

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



## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

**104-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції  
з міжнародною участю  
професорсько-викладацького персоналу  
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ  
06, 08, 13 лютого 2023 року**

Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку,  
які проводитимуться у 2023 році №5500074

**Чернівці – 2023**

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.

**Yakymchuk V.V.**

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

*Department of Foreign Languages  
Bukovinian State Medical University*

**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

becomes easier for the body's immune system to attack the infection." – Medical News Today). The pattern of the nominative model could often be observed in the news articles headlines, e.g. "Covid: Infections in Wales at highest point for 11 weeks" – BBC. Metaphorical conceptualization of "infection" is carried out with the help of a number of correlated concepts that form a range of cognitive metaphors of infection. According to the authorial and journalistic perspective, these correlates are divided into 6 conceptual groups: "Human", "Feelings", "Human traits and defects", "Physical object", "Social phenomenon", "Abstract concept".

**Conclusions.** On the basis of the cognitive-discursive approach, it can be summarized that during the research one can single out the specifics of verbalization and metaphorization of the synonymous series of the "INFECTION" concept as an open multifaceted unit of human consciousness, which is constructed in the field of modern English publicistic discourse.

**Zazulia I.V.**

## **STRUCTURAL PECULIARITIES OF WORD COMBINATIONS DENOTING NAMES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS**

*Department of Foreign Languages  
Bukovinian state medical university*

**Introduction.** The rapid development of modern society requires quality medicine. Recently, research interest in the role of medicinal plants in the medical field has intensified.

**The aim of the study.** The objective of the research is to analyze the structure of names of medicinal plants word combinations. Medicine is developing and therefore new medicines including those containing medicinal plants appear. The urgent task of medicine is to find sources for new effective and safe herbal medicines.

**Material and methods** used in the investigation process: descriptive, selective, quantitative analysis, comparative historical. From time immemorial people knew the medicinal properties of medicinal plants. The current state of development of herbal medicine as a science of the use of natural resources of plant origin prompted the emergence of a great number of new names of medical preparations containing names of plants.

**Results.** Medicinal plants from the point of view of modern word formation are characterized by their inhomogeneous structure. They may be classified into one-word and multiword. The conducted research proves that the most numerous are two-word word combination models, composed on the basis of substantive-adjective and substantive-substantive bounds. For example, substantive-substantive terms are formed of noun in Nom. Sing. and noun in Gen. Sing.: cortex Quercus – oak tree bark, folium Belladonnae – Belladonna leaves.

Larger group is made up by substantive-adjective combinations, expressed by noun in nominative case and corresponding adjective (sometimes participle): Digitalis lanata – woolly foxglove; Datura stramonium – jimson weed; Sambucus nigra – black elder; Anethum graveolens – dill; Papaver somniferum – poppy etc.

Except two-word terms adjectives are to be found in multiword combinations. Generally such complex terminological structures are formed according to different word forming schemes, the most common are three-component, for example: noun+noun+adjective: succus Brassicae scissae – gemmae Pini concisae – chopped Pine buds.

The basic term fund is made up of one-word terms, pharmaceutical names of medicinal plants, for example: Betula – birch, Leonurus – nettle, Althaea – althea, Crataegus – hawthorn etc. Four-, five-, or six-word terms are less in the names of medicinal plants.

**Conclusions.** Our study, which focuses on the modern meaning of medicinal plants and the analysis of the structure of word combinations in the names of medicinal plants, does not require many words, since the evidence in this article is quite convincing and suggests that medicinal plants as raw materials, but above all the active substances released from them were, remain and will always be valuable assistants to physicians, a guarantee of which is the further development of the medical and biological sciences, including chemistry. Considering the growing tendency towards