

make a certain algorithm for working with this group to achieve maximum results. The priori form is a more general and schematic form focused on the general process of teaching a certain subject, but without an individual approach to students of a certain group.

It is quite effective in an individual approach to students when concluding test tasks is to create tests individually for each group, taking into account the specifics of perception and assimilation of material. Some groups can master the material at a fairly high level, and therefore need to create test tasks with a certain level of difficulty, which would allow students to give more complex answers to questions. For such students, the multiplicity of facts, different theories, concepts, etc. should be used. This will actualize their perception and imagination. However, there are groups with a rather slow perception and assimilation of material, and therefore the teacher in his work should focus on concluding fairly simple test tasks that do not require additional knowledge and are focused solely on current facts on a given topic. It will be difficult for such students to focus on causation and to match the facts, events, or consequences that follow.

The discipline "History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture" includes facts, events, causation, historical and cultural stages and features of the Ukrainian people in a particular historical period. Therefore, test tasks from the above training course have a wide range of selective tests. The teacher, focusing on the perception and assimilation of the discipline by students, can provide more factual material (dates, events), or focus on the causal links between certain facts in the development of Ukrainian history and culture. Undoubtedly, the second task will promote the actualization of additional knowledge and skills of students and deepen their interest in studying the socio-humanitarian course.

Teslenko M.O.

**TERMFORMING MODELS OF THE ENGLISH PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE IN THE
FIELD OF INFECTOLOGY**

*Department of foreign languages
Bukovinian State Medical University*

Linguistic features of medical terminology remain in the center of attention of modern researchers given the need for in-depth study of the nomination mechanisms of concepts and phenomena represented in modern medical terminology, identification of compositional and semantic characteristics which will certainly contribute to standardization and unification of medical terminology in general and its individual terminological subsystems. The process of formation and functioning of scientific phrases has been particularly common in modern English medical terminology. More than 70% of terms in different terminologies are phrases.

The basic terminology of English medical terminology consists of one-word terms, for example: malaria, measles, pertussis, poliomyelitis - polio, rubella, tuberculosis - TB, smallpox, tetanus, cholera.

A conducted study convincingly shows that in English medical terminology, many of the compound terms are models of two-component phrases formed on the basis of substantive-substantive and substantive-adjectival connections. Substantive-substantive medical terms are formed according to the scheme: [noun (Nom.) + noun (Gen.)], for example: tuberculosis cutis - tuberculosis of the skin, Vincent's angina - Vincent's sore throat, etc.

A larger group consists of noun-adjective formations, expressed by nouns in Nominative case and the agreed relative adjective (rarely - verb) for example: scarlatina anginosa - anginal scarlet fever, erythema infectioum - infectious erythema, exanhema subitum - sudden exanthema, etc.

There are terms with a different order of its components, for example, model (adjective + noun): black measles, streptococcal pharyngitis, pneumonic plague, epidemic pleurodynia, epidemic jaundice.

Usually, compound terminological structures are formed according to different word-forming schemes, the most common are three-component: adjective + adjective + noun: (acute

anterior poliomyelitis); noun + adjective + adjective (tuberculosis miliaris disseminata - miliary disseminated tuberculosis); noun + noun + noun (Marburg virus disease), etc.

Abbreviated terms are also considered: IH - infectious hepatitis - infectious hepatitis; ILT - infectious laryngotracheitis, EI - erythema infectiosum - infectious erythema, etc.

In the course of the study it was found that different parts of speech and syntactic constructions are used to denote the same concept. This refers to a pathological erythema that can be seen on the palms (liver disease, rheumatoid arthritis, even during pregnancy) or on the palms and soles (a hereditary disease associated with abnormal arterial and venous anastomoses).

Summarizing up the data, it should be noted that:

1. The vast majority of TU in the field 'Infectology' consists of the binary terminological units formed in the pattern 'Subst. nom. sing. + Adject. nom. sing.';

2. Model of TU formation according to the pattern 'Subst. nom. sing. + Subst. gen. sing./gen. plur.' is unproductive;

3. TU using the prepositions belong to the unproductive model of term formation.

4. The attributive component, regardless of the model of TU formation, in each case provides a classification detail of the denoted phenomenon and thus contributes to the specification of clinical forms of erythema and allows to avoid misunderstandings between dermatologists and infectious disease specialists. Widespread use of composites in the field of "Infectology" is due to more accurately and fully name new diseases, their symptoms, diagnostic methods, treatments and more.

Tomashevska A.Yu.

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH SUBLANGUAGE OF PHARMACY

Department of Foreign Languages

Bukovinian State Medical University

The study of system-structural, semantic, and functional features of the English language of the specialty "Pharmacy", lexical-semantic analysis of lexical units of different levels, nominative classes of proprial vocabulary is an insufficiently studied layer of the lexical composition of this sublanguage.

The scientific novelty of the research consists in theoretical substantiation and compiling a vocabulary of pharmaceutical terminology (with Latin and Ukrainian equivalents).

The objective of the study is to define key peculiarities of the English language of Pharmacy.

We consider the sublanguage of pharmacy divided into two aspects - as a hierarchical system of professional scientific texts, which are the environment and tool, as well as a system of special medical field terminology, characterized by its own structural organization. The linguistic study of the English language of pharmacy based on selected genres, within which the language of pharmacy is actually realized, typical roles and functions inherent in pharmacists as representatives of the linguoactive profession, allowed us to conclude that: 1) most of all pharmaceutical terms are Greek-Latin names, which are characterized by a considerably low amount of normative grammar due to the requirements regarding the contextual unambiguousness of the graphic-semantic data on the names of medicines; 2) prevalence of special medical field terms, compound terminological names, interdisciplinary and proprial lexis within the pharmaceutical vocabulary; 3) prevalence of initial abbreviations and morphological derivation among the productive means of terminologization.

Note that among the active language structures there are propriatives components of modern pharmaceutical terminology. Their structural and semantic construction is aimed at the adequate perception of a particular object or phenomenon and specific action. The pragmatic value of such units is that they have a certain impact on a person and his way of perception.