



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



publications of gerontological terms enables tentatively divide these terms into originally Latin nominative units, terms of Greek origin and hybrid term-composites, which include elements of both Greek and Latin languages. Among geriatric terms only of Latin origin the key ones are derivatives *senescentia*- aging from the Latin verb *senescere* – to get old, *senilitas* – an old age, *senile* (geriatric) weakness. Most of the gerontological terms represent complex units the components of which are both Greek and Latin word-building elements. The key terminology element, that occupies the initial position in words, is *geri-*, *gero-*, *geront-*, with the help of which the majority of terminological units are established, these units are correlated with the considered area of medical concepts: *gerontologia* (the term is introduced into the sphere of professional communication by Menchikov I.I. in 1903), *gerontophilia*, *gerontophobia*, *gerontopia*, *gerodermia*, *gerodontia* etc.

One should pay particular attention to the use of the terms *gerontotherapia* and *geriatria* in professional communication. Although the synonymy of the finite terminological elements may convince at first glance *-therapia* and *iatria* (they both have the meaning of "treatment"), one should not equate these terms with absolute synonyms, as they have different meanings. The term *gerontotherapia* is appropriate when it comes to elderly people treatment in order to slow down the old age; the term *geriatria* (it was first proposed by an American doctor Nasher I. in 1904) is used when it comes to treatment of illnesses of senile (geriatric) age. By the way, the profession of a doctor who studies the problems of aging, its clinical, biological, historical and social manifestations is called *gerontologista*, and the doctor who specializes in treating elderly and senile people is *geriater*. Interestingly, in the days of Galen, the term *gerocomia* was used – treatment, care and nursing of elderly people. This term has been kept up to the present, but more often it is replaced by the more understandable for modern specialists term – *gerotherapeutica* – care for older persons in order to slow down and prevent many signs of aging development. A separate group consists of terms with the Greek initial component *presby* - from the Greek *presbys* – an old man; in the great majority this component is attached to the names of organs and physiological processes with a view to accentuation of age disorders: *pres by cardia* *pres by oesophagus*, *presbyopsia*, *presbyacusis* et cetera.

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PROOPER NAME AS THE BASIS OF TERM-EPONYM

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Terminology nomination is purposeful process, unlike the general language one. Terms appear in professional environment and are used in strictly terminological function. They are created by:

- 1) Reconsideration commonly used words (terminology) to denote scientific concept;
- 2) Transferring the finished term from one branch to another (reterminologization);
- 3) Borrowing and tracing;
- 4) Use of existing conditions and word-formation models for creation new names;
- 5) Use of phrases to denominate new concepts (they amount 70% in different terminology systems from general number of terms).

Terms-phrases have become widespread in terminology system of modern medical language, from among which the eponimic terms are distinguished. This is a kind of scientific tokens, a certain class of names; its specific feature is the indication of the name of the person who invented something (*Adamkevich's reaction*, *Burdenko's test*, *Celsius scale*).

Authors' names are used in medical terminology to call diseases, operations, syndromes, symptoms, viruses, microorganisms, fibers, substances, modes, methods, clinical and diagnostic laboratory reactions, formulas, tests, etc. The emergence of such terms is due to non-linguistic factors: historical, social, psychological. Along with classic eponyms dated to XVII-XIX centuries, new ones appear and function actively, characterizing the stages of development of new branches of medical science, the priority of the scientist, a country in discovering new facts. Today, terminology is not only interested by linguists, but also by medical specialists, who faced the problem of expediency of functioning of one or another term-eponym and correctness of its writing due to requirements of modern Ukrainian literary language, for example: *Pasteur method*, *Down complex*, *Dzhilkaister-Sterks disease*, *Clinic Channel (Vidiya)*, *maxillary sinus (Haymora)* etc.

According to researches, the most common eponymous terms are those where two proper names are available. Eponyms constituting two-three component constructions with a surname component are less active with their specific structural features: *the smallest veins of heart (Veeseen, Tebezia)*, *anterior tongue gland (Blandin, Nuna)*, *parietal lymph nodes (Kloke, Rozenmuller, Pyrohov)*, etc.

So, terms-phrases with surname component are used in medical terminology as well as marks of subjects' classes, reflecting in them generic-type hierarchy of concepts, help to determine the place of a particular subject in a number of other homogeneous ones, separate from this series with indication on its individual peculiarities.

Syntactic way of creating new terms-composites is quite productive in the language of medicine, that is explained by need of science to accurately convey the content of new tokens and specify them.