

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



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would hardly be a problem with interdisciplinary communication at all. However, communicating science to the public requires the use of less precise language. This implies a lower degree of scientific accuracy and rigor. Therefore, interdisciplinary communication makes it possible to reach a terminological compromise. On the other hand, an interdisciplinary approach lies in the very process of interpreting disciplinary terms and concepts.

Disciplinary communication usually occurs within a particular epistemological paradigm and, therefore, a corresponding set of methods, terms, and concepts. However, a separate discipline is also a certain tradition of argumentation. Acceptance of such a tradition and compliance with it determines the paradigmatic basis. At the same time, interdisciplinary communication is more oriented toward obtaining knowledge that goes beyond paradigmatic boundaries. Despite a large number of research methods, most of them can be reduced to two main ones: hypothetico-deductive (quantitative), which is used to determine the cause-and-effect relationship by testing hypotheses, and abductive (qualitative), which uses methods of observation and interpretation to understand a certain phenomenon in the context of reality.

Conclusions. Thus, in the late 20th century, it was the development of a general theory of communication that became the priority. Its goal was not to create an interdisciplinary project using a disciplinary foundation but to make both the project and the foundation interdisciplinary. However, recently there have been increasing calls to abandon the general theory and to understand communication as a dialogue between scientific disciplines.

Nykyforuk T.M.

POETIC SYNTAX OF WORKS BY S. VOROBKEVYCH

Department of Social Sciences and Ukrainian Studies

Bukovinian State Medical University

Introduction. The peculiarities of the development of poetics of poetry of S. Vorobkevych on the basis of poetic syntax, in the diachronic aspect were determined for the first time in the Ukrainian literary studies. For this purpose, the scientific literature related to the study of elements of poetics of poetry works by S. Vorobkevych has been analyzed. The author's approach to the form of poetic text is studied. The role of foreign influences on poetry of S. Vorobkevych in the aspect of poetics is determined.

The aim of the study. To find out the specifics of the poetics of S. Vorobkevich's poetic works based on the poetic syntax.

Material and methods. The material of the study was the poetry of S. Vorobkevych, placed in the most complete modern three-volume edition of O. Makovey. Only published and unpublished works, allocated by specific genre, metalogical, syntactical, background, versification features are examined. Research methods are predetermined by the purpose and tasks of the work, the object of research and are complex. The hermeneutic method and the method of slow reading (the method of receptive poetics) were practiced, aimed to reveal S. Vorobkevych's artistic means, interpret his works. Formal method based on the use of statistics, quantitative processing of the material, aimed to analyze the aspects of versification, have been applied. Particular attention should be paid to the „frequency coefficient” principle (FC), which is the ratio of the poetic element to the number of lines practiced in the works of V. Pivtorak, O. Romanytsya and R. Pazyuk. This approach made it possible to obtain objective conclusions regarding the various components of the writer's poetry. Comparative and comparative historical methods are used to reveal the influence of other authors on the poetics of the Bukovinian writer.

Results. The study of publications related to the topic of the study showed that the most valuable of them are the materials of O. Makovey, V. Lesyn and O. Romanets, P. Nykonenko, M. Bondar, P. Nykonenko and M. Yuriychuk. The generic and versification as the components of S. Vorobkevych's poetics are considered as relatively better detected. However, even they have not been studied very thoroughly. This fact made relevant the emergence of a complex, diachronic investigation of poetics of poetry works of the Bukovinian artist, based on objective quantitative indicators. The following periodization of S. Vorobkevych's poetic creativity was proposed: 1863 –

1867; 1868 – 1875; 1876 – 1903 (we distinguish two subperiods within the last period: 1876 – 1891 and 1892 – 1903).

Syntactic means play an important role in understanding of the artist's poetic language. Repetitions, among which the anaphoras dominate, are the components of poetic syntax. Mostly, their use falls in the third period of poet's creativity (FC – 0,04). Since this period is the richest in creativity achievements, we will show the dynamics of several more figures: the refrain (I period – 0.002, II – 0.001, III – 0.002), the take-up (I period – 0.002, II – 0.008, III – 0.008), condilk (I period – 0,005, II – 0,005, III – 0,01). The selection of stylistic figures in S. Vorobkevych's works is quite rich. Rhetorical questions, inversion, antithesis, enzhambeman, ellipsis, figurative parallelism, anadiplosis, asyndeton, polysyndeton, pleonamism, anastrophe, likasaprene, polyptot, imprecation, climax, symposium etc. were practiced by the Bykovinian poet in the rhymed poetry.

Conclusions. The obtained results are an important material for expressing our knowledge of the poetics of S. Vorobkevych's poetic works; they are the material for comparison with the similar material on the artistic nature of Y. Fedkovych's poetic works. On the basis of revealing common features, taking into account the data of the other Ukrainian poets of the region of this period, it becomes possible to get the general picture of the poetics of domestic poetry works in Bukovyna in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Osypenko V.A.

FEATURES OF SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN CRISIS SITUATIONS

*Department of Psychology and Philosophy
Bukovinian State Medical University*

Introduction. The events of the last three years in Ukraine are of great interest to both psychologists and practitioners. Ukrainians are going through a long-term crisis and collective trauma now. The issue of various aspects of personal adaptation during the war is intensively studied by psychologists. Thus, the problem of socio-psychological adaptation from the point of view of socialization of the personality, social adaptation was studied by such scientists as T. Kabachenko, V. Kyslyy in the process of socio-psychological adaptation distinguish the stages and inherent factors, Y. Bokhonkova, N. Zavatska studied the indicators of its success.

The aim of the study. Crises are actually psychological, related to personal changes, and crises, the origins of which are not internal transformations, but external stimuli - war, revolution, disasters.

Material and methods. A dangerous option for the development of the crisis is inhibition at a certain stage, when further development of the personality is blocked by the fixation on the previous thinking and behavioral patterns.

Results. Preventive and rehabilitation measures to overcome the crisis of war should be aimed at reducing the risks of the neuroticism of adolescents after quarantine in the context of the epidemiological threat of COVID-19, should be aimed primarily at increasing communicative openness, emotional stability, social courage, self-confidence, while reducing anxiety and tension.

Scientific studies have described an interesting phenomenon. Students during the pandemic experienced more depression, lack of socialization and social connections. Currently, perhaps the biggest educational topic is how to ensure social proximity through technology because one of the key parameters of education is social capital, but what to do with it in the online environment.

Today there is an integration of different people in society. We often hear: we are Ukrainians; we are from Ukraine, etc. This is what allows us to develop adaptive integration strategies.

The study of socio-psychological adaptation of the individual in war conditions suggests that adaptation is a complex multidimensional process of interaction, which results in the formation of a