

Міністерство освіти і науки України

Мукачівський державний університет Державна вища професійна школа ім. кап. Вітольда Пілецького в Освенцемі (Польща) Університет економіки в Братиславі Факультет економіки бізнесу в Кошице (Словацька Республіка)

IV Міжнародна науково-практична конференція

"УПРАВЛІННЯ СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНИМИ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЯМИ ГОСПОДАРСЬКИХ ПРОЦЕСІВ: РЕАЛІЇ І ВИКЛИКИ"



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Управління соціально-економічними трансформаціями господарських процесів: реалії і виклики: збірник тез доповідей IV Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції (м. Мукачево, 6-7 квітня 2022 р.). – Мукачево: МДУ, 2022. – 272 с.

Відповідальний за випуск: ФЕСР Оксана — к.е.н., доц., доцент кафедри менеджменту, управління економічними процесами та туризму, відповідальна за наукову роботу кафедри.

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У збірнику тез за матеріалами IV Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції, що проводилася кафедрою менеджменту, управління економічними процесами та туризму Мукачівського державного університету, висвітлюються погляди науковців, здобувачів освіти, представників державних органів влади та місцевого самоврядування, підприємницьких структур на актуальні проблеми управління соціально-економічними трансформаціями господарських процесів в сучасних умовах.

Матеріали структуровані в розрізі декількох напрямів досліджень: «Управління економікою держави в умовах глобальних перетворень»; «Особливості регіонального управління господарськими процесами»; «Управління економічними процесами суб'єктів господарювання»; «Фінансове регулювання та обліково-аналітичне забезпечення діяльності суб'єктів на мікро- та макрорівнях»; «Управління інвестиційно-інноваційною діяльністю»; «Управління освітньою діяльністю у цифровому просторі»; «Публічне управління та адміністрування в умовах інформаційного суспільства».

Матеріали подано в авторській редакції. Автори опублікованих матеріалів несуть повну відповідальність за підбір, точність наведених фактів, цитат, статитичних даних, галузевої термінології, інших відомостей.

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СЕКЦІЯ 1. УПРАВЛІННЯ ЕКОНОМІКОЮ ДЕРЖАВИ В УМОВАХ ГЛОБАЛЬНИХ ПЕРЕТВОРЕНЬ

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THE MEANS OF REACHING THE DESIRABLE EFFECT OF ADVERTISEMENT THROUGH EXPRESSIVENESS

To advertise means to tell people about a product or service. One could advertise through handbills, insertions in newspapers and magazines, through public announcements on radio, short videos on television or in the internet.

An advertisement is a mass announcement about a product or service made with the aim of creating awareness about them and also to promote selling.

In brief, advertising is a speedy communication that can literally reach millions of people in almost no time. Since the message reaches millions of people, the cost ratio to each sale generated is low.

While it is true that the communication reaches millions of people, it is equally true that many may not notice the message. However the message would be the same for all those who read it. Followed by personal selling, advertising is a big support to promote the sale of products. When advertising is aimed at preselling to middleperson, the salesperson finds it easier to sell because the masses are already aware of product, its characteristics and manufacturer. When aimed at the consumer, the salesperson finds it easier to sell to the retailers because the consumers tend to ask for products that are widely advertised. Advertising also helps build brand image of the product and the manufacturer. Follow-up sales become easier and steady. One cannot close sales only through advertising, but together advertising and personal selling result in large scale sales.

In our research we aim to investigate the types and components of expressiveness in advertising.

According to the peculiarities of the manifestations of intensified speech expressiveness, the latter may be divided into two types: inherent and adherent. Inertial expressiveness is originally inherent in the language unit. It is a constant feature of the language element, regardless of context and other conditions. Adherent expressiveness, on the other hand, appears only in a certain language situation, e.g. context. The context, in this case, increases the expressiveness of the semantic structures of any language elements (even if they were stylistically neutral from the beginning). In terms of functional load, expressiveness is divided into basic and derived. Basic expressiveness is a traditionally established intensified expressiveness of those national and individual authorial formations that are a part of the main linguistic and stylistic fund of language. Secondary expressiveness is superimposed on the basic in connection with a certain structural and semantic renewal of the language tool.

Based on the number of classifications, we can conclude that expressiveness is a complex phenomenon. The main components that are a part of expressiveness include:

• intensity, that is a quantitative sign of the semantic saturation of the language unit or expression: *Orange: The Future's Bright; The Future's Orange.*

- emotionality, mainly "manifestation in speech of the speaker's feelings about the activity, in other words, the subjective attitude to reality": *Nike. Just do it!*
- image, that is a new, brighter reflection of a concept created by comparing two denotations (having common features): *Samsung NX10*. Why capture? Create! Samsung NX10.
- assessment the subjective attitude of the speaker to the subject of speech (positive, neutral or negative characteristics: *Pringles: Once you pop, the fun do not stop.*

Despite the fact that these components actively interact with each other, to create expressiveness, their simultaneous presence is not necessary.

In this respect, such notions as propaganda and persuasion are the means of expressiveness. Like persuasion, propaganda is used to promote a cause or point of view by providing certain information. This could be biased and sometimes misleading. Persuasion aims at persuading a person through reasoning and argument. It is common for this tool to present selective facts that encourage a particular synthesis. The loaded messages could aim at producing an emotional rather than a rational response to the information. On the whole, propaganda aims at convincing large numbers of people about a given set of ideas. This has been used for hundreds of years. Conditioning plays a crucial role in helping persuade people to buy products and services without their being aware of it. Modern advertising achieves this by connecting positive emotions to a product or brand. For example, mental development of children could be linked to certain food supplements. When the message is flashed repeatedly on TV, the parents are encouraged to buy and use the brand to have children with a welldeveloped mind. Much of the modern advertising is aimed at children who are more easily influenced and indirectly convince the parents to buy certain products. Advertising also touches the emotions of men and women through messages that promise good health, beautiful faces, attractive bodies everyone secretly desires. All advertising is based upon the concept of appealing to emotions. Big campaigns use propaganda as a tool to change the mental behavior of people. When a message is repeated, it soon becomes a part of the unconscious mind and people begin to use it when making decisions.

The successful example of the usage of the technique of propaganda is suggested by Starbucks. The phrase "*The best coffee for the best you*" makes people think that if they drink Starbucks then they will be drinking the best coffee and they will be the best.

Name-calling advertising is the most common between two brands that are similar, well-known, and have a loyal fan base. Understandably, they need to lure consumers from the other side to your own side. Some examples include Coca Cola and Pepsi, McDonald's and Burger King, and so on.

Thus, advertisements use different tools and methods to reach their personal aim while targeting clients. In the process of investigation we noticed that while some use tradition and cultural needs as a tool for persuasion, others use pity, sympathy and even seduction techniques to persuade the mases. It is often said that all is fair in love and war. Large part of selling is aimed at fulfilling the basic wants of people: self-preservation, welfare of loved ones, food and drinks, safety and security, comfort, recreation, pleasure, and approval.

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