

the foot; the use of the Port De Bras form in order to create beautiful lines and expressive plasticity of the upper body and, above all, arms, in ballroom dancers; due attention to the improvement of the execution of various rotations, etc. In addition to the development of coordination abilities and balance due to the classical exercise, when working with beginners, turn to the parterre exercise. These exercises solve a number of tasks: firstly, they increase strength and improve the elasticity of muscles and ligaments; secondly, they increase the mobility of the joints; thirdly, they contribute to the correction of deficiencies in the body and at the same time actively develop flexibility.

Focusing attention on the parallels between sports ballroom and classical dance directions, there is definitely a trend aimed at broadening one's horizons, as students, in a club environment, get the opportunity to get acquainted with other dance directions that are popular among modern youth, and master their main elements. It is especially important to feel how different the work of the body is in each type of dance, how coordination and movements in space are transformed depending on which vectors the combination of movement and breathing takes place. These basic elements guide the work of the coach and choreographer to achieve significant success in training a couple or solo dancers.

It is appropriate to mention the legendary Hryhoriy Chapkis, who aptly noted: "Medicine treats children who are already sick, and we, the choreographers, take care of health care. We prevent diseases. And I say to parents: the best thing they could do for their children is to bring them to choreography. Here is a girl walking down the street — and you can immediately see that she is dancing: she has a beautiful gait and a slender posture. These children are healthy!"

It would seem that, given what is happening in Ukraine today. How can we talk about dances? The war continues... children, young men and women are dying... But ballroom dancing is a culture, it is the preservation of our children's health, the meaningful filling of their time with active training. Of course, in the present day's conditions, it is quite difficult to provide full-fledged training for most students: some continue training online, some continue training offline, but without a partner, and still continue, overcoming difficulties. Ballroom dance inspires, inspires us and gives us faith in a bright future!

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UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AS A NATIONAL CULTURAL CODE

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УКРАЇНЬСЬКА МОВА ЯК КУЛЬТУРНИЙ КОД НАЦІЇ

Ukrainian is the national language of Ukraine. The Ukrainian language ranks 9th place in Europe and is spoken by about 27 million native speakers. The Ukrainian language is spoken in Ukraine, in the border territories of neighbouring countries, where Ukrainians have long lived, as well as in the countries where a significant number of Ukrainians once emigrated. According to various sources, the Ukrainian language ranks 25th or 22nd place in the world in terms of the number of its speakers. It is also the third or second most common among Slavic languages. According to various estimates, the Ukrainian language is spoken by 41 to 45 million people in the world, and it is among the second ten most widely spoken languages in the world.

The Ukrainian language is officially recognized as one of the most beautiful and takes second place in the world for melodiousness after Italian, and third for the beauty

of vocabulary after French and Persian. According to the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the modern Ukrainian language contains approximately 256 thousand words.

The structure of the Ukrainian language is an essential component of the Ukrainian national cultural code. The language has a unique sound system, grammar, and vocabulary, which reflect the history, traditions, and values of the Ukrainian people.

The vocabulary of the Ukrainian language also reflects the country's history and cultural identity. Ukraine has a complex history of being under the influence of various neighbouring countries, and the preservation and promotion of the Ukrainian language can be seen as a way to maintain Ukraine's independence and autonomy.

Many words in the language are derived from Old Slavonic, while others have been borrowed from other languages, such as Polish, Russian, and Turkish. The use of loanwords and the development of new words also reflect Ukraine's ongoing cultural interactions with other countries and cultures.

The noun in Ukrainian has 7 forms and is distinguished by the vocative case, which also exists in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit. In our language, there are three forms of the future tense: simple, complex and composed of several words. As for the vocabulary, many words entered the Ukrainian language mainly from Polish and were also borrowed from many Turkish words. Very few words were borrowed from the Lithuanian language.

It is worth noting that the Ukrainian language is not the same everywhere even in the territory of Ukraine. Throughout the nation's history, the Ukrainian language has been formed and continues to change. This is one of the reasons for the emergence of dialects. A dialect is a type of language that people use to communicate in a certain area. In Ukraine, the following main groups of dialects are northern, south-western and south-eastern.

It is difficult to say exactly when the Ukrainian language appeared, but it is known that it definitely had arisen earlier than Russian, German, or Turkish. It was formed in the 10th-4th millennia BC. The first Ukrainian words were recorded in 448 AD. At that time, the Byzantine historian Priscus of Panikia was on the territory of modern Ukraine in the camp of the ruler Attila and wrote down the words "honey" and "dish". Ukrainian was officially recognized as literary after the publication of "Aeneid" by Ivan Kotlyarevsky. So Kotlyarevskyi is the founder of the new Ukrainian language.

The Ukrainian language can be seen as a national culture passcode in several ways. Firstly, the language is a key element of Ukrainian identity and serves as a means of communication for Ukrainians both within the country and abroad.

The language contains a rich history and reflects the cultural and social diversity of the Ukrainian people.

The Ukrainian language also plays a significant role in promoting and preserving Ukrainian culture. Ukrainian literature, music, and art are all expressed in the Ukrainian language, and the language is also used to teach and learn Ukrainian history, traditions, and customs. The language serves as a vehicle for transmitting and promoting Ukrainian cultural values and identity.

Furthermore, we can consider the use of the Ukrainian language as a way to resist political and cultural domination by outside powers.

The structure of the Ukrainian language is an integral part of the Ukrainian national cultural code, serving as a means of expressing and promoting Ukrainian identity, history, and values. Its unique sound system, grammar, and vocabulary contribute to the richness and diversity of Ukrainian culture.

Overall, the Ukrainian language is a vital component of Ukrainian national culture and serves as a passcode to unlock and understand the country's rich history, values, and identity.

Some interesting facts about the Ukrainian language:

1. One of the features of the Ukrainian language is that it is rich in diminutive forms. Even the word “enemies” has a diminutive and affectionate form, which is used in the anthem of Ukraine.
2. The letter “p” is the most used in the Ukrainian alphabet.
3. In the “Short Dictionary of Synonyms of the Ukrainian Language”, which contains 4279 synonyms, the word “beat” has the most synonyms — as many as 45!
4. The longest word in the Ukrainian language consists of 30 letters! This is the name of a pest control chemical.
5. There are special words in our language-palindromes. These are so-called “mirror” phrases or words: they can be read both from left to right and from right to left.
6. The first Ukrainian “Bukvar” was published in 1574 in Lviv by Ivan Fedorov, the first printer. Only one copy of the book, found in 1927 in Rome, has survived to our time. Currently, the book is kept in the library of Harvard University.
7. Taras Shevchenko’s “Testament” has the most translations among Ukrainian works: it has been translated into 147 languages of the world’s nations.

I. Honcharenko

THE EXECUTED RENAISSANCE

I. Гончаренко

РОЗСТРІЛЯНЕ ВІДРОДЖЕННЯ

The executed renaissance is a term for a group of Ukrainian language poets, writers, artists and intellectuals who lived during the 1920s and the 1930s on territory of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic and were imprisoned, deported and killed because of their political views. All started in 1917 after Bolshevik revolution (which were led by Bolshevik party and Vladimir Lenin himself) and brutal murder of Russian Imperial Romanov Family (including children). This cruel, vicious and disgusting events were a perfect start for even more horrifying things. The Civil war was a new almost 5 yearlong disaster driven by sick ideas of Bolshevik party and communism madness. The thirst for power, the land and some kind of revenge led communists to the war against Ukraine and Poland. In the end of the war (1921) most of the territories of Ukraine were transformed into the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The Parts of Western Ukraine fell under the control of the Second Polish Republic, as laid out in the “Peace of Riga”. After fall of Ukrainian independent state Bolsheviks tried to integrate non-russian nationalities to specific soviet political system by new policy. One of this new ways of colonization was “korenization”. that aimed to rehabilitate Bolshevik’s reputation in minds of native population of Ukraine and grow communist groups for every nationality. But the policy of korenization contributed to some kind of national awakening and self-promotion of national identity. In this point of story a bunch of talking heads, rotting corpses and carnivorous skulls proclaimed that local elites (founders and main followers of national ideas) became “hired agents” and their goal had become dismemberment of the Soviet Union and the restoration of capitalism. Afterwards the government of USSR decided to