

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



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FEATURES OF SECONDARY NOMINATIONS IN THE UKRAINIAN MEDICAL DISCOURSE

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Introduction. The study of a medical discourse is one of the key problems of cognitive-communicative grammar, for the sublanguage of medicine – with all its forms and means of expression and common use – is an integral part of any national language. Study of professional speech in various communicative situations is of interest to both the Ukrainian linguists and researchers of the other Slavic languages.

The aim of the study. To examine of the emergence of secondary nominations in medicine. The emergence of secondary nominations is determined by both intralingual and extralingual factors. The creation of such names is mainly caused by changes in society that contribute to more profound knowledge about objects and phenomena of the real world, linguistic economy principle in coining new words, emotional and expressive factors. The primary nomination, based on the subject-sensory perception, is a generalization of social experience and the creation of a conceptual level of cognition, the secondary nomination generalizes language experience as well. The main research methods are as follows: method of component analysis, modeling method, associative experiment method and method of cognitive analysis.

Material and methods. Used the method of comparison, synthesis and generalization.

The secondary medical nominations are formed in the following ways: metaphorization, metonymization and suffixation. Morphologically, the formed secondary names are substantival, adjectives and verbs (predicates), in structure – one-component and two-component.

Metaphorical transferences are the most productive mean of the secondary nominations creating in the medical discourse. The names of the human body parts (anatomical vocabulary) and tools, the names of basic life phenomena and processes, the names of diseases and methods of treatment (clinical vocabulary), the names of drugs (pharmaceutical vocabulary), etc. are metaphorized. A typical way of creating the secondary names of people is suffixation as an ancient and traditional way of creation. The advantage of the secondary suffix names over official foreign terms is that they are more understandable primarily to patients.

The secondary nomination is one of the most important mechanisms for the creation of terminological units in the medical discourse. The most universal ways of secondary nominations creating in the medical discourse are metaphorical and metonymic transferences. Secondary naming models are based on the principles of systematicity and anthropocentrism, reflecting the creative thinking of professionals.

Results. The system of medical terminology is nationally colored and dynamic, it reflects the latest phenomena of synchronous time cut.

Conclusions. A thorough analysis of the secondary nominations in the Ukrainian medical discourse, their morphological and structural typology can be used as a certain algorithm for the study of secondary names in the medical discourse of any other Slavic or non-Slavic language.

Skakun I.O.
**SYNERGETIC PRINCIPLES OF
MODERN HUMANITARIAN AND SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE**

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Introduction. Today's realities dictate new conditions for the development of all spheres of social activity. The scientific worldview sphere, which is traditionally vulnerable in the period of rapid changes, is not an exception in this aspect. Globalization, informatization, and technologization in the modern civilizational space have a significant impact on the axiological orientations of society. The scientific community faces an urgent need for new theoretical, methodological, and practically-oriented tools to respond to the challenges of nowadays.

The aim of the study. The purpose of the research is to identify the problems of humanitarian discourse in modern science, education, and medicine and to develop a universal strategy for their solution. The humanitarian cluster needs methodological and value support to fulfill its functions in the social and cultural spaces. The development and implementation of synergistic guidelines will be an effective solution to avoid imbalances in the educational and scientific fields.

Material and methods. General scientific methods and methodological principles of a philosophical orientation are used to achieve the research objectives.

Results. Analyzing the effectiveness of the human-dimensional concept, we note that one of the main statements of synergy points to the construction of the desired future. The path to the future for complex, non-linearly evolving systems is always multifactorial. A person can choose an appropriate path of development, taking in to account this inner essence and strengths.

According to the constructivist philosophical approach, a person with his perception, thinking, and activity does not reflect the world but constructs it. This approach is based on various disciplinary fields: genetic epistemology, developmental psychology, systems theory, cybernetics, anthropology, psychology of perception, psychotherapy, neurobiology, cognitive science, etc.

Conclusions. The principles of self-organization and self-improvement begin to prevail over the idea of introspection. Designing the future becomes the dominant tendency of the essential characteristic of a person. The humanitarian potential of the educational and scientific clusters is becoming increasingly larger in scope, and no less relevant in the dynamic world of digital and technological concepts.

Tsurkan M.V.

WAYS OF FORMING THE SPEECH ETIQUETTE OF PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION OF A FOREIGN MEDICAL STUDENT

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Introduction. The formation of the professional speech competence of a foreign medical student includes familiarizing the foreigner with speech etiquette as a microsystem of nationally specific stable communication formulas accepted and prescribed by society to establish contact at the level of "doctor - patient", "doctor - assistant", "doctor - student physician", "doctor - pharmacist", "doctor - relative of the patient".

The aim of the study. To determine the ways of formation of speech etiquette of professional communication of a foreign medical student in the process of learning Ukrainian as a foreign language.

Material and methods. The research is based on the use of the descriptive method and the method of pedagogical observation.

Results. The ways of forming the speech etiquette of a foreign student are significantly different from the assimilation of similar etiquette formulas by the Ukrainian students, because for native speakers this process occurs naturally in the context of gaining experience of "live" communication and is only improved in the course of obtaining professional education.

The formation of speech etiquette of a foreigner is in the force field of intercultural communication, where, in addition to language barriers, nationally marked rules of formal and informal communication are added, which often do not coincide and do not correlate with the rules of their ethnoculture. At the same time, this assimilation of the main professional clichés first occurs in the conditions of artificially simulated situations in the context of the formation of dialogical speech, and only over time it moves from simulated to real communication with a Ukrainian patient.

The main direction of studying and mastering speech etiquette by the foreign medical students is the integration of this process with strategies for the formation of communicative, linguistic, sociocultural and, above all, professionally oriented competences, which will ensure the ability to use the Ukrainian language effectively in various situations of the professional communication based on the implementation of communicative-activity and competence approaches.

The initial stage of mastering speech etiquette should be familiarizing of the foreign student with ethical speech norms. The first difficulties faced by the student are the absence in their speech etiquette