



improvements of the implementation methods. At the stage of professionalization comes a point when further evolution of activity (its style) is impossible without a radical change in the accepted activity. Personality should make a professional act, detect the extra activity that can be expressed in the transition to a new qualifying or to a efficiently new, innovative level of the implementation of activity. 2. The growth of social and professional activity of the person. Dissatisfaction with social and professional status often leads to searching new ways to perform professional activities, and also to change of profession or workplace. 3. Socio-economic conditions: job cuts, liquidation of enterprises, low wages, change of residence etc. 4. Admission to the new position, participation in competitions for vacant positions, attestation of specialists. 5. Complete immersion in professional activities. Specialist fans obsessed with work as a means to achieve recognition and success, sometimes seriously violated professional ethics and can provoke the conflict situations. 6. A higher level of professional competence than is required to perform regulatory work. As a result –a state professional apathy and passivity appears. 7. Age-related changes: deterioration of health, reduction of efficiency, the weakening of mental processes, professional fatigue, intellectual helplessness, a syndrome of «emotional burnout» and so on.

Personality experiences the professional crisis as an internal conflict the stronger, the more higher status has the professional identity in structure of identification basis. It should be noted that the status of professional identity as a factor of socialization and personal self-determination depends largely on the importance of the profession in society and reflection of its prestige in the public consciousness.

The way to resolve the crisis depends on the peculiarities of the previous period, on individual characteristics of personality and is closely linked with the circumstances of life in general. The experience of the crisis significantly affect the further development of professional identity. Importantly Consistent and constructive passage of regulatory crises is important, as each of them is sensitive to development of professional skills of the individual.

**Lapa G.M.**

#### **ANTHROPOCENTRICITY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH SOMATIC COMPONENT “HEART” IN THE ENGLISH MEDICAL CONCEPTOSPHERE**

*Department of Foreign Languages  
Higher State Educational Institution of Ukraine  
«Bukovinian State Medical University»*

One of the numerous hyperproduction within classification limits of the somatisms groups in lexico-semantic sphere “heart” under study to which phraseological units PhU belong, the presence of the somatic component in PhU is explained by the significance degree of this organ for a person’s is vital activity.

Considering PhU anthropocentricity with the somatic component as the direction of the steady word-combinations to denote a human being in the language, it is necessary to mention a great significance of somatisms in nomination processes, and that PhU meaning is not equal to the sum of meanings of its components, since it appeared as a result of metaphorical re-comprehension of the free word-combination and often has nothing common with the meaning of PhU constituent components, in the process of where it was formed. Phraseological activity of the somatic component is a degree of connection between its phraseological efficiency in the lexical graphic sources and its phraseological frequency in the text style, where PhU with the somatic components was widened with new units. Under PhU with somatic component we understand PhU, where the leading or dependent is the lexical unit which denotes the inner elements.

Somatisms have a significant role in nominative processes, since vocabulary, denoting the names of the parts or organs of a human being, is one of the ancient lexical groups in the subject vocabulary of any language, therefore the studying of phraseological units with somatic component is of great interest to the linguists. The founders of phraseological science were N.M. Amosova, Sh. Balni, O.R. Kunin, I.I. Chernyshova. Theoretical problems, connected with the functioning of such class of phraseological units are in the centre of attention of the linguists, which teach professional foreign languages. Studying PhU with somatic component “Heart” was carried out in the basis of the chosen PhU corps with the component “Heart” from the “English-Russian phraseological dictionary” by A.V. Kunin which constituted 68 PhO, for example: set one’s heart upon one’s sleeve; what the heart thinks the tongue speaks, from them 40% – complete re-comprehension, partial– 58%, it is impossible to re-comprehend – 2%.

Semantico-grammatical and structural syntactical specific characteristics of the English phraseological units with the above-mentioned component have been investigated by means of the structural method. It enabled to classify them according nominative classes, to establish the types of re-comprehension in the process of the formation of phraseological units meaning and communicative phraseological functions in determining vital activity sphere and functioning the human organism.

**Pavliuk O. I.**

#### **THE U.S. POLICY TOWARDS IRAN: CONTAINMENT OPTIONS**

*Department of Psychology and Philosophy  
Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine  
«Bukovinian State Medical University»*

At the beginning of the Cold War, George Kennan introduced the idea of «containing» an unfriendly state in his work on U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union. It was based on two assumptions: for both ideological and