



profession: compliance with literary language at all levels of text, the presence of written and oral form.

In Ukrainian linguistics there are different views on the essence and concept of "professional vocabulary". When researching the English professional language "Infectology", we consider it appropriate to include in the professional language also all the lexical nominations of the professional concept "Infectology", as well as the vocabulary of the related sciences.

The studied discourse performs the following main functions: nominative function (designation of special concepts and systems of concepts - diseases, infectious agents, symptoms and course of infectious diseases, prevention and treatment, infections and infectious process, measures during epidemics and pandemics, treatment protocols, social and psychological consequences of diseases and so on); cognitive function: this discourse enriches the terminology "Medicine" with professionalisms that belong to the thesaurus of the lexical units of other scientific fields, using their internal semantic structure and specificity of their terminological units.

The English professional language "Infectology" has the main body and periphery (terms of microbiology, biology, hygiene, infectious diseases, medical chemistry, genetics, immunology, therapy, pharmacology, etc.). The separation of the structure of the English professional language plays an important role in the normalization of terminological systems of medicine, which is not possible without an analysis of the terminological vocabulary of the related branches of languages.

The study of the English professional language "Infectology" will help to enrich the infectious space of medical development in the context of infectious diseases, as each branch language is a system of unity of concepts and its designations. Further results: the study of lexical and semantic characteristics, essence and differential features of the maintenance of the discourse of infectious disease COVID-19.

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THE CHALLENGERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINARY STRUCTURE

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Over the last decade, social and technological progress has significantly weakened clear professionalization. The concept of "lifelong learning" is broadly used in educational discourse. Interdisciplinarity and postdisciplinarity are clear signs of the crises of the scientific professions and academic services they represent. The trend towards marketing in the last few decades has become an integral part of the functioning of scientific and educational institutions in most of countries. It is quite clear that there is a tendency toward running educational institutions in a business manner.

The investigation is aimed at studying the changes that have taken place in the structure of modern science. It shows the transformation of disciplinary science to interdisciplinary research centers. It emphasizes the challenges that modern educational institutions face due to the marketing approach to modern universities and their functioning in a business corporation model.

During its long development, science has gone through many stages of transformation. This transformation concerns scientific approaches, methods, structure, language, etc. Integrative processes in science became one of the stages of disciplinary transformation. The integrative potential of science changes the style of rational thinking. The variety of possibilities for the synthesis of values is constantly growing.

Modern universities are put into a position where they have to fight for students by offering them attractive courses, new disciplines that will be in demand in the market of work, reducing the theoretical part, and developing practical skills. In this context, the humanities are significantly programmed, because they are theoretical, so there is a decrease in demand for specialists in this field. Interdisciplinary programs are seen as an opportunity to maintain specialty, research teams, and study programs. Therefore, philosophers of science predict the impact of integrated knowledge, i.e., inter-, cross-, post-disciplinarily, on the structure of both scientific and educational institutions.

Different types of integration processes in science became a challenge for the general dominance of the disciplinary division of scientific knowledge. Among them, interdisciplinary



research is perhaps the most common. Interdisciplinary approach does not require the creation of separate departments or faculties, but only the addition of the word "research" or "studies". For example, the problem of security, which, as a rule, does not have clear disciplinary qualities or such area of research as "women's studies". In such circumstances, the integration of educational humanitarian programs in research centers indicates that it is likely that they will be carried out primarily through interdisciplinary research.

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OVERVIEW OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES LANGUAGE

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Modern terminology related to infectious diseases is a mosaic that includes foreign words, slang, euphemisms, incorrect words, abbreviations, and various other terms related to people, places, products, colors, and animals. Since any language is constantly changing, the language of infectious diseases, from the early concepts of infection to modern day, has evolved in response to new developments in the epidemiology, identification, classification, diagnosis and treatment of infectious agents and related diseases.

For this review of the infectious diseases language several dictionaries, "International Classification of Diseases, ninth edition (ICD-9)", various other references, as well as the practical experience of infectious disease doctors have been used.

Terms and expressions associated with infection are emerging, becoming mature, and may eventually die from causes ranging from atrophy of nonuse to political impropriety. In our opinion, all of these terms are interesting to study from a linguistic point of view.

The aim of the study is to give a brief overview of the infectious diseases language in the historical perspective and make it interesting for the students, teachers and other specialists in the related field. The analysis starts with a few dead terms and expressions that are currently found only in dictionaries, historical reviews and archival medical works. Some examples include such archaic terms as pseudoscarlatina, Chicago disease, Whitmore's bacillus, Utah, and Posada-Wernicke disease, which do not exist in practice. A number of dead terms refer to the laboratory tests that are no longer used, such as the quellung reaction and the Widal test.

Some terms related to upper respiratory tract infection are also obsolete nowadays. Influenza was called "grippe", but this term has lost its relevance. The term "Quinsy" meant peritonsillar abscess, and "angina" was connected to a sore throat.

The terminology used to denote microbes has also been analysed. Because most cases of human infection never identify a specific etiology, general microbial terminology is used. For non-specialists, the main term "microbes" is "germs", and health professionals use the terms "pathogens", "microbes" or "bugs". Diseases with an unrecognized etiology can also be named according to what it is not, using the prefix "non-".

The names of microorganisms are often long, so to save time their abbreviated forms are used. They often denote fungi (eg, "histo", "blasto", "crypto") or bacteria (eg, "strep" (streptococcus), "staph" (staphylococcus) and "actino" (actino)).

Some terms are related to leading researchers in the field. And sometimes even non-medical people are immortalized.

We have summarized the analysis of the terminology of the infectious diseases in the historical perspective. This review of various aspects of the infectious diseases language has not been intended to be comprehensive. It has been done to demonstrate some evolutionary changes in medical language.

Terminology of the infectious diseases can be interesting and diverse. Due to the analysis we can highlight the colorful slang and euphemisms as well as we can make suggestions for new terminology. And as philologists we can have some fun in the process of investigating it.