Characteristics of using role-playing as a tool to work with the symptom: has its own well-developed psychodramatic theory; - has a methodological basis for practical use; allows you to "pass" the protective mechanisms of the individual's psyche; is both an analytical and an effective method. During the role-playing game, internal images appear on the "stage" that fill our consciousness. Having the idea of the symptom as a symbolic image, a metaphor, we can work with both situational pain and severe chronic diseases. The main goals of role play are the ability to visualize the problem and choose the most appropriate behaviors in the problem situation for students which have psychosomatic problems.

Role-playing involves the change of stereotypes about one's own body. Role-playing has predominant features in comparison with other types of practice. It basically contains real situations from the life and activity of the student. Practical technological processes of RP doesn't take place in thinking, but in action, which allows the active use of intelligence, perception, memory, as well as emotional, sensory and physical components of human behavior. It combines lightness and depth. RP gives the opportunity to feel, understand and comprehend the psychological state in the technique of "exchange of roles". It allows to search the process of intrapersonal conflicts and promotes disclosure of personal resources: increases the spontaneity and creative potential of the person.

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LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTIC
OF THE VERB FACERE IN LATIN AND FRENCH

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Semantic structure of the verb *facere* is extremely rich and diverse both in Latin and French, it is not chaotic, has its own system and its development tendency. Using linguistic, statistic and comparative research methods, it was possible to identify the frequency of use of the given verb in different functions on the examined material.

Number of semantic diversity that the verb under study acquires and its lexical meaning depend on the functions and those semantic and syntactic relations between *facere* and other words and their meanings inside Latin and French lexical systems.

Independent use of this verb contributes to the implementation of terminative semantics, which involves reaching the limit of action, its result ("to do something that will exist", "to made", "to create", "to act", "to commit" that is to perform a certain action, thing).

An indicator of the broad semantics of the most generalized meaning is the use of *fasere* as a substitute verb. In this role the given verb expresses any specific action, condition, excitement: "to present, to pay, to sell, to adjust, to cry, to talk, to make" etc.

Coherent use of the verb under study is characterized by general coloring as: "to force someone to accept or to have this or other condition or view" (to make happy, to make one's own etc.)

The presence of homogenous descriptions of functional and semantic structure of Latin verb *facere* and French verb *faire*, acquired with the help of using the same methodology, allowed to determine the most general and obvious similarity and difference features in the structure of the verbs mentioned above.

Latin verb has at its disposal the same functions as French verb *faire* = they can be considered as universal verbs. The original function of *faire* and *facere* is their role as independent verb, which includes direct-transitive and non-objective use, and *faire* and *facere* are words of high frequency. Distinctly, Latin verb *facere* succumbs in use to verb esse, at the same time as *faire* in French dictionaries is on the third place after tre and avoir.

However, it should be mentioned, that degree of abstraction of French verb in connection with certain nouns is higher in comparison with Latin verb. In the French language *faire* is capable to converge semantically with the verb "to be". Sometimes it can be substituted by the verb tre without violating the meaning of the phrase, for example: "Je n'ai rien de ce qu'il faut pour faire

(être) un chirurgien" (R. du Gard). French verb moved farther than Latin *facere* on the way to connection. In separate cases it is similar to the verbs tre and sembler, is capable to join a predicative feature to the subject: "Je serai le curé toi, tu feras l'enfant du choeur" (M. Gyleroi). In this case, sometimes in the connected use *faire* completely loses its transitional nature, for example: Ca fait tellement vrai (J.P. Satre). It is defined that separately formed verbal units with the verb "to do" are more typical for the French language than for Latin. Latin periphrastic units served as a model that improved in the Roman languages. Barely noticeable in classical Latin construction *facere* + infinitive served as even more perspective model for the Roman languages.

As a result of our research, we can say that in both languages, one of which is synthetic and the other one is analytical, the verb "to do" serves as one of the most frequent, universal in its functions and abstract in its sense. Service functions, as well as functions of service elements of analytical forms, were peculiar for the verb *"facere"* first in Latin and received their further development in French, and finally in the Roman languages.

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NAMES WHICH DENOTE TUBERCULOSIS IN THE OLGA KOBYLYANSKA'S ARTISTIC DISCOURSE
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Olga Kobylyanska is a well-known Bukovinian writer, one of the first in Ukrainian literature, who followed modernist tendencies, that is why the language of her works is unique and original. Thus, the author's artistic discourse is characterized by the use of innovations, dialectisms, extensive metaphors and epithets, maxims, descriptive constructions etc.

The objective of the paper is to analyze the names of tuberculosis in the Olga Kobylyanska's artistic discourse.

O. Kobylyanska uses dialectisms   and   to denote the state of the disease. For example, -   ,   ,   *?*   *;*   (short story "Vasylka"). We have recorded the descriptive name   ' which has the same meaning: , -   , -   ', (story "Through the Masonry").

The Bukovinian writer usually uses the popular name of this disease   (in the plural form) to denote tuberculosis. For example,   , –
          ,   . –   ,
     ... (story "By situations").   '   ,
                         ,   ,   (story "Through the masonry"). The dictionary of the Ukrainian language contain the word   with the mark "obsolete".

In the story "By Situations" we found a noun   which denotes a person suffering from   this   disease: *!   –*   ,
                    . In the same artistic work, there is a descriptive construction
     – to get sick with tuberculosis: ,   , -   , -
          .

In the short story "Vasylka", there is another descriptive construction   , probably the author means another lung disease – pneumonia. For example,
                    –   .

In the story "By Situations", we recordered the adjective   to denote children who suffer with one of tuberculosis form. The dictionary of Ukrainian language contains this lexeme as an adjective to noun   . In the Dictionary of Foreign Words, we find the word   which came from Latin and has meaning – tuberculous lesion of the cervical lymph nodes. For example,   -   ,   -
     ,   -   ,   ,
                              (   ),
     ,   ,   .