

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



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TO THE PROBLEM OF THE MENTAL HEALTH OF THE INDIVIDUAL

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Introduction. Unfavorable political, social, psychological and economic factors cause mental overstrain and can cause negative changes in a person's mental state and determine the formation of neuropsychiatric disorders.

The aim of the study. A theoretical overview of social and psychological features of the mental health of the individual.

Material and methods. Theoretical analysis, synthesis and generalization of research results are used in the study. It is worth noting that the problem of mental and psychological health of the population of Ukraine is gaining more and more relevance. The number of mental disorders and borderline conditions in the conditions of war is growing rapidly. In addition, a large number of our fellow citizens have neurotic problems, typical of a "transitional" society, with its economic instability, high unemployment, the fast pace of life, and great personal responsibility against the background of the loss of familiar values and the destruction of old stereotypes and familiar behavioral patterns.

Results. At the same time, the quality and degree of availability of psychiatric and, especially, psychological care still remain insufficient. Only a limited number of medical institutions (as a rule - narrow-profile ones: oncology, cardiology, narcology) have the position of clinical psychologist. This significantly complicates the process of the population applying for psychological help. Meanwhile, stereotypes related to mental and psychological health and its disorders, seeking help from specialists of the appropriate profile - psychologists, psychotherapists, psychiatrists - still have a lot of weight.

Conclusions. The content of mental health is not limited only to medical and psychological criteria but includes those social norms that affect a person's life. Mental health implies an age-appropriate level of development in personal, emotional, volitional and cognitive spheres, high adaptive capabilities and adequate perception of reality, setting life goals and achieving them.

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COGNITIVE AND DISCOURSE ASPECTS OF TERMINOLOGICAL STRUCTURES IN THE ENGLISH PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE "INFECTOLOGY"

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Introduction. Cognitive term formation as a direction in modern linguistics, the basic concept of which is terminological competence, is defined as the ability to express, understand and create knowledge with the help of terms. Therefore, it is not only a tool that registers language phenomena, but also a means of why these phenomena are realized exactly this way.

The cognitive approach to discourse includes the fact that language activity is one of the types of people's mental and cognitive activity, and the language phenomena can be properly understood only in the context of other cognitive processes, such as knowledge presentation, memory, attention, intelligence.

The aim of the research. The linguocognitive research of the English professional language "Infectology" directs our attention to the tendencies of nominative terminological structures, system of their functioning and methods of consolidation of new complex specialized information through the use of different language paradigms, which is explained by the rapid development of terminology systems in medicine. We can observe the following tendencies in terminology of the discourse under study: name and introduction of new specialized information and economy of the language means, and simplification of the form of presentation for more comfortable memorizing and correct use of them just in this discourse.

Materials and methods. Examples of the first tendency are terms characterized by a high degree of motivation and semantic transparency - *virus, infection, vaccine, pneumonia, Post-Covid-Syndrome*, the meaning of which is easily conveyed by means of their standard meanings.

Results. Another trend can be seen in the following examples - *C -virus, Rhinovirus, Coronavirus, Retrovirus, Covid-19, Delta-Strain, Cov-infection, Corona-Vac; Pfiser-vaccine, SARS*, where an increase in the level of treatment is observed. It should be noted that in the process of the formation and borrowing of this vocabulary into other languages, including the Ukrainian language, the given terminological units of different structures are not always fully assimilated, so their translation is possible by the description of conceptions, replacement of certain components by synonyms: *SARS-atypical pneumonia, post-Covid Period, retrovirus - virus* of low action and other transliterations - open *Covidclinics - clinics*, which operate during the pandemic in online mode, indicate universality of the cognitive scheme of communication and information storage and use in the corresponding discourse, which contains a new scientific content, closely interacting with other discourses, interdiscursiveness, which should be considered as a cognitive phenomenon.

Conclusions. Therefore, the noticeable interest concerning the problem of interaction of the scientific discourses is associated with changes in the scientific views as to the understanding of the processes of categorization and conceptualization, interpretation of knowledge as a society product. Their terminological arsenal is supplemented by a whole chain of terms, in the meanings of which, this or that aspect of the complex notion of interdiscursiveness - polydiscursiveness, mixing of discourses, discourse-donor, discourse-recipient, is reflected, signs of which can be formulated only from the general context of the modern science, discourses of which should be subjected to linguistic analysis equally in the cognitive and communicative aspects, since they are a tool for creating new knowledge of the language, they open new possibilities for studying cognitive and social aspects as well as the discourse of the English professional language "Infectology".

Manchul B.V.

THE ROLE OF DISCIPLINARY AND INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNICATION IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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Introduction. Philosophical approaches to understanding communication have their roots in the study of language. Diverse linguistic concepts became the foundation for building new communicative theories in the 20th century. Interdisciplinary communication involves the exchange of knowledge, experience, and possible research methods between representatives of the scientific community. Given the growing role of integrative processes in science, communication is one of the biggest challenges for interdisciplinary cooperation.

The aim of the study. The article aims to analyze the essence of scientific communication and to distinguish the peculiarities of disciplinary and interdisciplinary communication.

Material and methods. The methodological basis of research lies within the comparative method, historic and systemic approaches to the understanding of interdisciplinary communication.

Results. Communication enabled the functioning of science since the accumulation of knowledge confirmed not only the transfer of information but also the possibility of creating new objects in the form of discoveries and inventions. The development of science as a social institution is also the result of communication. Both disciplinary and interdisciplinary research is based on the relationship between communication and methodology. The chosen methodology of a particular study will always depend on the source of knowledge and the model of argumentation. Therefore, different epistemological and methodological approaches influence the formation of communicative theories.

Communication between researchers within a particular discipline and outside it usually differs significantly. The use of specialized language in disciplinary work does not cause misunderstandings between scientists, but it can create barriers to interdisciplinary research. If researchers tried to convey the results of their study to the public in everyday language, then there