



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.

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LINGUISTIC AND LEXICOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF TONOMY

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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.

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TERMS - EPONYMS IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY OF PSYCHIATRY

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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.