

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



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**106-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького колективу
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**PSYCHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF FUNCTIONING
OF YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE**

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Introduction. In today's society, young married couples face numerous social, psychological and economic challenges that affect the stability and harmony of their marriage relationships. Factors such as the role structure of the family, the level of differentiation of the self, the psychological compatibility of the partners, as well as the ability to adapt and perform family functions play an important role in the functioning of young couples. Today, the issue of the stability of young marriages is relevant due to the growing rate of divorces and family crises, as well as the psychological readiness of partners for family life. The study of the psychological aspects of the functioning of young families is of theoretical and practical importance, since understanding the roles and functions in marital relations will contribute to the formation of positive family dynamics and ensure the well-being of the family.

The aim of the study. The purpose of the study is to identify psychological features of young spouses' functioning that affect the stability and harmony of marital relations. The objectives of the study include a theoretical analysis of the key psychological factors that determine the dynamics of relationships in a young marriage, an empirical study of adaptation mechanisms and the role structure of marital relations, as well as an analysis of the results of the empirical material obtained to determine the factors that contribute to or impede family stability.

Material and methods. These include theoretical (analysis, synthesis, generalization, explanation, induction, etc.) and empirical (observation, interview, questionnaire, testing, mathematical statistics) methods. Among the standardized methods used are the Family Communication Inventory and the Love and Sympathy Scale questionnaire. Relationships between the scales of these methods are established by means of factor analysis based on the correlation of Pearson's moments.

Results. The results of the study have shown that the psychological peculiarities of the functioning of young spouses are determined by such factors as the level of differentiation of the partners' I, their psychological compatibility, flexibility of the role structure, and readiness to perform family functions. Among the main aspects that influence the stability and harmony of a young marriage are mutual support, adaptation to roles in marital relations, readiness for joint conflict resolution and the ability to self-reflection. A low level of these characteristics leads to interpersonal tension and reduced marital satisfaction.

Conclusions. The analysis of the psychological features of the functioning of young spouses shows that the topic is quite relevant and complex, since they play a key role in interpersonal relationships and integration of young spouses. Among the main features that affect the functioning of young spouses are functions, roles, role behavior, marriage stability, the level of differentiation of the 'I', and psychological compatibility.

Moysey A. A.

**«RECOVERING PAST STORIES FOR THE FUTURE: A SYNERGISTIC APPROACH TO
TEXTUAL AND ORAL HERITAGE OF SMALL COMMUNITIES» IN THE FIELD OF
BUKOVINIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE RESEARCH**

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Introduction. The project «RECOVERY» HORIZON-CL2-2023-HERITAGE-01 is based on the general partners-idea of European Commission. It is designed by the group of founders and separate researchers for the Recovering Past Stories for the Future: A Synergistic Approach to Textual and Oral Heritage of Small Communities.

The aim of the study. The study is devoted to the textual and oral stories to explore the past of small communities (in BSMU study it is about Rosha area), with the goal of restoring the

public's emotional connection to discontinued traditions. In doing so, it pays greater attention to segments of cultural heritage that have long been overshadowed by monuments or sites of larger significance. Texts and interviews encapsulate expressions of collective agency, allowing current-day SSH academics to investigate those natural processes that gave prominence to the effective management of limited supplies of human and material resources. With a focus on schooling, recycling practices, and affective-based communication of group agents, RESTORY intends to investigate the formation of sustainable attitudes and strategies, learn from the lessons of the past, and integrate them into the future configuration of commitments.

Material and methods. The research uses descriptive, comparative methods and analytical principles of classification of archive materials.

Results. First of all, it should be tested the main base of materials, what is present in Chernivtsi Regional State Archive. The research aspects of the project will consist after 3 years of methodologically-hybrid case studies, targeting the textual and oral heritage of the Rosha communities inhabited in the past by Transylvanian Saxons, a group of German-speaking colonists and Ruthenians, settled together in this local border's place about 800 years ago, in conjunction with 10 international case studies, all offering a wider range of expertise and accumulation of knowledge within the research target.

Conclusion. RESTORY also presents the opportunity to attract cultural professionals from archives, museums, and libraries to training sessions designed to enhance the correct and comprehensive management, conservation, and capitalization of cultural heritage, all in relation to the needs of the wider public and administrative decision-makers at a local level. So, we can conclude the original state of Rosha communities according to nationalities of population, professional communities, culture and religion, as well as the governmental status of civilians in nineteenth century and in modern times in the Rosha.

Namestiuk S.V.

MOTIVATION IN LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS

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Introduction. In learning foreign languages at a medical university, students are required to grasp the foundational aspects of the language and apply them effectively in a professional context. Therefore, foreign language instructors should incorporate diverse and effective teaching strategies to enhance learning and inspire students. The use of multimodal, context-driven English language learning has emerged as a distinctive aspect of contemporary teaching, enabling a range of teaching approaches that heighten student motivation. This paper explores the rationale for employing multimodal techniques in the humanitarian discipline cycle (Professional English) at BSMU.

The aim of the study. This study seeks to identify and enhance motivational strategies for learning foreign languages within medical institutions. By examining effective teaching methods and multimodal learning approaches, it aims to foster engagement and facilitate the acquisition of professional language skills necessary for medical students.

Material and methods. To investigate motivation in learning a foreign language within medical establishments, this study draws on both quantitative and qualitative data from students and educators. Surveys and questionnaires are distributed to gather insights on the factors influencing motivation, including teaching methods, curriculum relevance, and student engagement. Additionally, classroom observations and interviews with language instructors are conducted to analyze the effectiveness of various multimodal approaches, such as audiovisual aids, role-play, and contextualized language practice. Statistical analysis is used to assess the impact of these methods on student motivation and language acquisition in the medical context.

Results. In teaching English, instructors can incorporate diverse semiotic resources to enhance learning outcomes. At BSMU, a multimodal pragmatic approach is applied to professional English instruction, offering several advantages. For instance, it allows students to engage multiple