

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



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
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or liquid; **affect** – to attack someone or a part of the body; to make someone sick; **effect** – a change that occurs as a result of an action; **palate** – the roof of the mouth; **pallet** – a portable platform with a top and bottom floor used to store, transport, or support goods; **palette** – a board used by artists to mix paint; **pore** – a small hole, especially in the skin; **pour** – to make a liquid flow in a continuous stream; **coma** – a state of deep unconsciousness; **comma** – a punctuation mark that indicates a pause in a sentence; **chord** – three or more musical notes played simultaneously; **cord** – a long, flexible structure, such as a bundle of muscles; **head** – a part of the body, the chief of something; **had** – the past tense of the verb “to have”.

Examples of homographs include the following: **capillary** – a tiny blood vessel that connects arteries and veins; **capillary** – referring to something like a hair, such as a small tube; **wound** (noun): a damage to body tissue, usually associated with a rupture in the skin; **wound** (verb): past tense and past participle of the verb “to wrap”, which means to wrap or twist; **patient** (noun) – a person who is receiving medical treatment, especially in a hospital; **patient** (adjective) – able to wait for a long time or accept annoying behavior or difficulties without becoming angry; **face** (noun) – the front part of the head, where the eyes, nose and mouth are; **face** (verb) – to meet face to face; to be opposite somebody/something; to have your face or front pointing towards somebody/something or in a particular direction.

Conclusions. These examples of homonyms emphasize the importance of using medical terms precisely in the context to avoid misunderstanding in healthcare institutions. The proper understanding and utilizing of homonymous terms is decisive for effective communication between healthcare specialists, as well as between healthcare specialists and patients.

Nykyforuk T.M.

THE ROLE OF EXTRANEOUS INFLUENCES ON S. VOROBKEVYCH'S POETRY IN THE ASPECT OF POETICS

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Introduction. The study of S. Vorobkevych's poetic works in the aspect (generic, metalanguage, poetic syntax, phonics, versification) of their comparison with national folklore and the poetry of his predecessors and contemporaries in native and foreign literature and taking into consideration the quantitative (expressed by one component of poetics, several, many) and chronological (constant, occasional: in the beginning, in the middle, at the end of the creative path) hierarchy of influences revealed that he was influenced by both factors at various stages of creativity.

The aim of the study. For this purpose, the scientific literature related to the study of elements of poetics of S. Vorobkevych's poetry works was analyzed. The author's approach to the form of poetic text has been studied. The role of extraneous influences on S. Vorobkevych's poetry in the aspect of poetics was determined.

Material and methods. S. Vorobkevych's poetry, placed in the most complete modern three-volume edition of O. Makovey, was the material of the study. Only published and unpublished works, allocated by specific genre, metalogical, syntactical, background, versification features were examined. Comparative and comparative historical methods were used to reveal the influence of other authors on the poetics of Bukovynian writer.

Results. The study of S. Vorobkevych's poetic works in the aspect of their comparison with national folklore and the poetry of his predecessors and contemporaries in native and foreign literature and taking into consideration the quantitative (expressed by one component of poetics, several, many) and chronological (constant, occasional: in the beginning, in the middle, at the end of the creative path) hierarchy of influences revealed that he was influenced by both factors at various stages of creativity. National folklore influenced on S. Vorobkevych's poetics decisively: the artistic system of poetry of Bykovynian writer was based on the constant assimilation of all the components of the poetics of folklore. T. Shevchenko's poetry was the second long lasting and powerful factor that had an influence on S. Vorobkevych poetics. The second, according to the

length of time and influence of S. Vorobkevich's poetics, was a powerful factor in the poetry of T. Shevchenko. The influence of other Ukrainian (I. Kotliarevskiy, M. Shashkevych, M. Ustianovych, Y. Holovatskyi, P. Kulish, A. Metlynskyi, Y. Fedkovych, O. Konyskyi) and foreign (T. Padura, Y.V. Goethe, G. Heine, V. Alexandri, M. Eminescu, I. Geliade-Redulescu, J. Veckerescu) poets was less evident, though different. The study of publications related to the topic of the study showed that the most valuable of them are the materials of O. Makovei, V. Lesyn, O. Romanets, P. Nykonenko, M. Bondar, P. Nykonenko and M. Yuriichuk. S. Vorobkevych's arguments about the form of the literary work were important. The writer determined two components of the external form: languages and versions clearer than other ones. The specifics of certain poetry poetic judgments (the examination of folkloric and book syllabic forms under the rules of „stop” silabotonic versification) led to excessive choreatization of his own silabagic poetry. Vorobkevych's poetry meaning can be additionally interpreted through his own arguments about generics.

Conclusions. The results obtained are an important material for expressing our knowledge of the poetics of S. Vorobkevych's poetic works; they are the material for comparison with the similar material on the artistic nature of Y. Fedkovych's poetic works. On the basis of revealing common features, taking into account the data of other Ukrainian poets of the region of this period it becomes possible to get a general picture of the poetics of local poetry works in Bukovyna in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Osypenko V.A.

AN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH OF THE FACTORS AND DETERMINANTS OF MEDICAL STUDENTS' ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOUR IN A CRISIS (PANDEMIC AND FULL-SCALE WAR)

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Introduction. Today's difficult conditions have faced the population of Ukraine with an excessive test of a prolonged crisis that began in March 2020 with a pandemic and has continued with the challenges of a full-scale war for more than 1.5 years. The global spread of COVID-19 has fundamentally changed the usual way of life of the world community, taught everyone, without exception, to live in a new reality and adapt to new social standards in the shortest possible time. The most vulnerable groups are students in their first and last years of study.

The aim of the study. To investigate and determine the specifics of the socio-psychological adaptation of first-year students in crisis situations, namely the mixed form of education and the full-scale invasion-war in Ukraine. To characterise the socio-psychological peculiarities of adaptation of first-year students of Bukovinian State Medical University to the crisis. To determine the factors of adaptive behaviour of medical students in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and full-scale invasion-war in Ukraine.

Material and methods. The methods of our research are theoretical and empirical methods. Such as analysis, comparison, synthesis, classification, generalisation and systematisation, the method of self-assessment of emotional states (by A. Wessman, D. Ricks) and the author's questionnaire of adaptive strategies and stress resistance.

Results. The empirical study was conducted at BSMU during October 2021 - May 2023 among medical students of BSMU (145 respondents).

Comparing the results of the self-assessment of emotional states by A. Wessman and D. Ricks and the author's questionnaire of adaptive strategies and stress resistance, we found that a powerful stressors for first-year students are management of their time (65%) and coping with stress/anxiety (57%) of respondents, respectively (noting that this is a challenge or a very big challenge for them). 65% of respondents find it difficult to balance rest and study/work. For 37% of students, balancing their studies with other responsibilities is a challenge, for 17% - feeling a sense of belonging to the BSMU community, and for 39% - managing finances.

Conclusions. The most common factors that slow down students' adaptation to university life are freshmen's own disorganisation, problems with their psychological state and internal