Summary. This article is dedicated to the problem of psychological terms creation in the English and Ukrainian languages. To date, terminology occupies a great place in the life of society; it plays a leading role in peoples’ communication, as a source of information, a tool for mastering the specialty and a kind of driving force of scientific and technological progress.

The rapid development of science and technology, modern information technologies and significant changes in the life of society dictate the need for a comprehensive description, study and analysis of new layers of terminological vocabulary. This also applies to the psychological terminology, because this field of peoples’ activity is relatively new and requires additional study, which is due to the relevance of this study.

The purpose of our research is to consider ways of psychological terms creation in the English and Ukrainian languages. The purpose led to the emergence of research tasks, namely: to describe the psychological terms and to determine the ways of psychological terms creation in the English and Ukrainian languages.

The subject of the study is the terms of psychology in the English and Ukrainian languages.

The study examines the main ways of psychological terms creation, namely morphological (affixation, compounding and reduction), semantic method (conversion – the formation of terms by means of functional translation of the word from one part of the language to another) and borrowing. The article contains a list of prefixes and suffixes that are used in the studied languages to create terms in the field of psychology. Also, the article deals with abbreviations, among which a large place have abbreviations and acronyms. Terminologization is related to the semantic method in the Ukrainian language, it occurs in two ways: by using commonly used words in their direct sense and the use of the word (figuratively) in a literal sense (metaphorization).

Another issue that considered in the study is borrowing, in English and Ukrainian it passes through three main ways – with the help of calquing, transcription or transliteration.

Key words: terms, affixation, compounding, borrowing, prefixes, suffixes, abbreviations, acronyms.

Problem statement. The rapid development of science and technology, modern information technologies and significant changes in the society dictate the need for a comprehensive description, study and analysis of new layers of terminological vocabulary.

Despite the systematic and purposeful work in the field of terminological systems research, some terminology is still not well understood by lexicologists. In particular, this refers to the psychological terminology, which is one of the largest and most complex terminology systems.

The relevance of the study is that psychology is a rather new and progressive science, and the number of studies dedicated to the psychological terms creation, both in English and in Ukrainian, is negligible.

The purpose of this study is to consider ways of the psychological terms creation in the English and Ukrainian languages. The goals of our research are to describe the psychological terms and to determine the ways of psychological terms creation in the English and Ukrainian languages.

The basic material. New psychological terms are created mainly in English. These options are the main suppliers of lexical innovations in the psychological terminology system. In Ukraine, psychology has achieved the greatest popularity only at the end of the twentieth century.

The term psychology is a word or phrase that was created or borrowed to name the concepts and subjects of psychology, which has its own definition and is used in texts of different styles. The researchers who deal with the formation of terminology are V. Vinogradov, V. Danylkenko, V. Leichyk, and works on psychology: V. Kozlova, V. Shapar, I. Martyniuk, etc.

In general, as well as for any terminology system, the psychological terms are characterized by the following main ways of creation: 1) the morphological method (according to the word-building models: affixation, compounding, reduction); 2) semantic, realized through the development of special meanings in the words of the natural language; 3) borrowing (word-building and semantic calquing) [6, p. 131].

The morphological method includes the creation of terms by means of affixation, compounding and reduction.

Affixation is the formation of terms using prefixes and suffixes. This method is fundamental in the creation of both English and Ukrainian psychological terms. The main suffixes used for terminating in English are: -cess (absent-mindedness), -ly (adaptability), -tion (affectation (artificial elevation and excitement), -ship (censorship), -cy (constancy), -al (denial), -ment (detachment), -ing (feeling), -er (transfer).

In Ukrainian, these suffixes are: -сть (уявлення, емоційність, рішучість), -аць (пересування – зміщення) які мають нав’язливий характер, релаксація, -аць (імпульсивність), -каніпозація (координування, концентрування), -ів (абстракція, ізоляція) [7].

Prefixation as a kind of creation of psychological terms is quantitatively inferior to suffixal formations. The prefixes that make up the psychological terms of the English language: pre-, de-, re-, inter-, post-, sub-, dis- and others. For example: preformationism, postpartum depression, subtyping, disinhibition (loss of human control over oneself due to alcohol and drugs) and many other terms.

The following prefixes are used in the Ukrainian language: не-, без-, ді-, а-, де-, атип-, etc. For example: беззахідність,
The intra-system polysemy is characterized by psychological terms (only within the psychological science). Most often, there is a mental process and a state (feeling); process and result (abstraction); psychological direction and method (psychoanalysis).

Lexical homonymy is closely linked with the phenomenon of polysemy in psychological terminology. There is intra-system homonymy; interdisciplinary homonymy when the psychological term is homonymous with the unequivocal term of other branches of science (fugue in psychology – the psychic state of the man’s flight from himself, the fugue in music – the form of a polyphonic work, the fugue in the construction – the seam between the boards that are tightly adjacent to each other). And also there is interfunktional-stylistic homonymy, when the homonyms are the psychological term and the unequivocal word of commonly used vocabulary (порив – несвітне бажання, притамищення, for example, an impulse to action and an порив – the place of a cliff, separation, for example, пори та проколи).[5, p. 186].

Another way of psychological terminology forming is borrowing, that is, naming of scientific concept by a foreign word.

Most terms in the field of psychology in the English language are borrowed from Latin, French, Greek: agitation, alienation, psychosis (Latin), conscience, detachment (French), ageism (Greek) [3, p. 136].

Having considered the borrowed psychological terms in English, we calculated the percentage of borrowings: the Latin language is about 75 % of borrowings, Greek – 14 %, French language – 11 %. The Ukrainian lexical terminology system of psychology contains a large number of words of Latin origin: абсорбація (from the Latin absorption – absorb).

The second group consists of terms of Greek origin: епідемічна пам’ять (Greek eidos – image) – a special kind of visual memory. Borrowings from the English language took place in several ways, namely:

1) the use of commonly used words in their direct meaning: action, неперевершувальний, процесованість; 2) the figurative use of the word (metaphorization): psychic automatism (a kind of hallucinatory paranoid syndrome), психичний мерор.

Historically, the terminologization of words is explained by the fact that scientific concepts are formed on the basis of generalizations obtained in the process of practical knowledge of the world, based on “linguistic concepts”, which are superimposed by logically processed scientific concepts [6, p. 176]. Linguistically, this leads to a complication of the semantic structure of the word. This phenomenon leads to the appearance of some homonyms in the modern Ukrainian language. Along with the domestic words, known to the speakers, there are words-terms that denote a certain scientific meaning. The opposite to terminologization is determination, which implies the expansion of the semantic scope of the term and the formation of a new figurative meaning [6, p. 181].

Traditionally, in modern terminology it is noted that most psychological terms (about 80 %) are unambiguous, but some of them are characterized by ambiguity. Within the limits of psychological terminology we allocate intra-system and inter-system polysemy.
Омонімія в українській науково-технічній термінології — Михайлова Т.В.

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**Ключові слова:** терміни, афіксация, словоскладання, запозичення, префікси, суфікси, абревіатури, акроніми.

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