

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



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knowledge that has been increased over the ages by various scientists and analysts: philosophers, theologians, educators, psychologists, and doctors. By revolving around the statements of excellent scientists, the corresponding growth of any personality should contain the processes of one's formation at the mental, emotional, and physical levels.

Given the study results, the medical, social, psychological, and spiritual tasks met by a palliative care crew are naturally interconnected and stem from each other. Therefore, individual can discuss the participants' interdisciplinary activities in providing palliative care.

Conclusions. The paper presents study results of methodology for deciding the spiritual potential of an individual. Trusting the conducted research, it established that the spiritualpersonal approach to nursing to guarantee the value orientation of the support of palliative patients is crucial to the qualitative professional development of health specialists and therefore concede possibility enhance not just scientifically conceptualized and theoretically actualized but further a practically executed and promoted method of competent development, the absorption of that is the main principle of professional suitability. It is confirmed that the full-fledged spiritual growth of a palliative care nurse admits for carrying out maximum results in helping patients and their loved ones and extending and reinforcing the quality of life in the fight against terminal diseases.

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FUNCTIONALITY OF JAMBOARD APP FOR TEACHING ENGLISH TO MEDICAL STUDENTS (BASED ON TOPIC "RESPIRATORY INFECTIOUS DISEASES")

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Introduction. Medical students are the ones who need as much creative and high-quality visual component as it is possible to improve their aptitude, and one of powerful visual tools for online learning is an online board. The necessity of the investigation of online whiteboards as a visual aid tool is also predetermined by the absence of in-built boards in the majority of video-conferencing platforms.

The aim of this research is to investigate the reasonability of using of Jamboard app for educational purposes and the task is to single out its advantages and disadvantages of the app. Different topics were discussed in the course of the usage of this app, but topic "Respiratory infectious diseases. Covid 19", discussed with the second-year students, will be used for the illustration.

Materials and methods. The questionnaire has been chosen to assess the students' point of view on this app. The participants of the questionnaire were 26 second-year students and also 48 students from BSMU college. Students were to assess Jamboard according to the following criteria: (1) the easiness of connecting to the whiteboard (from 1 to 5 where 5 stands for "very easy"), (2) understanding the interface of the board (from 1 to 5 where 5 stands for "totally clear"), (3) the comfort of usage of the board on different devices (3 options were suggested: smartphone, PC or laptop, tablet and students left marks for this criteria from 1 to 5 where 5 stands for "really comfortable"), (4) altering the course of the lessons (here they have chosen from: changed positively, changed negatively, didn't see changes). Students have also left their personal feedback on the app. The participants of the second year of the university used Jamboard to process the topic "Respiratory infectious diseases. COVID 19" in the following way: firstly, the definition of the disease was placed on the board. Secondly, the symptoms and the ways of transmission were also described on the board. Afterwards the complications, treatment and precautions were added to the jam files.

Results. The results of the investigation showed both benefits and drawbacks of Jamboard. First advantage of this online board is that it is easy to get registered and connect there. All the students needed was their email address on gmail.com or bsmu.edu.ua. The second advantage of Jamboard is that you can create nearly endless number of jams and all the students with the access to jams can edit them online and simultaneously, which makes the lesson livelier. The third advantage is that this online whiteboard is accessible from every device: phone, tablet or PC. The

fourth advantage of Jamboard is that you can actually save your jams for as long as you need. They do not disappear over time, which allows absentees see all the issues under discussion in one place and quickly catch up with the topic. Subjects of the experiment also noted such drawbacks as: occasional slow respond of the website, the limited number of slides for one jam, limited personalization of the app (by which the absence of wide color pallet and some other functions were mentioned) and difference in functionality on different devices and the smartphone version of the app was the least comfortable to use.

Conclusions. It is necessary to say that despite the fact that Jamboard is not an ideal online whiteboard to use, it is still convenient and optimizes studying process, increases the engagement of students in the lesson. Further pedagogical experiment is needed to define the influence of this app on the students' aptitude.

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LINGUISTIC MEANS OF VERBALIZING THE CONCEPT "INFECTION" IN PUBLICISTIC DISCOURSE

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Introduction. The concept of "INFECTION" is a complex information entity, the content of which is formed in the public consciousness. Since a great deal of data in the modern world is provided by the variety of media and press establishments, they are an important source of knowledge about the surrounding world and the dynamic processes that take place in it. Due to the fact that the current reality is covered by the coronavirus pandemic, it should be noted that the media are paying close attention to the problem of the infection spreading. It is worth mentioning that the publicistic discourse is a dynamic and flexible sociolinguistic structure, which can be interpreted from the perspective of different disciplines.

The aim of the study. The purpose of the research is to determine the content and the structure of the concept "INFECTION" as a constituent part of the English-speaking picture of the world, its linguistic and cognitive characteristics and features of functioning in modern publicistic discourse.

Materials and methods. The data for the analysis was taken from the selection of articles from modern British and American newspapers. In the process of analyzing the journalistic texts the method of continuous sampling was applied to outline the actual material. The method of classification helped in dividing the means of verbalization of the concept into groups depending on their frequency and thematic variety. The semantic features of the concept were established with the help of descriptive-structural method.

The term "concept" is central in various areas of linguistics. The creation of this notion is connected with the rising disagreements in the exact placement of its use, mixing it with other terms. The concept of "INFECTION" as a structured multidimensional phenomenon was studied from the perspectives of semiotics, cognital linguistics, lexicology, terminology, cultural studies, religious studies, lexical semantics, etc.

Results. At the lexical level, the verbal representation of the concept "INFECTION" is carried out by the name of this concept – the lexeme "infection" – and its synonyms – *contamination, bug, disease, epidemic, virus, contagion, impurity, germs, insanitation, contagiousness, plague, sickness*, etc. The noted lexical units contributed to singling out the following functional-semantic models of the lexeme "infection": *nominative*, verbalized purely by a noun (45); *attributive*, which contains several models: Adj+N, N+Adj, N+adjectival phrase, Adj+prep+N (91); *predicative*, represented by models V+N, V+(prep)+N, N+V (102).

In the attributive model we observe the following attributes: *serious, contagious, minor, moderate, chronic, rare, bacterial, fungal, viral, chest, ear, respiratory*, etc ("Diphtheria is a highly contagious infection that affects the skin, nose and throat." – The Guardian). The predicative model is represented by the following verbs: *have, suffer (from), cause, catch, contract, develop, attack, avoid, prevent, recover from, etc.* ("By slowing down bacteria growth in the body with antibiotics, it