



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.



Such terms are terms – eponyms that help to enrich medical terminology and provide the opportunity to remember and be proud of the names of the doctors who invented and described this or that method of treatment, medical instrument, symptom, or illness etc. The latest technological discoveries have affected many areas of our lives: the way we communicate, learn and live. Every day we are subjected to stress and stressful situations. In order to cope with stressful situations, it is important to know the cause of tension. What are the causes of stress? Of course, the triggers of stress for each individual will vary. However, the most common causes of stress are: family problems, financial matters, illness, lack of time, moving, academic exam results, noisy neighbors etc. But there are cases when it becomes very difficult to cope with the situation and the consultation of a specialist is needed. In those cases such branch of medicine as psychiatry will help. Psychiatry is an ancient science. The priests of Egyptian temples treated patients from bad mood 4000 years before B.C., and in the Vedas (the Hindu books of the XVth – XIVth centuries B.C.) it was reported that the priests in India were healing the people with mental disorders, linking the origin of illnesses with obsession: they cast out demons from them. In the ancient Greco-Roman period, the words “mania”, “melancholy”, “paranoia” were mentioned in the works and myths of the ancient doctors.

According to the origin of terms – eponyms they can be divided into the following groups:

Terms derived from:

– Greek myths and mythology:

Medea complex. The complex is characterized by the desire of the mother to kill her own children in order to take revenge on her husband.

– the names of literary characters:

Don Quixote's syndrome. The term is used to describe the behavior of patients resembling the lifestyle of the hero of M. Cervantes Don Quixote's novel of the same name (fighting against non-existent enemies, defending nonexistent "victims", etc.). It is observed in psychopathies, paranoid development.

– the names of real people:

Herostratism (Herostratus, according to ancient Greek history, in 365 B.C. destroyed the Temple of Artemis, in order to become famous).

– the names of the doctors:

Foster Kennedy syndrome (also known as Gowers Paton Kennedy syndrome, Kennedy's phenomenon or Kennedy's syndrome). The condition of a patient is characterized by unilateral ipsilateral atrophy with contralateral papilloedema, central scotoma and anosmia (absence of the sense of smell) usually due to a frontal lobe tumour or a meningioma of the optic nerve. At first this condition was described by William Gowers in 1893. The first extensive and thorough report was made by Foster Kennedy in 1911. Some people confuse this syndrome with the name of the president of the USA J. F. Kennedy.

– from the Bible: Cain complex - Cain, according to the Bible, is the eldest son of Adam and Eve, who killed his brother Abel from envy.

The widespread usage of terms – eponyms which are the part of the general medical terminological system is characteristic for terminology of psychiatry. They respond to all requirements to the term: they express a tendency to uniqueness, internationality, they are laconic by content. Eponymic terms function as a part of a language culture and submit with morphological, grammatical and phonetic rules of the language in which they are used.

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THE PHENOMENON OF PRECEDENT NAMES AND SITUATIONS IN THE PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE

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Onomastics is engaged in the study of proper names. Proper names are individual designations given to objects. They are distinguished by such types of onyms as anthroponyms, toponyms, theonyms, zoonyms, phytonyms, astronomers, cosmonyms, etc. As for human activity in the field of medicine, the leading place is occupied here by anthroponyms and toponyms. They are widely used in the creation of eponymous terms. Just the eponyms constitute one of the most numerous layers of medical terminology. Another important significance of personal names lies in their role to be used in precedent phenomena.

Most of the medical eponymous terms that came into use in the XVI-XIX centuries, are actively used at present, despite the proposals to limit their use. There are also new terms that reflect the stages of the development of medicine, the priority of a scientist or country in the discovery of new facts.

Different eponymous terms dominate in different subsystems of medical terminology, they may be united into the following groups: mythologisms; bibleisms; terms that include the names of literary characters; terms that include the names of scientists and doctors; terms that include the names of patients. The names of scientists and physicians who first discovered and described this or that medical case make up the largest in group. In clinical terminology, eponyms are often found in the names of diseases, symptoms and syndromes. They get their names in honour of the scientists or practical doctors, who were the first to describe it or in honour of the people who were affected by this or that illness for the first time.

Proper names are widely used to create precedent phenomena. In recent years, the amount of precedent phenomena used in various spheres of medical communication is rapidly expanding due to cardinal changes in the