



improvements of the implementation methods. At the stage of professionalization comes a point when further evolution of activity (its style) is impossible without a radical change in the accepted activity. Personality should make a professional act, detect the extra activity that can be expressed in the transition to a new qualifying or to a efficiently new, innovative level of the implementation of activity. 2. The growth of social and professional activity of the person. Dissatisfaction with social and professional status often leads to searching new ways to perform professional activities, and also to change of profession or workplace. 3. Socio-economic conditions: job cuts, liquidation of enterprises, low wages, change of residence etc. 4. Admission to the new position, participation in competitions for vacant positions, attestation of specialists. 5. Complete immersion in professional activities. Specialist fans obsessed with work as a means to achieve recognition and success, sometimes seriously violated professional ethics and can provoke the conflict situations. 6. A higher level of professional competence than is required to perform regulatory work. As a result –a state professional apathy and passivity appears. 7. Age-related changes: deterioration of health, reduction of efficiency, the weakening of mental processes, professional fatigue, intellectual helplessness, a syndrome of «emotional burnout» and so on.

Personality experiences the professional crisis as an internal conflict the stronger, the more higher status has the professional identity in structure of identification basis. It should be noted that the status of professional identity as a factor of socialization and personal self-determination depends largely on the importance of the profession in society and reflection of its prestige in the public consciousness.

The way to resolve the crisis depends on the peculiarities of the previous period, on individual characteristics of personality and is closely linked with the circumstances of life in general. The experience of the crisis significantly affect the further development of professional identity. Importantly Consistent and constructive passage of regulatory crises is important, as each of them is sensitive to development of professional skills of the individual.

Lapa G.M.

ANTHROPOCENTRICITY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH SOMATIC COMPONENT “HEART” IN THE ENGLISH MEDICAL CONCEPTOSPHERE

*Department of Foreign Languages
Higher State Educational Institution of Ukraine
«Bukovinian State Medical University»*

One of the numerous hyperproduction within classification limits of the somatisms groups in lexico-semantic sphere “heart” under study to which phraseological units PhU belong, the presence of the somatic component in PhU is explained by the significance degree of this organ for a person’s is vital activity.

Considering PhU anthropocentricity with the somantic component as the direction of the steady word-combinations to denote a human being in the language, it is necessary to mention a great significance of somatisms in nomination processes, and that PhU meaning is not equal to the sum of meanings of its components, since it appeared as a result of metaphorical re-comprehension of the free word-combination and often has nothing common with the meaning of PhU constituent components, in the process of where it was formed. Phraseological activity of the somatic component is a degree of connection between its phraseological efficiency in the lexical graphic sources and its phraseological frequency in the text style, where PhU with the somatic components was widened with new units. Under PhU with somatic component we understand PhU, where the leading or dependent is the lexical unit which denotes the inner elements.

Somatisms have a significant role in nominative processes, since vocabulary, denoting the names of the parts or organs of a human being, is one of the ancient lexical groups in the subject vocabulary of any language, therefore the studying of phraseological units with somatic component is of great interest to the linguists. The founders of phraseological science were N.M. Amosova, Sh. Balni, O.R. Kunin, I.I. Chernyshova. Theoretical problems, connected with the functioning of such class of phraseological units are in the centre of attention of the linguists, which teach professional foreign languages. Studying PhU with somatic component “Heart” was carried out in the basis of the chosen PhU corps with the component “Heart” from the “English-Russian phraseological dictionary” by A.V. Kunin which constituted 68 PhO, for example: set one’s heart upon one’s sleeve; what the heart thinks the tongue speaks, from them 40% – complete re-comprehension, partial– 58%, it is impossible to re-comprehend – 2%.

Semantico-grammatical and structural syntactical specific characteristics of the English phraseological units with the above-mentioned component have been investigated by means of the structural method. It enabled to classify them according nominative classes, to establish the types of re-comprehension in the process of the formation of phraseological units meaning and communicative phraseological functions in determining vital activity sphere and functioning the human organism.

Pavliuk O. I.

THE U.S. POLICY TOWARDS IRAN: CONTAINMENT OPTIONS

*Department of Psychology and Philosophy
Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine
«Bukovinian State Medical University»*

At the beginning of the Cold War, George Kennan introduced the idea of «containing» an unfriendly state in his work on U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union. It was based on two assumptions: for both ideological and



geostrategic reasons, the United States and the Soviet Union would always be adversaries; and the United States would not try to eliminate the communist regime by force because of the unacceptable costs of war in the nuclear age.

Containment was an alternative strategy to block political expansion, undermine the economy and prevent military aggression until the regime collapsed from its own defects in 1991.

Because of containment's success with the Soviet Union, the United States adapted it for a host of other challenges, including China, North Korea, Cuba, Libya, Iraq, Nicaragua, Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan. It has become the default policy whenever normal diplomatic relations are impossible. It is useful because it is highly flexible.

Over the last decade one of the main goals of US Middle East policy was to contain Iran. The Islamic Republic is determined to become the world's tenth nuclear power. (According to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons «legitimate» nuclear powers are considered the United States, Russian Federation, Britain, France and China. But India, Pakistan, North Korea and Israel have stated they also possess nuclear weapons and are called «new» nuclear powers).

Tehran ignored international obligations and resisted diplomatic negotiations aimed at halting its uranium enrichment program. Iran did not fulfill its obligations according to UN Security Council resolutions obliging halt enrichment, and refused to give the International Atomic Energy Agency comprehensive explanation of the nature of its nuclear activities.

In addition, Tehran supports extremist groups such as Hamas and «Hezbollah» and Islamist militants who oppose American forces in Iraq. United States feel that the balance of power in the region is changing in favor of Iran and its Islamist allies.

To ensure regional security U.S. tried to contain Tehran's growing influence. Containment as the US national strategy during the Cold War, was increasingly treated as the best option to deal with hostile states like Iran, where neither war nor peace were not attractive or viable alternative.

With Iran, Washington's use of containment has been erratic, ranging from passive isolation to highly confrontational. The core elements of U.S. containment of Iran, according to K. M. Pollack, have remained largely unchanged, although the intensity has varied markedly. These include: Diplomatic efforts to isolate Tehran and enlist as many countries as possible to help the United States in containing Iran. Sanctions to prevent Iran from becoming economically or militarily powerful. These have especially focused on preventing or dissuading Iran from acquiring ballistic missiles or weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons. Covert action to support various groups inside Iran that have opposed the regime politically or militarily. «Red Lines,» spelled out either explicitly or implicitly, that would trigger the use of U.S. force if Tehran crossed them. Military deployment, such as basing U.S. forces along the Persian Gulf to defend American allies, deter an Iranian attack, and enforce the red lines.

In November 2011, the Obama administration sought to sharpen Iran's choice further by targeting its key oil sector, whose exports provide approximately 80 percent of Iranian government revenues, and threatening to bar foreign financial institutions that facilitated oil transactions with Iran from the U.S. banking system. This move, along with concerted diplomatic pressure from the United States on states purchasing Iranian oil, prompted China, Japan, India, South Korea, Turkey, and South Africa to curtail those imports.

In July 2012, the European Union, which accounted for about one-fifth of Iranian oil exports, took the major step of banning the import, purchase, and transport of Iranian crude oil.

Strikingly, the extraterritorial reach of U.S. sanctions (i.e., so-called secondary sanctions targeting foreign firms engaged in commerce with Iran) did not create an uproar with the European Union, as had happened in the 1990s over the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act, but instead was quietly accepted by U.S. allies.

Sanctions against Iran were first clearly aimed at weakening Iran's energy sector by refusing import oil, and then deprivation of access to the international financial system. In addition, they cover visa restrictions for individuals associated with human rights violations, as well as a ban on trade and investment in Iran. Targeted sanctions by the US, the UN and the EU has led to a reduction of 50% of oil revenues in the Iranian budget, rising unemployment and devaluation of the national currency more than by half. Efficiency of containment. As a result, Iran has held democratic presidential election and signed an interim agreement on November 24, 2013. The June 2013 electoral victory of Hassan Rouhani, who had emerged as the centrist candidate in Iran's presidential campaign, created political space in both Teheran and Washington for the revival of the stalled nuclear negotiation under P5+1.

In November 2013, Iran and the world's six major powers – Britain, China, France, Germany, Russia, and the United States – reached an interim agreement on Iran's nuclear program which was the result of almost 10 years of discussions and negotiations and is called the «Joint Plan of Action».

The government of the Islamic Republic agreed to limit its nuclear program and the international community recognizes the right of Iran to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and after the expiration consider suspension of international community sanctions.

Rak O.M.

EXPRESSION OF EMOTIONS BY MEANS OF INTERJECTIONS

Department of Foreign Languages

Higher State Educational Institution of Ukraine

«Bukovinian State Medical University»

From the point of view of semantics interjections can be classified based on the expression of specific emotions (anger, joy, sadness, admiration ...) or on the basis of belonging to the emotional zone (positive or negative