



category to another. This occurred in the process of post-classical and philosophy and non-classical science. Considering the Hegelian dialectical triad „thesis-antithesis-synthesis“ a kind of return (on a new level) to the subject took place, the subject including a person as an integral element, the subject of cognition. Thus, it becomes human dimensional in the literal sense of the word. Hence, there arise a new subject-subjective understanding of cognitive interaction.

In the context of classical approaches, the subject of cognition in relation to the object of cognition is taking essentially an evicted point of view, even if on the subjective level it is axiologically not indifferent to it. It is not because the postnonclassical paradigm does not provide such an abstraction, but it directly points to its impossibility, that is to say to the inseparability of the author from his/her scientific interests, especially when it comes to socially significant problems.

Thus, in full compliance with the etymology of the word, it is appropriate to consider the leading anthropological constants as the permanent, non-variable, unchanging characteristics of human essence, a certain anthropological potential which manifests itself in different ways and is realized in the historically changing context of scientific cognitive activity.

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### **THE „MAP“ OF LINGUOCIDE IN THE WORLD**

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Linguocide always was and still is present in all multinational states where there are conflicting interests between the „dominant“ and „oppressed“ peoples. The UNESCO statistics estimates that every week one language disappears in the world. According to unfavourable assessment of linguists, in 25 years only one tenth of now existing „living“ languages will remain. Currently there are 6809 languages. Due to the fact that 90% of the world languages are spoken today less than by 100 000 people, these languages have a problematic future. Several hundred languages are on the verge of extinction: 357 languages are spoken only by 50 speakers and 46 languages are spoken only by one person! After the death of each of those 46 people the language they represent will die. The scientists affirm that in order to live and successfully develop the language should be spoken by at least 1000 000 of people. There are no more than 250 such languages in the world today. Therefore, scientists are confident that in the nearest decades up to 90% of all world languages will disappear. The scientific exploration published in the journal „Nature“ by Bill Syuzerlenda, (the biologist) reported that the number of spoken languages on the Earth decreases faster than the rare species of birds and animals disappear. Only within the last 500 years the Earth has lost some 4.5% of all the languages known by the science. During this time the world has lost 1.3% of birds and 1.9% of mammals. The article reads: „The mankind has realized the need to protect animals and birds, but so far has not worried about the fate of peoples and their languages!“. It should be mentioned that all the languages in the world are the heritage of humanity.

A comparative analysis of all the levels of the linguistic structure can detect the universal properties of a language. Each language contains a unique historical and cultural experience of certain people, therefore all the conversations, opinions and theories that consider dying of languages as a natural regularity in fact mean an attempt to approve the theory of linguocide and ethnocide in particular.

Linguocide – is a purposeful, deliberate destruction of a particular language as the main feature of ethnicity – nationality, nation. Linguocide is directed primarily against the written forms of speech. The ultimate goal of linguocide is ethnocide – the elimination of the people as a distinct cultural-historical community, the degeneration of ethnos. Hence, linguocide is a precondition for mass denationalization and „mankurtisation“ purposing to rid the nation of its historical memory and ethnic immunity, ethnic identity and execution of assimilation. That's why the conquerors so thoroughly destroyed the languages of the oppressed peoples.

Linguocide has been known for a long time. In ancient India, the speakers of non-Aryan languages had no hope to get out of the lower castes. In China in order to take even the lowest position, it was necessary to pass the exam with hieroglyphic writing, and those who did not know the Chinese language, had the slightest chances to make their living. A typical example of linguocide in Europe in the 20th century was prohibition of Catalan language by Franco's regime when the Spanish Nazis occupied Catalonia. It was forbidden to teach Catalan language in schools and universities, to publish its newspapers, magazines and books, serve the Mass, correspond and talk in the workplace, be called by Catalan names, use Catalan geographic names including the word „Catalonia“.

The Ukrainian language has been suffering particularly brutal oppression for several ages although it is spoken by more people than those of the Spain (Castilian, Galician, Catalan, Basque). Intervention into the structure and functioning of the Ukrainian language began in Tsarist Russia. „Censors even cared about the purity of our Ukrainian language – it was not allowed to use neologisms, new words showing some new cultural understanding ...“ (I. Ohienko). In the plays the use of Ukrainian allowed only for peasant characters. It was allowed to print Ukrainian texts only by Russian spelling „yeryzhka“.

However, a really total attack on the structure of the Ukrainian language began in the USSR. One of the dogmas of the XIX century was the statement on the merger of nations into a single universal nation with universal language. For the practical implementation of this dogma into life there stood the Russian Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks' realization of progress really has become a kind of „pagan idol, who did not want to drink the nectar otherwise but from the skulls of the dead“ (A. Kamyu). At the cemetery of languages there had to triumph the Language. But as soon as



„the fate of utopia – is to serve cynicism” (A. Kamyu), for the role of the Language there was appointed the same language for the sake of which there had been banned all the other languages in pre-bolshevik Russia.

The Polish invaders declared Ukrainian language a dialect variation of Polish. Thus, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Lviv Earl A. Ankvyeh argued that in Galicia there exists only one nation –the Polish one and that the Rusyns speak a Polish dialect. However, when the Greek Catholic Metropolitan M. Levitsky proposed to introduce in Galicia schools teaching in Ukrainian the Poles started writing relations to the Pope and to the Austrian emperor about it: They accused Levitsky in sowing discord between the peoples of the Habsburg Empire (even at these times the „friendship of peoples” was soon appreciated), for the Ukrainian language is the „rock of Moscow”. Under the pressure of the Poles, Papal Nuncio Severoli recommended metropolitan Levitskiy to give up the preparation of textbooks in Ukrainian language.

The fate of the people is inextricably linked with the fate of the language. The language in turn, is the core of the people, the basis on which there is formed the cultural identity of the same people. That is why preservation of language should be a priority in the preservation and development of the people.

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### **THE MODELS OF COMPOUND WORDS IN MODERN TERMINOLOGY**

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The problem of word formation attracted the attention of many Russian and Ukrainian scientists, namely L. Azarov, N. Bezborodko, F. Buslaev, L. Bulakhovskiy, V. Vinogradov, G. Vinokur, J. Davidov, O. Zemska, N. Klimenko, V. Lopatin, S. Osipenko, O. Potebnya, I. Uluhanov, M. Shansky, O. Shachmatov, L. Scherba and others. In their studies, they gradually expanded and deepened the problem of complex lexemes: defined the key features of composites as compared to simple words, suggested structural principles (ways and means) of the formation of complex names, made descriptions of different word-formative groups in accordance to their stems, worked out their classifications, etc.

Compound words in the Ukrainian language have been analyzed in the works of E. Karpilovska, A. Kardaschuk, N. Klimenko, O. Kulbabska, L. Vakariuk, S. Pantzio and others. Their thorough explorations show that the composite – is always a motivated unit, that is to say, motivation is a universal feature of the compound word. The naturalness of its expression may be different, but still while there remains at least partial motivation, the lexeme is considered as a derivative. Motivation of the compound word is displayed in lexical, syntactic, morphological-grammatical, word-formation and semantic aspects. According to these principles of motivation, the composite formations are characterized as: 1) specific lexical meaning of its components; 2) lexical units of some part of speech; 3) derivation stems preserve remnants of their primary general categorial accessories etc.

Ukrainian scientist L. Azarova in her monograph „Compound words in Ukrainian: structure, semantics, the „gold proportion” paid a particular attention to the history of the study of composite structures in domestic and foreign linguistics. The above mentioned researcher, while defining the parameters of composites in various terminological systems (especially - Technical Sciences), observes that „system signs of terminological system as linguistic phenomenon require a scientific comprehension with consideration of general language regularities, including the specifics of appropriate functional styles, international congruency, uniformity of word creation, systematic character of terminological family and area, unambiguity ... reproductive ability, efficiency, ease of use, normative correctness, aesthetic features”. At the same time, it has been observed that, while reflecting the general language trends, terminology is evolving more rapidly. The principles which in commonly used vocabulary, especially considering the mode of its creation, have been marked only on a potential level as a projection, in the sphere of terminology are already considered as expressive and productive. The process of formation and functioning of the complex and the compound words proved to be especially prevalent in the modern Ukrainian medical terminology (*сідротерапія, грижесічення, експрес-діагностика, електрошок, імунодепресія, кардіомонітор, кріотерапія, лікосуміш, ларингоскоп, парасит, радіонукліди, велике коло кровообігу, запалення нерва*). The widespread use of composites in this sphere is being caused by the need to accurately and fully name the new diseases, their symptoms, diagnostic methods, treatments and other factors. However, as it has been noted by L. Azarova, in most cases the appearance of terms of this most complex structure have been caused by the need to express „the two ideas by one lexeme”.

As one can see, the structure of composite and compound terms is rather individualized and specific especially in case of marking the scientific sector of the compound terms.

The objective of our study in the forthcoming investigations will be the analysis of composite medical terms (both of Ukrainian and other languages).

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### **LEXICOGRAPHIC PARADIGM OF MEDICAL TERMS WITH ONYMIC COMPONENT**

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Compiling a dictionary takes much time and requires a number of human resources. Constant changes greatly influence all spheres of human activity which are so much interconnected and interdependent that sometimes it is