



Отже, дистанційні технології навчання в сучасній вищій медичній школі є більш гнучкими, аніж традиційні. Вони спрямовані у першу чергу на тих, хто навчається, створює ефективні умови для засвоєння матеріалу впродовж 24 годин на добу і 7 днів на тиждень.

## СЕКЦІЯ 19

### АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ ТА СОЦІАЛЬНО-ГУМАНІТАРНИХ НАУК

**Anistratenko A.V.**

#### **COMPARATIVE PRINCIPLE AS A COMMUNICATIVE SOURCE OF ALTERNATIVE HISTORY GENRE BASIC POINTS**

*Department of Social Sciences and Ukrainian Studies  
Bukovinian State Medical University*

One of the important features of comparative studies is its ambivalence towards the history of literature and literary theory. This fact made us introduce its main principle and methodological basis of the suggested studio. Therefore, the comparison is based on three basic points of concentration: Ukrainian literature and AH in it, the "source American" literature and AH in it at the current stage, and the Western European dimension of AH as the "imaginary third" one". Due to it the genre formula and the general idea of alternative history from American to Ukrainian literature were transmitted. Therefore, we can also emphasize the system variety of comparative analysis in the study.

The focus of the study is the question of the Ukrainian traits of postmodernism in AH genre, which defined the "cover" of literature postpostmodern time in comparison with classical postmodern phenomena of the game, replacing the chronotopic coordinate, writers' quotes of the classical era and modernism without quotation marks, intermediate and intertextuality, a tendency to create a metatext, genre modifications of a local character.

The repeated mythologization of European mythologies, the question of "internal" and "external" myth, their reception and interpretation – all these are aspects, which are related to the features of the poetics of artistic alternative history, and are locally included in the research structure.

The distance of a modern ideology subject-the carrier and its historical and topographic context of postpostmodern age means the expansion of alternative discourse in general and in the AH literature in particular. Which we can't say about the opposition under the influence of the totalitarian narrative, except for the obvious changes in the dominant models of the formation of the world situation in general. When comparing the model of alternative in the fiction of different national literature, we may come to conclusions about the identity, similarity, or difference; general, special or unique, universal, areal, and local; international or national in the samples of AH in a diachronic section. We also find the genealogical and functional scheme of artistic alternatives.

A wide range of national literature materials from Ukraine, Russia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Germany, Sweden, Great Britain, Spain, and the USA makes it possible to identify the border of alternative history in fiction and to take into account all individual national components of poetics and genealogy. A comparison of AH functioning systems will answer to the question of common functional and artistic features of the metagenre. The practical value of the conclusions of a systematic comparison of artistic AH within national literature, writers, or samples of artistic works increases significantly when the observations are synchronized and systematized.

**Bebykh V.V.**

#### **METHODOLOGY FOR ANALYSIS OF THE TERMINOLOGICAL SUBSYSTEM "INFECTOLOGY"**

*Department of Foreign Languages  
Bukovinian State Medical University*

Active processes in the development of the medical sphere stimulate the need to study the English terminology in its various areas. The rapid growth of the number of terms in the



terminological subsystem "Infectology" requires its study and systematization. An integrated approach to the study of the problem is characterized by multifaceted analysis. The need to unify the terminology of the sublanguage "Infectology" directs the research focus to the subject-conceptual field of the terminology, lexical-semantic and word-formation mechanisms, structural and grammatical features of phrases in the English vocabulary in the sphere of infectious diseases, nominative processes in special vocabulary.

The purpose of the study is the methodology for analysis of the terminological subsystem "Infectology" in terms of identifying the basic structural and semantic characteristics of terminological units.

Achieving this goal involves solving the following tasks: defining criteria and principles for selecting the terminological minimum of lexical units; study of the stratification structure of English professional terminology in the field of "Infectology"; definition and analysis of semantic processes occurring in this subsystem.

The analysis is based on the criterion of professional and practical value of terms. The criterion of professional and practical value follows from the interpretation of a number of outlined principles: *the principle of stylistic limitations*, which ensures the inclusion to a minimum of general terms used in the system under study, as well as narrowly specific terms; *the principle of semantic value*, which provides an objective analysis of the most commonly used important terms that reflect the basic concepts of the chosen sphere. According to the principle of *word-forming value*, the lexical minimum includes the primary bases, the knowledge of which creates the preconditions for independent semantization of a large number of unknown complex and derivative terms, as well as stable terminological combinations.

*The stratification structure* of the terminology reflects the distribution of thematic groups by levels of hierarchy. Such levels for the terminological field of any branch are the core and the periphery. In this case, we consider the terminological field as a kind of space existence of the term, within which it has all the features that characterize it. After the necessary systematization and analysis, we form a working version of the terminology core. According to its structure, we divide the terminological core into one-word terms, two-word phrases.

*Semantic fields* are intersecting classes, there is no single division of the vocabulary into semantic fields: from any semantic field through a more or less long chain of indirect links you can get into any other field. If we are talking about the delimitation of terminologies, then the focus should be on the semantic relationship between terminologies. Recent research proves that the terminology of one branch can have broad and branched semantic connections with related terminologies. A number of terms are borderline in both terminology. The interaction of different terminologies takes place through boundary terms. The semantic environment of a certain terminology consists of terminologies for which it acts either as a recipient or as a donor. Statistical analysis of this phenomenon is the subject of our further research.

**Karatintseva K.P.**

**THE PECULIARITIES OF LEARNING ENGLISH AS AN ELECTIVE SUBJECT FOR  
THE UNDERGRADUATES AT THE HIGHER STATE EDUCATIONAL  
ESTABLISHMENT OF UKRAINE "BUKOVINIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY"  
REMOTELY**

*Department of Foreign Languages  
Bukovinian State Medical University*

After the lockdown due to quarantine this year, undergraduates of the Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine "Bukovinian State Medical University" who have chosen English as an elective subject of their curriculum had to study remotely.

Actuality. The ability to speak English allows taking part in international conferences, internships, various exchange programs, etc. Moreover, it gives an opportunity to familiarize oneself with original literature. All of these make our students better specialists. However, distance learning brought many changes in the teaching process.