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**E. ZOLA AND I. FRANKO – WRITERS OF THE NATURALISM:
A CRITICAL VIEW OF M. LASLO-KUTSYUK**

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Emile Zola was a literary model for Ivan Franko. It is known from Franko's letters and autobiographical materials. However, the Romanian scholar of Ukrainian literature Mahdalenal.aslo-Kutsyuk argues that these influences are not as superficial as seemingly due to intertextual connections between the works of two writers.

Analyzing the prose legacy by I. Franko, M. Laslo-Kutsyuk marks the common and excellent constants characterizing creative efforts of both writers. First of all, attention is paid to the process of creation. Ukrainian and French artists interpreted the concept and structure of the future work differently. Thus, I. Franko made a central event the attractor of the plot, and further on its basis he conducted the story lines in the past, selected episodes, and introduced minor characters. As to the French classics, the process of creating a work was different. E. Zola in his treatise «Here's how I write Novels» tells readers that working on a novel he does not know in advance either the events or the actors, but only reproduces what he sees without adding literary imagination.

E. Zola creates an environment in which the temperament of characters is more clearly revealed. As a naturalist writer he experiments on the artistic reality of a work.

I. Franko expresses the similar literary and conceptual foundations in the article «Literature, its task and the most important concepts». When considering the nationality and the realism of literature, I. Franko emphasizes that it should not only describe phenomena, but also analyze facts, indicate reasons and consequences. Consequently, both writers unanimously consider that a realistic work must be based only on facts, and the imagination serves only as the plot of the work.

M. Laslo-Kutsyuk marks, first of all, the influence of the French naturalist on I. Franko's prose, but does not deny its effect on his poetry. A striking example of such allusions is the two editions of the story «Ripnyk» from «Boryslav's cycle». The first edition stylistically echoes the aesthetically realistic works by Nechuy-Levytsky, Panas Myrny. Realistic writers interact with the reader, protecting him against rough realistic scenes. On the contrary, already in the second «naturalistic» version of «Ripnyk», I. Franko similar to E. Zola, goes to a direct conflict with the reader's public, striking it with primitive scenes of everyday life. The plot scenes of the controversy between Hank and Frousse in the story of Frank directly overlap with the situations of the novel Zola «Trap». However, it is not borrowed scenes that are of a scientific interest, but modification of I. Franko's creative method under the influence of E. Zola-naturalist.

M. Laslo-Kutsyuk emphasizes another aspect that brings together I. Franko and E. Zola's creative manner. This is a politico-journalistic beginning in the artwork. Not for nothing, however, the writers have a widely described palette of social classes.

I. Franko tried to find in the world literature a model of new thinking. Therefore, he chose E. Zola for himself. Common in the sense of a realistic reflection of reality is the choice of writers of certain artistic means and their variation, an opinion of the problem from different angles of view.

Lapa G.M.

INTERNATIONAL VOCABULARY IN MEDICAL ENGLISH-SPEAKING DISCOURSE

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Medical English-speaking discourse is one of the main sources of presentation of international vocabulary in the language branches.

In modern linguistics the term “discourse” is defined as a complicated communicative phenomenon, which contains, except text, extralinguistic factors as well (knowledge about the world conviction, arrangements, the purpose of addressee. In such understanding discourse obligatory contains a complicated system of hierarchy of knowledge and represents the role of social, ideological and linguistic phenomenon. Close connection between branches of human knowledge and language is defined, firstly, by the fact that any science does not exist without communication, and the language of medicine is referred to the linguistic active ones. From the point of view of the theory of discourse all totality of the language signs, that constitutes semiotic range of the medical discourse, becomes medical thesaurus.

International nominative units of the language of medicine actively respond to the development of all branches, that is to say, it is the open system, it possesses the dynamic character, and internationalisms enrich its composition and are the source of quality of the nominative processes in the terms' formation, since international vocabulary proper creates verbal range which renders the content of a certain concept in medical science. It is explained by the fact, that international units are quickly understood by representatives of all branches of medicine, contribute to the development of the international scientific contacts: AIDs, Ecology, Prophylaxis, Symptom, Syndrome. Verbal spheres associating with definite professional concepts are formed by means of this international vocabulary, and information, contained in the essence of this vocabulary, is special. International vocabulary in the above mentioned kind of discourse facilitates the scientific expression, rendering of the information content, that significantly facilitates mutual understanding in



dialogue speech, making actual the subject of discussion, optimizes concrete professionally oriented communication and translation equivalence.

Pragmatic value of international vocabulary is in its interactivity and ability to expand cognitive and communicative formats and contribute to international communication of the doctors and scientists, extrapolation of the corresponding cognitive models into conceptual sphere of English-speaking medical discourse. International vocabulary in medical discourse is notable for concreteness of its semantics, emotionality absence and is not expressively colored.

Despite the intensive research of international vocabulary, which has scientific traditions, the question concerning the following study of international vocabulary becomes more topical especially foreshortened of intercommunication of international and national.

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PHENOMENON OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF PERSONALITY TO THE CRISIS

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Ukrainian society today is characterized by uncertainty, instability, and, consequently, by crises, which greatly complicates the process of self-actualization of the individual. Adaptability is one of the defining and diagnostic criteria for mental health and the actual updating of the personality and it is a factor in successful self-realization. The aim of the research is to determine the phenomenon of psychological adaptation of the individual to the crisis by modern psychological science.

The phenomenon of adaptation, its factors and mechanisms are multifaceted researched in view of the social and socio-economic significance of the problem. Investigated features of adaptation to ordinary life situations, stresses, life crisis have been studied, excluding various psychological concept considering the various factors of social adaptation. According to researcher O. Blinova, adaptability reflects the harmony of homeostatic and heterostatic tendencies in the interaction of personality with the environment. Probably, the solution of adaptive problems should be found in the development of integrated and complex indicators of the successful adaptation. The determinations of the personal integral properties provide a complete disclosure of adaptive capacity. Often, describing psychological adaptation of the phenomenon, researchers conventionally determine four types of critical situations. Stress, frustration and conflict can produce microcrisis under certain circumstances. In the microcrisis, the consciousness is simplified. All people are experiencing age-related crises that are in line with the stages of their lives. The age crisis, preparing internally during its debut is determined by how man learned all that had to master at this age step. Abnormal crisis is not connected with the completion of a certain stage of mental development or with a particular stage of life. It occurs in difficult conditions when a person experiences events that abruptly change person's life. Difficult life situations push people to abnormal crisis - these are life circumstances that require action from the person, which exceeds personal adaptive capacity. Analysis of the phenomenon of maladaptation demonstrates that it includes a wide continuum of states. At one extreme, there are minor disorders that are caused by failures and life problems. And at the other extreme there are adaptive disorder bordering on mental disorders, which are based on functional and organic lesions of the nervous system.

Thus, the study of the phenomenon of adaptation are important objective properties situations that affect the success of adaptation to the crisis. The psychological mechanisms are underlie of behavioral strategies for successful or unsuccessful adaptation. However, the subjective assessment of the situation is a determined and pivots element of social adaptation. Subjective assessment of the definition of parameters situations of personal significance and its own capacity to overcome the situation. Individual-typological traits are affecting the adaptive capacity, but in adulthood, this effect is not direct. It is mediated by belief systems and existing coping strategies. Favorable to the phenomenon of adaptation is to form positive personality beliefs about their individual capacities and resources.

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SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONAL CRISIS EXPERIENCE OF STUDENT AGE

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The specificity of the crisis experiences differs, first of all, in their extraordinary acuteness, the feeling of the destruction of the foundations of life, which always seemed immutable. Regardless of what has acted in the role of such bases the authority of parents, value orientations and physical health this is what seemed an integral part of reality and turned out to be a phantom. Awareness of this leads to the destruction of the entire system of ideas about oneself and the surrounding reality.

The beginning of the crisis is often preceded by some event. It, for the most part, demonstrates the fragility and illusory nature of the basics on which the individual has previously built his life plans.

From this moment begins a long process of outliving, the target determination of which is transformation of the inner world of personality. The person faces the need to integrate the traumatic event into one's life experience (while it is being rejected by consciousness) and to build a new life plan.