

(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 Kobyllyanska 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 Kobyllyanska's artistic discourse.

O. Kobyllyanska 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 recorded 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, - , - , - , ( , ), , , .

In next context, the symptoms of tuberculosis are described although the name of the disease is missing: , , – , , . ! (novella “Behind Gotar”).

Thus, in the Olga Kobyljanska’s artistic discourse, the tokens with its derivatives and the adjective are used to denote tuberculosis. The writer uses different descriptive constructions to denote the state of the disease.

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## **THEORETICAL PROBLEMS OF THE NORMALIZATION OF SPECIAL VOCABULARY IN THE FIELD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

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Terminology is a science, the main objects of which are special lexical units, primarily terms and their aggregates used in a certain area of terminology. Terminology as a scientific discipline has its own structure, the elements of which are associated with the main areas of theoretical and practical activities in this area. The theoretical tasks of terminological activity include: establishment and description of the main types of special lexical units; development of common methods for describing and analyzing terminologies; determination of the general properties of terms and the peculiarities of their implementation in certain areas of special vocabulary; the study of the basic types of concepts called terms and the relationships between them, semantic features and problems of terms; the study of the structural and derivational composition of terms in the field of infectious diseases; ways, models and features of their formation; types of term elements and types of motivation of terms; study of the peculiarities of education and the development of terminology in various fields of knowledge; analysis of the features of the functioning of terms and terminologies in special speech and modern automated systems; defining the role of terms in the training and communication of specialists; improvement of the theoretical foundations for the creation of various types of dictionaries for special vocabulary.

Practical terminological activity is aimed at solving the following tasks: development of a methodology for the normalization and creation of terminologies in this area of medicine; establishment of criteria and principles for the selection and processing of special vocabulary when creating a dictionary; development of methods, techniques and recommendations for the translation of terms.

Thus, practical terminological activity has two interrelated aspects: optimization and normative. The result of optimization and normative terminological activities is the unification of terms. When a precise and unambiguous use of a term is required, the form is adopted, enshrined in the standards for terms. The appearance of the product of practical terminological activity, which reflects its result, is preceded by practical work to streamline special vocabulary.

The task of the initial, preliminary stage of work on the ordering of terminology is the selection of terms, their lexicographic processing and description. Terminological activity at this stage involves: defining the boundaries of the study area, choosing terminological sources and compiling a selection of terms.

The ordering of terminology is the main component of the practical work on the unification of terminology associated with bringing terms to uniformity, a single form or system, therefore the main task in the process of creating an ordered terminology is the formation of a system of concepts. Linguistic unification of terminology presupposes bringing various and many types and means of creating terms to the required minimum of models that would meet the necessary requirement to serve as a means of monosemous expression of a special concept. In practice, the unambiguity of the term is achieved due to the restrictions imposed on it by the conditions of each terminological field.