



Such terms are terms – eponyms that help to enrich medical terminology and provide the opportunity to remember and be proud of the names of the doctors who invented and described this or that method of treatment, medical instrument, symptom, or illness etc. The latest technological discoveries have affected many areas of our lives: the way we communicate, learn and live. Every day we are subjected to stress and stressful situations. In order to cope with stressful situations, it is important to know the cause of tension. What are the causes of stress? Of course, the triggers of stress for each individual will vary. However, the most common causes of stress are: family problems, financial matters, illness, lack of time, moving, academic exam results, noisy neighbors etc. But there are cases when it becomes very difficult to cope with the situation and the consultation of a specialist is needed. In those cases such branch of medicine as psychiatry will help. Psychiatry is an ancient science. The priests of Egyptian temples treated patients from bad mood 4000 years before B.C., and in the Vedas (the Hindu books of the XVth – XIVth centuries B.C.) it was reported that the priests in India were healing the people with mental disorders, linking the origin of illnesses with obsession: they cast out demons from them. In the ancient Greco-Roman period, the words “mania”, “melancholy”, “paranoia” were mentioned in the works and myths of the ancient doctors.

According to the origin of terms – eponyms they can be divided into the following groups:

Terms derived from:

– Greek myths and mythology:

Medea complex. The complex is characterized by the desire of the mother to kill her own children in order to take revenge on her husband.

– the names of literary characters:

Don Quixote's syndrome. The term is used to describe the behavior of patients resembling the lifestyle of the hero of M. Cervantes Don Quixote's novel of the same name (fighting against non-existent enemies, defending nonexistent "victims", etc.). It is observed in psychopathies, paranoid development.

– the names of real people:

Herostratism (Herostratus, according to ancient Greek history, in 365 B.C. destroyed the Temple of Artemis, in order to become famous).

– the names of the doctors:

Foster Kennedy syndrome (also known as Gowers Paton Kennedy syndrome, Kennedy's phenomenon or Kennedy's syndrome). The condition of a patient is characterized by unilateral ipsilateral atrophy with contralateral papilloedema, central scotoma and anosmia (absence of the sense of smell) usually due to a frontal lobe tumour or a meningioma of the optic nerve. At first this condition was described by William Gowers in 1893. The first extensive and thorough report was made by Foster Kennedy in 1911. Some people confuse this syndrome with the name of the president of the USA J. F. Kennedy.

– from the Bible: Cain complex - Cain, according to the Bible, is the eldest son of Adam and Eve, who killed his brother Abel from envy.

The widespread usage of terms – eponyms which are the part of the general medical terminological system is characteristic for terminology of psychiatry. They respond to all requirements to the term: they express a tendency to uniqueness, internationality, they are laconic by content. Eponymic terms function as a part of a language culture and submit with morphological, grammatical and phonetic rules of the language in which they are used.

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THE PHENOMENON OF PRECEDENT NAMES AND SITUATIONS IN THE PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE

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Onomastics is engaged in the study of proper names. Proper names are individual designations given to objects. They are distinguished by such types of onyms as anthroponyms, toponyms, theonyms, zoonyms, phytonyms, astronomers, cosmonyms, etc. As for human activity in the field of medicine, the leading place is occupied here by anthroponyms and toponyms. They are widely used in the creation of eponymous terms. Just the eponyms constitute one of the most numerous layers of medical terminology. Another important significance of personal names lies in their role to be used in precedent phenomena.

Most of the medical eponymous terms that came into use in the XVI-XIX centuries, are actively used at present, despite the proposals to limit their use. There are also new terms that reflect the stages of the development of medicine, the priority of a scientist or country in the discovery of new facts.

Different eponymous terms dominate in different subsystems of medical terminology, they may be united into the following groups: mythologisms; bibleisms; terms that include the names of literary characters; terms that include the names of scientists and doctors; terms that include the names of patients. The names of scientists and physicians who first discovered and described this or that medical case make up the largest in group. In clinical terminology, eponyms are often found in the names of diseases, symptoms and syndromes. They get their names in honour of the scientists or practical doctors, who were the first to describe it or in honour of the people who were affected by this or that illness for the first time.

Proper names are widely used to create precedent phenomena. In recent years, the amount of precedent phenomena used in various spheres of medical communication is rapidly expanding due to cardinal changes in the



economic, social and spiritual life. In accordance with the most authoritative modern concept of precedence, the following types of precedent phenomena are distinguished: precedent names, precedent statements, precedent texts and precedent situations.

Precedent names in the medical context are well-known proper names, which are used in the text not so much to designate a particular person, but as a kind of symbol denoting certain qualities of character that are used for the formation of the medical terms as syndromes or signs of various mental disorders.

In addition to the precedent names, precedent situations have been widely used lately. The source of precedent phenomena in medicine is the events that occur in the public life of people and can be taken as a standard of a certain situation, typical for drawing any conclusions about a certain deviation from the norm and characteristic of modern society as a whole. In our time, life itself, in its rapid current and daily changeability, presents new sources of precedent situations. And the main target area is medicine in general and psychology in particular.

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THE PROBLEM OF UNIVERSALS

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The problem of universals, by no means a new one, is a fundamental idea in medieval philosophy. Objects outside the mind are individual and many, whereas objects in the mind are single or universal. For example, in human discourse we use words such as *tree* or *person*. But such words refer to the actual and particular trees and people that we observe with our senses.

What is universal? The universal is the general form, but the objects that exist outside our mind are single or particular and specific.

How does the mind go about forming a universal concept? Is there anything outside the mind corresponding to the universal idea in the mind? A discussion on the problem of universals in terms was showed by Boethius and Porphyry.

Boethius was aware of the immense difficulty of the problem. If the issue is to discover whether human thought contorts to realities outside the mind, we can quickly discover some ideas in our mind for which there is no corresponding external object.

Do universals exist in the nature or only in the mind by Boethius? For him, they exist both in things and in the mind also, and they are immaterially or abstractly in the mind. When these questions, which were formulated by Porphyry and answered by Boethius came under discussion almost five hundred years later, they precipitated a vigorous debate for centuries to come. Although the issues were formulated in relatively restricted and seemingly unimportant terms, the participants saw serious theological and philosophical ideas. At least three major approaches were developed to this problem of universals.

Another exaggerated realist was Guillaume de Chapeaux (1070 – 1121) who formulated two difference views: first, in his identity theory, he held that the universal, say humanity, is identical in all members, in this case in all persons. The whole reality of the universal is contained in each person. Guillaume was forced by this and other criticism to adopt a second theory, that of indifferent, an antirealism view, in which he now argued that the individuals of a species are the same thing not through some coming essence but because in certain respects they are not different, they are indifferent.

The most famous figure of realism was Roscellini's (or Roscelin). His central argument was that only individuals exist in the nature. Species and genera are not real things. A general term, a universal such as a word, does not refer to anything. It is only a word (voces), or a name (nomen), composed of letters and expressed as a vocal emission and therefore only air.

As a conception of the mind, the universals exist apart from the individual sensible bodies; but as words applied to these individuals they exist only in these bodies. The universal is therefore abstracted from the individual. Roscellius and Guillaume theories of universals carried the day, defeating both extremes of realism and nominalism.

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VERBAL PRESENTATION OF KEY CONCEPTS OF GERONTOLOGY IN LATIN

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Increasing the level of conscious terminological vocabulary possession and improving the terminological competence of a modern medical worker is caused by a real possibility of internships abroad, participation in international scientific conferences and symposiums, that is why, the intensification of the research on the verbal expression of the concepts of various branches of medicine matter, especially gerontology, is highly relevant.

The terms of gerontology rank among (have been one of the narrowly professional) narrowly professional. The study of etymology, morphological-syntactic and semantic structure that are enshrined in in modern lexicographic