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**SEMANTICALLY-STYLISTIC POTENTIAL OF COLLOQUIAL VOCABULARY IN THE PROSE
LANGUAGE OF BUKOVYNIAN WRITERS**

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Tools for stylistic communication are common names and proper names in prose language of Bukovynian writers (M. Matios, H. Tarasiuk, V. Kozheliianka, M. Lazaruka, V. Myhailovskiy) that perform nominative, ethnographic and expressive functions.

Common colloquial names of people are mostly nominations-expressions, oriented into representation of interpersonal relationships between relatives, close friends, and authority representatives, regardless territorial peculiarities of their display. They reflect immediacy, informality of communication, negligence in axiological reasoning of social, behavioral, psychological and other types of characters.

Adjectives and verbs reveal a range of characteristics of the realities of the environment through the language of characters, in parallel with colloquial nouns, from kindly-caring to rough-disdainful and unceremonious, vulgar and abusive; they perform the function of stylization means as «their» in the language of storyteller. Nominations with derogatory expression prevail for their amount in distinguished ranges of attributive colloquial vocabulary.

Nominations with word structures typical to communicational area are represented in conditionally separated subgroup of commonly used vocabulary with word-building communication features. They are constitutional in analyzed prose and typical for real lingual practice as *univerbatyvy* [word combinations].

Stylistic potential of Russian words is used throughout language of modern Bukovynian writers, which are signs-identifiers of social status of the character, their levels of language culture, national affiliation. In addition, Russian words are means of phonographic stylization in the broad sense.

Jargons attach vulgarity to expression, as well as excessive colloquialization, vividness of the realism of linguistic image of some social layers, stylize the urban oral-colloquial practice of representatives of certain subcultures. Character-nominative and emotionally-evaluative functions are combined there.

Proper names with colloquial and humorous coloration are basis of ethno-national and social characteristics of a person. They reflect emotionally-stylistic characteristic of a person as well as pragmatics of temporary and spatial background of events, that cover social generally Ukrainian cultural components. Proper name is a marker of specific socially-psychological values in language of satiric Bukovynian prose, represented with the help of their arranged criticism. Combination of external word form and internal form-valuation in characteristic narrative contexts depends on not only from object itself, but from attitude to this object of modern socium. Verbal speaking practice (game of words, puns) is basis of creation of names-characteristics and nominative individualized literary-artistic anthroponyms. Writers prefer traditional onyms [proper names], typical for real communication, but also they introduce occasional nominations to contexts.

In general, stories of modern Bukovynian writers are full of lexical means of speaking stylization, which reflect interaction of areal and generally national units.

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CORRECT AND SAFE USE OF MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS

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Nowadays nobody is surprised by abbreviations. They are widely used in all spheres of human activities – from Internet chart (AFAIK – as far as I know), degrees and titles (BA – Bachelor of Arts), geographic names (USA, GB) to professional vocabulary including that of medicine (HR – hear rate).

Abbreviations are formed by different ways: from the first letters of the word or phrase when we normally spell out each letter (PC – personal computer, WHO – World Health Organization); writing individual letters or sounds from the word but the word is always pronounced in full (Dr - Doctor, e.g. (Latin) – for example); by omitting one or more syllables from a word, so-called “clipping”, which is common for personal names (decaf – decaffeinated, ad – advertisement, Tim – Timothy etc.).

The above mentioned abbreviations are generally known. Although certain difficulties arise while understanding and using abbreviations in professional communication both oral and written, especially for those who are not involved in certain occupation. Moreover, additional difficulties and even confusions appear when one and the same symbol stands for different notions. For example, among medical abbreviations the following can be proper illustrations: CT (computed tomography, cerebral tumour, coronary thrombosis); BS (Bachelor of Surgery, breath sounds, bowel sounds); FH (fetal sounds, family history); LV (left ventricle, lumbar vertebra); MS (mitral stenosis, multiple sclerosis, musculoskeletal); OT (operating theatre, occupational therapist); RA (rheumatoid arthritis, right atrium) and others. This kind of abbreviations can be termed polysemantic or multiple-valued. Furthermore, two variants or symbols existing with the same meaning add to the confusion and misunderstanding: haemoglobin (Hb/Hgb), haematocrit (HCT/Hct), intramuscular (i.m./IM), intravenous (i.v./IV). In addition, certain authors and medical professionals pursuing the purpose to be original insert abbreviations anywhere including those created by them,



which is inadmissible as scientific and especially practical medical business is an exact science requiring exact definitions and notions.

The Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP), established in 1975 in the USA, is the world nonprofit organization devoted entirely to medication error prevention and safe medication use. ISMP represents over 40 years of experience in helping healthcare practitioners keep patients safe, and continues to lead efforts to improve the medication use process. ISMP is also responsible for reviewing all medication error reports submitted by healthcare facilities. Each year, ISMP's national Medication Errors Reporting Program (MERP), receives hundreds of error reports from healthcare professionals. ISMP compiled the list of abbreviations, symbols, and dose designations as being frequently misinterpreted and involved in harmful medication errors. They should NEVER be used when communicating medical information. This list consists of symbols or abbreviations, intended meanings, misinterpretations and corrections. This includes internal communication, telephone/verbal prescriptions, computer-generated labels, labels for drug storage and indications, medication administration records, case reports, case histories, pharmacological instructions.

Other initiatives of ISMP include publishing newsletters for healthcare professionals and consumers, presenting educational programs on current medication use issues, offering posters, videos, brochures, manuals and other resources for patients, further developing the list of potentially dangerous abbreviations, providing consulting services. For this purpose ISMP collaborates with a wide variety of partners all over the world - healthcare practitioners, legislative and regulatory bodies, healthcare institutions, consumers, healthcare professional organizations, regulatory and accrediting agencies, employer and insurer groups, and the pharmaceutical industry. Medical professionals should be especially selective and careful in using abbreviations as they can be not only misleading and confusing, but unsafe considering human health and patient's life.

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PREPOSITIONS AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES USED IN ENGLISH PROFESSIONAL ARTICLES OF CARDIOLOGY

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English language is widely used in the professional language of doctors all over the world. Today, all the most influential medical journals are written in English, it has become the dominant language in medical communication. The correct use of medical terminology, the ability of applying various grammar constructions, prepositions and prepositional phrases makes it possible for doctors to enrich and share their knowledge and experience. While writing medical articles many scientists may face some difficulties choosing an appropriate preposition or prepositional phrase in English medical terminology. There are more than 100 prepositions in the English language; most of them are constantly used by medical professionals while writing articles in medical journals or during conferences and congresses.

The basis for research served a corpus of medical articles in cardiology published in journals and on the internet, which helped to analyze the prepositions and prepositional phrases often used in the professional language of cardiologists.

According to their structure the prepositions were divided into simple (basic) and complex. Simple prepositions used in the articles were: *to, of, in, with, at, for, by, as, from, over, between, on, via, without, after, beyond, towards, behind, up, upon, among, into, above, versus, along*. Complex prepositions in the cardiologic articles were: *as well as, as a result of, along with, along with, carry out, in order to, in addition to, according to, such as, due to, in comparison to, compared with, prone to, associated with, for the purpose of, superior to, for instance, care for, prior to, similar to, result in, in conclusion, depend on focus on, engage in*.

Many prepositions have multiple usage and meaning. Generally they are divided into 8 categories: time, place, direction (movement), agency, instrument (device), reason, purpose, connection and origin. In order to analyze the semantic structure and relationship between prepositions and other parts of speech, their realization in the professional medical texts we have examined the meaning of prepositions and prepositional phrases and classified them according to such semantic aspects as:

Prepositions of time: *by, on, before, during, after, for, in, at, between, within, since, until, to*.

Prepositions of place: *in, into, between, on, to, at, among, through, of, from, by near, close to, next to, beside, behind, in front of, above, below*.

Prepositions of direction and movement: *from, to over, above, along, around, across, through, into, out of, towards, away from, off, up down*.

Comparison prepositions: *such as, as...as, than*.

Prepositions of instruments, technologies and device: *by, with, on*.

Prepositions of purpose: *for, through, from, in order to*.

Prepositions of connection or possession prepositions: *of, with, in, to*.

Cause, reason prepositions: *due to, because of, from, as, for, on account of*.

On the basis of the research we can make the conclusion that prepositions *of, in, to, with, for, by, from, on, at*, as are the most frequently used in the cardiologic texts and they have occurred in several categories and expressed different meaning: *of – place, possession or connection, instrument, technologies, methods of investigation, cause, reason; in- place, location, direction, movement, connection, time; to – purpose, location, place, time; with –*