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evaluation activities in the field of land assessment is legal entities - business entities, regardless of their organizational and legal form and form of ownership, which have appraisers for expert monetary assessment of land plots and who are registered in the State Register of Certified Surveying Engineers. The conflict is that the State Register of Certified Surveying Engineers contains information about surveying engineers who have received a qualification certificate, but information about legal entities is not entered in it. This conflict-of-laws provision arose in 2015 due to an erroneous introduction and as of today, the conflict has not yet been eliminated.

Also relevant is the issue of solving the problem of responsibility of land management performers to customers and third parties regarding errors in the preparation of land management documentation or when performing land management works. Thus, there is a need for regulatory consolidation of compulsory insurance of such liability and detailing of insured events.

Land management activity is one of the most important means of regulating relations regarding the emergence and implementation of land rights in Ukraine. Solving the problems of legal support, which mainly consists in the need for regulatory detail of existing provisions and eliminating conflicts will ensure greater efficiency of land management activities through the formation of a unified practice for developing, reviewing and approving land management documentation and the absence of contradictions in legislation.

STRUCTURE AND MOTIVATION OF THE NICKNAMES FOR INHABITANTS OF THE U. S. STATES AND CITIES

Kateryna Borzykh,

Faculty of Foreign Philology, Group 33

H. S. Skovoroda Kharkiv National Pedagogical University

Our research deals with the nicknames for inhabitants of American states and cities. Informal demonyms – nicknames for inhabitants of a particular country, state, city, etc. – are a special linguistic category, which needs an in-depth analysis in the structural, semantic, and functional aspects. It should be noted that, in comparison

with other types of English-language nicknames, which are the object of research interests of many scholars such as O. Aleksieieva, L. Brutian, A. Delahunty, O. Fomenko, V. Katerniuk, O. Zosimova and others, informal demonyms are still not thoroughly studied. Thus, the topicality of our research is determined by the need for a comprehensive linguistic analysis of this type of proper names. Furthermore, the research on the informal demonyms in question will give us an opportunity to broaden our knowledge of the history, economy, and culture of the American nation.

The aim of the study is to identify and describe the characteristic features of the derivational structure and motivation of the nicknames for inhabitants of the U.S. states and cities.

According to their structure, the demonyms under discussion can be **one-component** and **multicomponent** [5, 7]. One-component nicknames can be formed by onymization, transonymization, clipping, compounding, blending and suffixation.

Onymization is a process of the appellative transition to the class of onyms – proper names [5, 8], for example: *Badgers*, the nickname of Wisconsin residents [1], is a result of the onymization of the appellative (common noun) *badgers* (the name of an animal). **Transonymization** is a process of change of the onym type [5, 10]. For instance, *Knickerbocker* is a moniker for someone from New York City or Manhattan. In the past, this term was used to mean a Dutch emigrant in New York City. It comes from the widespread Dutch surname *Knickerbakker*, popularized by Washington Irving in 1809, when he published his satirical “A History of New York” under the pseudonym Diedrich Knickerbocker [3].

Quite a lot of nicknames for inhabitants of American states and cities are formed by **clipping** (*Alabamer* – ‘*Bamer*’), **compounding** (*Cheesehead*: *cheese* + *head*; *Bugeaters*: *bug* + *eaters*), **blending** (*NoDak*: *North* + *Dakota*, *Michigander*: *Michigan* + *gander*), **suffixation** (*Alabama* – *Alabaman*, *Alabamer*, *Arkansas* – *Arkie*, *Illinois* – *Illini*, *Iowa* – *Iowegian*, *Wisconsin* – *Sconnie* (here initial clipping is also involved)).

Multicomponent nicknames of the U.S. residents fall into one of the structural models: 1) noun + noun: *Bay Stater*, *Empire Stater*, *Granite Stater*, *Sand Cutter*, *Tar*

Heel, Rosin Heel, Swamp Yankee; 2) preposition (adverb) + noun: *Down Easter*; 2) adjective + noun: *Big Bender*. The most productive component of the demonyms in question is the lexeme '*Stater*'.

The inspiration behind the nicknames for inhabitants of American states and cities is amazingly varied. Our research will focus on the most common motivational factors. Thus, most informal demonyms can be divided into five groups according to their motivation, namely: historical, economic, geographical, demographic and language-related nicknames.

Notable historical events or some real-life situations provide a basis for **historical** nicknames of the inhabitants of states or cities. For instance, *Volunteers* is an informal demonym for Tennesseans. It obviously originates from the state's well-known nickname *The Volunteer State*. This term started to be used due to the events that took place during the War of 1812, when a huge number of state inhabitants enlisted in response to Governor Blount's call for volunteers. The nickname also praises the courage of Tennessee soldiers fighting under General Andrew Jackson in The Battle of New Orleans in 1815 [1]. Another moniker is *Butternuts*, which probably emerged during the Civil War and references the 'brown colouring' of Tennessee soldiers, namely the tan colour of their uniforms [1].

In the 1800s, Wisconsin diggers dug burrows into slopes as they looked for lead and afterward lived in them throughout the cold weather to keep warm. This reminded people of badgers and Wisconsinites became known as *Badgers* [1]. Another example of a historical name is Delawareans' moniker *Blue Hen's Chickens*, which emerged during the Revolutionary War. The story traces back to a Captain Caldwell from Kent County who brought with him a couple of fighting game cocks. These chickens, descendants of a celebrated Blue Hen, were renowned in Kent County for their remarkable battling characteristics. It is said that after seeing these game cockerels battle, one officer cried: "We're sons of the Old Blue Hen and we're game to the end", comparing the battling ability of the chickens to the battling ability of the Delaware fighters. These regiments from Kent County became known as *Blue Hen's Chickens*. The name was soon applied statewide [1].

The Homestead Act of 1862 provided that a legal settler could claim 160 acres of public land in the state of Oklahoma, and people who lived on and improved the claim for five years could receive title. The settlers who entered the region illegally to lay claim to lands, before the assigned entry time, were classified as “Sooners”. Like many nicknames, this one's negative undertones blurred over time, and the name, *Sooners*, is nowadays worn proudly by Oklahomans [1].

Various characteristics of physical geography (such as terrain features, rivers, animals, and plants, etc. typical of a particular state) can be reflected in **geographical** nicknames. The Tennesseans’ moniker *The Big Benders* is a reference to the Indian name for the Tennessee River, “The river with the big bend” [1]. *Bay Stater* relates to Massachusetts’ definitive water inlets [2]. In the late 1700s the nickname *Down Easter* was a reference to a particular area of Maine coastline. Ships going from Boston to Maine in warmer months had a strong wind at their back while voyaging east, so they were travelling *downwind* and east, which got consolidated into the alternate short term *down east* [2].

Names of plants formed the basis for many nicknames in question. The nickname *Goober-grabber* highlights the value of peanuts in the state (‘goobers’ means ‘peanuts’) [1]. Ohio's *Buckeye* name is a reference to the fact that buckeye trees were abundant in that region [2].

Many U. S. informal demonyms are derived from the names of animals, typically associated with a particular state. For example, Floridians have been called *Alligators*. *Fly-Up-the-Creeks* is another old moniker for the inhabitants of this state. The demonym is based on the name given to a variety of Green Heron that was widespread along marshy shorelines [1]. Delawareans were called *Muskrats* due to the huge number of these rodents present in the early days of the state. According to a popular joke, because of the small area of Delaware, only muskrats could get a foothold in the state [1]. The Nebraskans’ moniker *Bugeaters* came from Nebraska's numerous bull bats, called bugeaters since they mostly ate bugs [1]. Such scavenger birds as buzzards are prevalent in the state of Georgia. The Georgians looked at buzzards as a vital component of the ecology and at one time passed a strict law for

their protection within the state. That's why the inhabitants of Georgia are called *Buzzards* [1].

Demographic nicknames relate to the Americans' social status, religious beliefs, nationality, or origin. For example, the above-mentioned *Knickerbocker* (a moniker for someone from New York City or Manhattan) used to denote the early Dutch settlers of New York. *Sand-hillers* was a derogatory nickname given to poor and illiterate people who were said to lead idle lives in the Georgia pine barrens [1]. *Bonacker* is an informal demonym that traditionally refers to the working-class families who live in the Springs area of East Hampton, NY [3].

Economic monikers are connected with different business activities, industry and agriculture of the state. For instance, the flourishing dairy industry earned Wisconsin residents the amusing nickname *Cheesehead* [2]. Nebraskans are often called *Huskers* because they are descendants of people who husked corn there by hand before the appearance of special equipment [2].

A few informal demonyms in question are **language-related** (based on the local dialect features, etc.). For example, *Yat* is the nickname for the residents of New Orleans. This slang term comes from the phrase "Where y'at?" ("Where are you at?") – a traditional greeting in this region [3]. According to one of the popular versions, the Indianans' moniker *Hoosiers* evolved from a phrase "Who's here?", or "Who's yere?". The story goes that Indianans were very nosy and called out "Who's here?" to every house they passed [1].

The research shows that the most productive motivational type of the demonyms in question is represented by geographical nicknames, reflecting the characteristic features of the terrain, rivers, flora and fauna, etc. of a particular state. As for their structure, most nicknames for inhabitants of American states and cities are one-component lexemes formed by onymization.

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THE RATIO OF REPRESENTATION AND AGENCY AGREEMENT UNDER THE LAWS OF UKRAINE AND EU COUNTRIES

Yuliia Bronat,

The Department of Economic Law
Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University

The agency agreement owes its origin to Anglo-American law. It is in the law of the United States and Great Britain that the agency agreement has become widespread as an agreement that mediates the relationship of representation. In common law countries, representation means "a legal relationship in which one person (agent) represents another person (principal) and is authorized to act for the latter." An agent is a commission agent, sales representative, broker or insurance agent, etc. In Anglo-American law, the term "agent" is used both in a broad sense, covering all types of representation and mediation, and in a narrower sense - according to which the agent is a person authorized to enter into agreements and perform other actions on behalf and at the expense of a representative or mediation between the parties in concluding agreements.

In the developed countries of the European Union, about half of the foreign trade turnover of goods and services is carried out with the involvement of intermediaries. This, in particular, explains the adoption within the EU of a number of regulations aimed at establishing uniform legal regulation and designed to promote the development of economic ties between EU countries. Thus, the Convention on the Law Applicable to Contractual Obligations, adopted within the framework of the EU in Rome on June 19, 1980, is devoted to resolving conflicting problems in

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