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POLISH ALLUSIONS IN THE LYRICAL-EPIC WORKS OF IVAN FRANKO FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF MAHDALYNA LASLO-KUTSIUK
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Polish literature of the Renaissance gave European fiction literature an unsurpassed example of elegy-crying – "Treny" by Jan Kokhanowski ("Treny Yana Kchanowskiego" (1580) – a kind of philosophical and poetic work, which testified to the generics of the genre. In particular, the concept of man propagated by humanists was dealt a devastating blow, because this paradigm argued that it is possible to maintain mental harmony if the eternal problem of life and death, the loss of loved ones is not considered in terms of fate, but the continuation of the human race.

Under the influence of the theme of betrayal revealed by A. Mickiewicz, Franco creates a poem "Funeral", in which he tries to correct what, in his opinion, was a miscalculation of almost all the works of the Polish author, namely the moral justification of betrayal by higher considerations. M. Laslo-Kutsiuk confidently notes that this poem also did not do without literary models, without intertext. Thus, the moment was borrowed in Franko's poem when the hero saw himself in a coffin, his repentance and the character of a priest, from the story of Prosper Merimee "Souls of Purgatory".

M. Laslo-Kutsiuk points out that Franko's poem is A. Mickiewicz's "Conrad Valenrod" inside out. Myron fights in the ranks of the plebeians and moves to the side patricians, giving his act a hypocritical explanation, that it is better for the people to be defeated: it will give birth to martyrs, and therefore raise the heroic spirit, while victory would develop only the negative traits of the rebels – rudeness and arrogance.

There are many studies about Kokhanovsky's "Treny", which confirm their significance, define innovation and originality. Researchers believe that they had a significant impact on the development of European elegy, creating a whole school of imitators. Ivan Franko became one of the imitators, creating elegies "On the XXIII anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's death", "On the twenty-fifth anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's death", written in a sublime-patriotic spirit and devoid of intimate tone, sensuality, even the sadness that pervades poetry can be defined as patriotic. The lyrical hero appears in the role of an expression of the feelings and thoughts of the people:

Poklin tobi, narodnykh nuzhd spivache,
Vid milioniv, dlya kotrykh ty zhyv,
Vid Ukrayiny, shcho shche y nyni plache,
V tim samim hori, yak ty yiyi lyshyv!

Franko's elegies "On the XXIII anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's death" and "On the twenty-fifth anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's death" violated one of the most acute aesthetic problems: the place of the poet and the role of poetry in society. Their leading mood was criticism and denial of the existing system and an uncompromising protest against the enslavement of Ukraine.

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BASIC METHODS OF TERMS INDICATING DENTAL INFECTIONS CREATION
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The study of terminology and fields of terminology is a topical issue in linguistics. Special attention should be devoted to medical terminology, which branches into different areas, is heterogeneous in its composition and has specific properties and patterns of each area.

The objective of the paper is to study the ways of the terms, which by their etymological properties are referred to both dental and infectious branches, creation. The structural aspect of the term formation helped outline both the general patterns and specific characteristics of the term, and thus identify the main mechanisms of their genesis. The main task of the paper was to analyze the

terms describing infectious diseases transmitted by bacteria, viruses and fungi and have manifestations in the oral cavity, and therefore are often used in dental practice. After using the method of structural analysis, it was found that morphological, syntactic and semantic methods of term formation are the most common for lexical units to denote infections of the oral cavity. The analysis was conducted on the basis of the book "Textbook of Human Disease in Dentistry" by M. Greenwood, R. Seymour, J. Meechan (2013).

It was figured out that the main morphological methods in the noun word formation are affixal, word- and basic formation, and abbreviation. The creation of the terms is carried out according to the same word-forming models and word-forming affixes, which form the words of general literary language. Among the morphological methods, affixation, especially in terms that by their structure include components of Greek or Latin origin, word formation and abbreviation are distinguished. The most common prefixes denoting infectious diseases are: peri- (around), para- (near), mono- (one); suffixes: -itis (denoting inflammation), -otis (denoting a chronic process), -oid (denoting similarity). The next method of term formation is syntactic. It includes the formation of phrases of two, three or more components. A compound term is a semantically complex noun that connects to one whole two or more full words. It has its own scheme of structure or structure represented by two, three-, four-component terms. The main reason for using such complex terms is narrowing the meaning to a precise one, describing the disease, location, processes happening, etc.

Metaphorization and metonymization are processes characteristic of the semantic method of genesis of terms of the Dentistry sublanguage. These are the least used due to the fact that the scientific style (the terms are referred to this particular style) rarely includes the lexical units that might have different meanings, because it conveys the direct and precise one.

Given the analysis, we can make a conclusion that morphological, syntactic and semantic ways are productive for the creation of terms to denote infectious diseases oral cavity.

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COGNITIVE AND DISCOURSIVE ASPECTS OF TERMINOLOGICAL STRUCTURES IN THE ENGLISH PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE "INFECTOLOGY"
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Cognitive term formation as a direction in modern linguistics, the basic concept of which is terminological competence, is defined as the ability to express, understand and create knowledge with the help of terms. Therefore, it is not only a tool that registers language phenomena, but also a means of why these phenomena are realized exactly this way.

The cognitive approach to discourse includes the fact that language activity is one of the types of people's mental and cognitive activity, and the language phenomena can be properly understood only in the context of other cognitive processes, such as knowledge presentation, memory, attention, intelligence.

The linguocognitive research of the English professional language "Infectology" directs our attention to the tendencies of nominative terminological structures, system of their functioning and methods of consolidation of new complex specialized information through the use of different language paradigms, which is explained by the rapid development of terminology systems in medicine. We can observe the following tendencies in terminology of the discourse under study: name and introduction of new specialized information and economy of the language means, and simplification of the form of presentation for more comfortable memorizing and correct use of them just in this discourse.

Examples of the first tendency are terms characterized by a high degree of motivation and semantic transparency *-virus, infection, vaccine, pneumonia, Post-Covid-Syndrome,* the meaning of which is easily conveyed by means of their standard meanings.

Another trend can be seen in the following examples - *C -virus, Rhinovirus, Coronavirus, Retrovirus< Covid-19, Delta-Strain, Cov-infection, Corona-Vac; Pfiser-vaccine, SARS,* where an increase in the level of treatment is observed. It should be noted that in the process of the formation