

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.