

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



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Materials and methods. Examples of the first tendency are terms characterized by a high degree of motivation and semantic transparency - *virus, infection, vaccine, pneumonia, Post-Covid-Syndrome*, the meaning of which is easily conveyed by means of their standard meanings.

Results. Another trend can be seen in the following examples - *C -virus, Rhinovirus, Coronavirus, Retrovirus, Covid-19, Delta-Strain, Cov-infection, Corona-Vac; Pfiser-vaccine, SARS*, where an increase in the level of treatment is observed. It should be noted that in the process of the formation and borrowing of this vocabulary into other languages, including the Ukrainian language, the given terminological units of different structures are not always fully assimilated, so their translation is possible by the description of conceptions, replacement of certain components by synonyms: *SARS-atypical pneumonia, post-Covid Period, retrovirus - virus* of low action and other transliterations - open *Covidclinics - clinics*, which operate during the pandemic in online mode, indicate universality of the cognitive scheme of communication and information storage and use in the corresponding discourse, which contains a new scientific content, closely interacting with other discourses, interdiscursiveness, which should be considered as a cognitive phenomenon.

Conclusions. Therefore, the noticeable interest concerning the problem of interaction of the scientific discourses is associated with changes in the scientific views as to the understanding of the processes of categorization and conceptualization, interpretation of knowledge as a society product. Their terminological arsenal is supplemented by a whole chain of terms, in the meanings of which, this or that aspect of the complex notion of interdiscursiveness - polydiscursiveness, mixing of discourses, discourse-donor, discourse-recipient, is reflected, signs of which can be formulated only from the general context of the modern science, discourses of which should be subjected to linguistic analysis equally in the cognitive and communicative aspects, since they are a tool for creating new knowledge of the language, they open new possibilities for studying cognitive and social aspects as well as the discourse of the English professional language "Infectology".

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THE ROLE OF DISCIPLINARY AND INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNICATION IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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Introduction. Philosophical approaches to understanding communication have their roots in the study of language. Diverse linguistic concepts became the foundation for building new communicative theories in the 20th century. Interdisciplinary communication involves the exchange of knowledge, experience, and possible research methods between representatives of the scientific community. Given the growing role of integrative processes in science, communication is one of the biggest challenges for interdisciplinary cooperation.

The aim of the study. The article aims to analyze the essence of scientific communication and to distinguish the peculiarities of disciplinary and interdisciplinary communication.

Material and methods. The methodological basis of research lies within the comparative method, historic and systemic approaches to the understanding of interdisciplinary communication.

Results. Communication enabled the functioning of science since the accumulation of knowledge confirmed not only the transfer of information but also the possibility of creating new objects in the form of discoveries and inventions. The development of science as a social institution is also the result of communication. Both disciplinary and interdisciplinary research is based on the relationship between communication and methodology. The chosen methodology of a particular study will always depend on the source of knowledge and the model of argumentation. Therefore, different epistemological and methodological approaches influence the formation of communicative theories.

Communication between researchers within a particular discipline and outside it usually differs significantly. The use of specialized language in disciplinary work does not cause misunderstandings between scientists, but it can create barriers to interdisciplinary research. If researchers tried to convey the results of their study to the public in everyday language, then there

would hardly be a problem with interdisciplinary communication at all. However, communicating science to the public requires the use of less precise language. This implies a lower degree of scientific accuracy and rigor. Therefore, interdisciplinary communication makes it possible to reach a terminological compromise. On the other hand, an interdisciplinary approach lies in the very process of interpreting disciplinary terms and concepts.

Disciplinary communication usually occurs within a particular epistemological paradigm and, therefore, a corresponding set of methods, terms, and concepts. However, a separate discipline is also a certain tradition of argumentation. Acceptance of such a tradition and compliance with it determines the paradigmatic basis. At the same time, interdisciplinary communication is more oriented toward obtaining knowledge that goes beyond paradigmatic boundaries. Despite a large number of research methods, most of them can be reduced to two main ones: hypothetico-deductive (quantitative), which is used to determine the cause-and-effect relationship by testing hypotheses, and abductive (qualitative), which uses methods of observation and interpretation to understand a certain phenomenon in the context of reality.

Conclusions. Thus, in the late 20th century, it was the development of a general theory of communication that became the priority. Its goal was not to create an interdisciplinary project using a disciplinary foundation but to make both the project and the foundation interdisciplinary. However, recently there have been increasing calls to abandon the general theory and to understand communication as a dialogue between scientific disciplines.

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POETIC SYNTAX OF WORKS BY S. VOROBKEVYCH

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Introduction. The peculiarities of the development of poetics of poetry of S. Vorobkevych on the basis of poetic syntax, in the diachronic aspect were determined for the first time in the Ukrainian literary studies. For this purpose, the scientific literature related to the study of elements of poetics of poetry works by S. Vorobkevych has been analyzed. The author's approach to the form of poetic text is studied. The role of foreign influences on poetry of S. Vorobkevych in the aspect of poetics is determined.

The aim of the study. To find out the specifics of the poetics of S. Vorobkevich's poetic works based on the poetic syntax.

Material and methods. The material of the study was the poetry of S. Vorobkevych, placed in the most complete modern three-volume edition of O. Makovey. Only published and unpublished works, allocated by specific genre, metalogical, syntactical, background, versification features are examined. Research methods are predetermined by the purpose and tasks of the work, the object of research and are complex. The hermeneutic method and the method of slow reading (the method of receptive poetics) were practiced, aimed to reveal S. Vorobkevych's artistic means, interpret his works. Formal method based on the use of statistics, quantitative processing of the material, aimed to analyze the aspects of versification, have 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 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 the writer's poetry. Comparative and comparative historical methods are used to reveal the influence of other authors on the poetics of the Bukovinian writer.

Results. 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's poetics are considered as relatively better detected. However, even they have not been studied very thoroughly. This fact made relevant the emergence of a complex, diachronic investigation of poetics of poetry works of the Bukovinian artist, based on objective quantitative indicators. The following periodization of S. Vorobkevych's poetic creativity was proposed: 1863 –