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ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ
«БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



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Preparation of foreign specialists is an effective form of international scientific and cultural cooperation that provides strengthening of the authority of Ukraine on the world stage, as well as it is an additional source of education financing.

Analysis of the number of students-foreigners at Ukrainian higher institutions evidences the fact that the specialty of a doctor is the most popular one among specialties which are chosen by foreigners.

Sociocultural adaptation is an important factor of successful education of foreign citizens at higher medical institutions. That is why, the main task of a teacher of Ukrainian language as a foreign one is to familiarize students with moral and spiritual values, culture, language, geographical peculiarities of Ukraine. The problem of sociocultural adaptation of foreign students is considered in the works of H. Vorobiov, M. Ovchynnykova, S. Patohina, etc.

It is necessary to note, that sociocultural adaptation is a bilateral process that concerns not only foreign students but Ukrainian ones, as their everyday communication impacts on the perception of new social-cultural life by foreign citizens. Also, this communication forms a tolerant and friendly attitude towards representatives of another nationality among domestic young people.

While investigating the problems of adaptation, it is necessary to consider students' studying at multinational groups, where not only lingual contacts occur, but mental ones, as well as cultural, regional, age-old, racial. The process of adaptation takes place for a longer time in such groups, as students occur in a situation of so-called double adaptation: perception of peculiarities of a country in which they obtain education and familiarization with sociocultural features of «new» nations at the same time.

The lingual environment of Ukrainian language as foreign one is an important factor of adaptation of foreign students – the main instrument of sociocultural adaptation of students who are foreign citizens in Ukraine, as the knowledge of national language helps to overcome the psychological barrier and satisfy nailing social problems. The stages of entering of foreign students into Ukrainian language environment are described in works of such scientists as S. Krasnikova, T. Makarenko, L. Miroshnik, V. Matrosova, V. Tereshchenko; main aspects of Ukrainian language as foreign one studying are investigated in the works of such scientists as L. Bey, T. Yefimov, I. Zhovtonizhko, A. Kulyk, T. Lahuta, B. Sokil, O. Trostynska, H. Tohtar.

Pedagogical adaptation is a component of sociocultural one that provides adjustment of foreign students to the unfamiliar system of education, assimilation of a large amount of information, analysis of the scientific material. It is necessary to implement the educational process considering peculiarities of ethnic pedagogical concepts, technologies, and methodologies with the aim of successful pedagogical adaptation. It is also necessary to construct education within the concept of «the dialogue of cultures» at Ukrainian higher institution; it will provide the formation of poly-lingual literacy of students.

Chaikovska N. M.

**PRESCRIPTIVE SPEECH GENRES IN THE POSTMODERN ENGLISH DISCOURSE:
LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL FEATURES
(BASED ON THE NOVEL “ATONEMENT” BY IAN MCEWAN)**

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Our research is aimed at the analysis of prescriptive speech genres in the postmodern English literature. The novel of the British novelist Ian McEwan “Atonement”, the book that was the winner of the Booker prize, serves as a material for the investigation, where the excellent examples of prescriptive speech genres can be found. According to the processed materials and our own observation, we aim to present the main lexical and grammatical peculiarities of the different prescriptive genres.

The objectives of our investigation determine the research methodologies, among which the following should be mentioned: descriptive-empirical, which presupposes the description of the



peculiarities of prescriptive genres; continuous sampling method that we used in order to distinguish particular examples of different types of prescriptive genres; and comparative for comparison the different prescriptive subgenres.

The attempt to characterize systematically prescriptive speech genres in the modern English discourse, mainly in the artistic one, to determine their grammatical features was made for the first time. The theory of speech genres in particularly topical nowadays, therefore we provide the wide description of prescriptive genres in the modern texts.

Prescriptive dialogues may also be called imperative. They may contain the following speech genres: an order, request, advice, threat, persuasion and so on. These speech genres are realized through such linguistic devices as the use of imperative sentences, subjunctive mood, future and future-in-the-past tenses and modal verbs (should, mustn't, etc.).

In the novel "Atonement" by Ian McEwan the examples of the following prescriptive (imperative) speech genre can be seen: a request, e.g. "*I was wondering if you'd do me a favor,*" he said as he came up to her. "*Will you run ahead and give this note to Cee?*"; a proposal, e.g. "*You really ought to come and stay with me and look around.*"; a persuasion, e.g. "*Leon was saying to her, 'How about this? I'm good at voices, you're even better. We'll read it aloud together.'*"; a prohibition, e.g. "*No secrets at the dinner table, boys...*"; an order: "*...You'll apologize, or go now to your room.*"; a threat, e.g. "*Darling, if this continues, I must ask you to leave the table.*"; advice, e.g. "*You could be a little less expressive toward your sister.*"; direction, e.g. "*Nurse, you'll go and help apply the Bunyan bags to Corporal MacIntyre's arms and legs. You'll treat the rest of his body with tannic acid. If there are difficulties, you'll come straight to me.*"

According to the analyzed examples we can define the prescriptive genres peculiarities. At the lexical level, for example, the use of such verbs as *wonder, insist, mind, do a favor*, adverbs *really, one more time, now, straightaway* (especially for giving strength to the statement), and also the words *please*. Regarding grammatical features, we allocated some features of prescriptive speech genres: 1) the use of modal verbs: *would, should, could, ought to, must, might, need*, and modal expressions *had better*; 2) the use of questions using the modal verb *will*, especially for requests; 3) the use of the Past Continuous to give the effect of politeness; 4) the wide use of Future Simple, in the sentence independently, and as part of the subjunctive mood (First Conditional); 5) the use of the subjunctive mood (First Conditional and Second Conditional); 6) the use of auxiliary verbs to strengthen the statements; 7) the use of negative particles *no, not*, for prohibitions; 8) the use of nominal sentences; 9) the use of imperative and exclamatory sentences.

Based on the described above, prescriptive genres are a set of specific linguistic phenomena specific to the situation. Their features depend on the distinctive communicative purpose. Extralinguistic conditions of the situation (the intention of the addresser, dictum) are implemented by using certain language clichés, phenomena and concepts. Prospect of further researches we see in the detailed study of other types of speech genres and comparing them with each other.

Shalajeva A.V.

**PSYCHIATRIC TOPONYMIC MEDICAL TERMS BASED
ON PRECEDENT SITUATIONS**

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In the contemporary world of unstable and volatile time, time of political changes and political events when there are great opportunities to move from one country to another for both with political goals and for the purpose of travel, the social sphere is an inexhaustible source for the field of psychiatry. The aim of this study is the investigation of origin of toponymic terms, based on precedent situations. The task is to find out the most popular and wide spread of them.

In the sphere of medicine the precedent situations containing toponyms in their name are well-known geographical names that are used in the text not so much to refer to concrete areas, cities or countries, but rather as a kind of symbol of certain qualities that are used to form medical