of science or technology.

**Conclusion.** The codification of the terminological language norm at various stages of the development of national terminology and terminology confirms the changing views on the standardization of terms, as well as the conscious influence of society on the development of this norm. However, it should be noted that such influence should have certain limitations, one of which is a system of language, since codification can only be effective when based on internal laws and trends of language development and justified by linguistic science [3].

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## MULTILINGUALISM AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE LIFESTYLE

**Introduction.** Definition of multilingualism is a subject of debate in the very same way as definition of language fluency. Myths about multilingual people, now denied by the scientists, earlier were acceptable in science and well-known in society. Instead of all myths, new data about being multilingual was found.

**Review of recent publications.** Ellen Bialystok, a professor of psychology at York University of Toronto, Canada, and her team studied the effect of bilingualism on cognitive activities of humans [1]. Also, recent studies show that being able to fluently speak two languages can be used as an aid in recovery. The article of Prof. Bialystok's group published in the journal *Cognition* earlier this year investigated the ability of bilinguals to switch from one task to the other – a skill that serves as an indicator of cognitive functioning. The study, conducted by Dr. Katherine Kinzler's lab, found that multilingual children were better at communication than children who spoke only one language [2]. Recent research from the University of Montréal has shown that being bilingual makes the brain more efficient and economical.

**Objectives of the paper.** Although the new data are not completely proved, and scientists still have some doubts, the purpose of the work was to prove or disapprove the above statements summing up literature data and the results of experiments and poll.