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Зубрик К.С.

гр. МАМ-13

Тернопільський національний педагогічний університет ім. В. Гнатюка

Науковий керівник – к.ф.н., доцент Гарасим Т.О.

FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF MEDICAL METAPHORS

Mostly, the medical metaphor is used in speech to provide terms, in particular diagnoses, ambiguity. This gives a certain sense of security and peace of mind for patients. Doctors often discuss patients' diagnoses in offices, but they do it ambiguously. In this way, they enable the patient to hear a preliminary diagnosis before giving the final one, thus reducing the risks and false diagnosis. There are cases when doctors use this figurative unit in a euphemistic way. Medical metaphors hint that one can consider procedures or patients' conditions through the lens of a dangerous method [3].

Researchers believe that such models as "everyday language" and "metaphor" are related to each other, especially when they appear in medicine. There are not so many medical metaphorical phrases and sayings that form vocabulary of both the doctor and the patient. Parenteral metaphor is the most common among doctor-patient relationships, as it exists mainly in sports or military medicine in order to objectify the patient, i.e. to dehumanize the patient who has not yet been informed about his state of health [1, p. 91]. Every metaphor contains the meaning of what is expressed by the units that metaphor contains. However, a certain ambiguity allows either to diminish the characteristic of the disease or ignore any other features of the patient's condition.

People working in medicine believe that it is correct and useful for doctors, nurses, patients and their families, patient care specialists, laboratory technicians to introduce a friendly model of behavior. Such a model has two factors: negative and positive. The first factor allows to improve or "embellish" information about the therapeutic regime, medical procedures, clinical indications of the patient. The other factor explains that thanks to the truth about his state of health, it would be easier for the patient to understand his own experience with the disease. So, this is a great opportunity for doctors to deliver the correct diagnosis as soon as possible, share a therapeutic plan and monitor the recovery process [2, p. 3096].

Researchers have singled out the nominal function of using medical metaphors as the main one. Its main purpose is to explain as much as possible a more precise definition of medical terminology, i.e. it can refer to the terminological level. The structural function corresponds to the language level and its main task is to thoroughly explain and to understand complex medical concepts, such as the mechanism of pathogenesis. The mind-altering function is to motivate better and correct behavior lifestyle, as well as to help choose a good therapeutic adherence [4].

There are also two common functions of metaphors in medical terminology which were proposed specifically by clinical doctors. The task of the first function is to enter information and/or the name of an unknown material, treatment system, physical exertion, etc. Due to their careful use in speech the clinician helps the family and patient relate to the new information they have already learned. In contrast, another function of medical metaphor is the destruction of previously existing

thinking. This feature performs the role of a switch or a breaking tool. In such situations, doctors help patients and their relatives break the connection between what they already know and to deliver to them new information about the disease the patient suffers from [5, p. 843]. Thus, a new connection is created and difficult decisions begin to be made. Medical metaphor is used not only in conversation about the relationship between a doctor and a patient, but also in medical practice and assistance.

Thus, while in medicine metaphorical expressions are used for description of properties, states and structures, biomedical metaphors suggest that somatic experience is universal and central in human experience. This means that the body of each person can function as a source domain. Metaphors that relate to illness are particularly powerful in construction of deviations from the default states of the body (normal or healthy).

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Іваницька В. О.

Група 6.0351-1а

Запорізький національний університет

Науковий керівник - канд. філол. наук, доцент Залужна М. В.

ТЕМА ПОЕТА І ПОЕЗІЇ ЯК ВІДОБРАЖЕННЯ ВЛАСНОГО «Я» У ТВОРЧОСТІ ЕМІЛІ ДІКІНСОН

Емілі Дікінсон (1830-1886) – неповторна постать доби романтизму в американській поезії. У своїх перших публікаціях ми зробили спробу осмислення таємниці її творчості, яка знайшла запит у читача ХХ ст. і є затребуваною нині [2-4]. Як уявляється, найкраще психотип Дікінсон відчула й змалювала Соломія Павличко: «Сама Емілі Дікінсон, незнана для сучасників, байдужа до бурхливого навколишнього життя, і, мені здається, налякана ним, не могла впливати на розвиток американської поезії своєї чи найближчої літературної епохи. Так вона і залишилася самотньою вершиною, без прямих попередників чи спадкоємців. Проте з-поміж усіх її сучасників саме ілюзорно прості вірші Емілі Дікінсон найбільше імпонують нашому часові розчарувань, самотності, відчаю, апокаліптичних візій, скепсису, страху і надій» [5, с. 32].

Метою наукової розвідки є простежити авторські рефлексії щодо таємниць поетичної творчості і натхнення, так, як їх розуміла й відчувала Дікінсон. Для розкриття вербального і концептуального аспектів творів використано інтерпретаційний аналіз із наміром прослідкувати взаємозалежності між формою тексту та змістом словесно-