



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.

Osypenko V. A.

PHENOMENON OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF PERSONALITY TO THE CRISIS

*Department of Psychology and Philosophy
Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine
"Bukovinian State Medical University"*

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.

Pavliuk O.I.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONAL CRISIS EXPERIENCE OF STUDENT AGE

*Department of Psychology and Philosophy
Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine
«Bukovinian State Medical University»*

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.



Depending on whether these experiences execute this function or not, they are divided into “successful” and “unsuccessful” (pathogenic). The result of a “successful” experience, no matter how difficult it was, is the adaptation to external circumstances of life, which allows to assess objectively the situation and meet the needs.

The “unsuccessful” experience, on the contrary, is unfolded more often on an unconscious level; its target determination is related not so much to the recognition and acceptance of a critical situation, but to the rejection, distortion and concealment of reality. The “unsuccessful” experience, in fact, serves as a protection function. However, it leads often enough, trying to soften dissatisfaction or stress, to neurotic phenomena.

Thus, the crisis can both open new possibilities of development to the personality, and become the trigger mechanism of pathology. Pathogenic personality development can lead to alcohol abuse, drug addiction, suicidal attempts and antisocial manifestations.

There are cases, when there is not a single crisis for a long time in some people. This, in our opinion, indicates one of two variants of personal development: 1) development in this period of life is slow, latent; in this case, it can be predicted that a crisis will occur at the next age stage; 2) the person actually experienced crises, but at the unconscious level (this is possible in the case when the crises were not very sharp).

Thus, the educational process with its typical stresses and trials exacerbates existing problems of the individual, often leading to a crisis, the indication of which is the destruction of life plans with a sharp sense of powerlessness of own free will.

Rak O.M.

LINGUISTIC AND LEXICOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF TONOMY

*Department of Foreign Languages
Higher state educational establishment of Ukraine
“Bukovinian State Medical University”*

Everything that surrounds us, that is environment, climate conditions, mountainous or forest area, rivers or seas, has its own name, which directly or indirectly influenced the creation of the name of a given settlement. Toponymy as a branch of linguistics can be descriptive, which means a simple statement of names in a limited time frame (when it is about synchronization), or historical, when we attempt to describe the evolution of each name in time in order to find ways of its origin and links with other elements of language from the original value to the modern (when an evolutionary or diachronic characteristic is carried out).

Toponymy as one of the branches of onomastics refers to lexicology, which aims to study the words or vocabulary of a given language, paying the special attention to their proper names. Unlike toponymy, onomastics includes as many disciplines as there are categories of proper names: anthroponomastics (or anthroponymy) examines the real names, surnames, people names of the national, urban, rural communities, etc.; the study is conducted in parallel with sociological or historical and imaginary, for example, the study of anthroponyms in the works of a writer or folk characters and it is already closer to literary research; theonymy studies the names of deities and agionymy studies the names of the saints, the linguistic interest to which is very profound, as well as to the history as the science. Often the theonyms are the only source of historical, religious investigations or evidence; ethnonymy examines the names of rural, urban, regional or national communities, i.e. the names of ethnic groups and is closely related to the toponymy since ethnonyms are mostly derived from toponyms. Apart from the actual toponymy, which mainly deals with the names of human agglomerations or historical and administrative districts, the following branches are distinguished: hydronymy, which studies the names of streams, lakes, ponds, seaside bays, etc. when they are endowed with their proper name; oronymy, which includes the names of mountains or mountain ridges and land reliefs; microtoponymy that studies uninhabited or low population areas, forests, castles or isolated farms, residential quarters, industrial enterprises, etc.; odonymy, which studies the names of streets, roads, highways, and overpasses.

In fact, this list is not exhaustive, as folk imaginations, customs, traditions were personalized and church bells, as well as trademarks or folk creatures, the names of prestigious trains, ships, planes, pets, racers, etc.

So, the toponymy belongs to the linguistics, though, it has received some autonomy. The proper name is formed from lexical units, mostly from nouns and adjectives, the language from which it comes from. In the beginning, it can be more descriptive or definite before becoming just a proper name. Of course, there is also the influence of different languages and cultures. So there is no doubt, that the diachronic toponymy must rely on historical phonetics, and in order to determine the content, we often resort to etymology. Deprived of protection of its lexical environment of origin, a toponym often comes under the influence, evolves phonetically, changes its conceptual content and becomes unclear, especially when the derivative words come from the use. In this case, they resort to the so-called folk etymology, selecting, existing at that time, close to the content of the word.

Semenko I.V.

TERMS - EPONYMS IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY OF PSYCHIATRY

*Department of Foreign Languages
Higher state educational establishment of Ukraine
«Bukovinian State Medical University»*

Medicine has its own medical terminology, which sometimes remains completely obscure for most of the country's population. But, among all these lexical units, there are certain units that are understood both by doctors and non-medical people.