



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.

**Skrytska N.V.**

### **THE PROBLEM OF UNIVERSALS**

*Department of Social Sciences and Ukrainian Studies  
Higher state educational establishment of Ukraine  
«Bukovinian State Medical University»*

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.

**Synytsia V.G., Belyayeva E.N.\***

### **VERBAL PRESENTATION OF KEY CONCEPTS OF GERONTOLOGY IN LATIN**

*Department of Foreign Languages  
Higher educational state establishment of Ukraine  
«Bukovinian State Medical University»,  
Department of Foreign Languages with Latin Language  
Higher educational state institution of Ukraine  
«Ukrainian medical stomatological academy»\**

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