отримання у власність земельної ділянки в межах земельної частки (паю) члена сільськогосподарського підприємства, сільськогосподарської установи та організації, розташованих на території відповідної ради, із земель сільськогосподарського підприємства, сільськогосподарської установи та організації, що приватизуються, або земель запасу чи резервного фонду, але не позанормово безоплатної передачі земельних ділянок громадянам, установлених законом для ведення особистого селянського господарства.

Отже, відповідно до ч. 2 ст. 77 Закону, зазначений перелік прав і пільг медичних та фармацевтичних працівників *не є вичерпним*, і законодавством може бути передбачено інші права та пільги для медичних та фармацевтичних працівників. На них також можуть поширюватися пільги, що встановлюються для своїх працівників підприємствами, установами і організаціями, яким вони надають медичну допомогу.

СЕКЦІЯ 19
АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ ТА СОЦІАЛЬНО-ГУМАНІТАРНИХ НАУК

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**ALTERNATIVE HISTORY SUBGENRES IN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN
LITERATURE: COMPARISON ANALYSIS**
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The term Alternative History describes a meta-genre of literature that presents fictional accounts of historical developments that deviate from the known course of history. The alternative history genre (AH) has three principal positions, which determine its features. Described history fully matches to the fixed world and national history to the point of divergence, in other words, alternative history cannot be based on crypto-history, hypothesis, fabrications; only real historical people must play a leading role in the writing. Alternative history is a history of humanity. If an artistic method with the parallel world or virtual reality is used in the writing, this world must be identical to the real, civilized space before the divergence point and must differ essentially after it. The appearance of the AH genre on the fantastic and historical edges is proved with the common functioning of both genre markers. The ambivalence of this genre is connected with the fact that it is distinguished from the science fiction sphere and is formed on the genre matrix of the historical novel.

One of the most important factors in the definition of AH is that American fiction writing operates with the alternative history as a subgenre of science fiction whereas European literature deals with AH as a meta-genre. This is the reason why I'm going to present generally AH as a meta-genre in case of using materials theoretically. If the special formation in the world literature achieves the status of fixing its sub-formations, we could call it meta-formation in the global sense. It is an amazing story of genre formation and it is presented in the special research «The concept and modern condition of alternative history. The role of European myth in spreading the alternative-historian method in humanities».

So, it could be reasonably mentioned, that the AH genre formation itself has broken into individual subgenres and varieties during the time and different fable schemes of the other genres, in particular, canonical ones, such as a historical novel, fictional novel, detective novel, uchronic and fantasy. Alternative history has become an urgent help in the restoration of so much needed myth in Europe. As it has been mentioned in historiography practice, historical renovation branch had started in American and English fiction literature and later in all national literatures of Europe. But in Europe, two ideological columns appeared as obstacles for alternative history in Slavic works of literature: hidden paganism and totalitarianism. Inner myths of Europe («Europe as cradle of civilization», «England as cradle of Europe», «Germany is mother of philosophy», «Scandinavian world as a transchronical legend», «unity of Europe with the borders of European mentality», «European history and separately history of Europe»), mythological origin of Europe

(direct meaning – from Ancient Greek myth about Europe) in construction with two already mentioned columns create sacralization of history. Alternative history and stories attempt to overcome this sacralization and make each European component as an alternative one.

In American literature, alternative history plays the role of reconstruction and plan making. This explains the popularity of historical saga with G. R. R. Martin's «The Song of Ice and Flame» the most well-known among them. But there exists the bridge between American and European writing: it is the uchronic subgenre of AH. It deals with the real land and people that we can identify with given awareness of the definite time. Such a connection could be found in the plot and characters specific similarity in V. Neff's novel «Queens don't have legs» and G. R. R. Martin «The Song of Ice and Flame».

But the American AH discourse has one more defining feature. The AH achieves the possibility to form the history writing for the historiography as the process for ages. So, in the case of American West making and sort of those events, it appeared many historical works, fiction novels or mixed.

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A TERMINOLOGICAL COMPETENCE APPROACH TO *ESL* LEARNING IN THE VIEW OF MODERN LINGUISTS
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</div>

The topicality of the chosen topic of research is due to: the necessity of qualitative updating of the didactic process of language training of medical students, considering new principles of the state educational policy of Ukraine, which require the introduction of effective didactic techniques in the practice of foreign language teaching (FLT) at the non-linguistic universities, its compliance with European standards, that is impossible without a rethinking of the principles of the learning process. Our special attention was concentrated on exploring the English second language researchers' theories, who have emphasized promoting terminological skills attaining into medical students' ESL instruction.

The concept of scientific research discourse of Ukrainian linguists (I. M. Berman, N. F. Borisko, I. P. Zadorozhna, O. M. Leontiev, S. Yu. Nikolaeva, Yu. V. Petrovskaya) and foreign scientists (B. Bloom, G. Gumperz, B. Laufer, W. Littlewood, J. O. Malley, I. Murphy, R. Pregent, S. Reinhart, W. Rivers, et al.), in the format of the problem under consideration, focuses on a thorough investigation of individual operational tools (the ways of action) for learner's acquiring terminological competence (V. A. Bukhbinder, N. V. Nikolaienko, O. S. Syzemina, Yu. I. Passov); linguistic study of different micro-terminological system of the Language of Medicine (V. G. Synytsia, A. M. Semysiuk, T. G. Horpinich, A. Yu. Tomashevska); implementation of contextual learning techniques in different fields of professional and communicative activity of future physicians (O. M. Solovova, S. M. Folomkina, L. G. Cherniak); means of optimizing memorization of terminological vocabulary and its actualization by teaching reading and speaking as an important part of the cognitive base of students (N. V Biliayev, V. G. Vemyan, N. V. Romashenko, V. L. Pugachova, S. H. Shatilov, F. Dubin, M. A Snow).

The logical result of the modern scientists' considerations shows the necessity of such methodological problems solution as: theoretical justification, practical providing and experimental verification of the effectiveness of the methodology of interrelated formation of English-language terminological competence (ETC) in future specialists using the subject aspect and procedural technologies of independent work organization, classroom (guided work) and extracurricular (unguided work); consideration of the content, stages of interrelated formation of ETC in professionally-oriented reading, speaking and writing; study of didactic, psychological, methodological aspects of the interrelated formation of ETC in students; development of an experimental didactic path of existing forms of ETC with the acquisition of skills (skill getting) and their use (skill using).