

I. My scientific research (short plan of spelling)

Let me introduce myself. My name is...

I work within the speciality... (“Ukrainian language”, “Ukrainian literature”, “Linguistics” etc.)

My supervisor is...

My supervisor gives a consultation once (twice) a week (as I need it).

The topic of my scientific work is...

My work is completely new...

I’m deeply involved of my work.

This scientific problem is very actual, because...

No one has done any research on this problem...

Some aspects of this problem is not researched yet...

I have taken part in international (Ukrainian, regional) conferences, such as...

I have published papers on this topic in scholastic journals...

In this part you need to describe the essence of your research, which will be interesting and educational for your colleagues.

In order to complete my work I have work in different libraries...

II. Read the meanings of linguistic and literary terms. Translate and try to explain the meaning of unknown words. Find the synonymic words, phrases and expressions. Guess which terms are on the place of gaps. Compare the definition of each term in Ukrainian vocabularies with English ones.

1) ... is a symbolism device where the meaning of a greater, often abstract, concept is conveyed with the aid of a more corporeal object or idea being used as an example. Usually a rhetoric device, suggests a meaning via metaphoric examples.

2) ... is a literary device where words are used in quick succession and begin with letters belonging to the same sound group. Whether it is the consonant sound or a specific vowel group, the ... involves creating a repetition of similar sounds in the sentence. ... are also created when the words all begin with the same letter. ... are used to add character to the writing and often add an element of ‘fun’ to the piece.

3) ... is a figure of speech whereby the author refers to a subject matter such as a place, event, or literary work by way of a passing reference. It is up to the reader to make a connection to the subject being mentioned.

4) ... are an extremely popular form of literary device wherein the writer jumbles up parts of the word to create a new word. From the syllables of a phrase to the individual letters of a word, any fraction can be jumbled to create a new form. ... is a form of wordplay that allows the writer to infuse mystery and a little interactive fun in the writing so that the reader can decipher the actual word on their own and discover a depth of meaning to the writing.

5) ... is a literary device that helps to establish a relationship based on similarities between two concepts or ideas. By using an ... we can convey a new idea by using the blueprint of an old one as a basis for understanding. With a mental linkage between the two, one can create understanding regarding the new concept in a simple and succinct manner.

6) ... can be understood to be the act of lending a human quality, emotion or ambition to a non-human object or being. This act of lending a human element to a non-human subject is often employed in order to endear the latter to the readers or audience and increase the level of relativity between the two while also lending character to the subject.

7) ... is used when the writer employs two sentences of contrasting meanings in close proximity to one another. Whether they are words or phrases of the same sentence, an ... is used to create a stark contrast using two divergent elements that come together to create one uniform whole. An ... plays on the complementary property of opposites to create one vivid picture. The purpose of using an ... in literature is to create a balance between opposite qualities and lend a greater insight into the subject.

8) ... is a significant literary device as it allows the author to use contradictory, contrasting concepts placed together in a manner that actually ends up making sense in a strange, and slightly complex manner. An ... is an interesting literary device because it helps to perceive a deeper level of truth and explore different layers of semantics while writing.

9) ... are one of the most extensively used literary devices. A ... refers to a meaning or identity ascribed to one subject by way of another. In a ..., one subject is implied to be another so as to draw a comparison between their similarities and shared traits. The first subject, which is the focus of the sentences is usually compared to the second subject, which is used to convey a degree of meaning that is used to characterize the first. The purpose of using a ... is to take an identity or concept that we understand clearly (second subject) and use it to better understand the lesser known element (the first subject).

10) A term referring to the environment in which an element (sound, word, phrase) occurs. The ... may determine what elements may be present.

11) A difference between two linguistic items which can be exploited systematically. The distinction between the two forms arises from the fact that these can occupy one and the same slot in a syntagm.

12) An agreement, usually reached unconsciously by speakers in a community, that relationships are to apply between linguistic items, between these and the outside world or to apply in the use of rules in the grammar of their language.

13) An accepted feature of human language – deriving from the phenomenon of sentence generation – which accounts for speakers' ability to produce and to understand a theoretically infinite number of sentences.

14) A system which consists of a set of symbols (sentences) – realised phonetically by sounds – which are used in a regular order to convey a certain meaning. Apart from these formal characteristics, definitions of ... tend to highlight other aspects such as the fact that ... is used regularly by humans and that it has a powerful social function.

15) The linguistic study of names, both personal and place names. This field is particularly concerned with etymology and with the general historical value of the information which names offer the linguist.

16) The set of forms belonging to a particular word-class or member of a word-class. A ... can be thought of as a vertical list of forms which can occupy a slot in a syntagm.

17) A communication system in which people use their hands to convey signals. In recent years ... has been the object of linguists' attention and has come to be regarded as a fully-fledged system comparable to natural language with those individuals who are congenitally deaf and who learn ... from childhood.

18) A system of letters intended to represent the sounds of a language in writing. For all west European languages the Latin ... has been the outset for their writing systems. However, because each language has a different sound system different combinations of letters have arisen and letters have come to be written with additional symbols attached to them.

19) A non-distinctive variant of a morpheme, e.g. *-keit* and *-heit* in German (*Heiterkeit*, *Schönheit*) which vary according to the final consonant of the base to which they are suffixed but share the same grammatical function of nominal derivation.

20) One of the major parts of speech which refers to objects in the non-linguistic world or to notions which are regarded as forming entities parallel to real-world objects, e.g. by showing the property of countability.

21) A grammatical category which refers to quantity, usually along a binary axis, singular vs. plural, although some languages have other number distinctions involving a dual or a paucal category (referring to a few items).

22) A new word in the vocabulary of a language. Frequently a borrowing but not necessarily so.

23) A level of linguistics which is concerned with the manner in which words combine together structurally to form sentences. In this sense ... is a descriptive phenomenon. It can also be used to refer to speakers' knowledge of how to produce well-formed sentences in which case it is an ability, it is speakers' competence in the generative sense.

24) The ability to speak two languages with native-like competence. In every individual case one language will be dominant. Lay people often use the term if someone can simply speak a second language well.

25) A traditional term referring to a variety of a language spoken in a certain place. There are urban and rural ... The boundaries between ... are always gradual. The term ... is used to denote a geographically distinct variety of a language. Two major points in this connection should be noted: 1) ... does not refer to the social or temporal aspect of language and 2) the term ... makes no reference to the standard variety of a language. In connection with the latter point it is important to stress that the standard of a language is nothing more than a ... which achieved special political and social status at some stage in the past and which has been extensively codified orthographically.

26) A variety of a language which is typical of a certain class. ... are most common in urban areas. In history, ... may play a role, e.g. in the formation of the English standard, Received Pronunciation, which derives from a city dialect (that of London in the late Middle Ages) but which has long since become a ... (Cockney being the dialect of London nowadays).

27) An area within historical linguistics which is concerned with the origin and development of the form and meaning of words and the relationship of both these aspects to each other.

28) A ... is a literary device wherein the author uses specific words and phrases that exaggerate and overemphasize the basic crux of the statement in order to produce a grander, more noticeable effect. The purpose of ... is to create a larger-than-life effect and overly stress a specific point. Such sentences usually convey an action or sentiment that is generally not practically/ realistically possible or plausible but helps emphasize an emotion.

29) ... are an inherent part of any story or poem and are essential to the structure of any written form. The ... is an important literary tool that acts as the afterword once the last chapter is over. The purpose of an ... is to add a little insight to some interesting developments that happen once the major plot is over. ... often act as a teaser trailer to any possible sequels that might be created later. Sometimes the ... is used to add a little bit about the life or future of the main characters after the story itself has unfolded and wrapped up. ... can be written in a number of ways:

sometimes the same narrative style as adopted in the story is continued while at other times one of the characters might take up the narrative or speak one to one with the audience.

30) The phrase ... refers to an uninterrupted and unhindered collection and occurrence of thoughts and ideas in the conscious mind. In literature, the phrase refers to the flow of these thoughts, with reference to a particular character's thinking process. This literary device is usually used in order to provide a narrative in the form of the character's thoughts instead of using dialogue or description.

31) A ... is literary device that contains several layers of meaning, often concealed at first sight, and is representative of several other aspects, concepts or traits than those that are visible in the literal translation alone. ... is using an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning.

32) The term ... refers to the practice of changing the conventional placement of words. It is a literary practice typical of the older classical poetry genre. In present day literature it is usually used for the purpose of laying emphasis this literary device is more prevalent in poetry than prose because it helps to arrange the poem in a manner that catches the attention of the reader not only with its content but also with its physical appearance; a result of the peculiar structuring.

III. English abbreviations translated into Ukrainian

Абревіатури

n. (noun) — іменник

v. (verb) — дієслово

adj. (adjective) — прикметник

adv. (adverb) — прислівник

prep. (preposition) — прийменник

conj. (conjunction) — сполучник

e.g. (for example — от лат. *exempli gratia*) — наприклад

p. (page) — сторінка

pp. (pages) — сторінки

p.t.o. (please turn over) — перегорніть, дивіться на звороті

par. (paragraph) — параграф, розділ

etc (от лат. *etcetera*) — і так далі

a.m. — вранці (*ante meridiem*), до полудня, у вранішній час

p.m. — ввечері, після полудня

i.e. — that is (*id est*), таких, як

arr. (arrival) — прибуття

dep. (departure) — відбуття

Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, Jun., Jul., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. — місяці

Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun. — дні тижня

in. (inch) — дюйм
sec. (second) — секунда
gm. (gram) — грам
cm. (centimetre) — сантиметр
qt (quart) – кварта
cc (cubic centimetre) – кубічний сантиметр
m.p.h. (miles per hour) — миль на годину
kph (kilometres per hour) – км/год.
ft. (foot) – фут (30 см 48 мм)
lb (libra) – лібра (400 гр)
oz (ounce) – унція (28 гр)
Tel. (telephone) — телефон
No., no. (number) — номер
i.e. (от лат. id est) – тобто
A.D. (від лат. Anno Domini) – нашої ери, після Різдва Христового
B.C. (від лат. before Christ) – до нашої ери, до Різдва Христового
IBM (international business machine) — торговельна марка IBM
LG (lucky gold star) — торговельна марка LG
AC (alternating current) – змінний струм
DC (direct current) – постійний струм
A 1 — першокласний
a/c (account current) — поточний рахунок
ad (advertisement) — оголошення
app. (від лат. appendix) — додаток
Co. (company) — компанія, спільнота; (county) — округ, графство
Ltd. (limited) — компанія з обмеженою відповідальністю
C.O.D. (cash on delivery) — післяплатою
deg. (degree) — ступінь
Dept. (department) — відділ, управління
Ed. (editor) — редактор; (edition) — видання
esp. (especially) — особливо
F.A.P. (First Aid Post) — пункт першої допомоги
hr (hour) — година
Hy (heavy) — важкий
ib.; ibid. (від лат. ibidem) — там само
id. (від лат. idem) — те саме
ital. (italics) — курсив
obs. (obsolete) — застарілий
p.c. (per cent) — відсоток %
pl. (plural) — множина
quot. (quotation) — цитата
S.O.S. (save our souls) — міжнародний радіосигнал лиха
Sr. (senior) — старший
Jr. (junior) — молодший
vy (very) — дуже

wt (weight) — вага

Mr — містер

Mrs — місіс

capt — капітан

UK (United Kingdom) – Сполучене Королівство

the USA (the United States of America) – США

AB (Activity Book) – робочий зошит

WB (Work Book) – робочий зошит

SB (Student's Book) – підручник

BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) – Британська корпорація повідомлень

UNESCO (United Nations Economic, Scientific, Cultural Organization) – Організація Об'єднаних Націй з питань освіти, науки й культури (ЮНЕСКО)

OPEC (Oil Producing European Countries) – ОПЕК, Організація країн-експортерів нафти

PIN (Personal Identification Number) – ідентифікаційний номер

Wi-Fi (Wireless Fidelity) – бездротовий доступ в Інтернет

Internet (International Network) – всесвітня комп'ютерна мережа зв'язку

BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) Бі-бі-сі, Британська інформаційна корпорація

PR (public relations) – зв'язки з громадськістю

WC (water closet (комната) – туалет

WWW (World Wide Web) – мережа, веб, всесвітня мережа («павутиння»).

IV. Translate and explain the meaning of words.

Antinomy, antiquated, antiquity, antithesis, autobiography, authorize, autocracy, automated, automobile, cooperation, collaboration, counteract, counterbalance, counterproposal, counterproductive, counterpoise, disagree, disaffection, disagreement, disappear, disappointment, disapproval, after-effect, afterthought, extraordinary, extrapolation, extra time, hypercritical, hypersonic, inability, inactivity, inanimate, inattention, inappropriate, inarticulate, inborn, inconclusive, incredible, incorporate, indelicate, indebted, incarnation, interactive, interchangeable, intercity, intercommunication, malfunction, malnutrition, maltreat, mistrust, misunderstanding, misuse, overall, overact, overcoat, overfly, overhear, overjoyed, overlook, oversea, overrule, overwork, overwrite, overrought, predict, predominance, preliminary, prejudiced, prehistory, preschool, remind, regeneration, reminiscence, rename, resolve, underfoot, underpopulated, undersigned, understatement, undervalue, underdeveloped, underline.

V. Short plan of describing the graph

Introduction. The graph shows changes in...

General information (describing). In (date) ... It's clear that... However...

The comparison. In contrast... To compare the...

A conclusion. Finally... In general... Firstly/secondary... On the one hand/on the other hand... Moreover... Besides...

Summary. To sum up... Overall... In conclusion... In addition...

Key words and expressions:

Slight

Steady/gradual

Sharp/steep/rapid

Marked/significant

Increase/rise (rose, risen)/grow

Decrease/decline/fall/drop/dip

Upward/downward

Fluctuate

Trend

Recover

Level out

Remain steady

Exceed

In 1998

Recent years

Last time

For several month/ten years

During the period 1998 to 2000

Over the year

Between June and October etc.

In spite of the fact that...

Despite...

VI. Find the pairs of synonymic prefixes.

anti-	again
auto-	against
co-	bad(ly)
counter-	before
dis-	between
extra-	extreme
hyper-	opposite or negative
in-	opposite or negative
inter-	outside/beyond
mal-	self
mis-	too little
over-	too much
pre-	with/together
re-	wrong
under-	