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**J. ORTEGA Y GASSET'S PHENOMENON OF CRISIS
AND EMERGENCE OF THE MASS-MAN**

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The purpose of the study is to analyze J. Ortega y Gasset's concept of crisis. In particular, an attempt was made to identify the causes of crisis and possibilities of overcoming them both in terms of European outlook and Western civilization in general. Spanish philosopher believes that a radical cause of modern crisis is strengthening of social power of the masses, which he defines as the «revolt of the mass».

Despite the fact that he lived in the early 20th century, his ideas are still relevant. The issues that he touched upon in his book «Revolt of the Mass» (1929) can be characterized as «the rebellion of folly», «the rebellion of futility», «the rebellion of greyness». These signs are most evident in the spread of fundamentalism, absolutism, fascism, bolshevism, uni-dimensional thought, social and moral nihilism, rejection of the «other», etc.

The investigation is aimed at studying what are the causes of global crisis occurrence according to the Spanish philosopher. What are the reasons that it has become permanent? Who is «the mass-man»?

Ortega y Gasset believes that the causes of the crisis should be found in the excess associated with radical increase in human population. What was available to the minority became accessible for the majority. Such processes have led to the decline of spirituality, the rethinking of culture, and have given rise to a new type of person, i.e., «the mass-man». Political, environmental, cultural, ideological and migration crises have become a part of our daily lives. The phenomenon of «not thinking» and «not hearing» of another reached its climax precisely in the mass-man. Philosopher doesn't refer to a specific social class; he states that the mass-man could be from any background. A new person combines the feeling of omnipotence and uncertainty at the same time. Masses interfere with everything and they always interfere violently. Ortega y Gasset concludes that modern masses believe they have rights but no obligations.

«The mass-man» is a psychological phenomenon rather than a social or cultural one. It threatens the existence of European civilization. «The crowd suddenly became visible and settled in the best places in society. Previously, if it existed, it remained unnoticed, occupied the background of social scene; now it has stepped forward to the ramp and became the main character. There are no leading heroes anymore: there is only a choir».

J. Ortega y Gasset's concept of the uprising of the masses and the emergence of the mass-man has become one of the most influential social theories in explaining the roots of modern world crises. The danger of forming a mass society is that it does not have its own vision of the future, but is based on achievements of previous generations. Therefore, the mass-man is a savage surrounded by the benefits of civilization. It is in such realities that the transformational role of philosophy comes to the fore. Thus, the revival of philosophy and, in general, «thinking» is a condition for the return of man to his dignity. Philosophy plays an important role in overcoming the humanistic crisis.

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**SYNTACTIC STYLISTIC MEANS BASED ON THE REDUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL
SENTENCE MODEL IN DAVID MITCHELL'S NOVEL "CLOUD ATLAS"**

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Depending on the type of transformation that occurs with the original model some researchers distinguish between such three groups of expressive means of syntax as: 1) reduction of the original model (e.g. ellipse, nominative sentences); 2) expansion of the original model (e.g.



repetition, enumeration, tautology, polysyndeton); 3) changing of word order of the components of the original model (e.g. inversion).

Depending on the nature of the relations between syntactic structures, the ways of transposing their meaning, and the nature of the relationship between the elements of these structures researchers also distinguish between three groups of stylistic techniques at the level of syntax: 1) the interaction of syntactic structures in the context (e.g. parallelism, chiasmus, anaphor, epiphor); 2) transposition of the meaning of syntactic structures in the context (e.g. rhetorical question); 3) the transposition of the meaning of connection methods (e.g. parceling).

In our opinion, all of these model sentences that do not correspond to certain syntax norms are interesting to study from a linguistic and pragmatic point of view, and not simply as a grammatical phenomenon.

The aim of the study is to consider only those syntactic constructions that carry expressive value. The texts of «Cloud Atlas» are expressively rich with the use of various means and techniques of expression. We believe that syntactic means show themselves differently in each individual context. The expressiveness of the whole text depends on them.

The reduction of syntactic structure is associated with the omission of one or more necessary parts of a sentence. According to the classification of syntactic stylistic means, researchers A. Morokhovsky and V. Kukharenko refer to the expressive means of the first group (reduction of the original model) the following ones: ellipsis, aposiopesis, nominative sentences, incomplete sentences and asyndeton. We investigated and described all these means and showed their influence on the expressiveness of the texts.

Elliptical sentences are used mainly in conversational speech. The characters' phrases often have a mocking tone, use stylistically reduced vocabulary, a shortened form of an auxiliary verb, which testifies to the spoken style of speech. The ellipse is a sign of the naturalness of speech and the ease of expression.

In the English-speaking novel, aposiopesis is often used to convey certain emotions and feelings that the reader must reproduce on his own, and the interpretation of one or another aposiopesis may vary depending on the background knowledge, experience, and imagination of each individual. The use of nominative sentences in the novel demonstrates the reluctance of communicators to give to the details without which they understand each other so well.

We have summarized the analysis of the six stories of Cloud Atlas, so we can say that David Mitchell used all types of syntax data in these stories. The most commonly used are ellipsis and aposiopesis. The nominative sentence is most often used in the third story «The First Investigation of Louise Ray», syndeton is the most rarely used.

The whole variety of reduced sentence models is based on the expressive potential contained in them.

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THE CONSTRUCTIVE FUNCTIONALITY OF A MEDICAL NARRATIVE IN PETROV-DOMONTOVYTCH AND BULGAKOV'S WORKS

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Today, the narrative paradigm looks like a mixture of numerous deformed genre modifications and has become an interdisciplinary concept. The scientific interest in the narrative constituted only in our time. In modern naratology, there is a discrepancy between the theory of narrative in structuralist studios and its post-structuralist interpretations.

The aim of the study is the formation of naratology as a science demonstrates the presence of a number of approaches to the object of its study – the narrative. Our topic involves focusing on the study of the universal role of medical narrative, which has departed from its narrow meaning and is interpreted by us as a fragment of the narrative theory. We consider the medical narrative in