



not only help to understand and memorize but also gives them a sense of importance as a “facilitator” in the teaching-learning process, a position that can only encourage more thinking.

Therefore, studying the Ukrainian language for a medical student, i.e. a foreign citizen is relevant and important as one of the factors of professional growth in the process of studying medicine in medical universities in Ukraine.

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ENGLISH PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE “INFECTOLOGY” AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC STUDY

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The thesis is devoted to the research of lexical-semantic, grammatical and functional characteristics of the English language for professional use in Infectology. This thesis attempts to combine traditional methods of terminological research with particularly applied aspects of the terms functioning in specialized texts.

However, despite such a significant theoretical work, the issues of the structure of different type of discourse, their communicative characteristics, peculiarities of their genre realization, problems of translation and lexicographic codification are still topical.

The human factor becomes extremely important in consideration of communications from the context “infectology” because language learning is appropriate when analyzing its concept.

The basic concepts of modern studies of languages for professional use have been described; the key ways to develop infectology terminological system have been considered as well as its extralinguistic conditioning; the peculiarities of semantic and structural organization of terminological sphere in infectology have been defined. It has been proved that paradigmatic and syntagmatic relation form complex terminological fields, which are series of terms of Infectology, including words and phrases.

The thesis is aimed at English professional language “infectology” from the point of view of the structural-semantic, communicative and lexicographic aspects of the investigated genre of the medical discourse.

The methods of linguistic description, analyses elements to distinguish genre specificity the discourse under study and the technique of codification of terminological vocabulary in the vocabulary lexicography publications are used.

Verbalization of knowledge concerning infections (Infection or disease contamination because of the pathogenic microbes entering the organism, infection – the state when a foreign agent enters a body that multiplies and cause a pathological illness) can create a scheme of the studied discourse, the basis of which is the tendency of interaction between different genres of the medical discourse and the spheres of their crossing, from the position of discursive analysis have a clear structure, a special corps of lexical and terminological units that reveal the essence of the concepts of the specialty and form the basis of the English professional language of infectology which we consider as a functional variant of the general national language, stylistically marked by connotations of the medical content, presented in the variety of branch medical terminology systems, the special vocabulary of the sub-language “Infectology”, which is codified in lexicographic editions, the functional specificity of which helps the reader to be oriented in communication on the subject Infectology as a science.

The English professional language “Infectology” was not the subject of independent studies, therefore the teaching staff of the department of foreign languages of “Bukovinian State Medical University”, Chernivtsi, planned to study this specialized language as a SRW (scientific research work), the final result of which will be to compile the English-Latin-Ukrainian dictionary in Infectology.



Certain patterns and characteristics of linguistic aspects of the English terms functioning in the realm of language for professional use in Infectology have been distinguished in the conducted research.

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**STUDY OF THE CONCEPTS "TERMINOLOGY" AND
"TERMINOSYSTEM" AND THEIR MAIN DIFFERENCES**

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Each developed language has thousands of terminologies and terminological systems. The purpose and objective of the study is to identify differences between the terminology and the terminological system for a more accurate understanding of this phenomenon.

The word "terminology" comes from the word "term" and the Greek "logos", which means the word. Terminology is the science of terms. Words that are used to name various scientific and technical concepts are called terms, and a discipline that studies the properties of terms and the principles of their ordering and description is called terminology. The main objects of study in the framework of theoretical and practical terminology are sets of terms - terminology and terminological systems.

Some scholars believe that terminology is a common set of special names in various fields of science and technology, functioning in the field of professional communication. Other linguists define terminology as a spontaneously established set of terms that reflects the historical process of accumulation and comprehension of knowledge in a certain field. The terminology is replenished at the expense of common vocabulary and, in turn, enriches it. In terminology, the number of international words is greater than in other layers of vocabulary.

They are formed on the basis of Latin and Greek roots or are borrowed by peoples from each other along with the assimilation of scientific and technical concepts. However, in some languages as a result of the language policy and national traditions, the percentage of international terms is less than in other languages. The formation of terminology is due to social and scientific-technical development, since any new concept in a special field should be indicated by a term. Terminology is a collection of terms used in certain areas, it is a science that studies the terms, their properties, as well as the principles of their ordering and description. The terminological system appears when any field of knowledge or activity has developed sufficiently, has its own theory, has identified and realized all its basic concepts and the connections between them.

The terminological system is the result of conscious ordering or construction from natural, but specially selected units, which are full-fledged terms. According to V.M. Leichik, the terminology gradually develops together with the corresponding system of concepts and the corresponding field and acts as an unfinished system; According to the scientist, one can speak of a system of terms only when a system of concepts of the corresponding industry has developed. It is characterized by structuredness, integrity, coherence and relative stability.

The units of the terminological system should reflect their specificity, as well as the commonality of the terminology with other ones. As a conclusion, one should take into account that one should not put an equal sign between the concepts of "terminology" and "terminological system", since the term "terminology" refers to the ordering activity of a person in the framework of the nomination process, while the "terminological system" is associated with classifying human activity, aimed at sorting and identifying the relationship between the terms through the concepts they designate. "Terminology" is a spontaneously formed set of lexical units, while "terminological system" is a hierarchical system of terms ordered by terminologists.