



„the fate of utopia – is to serve cynicism” (A. Kamyu), for the role of the Language there was appointed the same language for the sake of which there had been banned all the other languages in pre-bolshevik Russia.

The Polish invaders declared Ukrainian language a dialect variation of Polish. Thus, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Lviv Earl A. Ankvyeh argued that in Galicia there exists only one nation –the Polish one and that the Rusyns speak a Polish dialect. However, when the Greek Catholic Metropolitan M. Levitsky proposed to introduce in Galicia schools teaching in Ukrainian the Poles started writing relations to the Pope and to the Austrian emperor about it: They accused Levitsky in sowing discord between the peoples of the Habsburg Empire (even at these times the „friendship of peoples” was soon appreciated), for the Ukrainian language is the „rock of Moscow”. Under the pressure of the Poles, Papal Nuncio Severoli recommended metropolitan Levitskiy to give up the preparation of textbooks in Ukrainian language.

The fate of the people is inextricably linked with the fate of the language. The language in turn, is the core of the people, the basis on which there is formed the cultural identity of the same people. That is why preservation of language should be a priority in the preservation and development of the people.

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THE MODELS OF COMPOUND WORDS IN MODERN TERMINOLOGY

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The problem of word formation attracted the attention of many Russian and Ukrainian scientists, namely L. Azarov, N. Bezborodko, F. Buslaev, L. Bulakhovskiy, V. Vinogradov, G. Vinokur, J. Davidov, O. Zemska, N. Klimenko, V. Lopatin, S. Osipenko, O. Potebnya, I. Uluhanov, M. Shansky, O. Shachmatov, L. Scherba and others. In their studies, they gradually expanded and deepened the problem of complex lexemes: defined the key features of composites as compared to simple words, suggested structural principles (ways and means) of the formation of complex names, made descriptions of different word-formative groups in accordance to their stems, worked out their classifications, etc.

Compound words in the Ukrainian language have been analyzed in the works of E. Karpilovska, A. Kardaschuk, N. Klimenko, O. Kulbabska, L. Vakariuk, S. Pantzio and others. Their thorough explorations show that the composite – is always a motivated unit, that is to say, motivation is a universal feature of the compound word. The naturalness of its expression may be different, but still while there remains at least partial motivation, the lexeme is considered as a derivative. Motivation of the compound word is displayed in lexical, syntactic, morphological-grammatical, word-formation and semantic aspects. According to these principles of motivation, the composite formations are characterized as: 1) specific lexical meaning of its components; 2) lexical units of some part of speech; 3) derivation stems preserve remnants of their primary general categorial accessories etc.

Ukrainian scientist L. Azarova in her monograph „Compound words in Ukrainian: structure, semantics, the „gold proportion” paid a particular attention to the history of the study of composite structures in domestic and foreign linguistics. The above mentioned researcher, while defining the parameters of composites in various terminological systems (especially - Technical Sciences), observes that „system signs of terminological system as linguistic phenomenon require a scientific comprehension with consideration of general language regularities, including the specifics of appropriate functional styles, international congruency, uniformity of word creation, systematic character of terminological family and area, unambiguity ... reproductive ability, efficiency, ease of use, normative correctness, aesthetic features”. At the same time, it has been observed that, while reflecting the general language trends, terminology is evolving more rapidly. The principles which in commonly used vocabulary, especially considering the mode of its creation, have been marked only on a potential level as a projection, in the sphere of terminology are already considered as expressive and productive. The process of formation and functioning of the complex and the compound words proved to be especially prevalent in the modern Ukrainian medical terminology (*сідротерапія, грижесічення, експрес-діагностика, електрошок, імунодепресія, кардіомонітор, кріотерапія, лікосуміш, ларингоскоп, парасит, радіонукліди, велике коло кровообігу, запалення нерва*). The widespread use of composites in this sphere is being caused by the need to accurately and fully name the new diseases, their symptoms, diagnostic methods, treatments and other factors. However, as it has been noted by L. Azarova, in most cases the appearance of terms of this most complex structure have been caused by the need to express „the two ideas by one lexeme”.

As one can see, the structure of composite and compound terms is rather individualized and specific especially in case of marking the scientific sector of the compound terms.

The objective of our study in the forthcoming investigations will be the analysis of composite medical terms (both of Ukrainian and other languages).

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LEXICOGRAPHIC PARADIGM OF MEDICAL TERMS WITH ONYMIC COMPONENT

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Compiling a dictionary takes much time and requires a number of human resources. Constant changes greatly influence all spheres of human activity which are so much interconnected and interdependent that sometimes it is