

Models of the dynamics of infectious diseases are designed to reflect: 1) the biology of the pathogen and 2) the physiological processes and signs of the disease at both individual and population levels. They are determined by: a) the temporal course of the stages of disease progression through the infectious process, from the moment of infection (exposure) to recovery or death (which is the field of clinical medicine) and b) the temporal course of potential transfer from the moment of infection (exposure) to post-infectious condition (which is the field of health and epidemiology). The biology of infectious agents and pathophysiological processes include the disease status of individuals, which determine the susceptibility of individuals to infection or the transmissibility of the disease. The change in status described in the models is often related to the prevalence of the disease, which is characterized by population-related morbidity or prevalence, as well as parameters that affect these phenomena, such as generation interval and serial interval.

In most dynamic models of diseases, a compartment structure has been developed that divides the population into several classes of individuals according to their epidemiological status. These include: susceptible (S-susceptible), exposed (E-exposed), infectious (I-infectious) and recovered (R-recovered), and their relationship describes the main dynamic model of disease transmission, which is called the classical model (SEIR model).

We have summarized the analysis of the terminology of the infectious diseases according to the models. This review has not been intended to be comprehensive. It has been done to demonstrate some characteristic features of medical terminology.

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**MORPHO-SYNTACTIC AND SEMANTIC-COGNITIVE RESEARCH OF ENGLISH
PROFESSIONAL DISCOURSE: HEMO-CONTACT INFECTIONS**

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An increased interest in human cognitive reception and ways of perceiving the world and the linguistic picture of the world has contributed to the development of anthropological linguistics, which involves the study of language in close connection with human, his consciousness, thinking, spiritual practice. The set of language means in a certain paralinguistic context - the context of medical discourse, the subjective representations of which are organized into a complex discourse are made possible in language precisely through language means. One of the ways to study the peculiarities of the translation of professional, in our case medical, related to the sublanguage of infectology - metaphors that structure them. Metaphorical constructions are considered to be one of the main means of objectifying the basic cognitive models of this phenomenon of the impact of medical tests on recipients. The aim of the topic is due to its connection with the relationship between objective reality, language and thinking, as well as the general direction of modern linguistics to study linguistic phenomena, including the translation of metaphorical constructions from the standpoint of cognitive linguistics in medical and infectious discourse. Metaphorical transfer is a «projection of one conceptual area to another», a kind of expansion of the concepts of the source domain (source domain), which results in the capture and development of a new area - the target domain (target domain), and «transferred» is not an isolated name. I (with a direct nominative meaning), and the whole conceptual structure (scheme, frame, model, script), which is activated in the mind verbally due to the conventional connection of the word with the conceptual structure. For example, take hemo-contact AIDS. Every disease is mystified, this mystification occurs against the background of new expectations. From ancient times, any disease that inspires horror is metaphorized in the discourse in the process of cognitive processes of individuals. Figurative medical terms are also used in everyday life. Consider some of them on the example of English and Ukrainian. The transfer of the physical phenomena of blood to the metaphorical plane is quite common, so blood is seen as a symbol of life and personified. For example, «bad blood» in English will sound like «dirty blood» – «dirty blood», while, literally, «bad blood» means "quarrel, misunderstanding". The adjective «dirty» in relation to blood is used to replace medical facts about the disease, and quite often the expression is used to describe heme-contact infectious diseases.

Conceptual analysis, like any other analysis, must have its own, clearly defined research methodology, its own set of techniques and approaches necessary to achieve this goal, because it is associated with the study of mental entities that are fully or partially reflected by the language system, and since these mental entities - concepts - are ordered in a hierarchical system, we can agree with the statement that conceptual analysis is the analysis of some concepts with the help of others. Thus, a conceptual metaphor is a form of conceptualization, a cognitive process that reflects and generates new concepts and without which it is impossible to gain new experience. A conceptual metaphor corresponds to a person's ability to perceive and create similarities between different individuals and classes of objects. For the most part, metaphor is not about isolated, isolated objects, but about complex mental spaces. Metaphor helps to overcome the communication deficit. Cognitive metaphor, compared with other types of metaphors, mostly approaches the concept, so its analysis is more appropriate in the logical-semantic aspect, which allows to distinguish the types of cognitive metaphors used in English medical discourse, based on the structure of the lexical concept. Thus, the theory of conceptual metaphor is the object of keen interest in cognitive research. Conceptual medical metaphor is defined as the main mental operation in translation studies and medical terminology, as a way of reception, categorization, conceptualization, evaluation and explanation of a language act.

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VERSIFICATION OF WORKS BY S. VOROBKEVYCH

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The material of the study was the poetry of S. Vorobkevych, found in the most complete modern three-volume edition of O. Makovey. Published and unpublished works, allocated by the specific genre, metalogical, syntactical, background, and versification features were studied.

Research methods are predetermined by the purpose and tasks of the work, the object of research is complex. The hermeneutic method and the method of slow reading (the method of receptive poetics) were practiced, aimed to reveal S. Vorobkevych artistic means and interpret his works. Formal method based on the use of statistics, quantitative processing of the material, aimed to analyze the aspects of versification, has been applied. Particular attention should be paid to the "frequency coefficient" principle (FC), which is the ratio of the poetic element to the number of lines and was practiced in the works of V. Pivtorak, O. Romanytsya and R. Pazyuk. This approach made it possible to obtain objective conclusions regarding the various components of poetry of the writer. Comparative and comparative historical methods are used to reveal the influence of other authors on the poetics of the Bukovynian writer. Biographical method makes it possible to find out the dependence of S. Vorobkevych's views on poetics on the life basis.

The study of publications related to the topic of the study showed that the most valuable of them are the materials of O. Makovey, V. Lesyn and O. Romanets, P. Nykonenko, M. Bondar, P. Nykonenko and M. Yuriychuk. The generic and versification as the components of S. Vorobkevych poetics are considered as relatively better revealed. However, even they have not been studied very thoroughly. This fact made the emergence of a complex, diachronic investigation of poetics of poetry works of Bukovynian artist relevant, based on objective quantitative indicators.

The following periodization of S. Vorobkevych's poetic creativity was proposed: 1863 – 1867; 1868 – 1875; 1876 – 1903 (we distinguish two subperiods within the last period: 1876 – 1891 and 1892 – 1903). S. Vorobkevych's arguments about the form of the literary work were important. The writer determined two components of the external form: languages and versions, which are clearer than other ones. The specifics of certain poetry's poetic judgments (the examination of folkloric and book syllabic forms under the rules of "stop" silabotonic versification) led to excessive choreatization of his own silabagic poetry.

There are syllabic (I period – 90 % of all works, II – 56 %, III – 31 %), silabo-tonic works (I period – 8 %, II – 41 %, III – 63 %) and polymetric designs (I period – 3 %, II – 1 work, III – 10 %) in S. Vorobkevych works. The development of poetry versification from syllabic to syllabic-tonic