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UKRAINIAN URBANONYMY IN THE CONTEXT OF ONOMASTIC STUDIES
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City street names are referred to as urbanonyms. In this study we work with terms such as urbanonym (city street name) and urbanonymy (set of city street names). We understand urbanonym as an official name of an area in the city (street, square, quay, district etc.). Urbanonymy is the system that includes all official toponyms of the city area.

Space is an essential condition of urbanonymy. It consists of the developed area (village, township, city). On the (inhabited) territory a wide variety of unofficial natural names appear, which emphasize the identifying function, but the emerging urbanonymic system is connected to certain residential assumptions – particularly to the development and concentration of housing estates with regard to the nature and extent of the space. Simply numbering houses ceases to fulfill an orientation function, as the existing onymic system of space appears inappropriate.

A new urbanonymic system can also occur regardless of these natural reasons. It may be the result of adding an independent municipality (in which there were no street names, as it was not necessary) to a greater whole (where the urbanonymic system has already existed and it is necessary to complete it). Its appearance in this case raises the pressure of the urbanonymic system on the joined parts.

The urbanonymic space can be divided in different ways: 1) traditionally, according to the area type – street, avenue, square, quay, garden, park etc.; 2) according to location: intra muros and extra muros, center and outskirts; 3) according to the character of the development – urban and rural; 4) according to more detailed specifications – the historical core, inner city, housing estate and connected villages.

Along with space, the conditions create basic assumptions and the context of urbanonymy. I distinguish internal (linguistic) and external (extralinguistic) conditions. The internal conditions of urbanonymy express name binding to the language, linguistic reality and linguistic system. I consider formal structure and onymic motive as the basic operators that are associated with the emergence of the name and its functioning in time.

The origin of urbanonym occurs when the internal and external conditions interact, linking linguistic reality and the pressures of the outside world in a certain area. Processes of proprialization and transonymization are influenced by the effect of administrative regulations and interventions, and by potential economic, historical, social and political effects. We discriminate between administrative and linguistic aspects of naming. From the point of view of onomastics, proper names fulfill many functions (individualizing, localizing, differentiating etc.). They are mediated by the naming motive and formal side of a name: two inseparable parts, the inner and outer side of any onym.

Formal structure allows three views of urbanonymy: word formation aspects, name formation and morphology. Word formation and name formation reflect the structural and derivative account and form a systemically constitutive component of proprial language layers. They are tied to name formation, everyday communication and are present in every proper name. In terms of word formation, names can be distinguished as one-word, two-word, multiple words; name formation analysis follows the origins of urbanonyms, which can be created from appellatives and proper names. Morphology assesses the value in terms of parts of speech, as applicable to individual morphological categories. All groups can be further divided by types.

According to onymic motive, two large groups of names can be noticed in the urbanonymic system: identifying and commemorative.

An identifying name is linked to the street itself, it expresses its direction, property, character, a significant (present or past) object, which is (was) located there or it reflects an earlier place name, the occupation of its inhabitants etc. This type of urbanonyms is older and more stable.

The second group is characteristic of commemorative motivation. This naming motive is not related to the nature, location or orientation of space – it reflects the names of significant public figures of local, national or international importance (regionalization, nationalization, internationalization), organizations, interest groups, major events or abstract concepts. Unlike the (older) possessive motivation, honorification is not associated with real property relations to the object, but only with symbolic ones [1].

Over time there has been a dynamic development of individual urbanonyms and the urbanonymic system under the pressure of the external conditions. The functioning consists especially of: title renaming, name return, name abbreviation, name oscillation, name transposition, inaccurate naming, extinction of the area, discrepancy between the official form and common use. External conditions apply to internal (linguistic) conditions and affect them. We distinguish historical, economic, administrative, social and political conditions. These conditions are not strictly isolated from each other, but they come into contact to emphasize certain aspects that influence the development or functioning of urbanonyms.

Historical conditions express the time frame of urbanonymy. They represent the natural history of the city. They are present in urbanonyms from minor-place names (environment, nature of the areas), from vanished buildings (urbanonyms are a part of the history of a city). They reflect the development and transformation of the onymic motives and formal structure of names, and influence the function of the urbanonymic system. Of course, commemorative motives survived historical characters, movements and events.

Economic conditions are closely related to historical conditions, but unlike them they emphasize the development dynamics (recession, conjunction) and industrial character of the city and its parts. In urbanonymy they are manifested by selecting the onymic motive – commemorative (urbanonyms from the factory owners, officials, experts and scientists) and identifying (industrial, supporting the industrial buildings: mines, factories, businesses). From another perspective we can consider the signs of the economic conditions (brevity, clarity, conciseness, effectiveness) to be abbreviated urbanonym forms. In compliance with the administrative conditions, they reflect the economic aspect of renaming (changing of municipal and corporate documents, identity cards, the costs of street signs).

Administrative conditions determine the rate of administrative (official) interventions into the urbanonymic system. They are governed by laws and regulations. They are ubiquitous – they are connected with name formation, renaming and disappearance – and accompany the standardization of urbanonyms. The administrative apparatus is responsible for the operation of urbanonymic system – it records all changes in the urbanonymic system and plays a critical role in selecting and approving new names, naming affiliated parts, as well as in mass renaming as a result of political changes. Administrative conditions are quite closely related to social and political conditions, which are promoted through them.

Social and political conditions significantly affect the urbanonymic system (its formation and functioning), influence its stability, combine the naming of the

city space with the terms of the outside world – regional, national, international. Social and political changes are accompanied by certain spontaneity, flamboyance, link with tradition and history, belief in the future of the nation, country or ideology.

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ENGLISH SLANG
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The problem for learners of English is to know when or when not to use slang. Many people condemn slang, but in fact we all use it. The trick is to use slang in the right context. For the learner, perhaps the first thing to remember is that slang is normally spoken, not written. The second thing is that you may wish to learn slang so that you can understand it when you hear it, but not necessarily to use it.

Slang is a set of highly informal words and expressions that are not considered standard in the speaker's dialect or language. Slang is often highly regional, specific to a particular territory or subculture. Slang words and expressions can spread outside their original arena, and some may even lose their slang status and become accepted as a standard language.

The origins of slang are usually found in the desire of those members of a particular group, or subculture, to communicate freely and intelligibly with each other from their common base of shared experience, interests, attitudes, and identity. This is, however, coupled with the desire to differentiate themselves either from another group, or from the larger society as a whole. Thus, slang involves the unconventional, even the taboo, (to differentiate the speaker from the norms of society) and often hostility and vulgar epithets for authorities or rivals (to differentiate from the "others" who are not members of the same group). Slang, therefore, has both positive and negative aspects. When it facilitates easier and familiar communication among those with a common base it functions to improve harmonious communication; when it draws distinctions, particularly hostile ones, building barriers between groups of people, it enhances the problems in human relationships that have been experienced throughout history.

It is important to make a distinction between slang and jargon. Jargon is the technical vocabulary of a particular profession. Similarly to slang, those outside of