

**POLONIA UNIVERSITY IN CZESTOCHOWA (POLAND)
ZAPORIZHZHIA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (UKRAINE)
LVIV STATE UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SAFETY (UKRAINE)**

The 1ST Young Researchers' International Web Conference

**LANGUAGE, CULTURE, COMMUNICATION
IN THE EXPANDING INTELLECTUAL SPACE**

March 20, 2019

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**Edited by Tetyana Kozlova, Oksana Babelyk
and Andrzej Kryński**

Czestochowa, Zaporizhzhia, Lviv – 2019

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The 1st Young Researchers' International Web Conference "Language, Culture, Communication in the Expanding Intellectual Space", March 20, 2019. Book of Abstracts. Edited by Tetyana Kozlova, Oksana Babelyk, and Andrzej Kryński. Czestochowa, Zaporizhzhia, Lviv, 2019. 174 p.

This Book of Abstracts is intended to represent the topics discussed at the 1st Young Researchers' International Web Conference "Language, Culture, Communication in the Expanding Intellectual Space" (March 20, 2019) and highlight the importance of language means in information exchange, place of communication in culture, cultural and linguistic fluidity in time and space.

The individual contributions in this publication and any liabilities rising from them remain the responsibility of the authors.

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Therefore, nonverbal means of language are extremely important. Intonation occupies a special role among them because with its help the content of the statement is transmitted. The understanding of this content, together with the meaning of words ensures communication between people. Possession of these means allows us to give as much information as possible and to get precisely the data that another person wants to bring to us. Many researchers are convinced that through nonverbal means of communication more information is provided in comparison with verbal ones. The awareness and understanding of intonation makes the language of a person richer and more interesting.

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**JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND
AMERICAN FEMINIST MOVEMENT IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY**

Nowadays, the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine is one of the leading educational establishments both in the USA and in the world. Thousands of outstanding alumni, highly-qualified academic staff, a good reputation, a great history of its opening and its activity turned the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine into the role model for the developing of American medical education.

The matter is that the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine is a part of the will of Johns Hopkins. Johns Hopkins, a famous and rich Baltimore Quaker of the 19th century, left a huge amount of money for its establishing and opening. However, when it was high time the School of Medicine should be established, some financial difficulties emerged. The Board of Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University were looking for an opportunity to raise financing.

According to K. Gemberling, “despite the increase in female civic participation throughout the early to mid-19th century, the first major developments in the overall American feminist movement did not occur until the late 19th and early 20th centuries” (Gemberling 2014). Thus, during this period, American wealthy women tried to help various educational and social establishments. In most cases, they were a success, marking a new era both in women education and public relations.

It was Mary Elizabeth Garrett (1854 – 1915) who facilitated the cooperation between the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and the American feminist movement in the late 19th century. She was a daughter of John Work Garrett, the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the leader of the Friday Evening Group – a most remarkable group of women who combined wealth and social

position with a passion to improve the lot of women in America – and the know-how to do it (Jarrett 2011; Mukau 2012).

When hearing about a situation in the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Mary Elizabeth Garrett “realized that this financial crisis offered a unique opportunity to advance the cause of women’s education while at the same time rescuing Hopkins from its financial dilemma” (Jarrett 2011; Mukau 2012). However, “it was not the intention of the Johns Hopkins University to admit women to its new medical school. Additionally, no one had addressed the admission criteria for these incoming medical students” (Mukau 2012).

Both the Board of Trustees and the Friday Evening Group knew that “without an infusion of capital, the medical school might never open at all” (Jarrett 2011). Thus, the Board of Trustees decided to make a concession, and they agreed to change admission requirements to the detriment of women.

The Women’s Medical Fund Campaign was organized on May 2, 1890 (Jarrett 2011; Mukau 2012). M. Jacobi, M.D. from New York, in her letter on the opening of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine to women wrote the following: “This movement has just been crowned with success. The generous energy of the group of women who have been working for the intellectual advancement of their sex has been cordially met by the liberal spirit of the University trustees, whose wise and just action is well befitting the responsibility of the noble trust they administer” (Jacobi 1891).

In October 1890, the Board of Trustees got \$100,000 (or \$111,300 – various references specify different sums – A.K.). As it turned out, it was not enough for the School of Medicine opening – it needed \$500,000. Then Mary Elizabeth Garrett offered a sum of about \$307,000 to open the medical school while posing new demands that went far beyond the question of admitting women (Jarrett 2011; Mukau 2012).

As a result, Mary Elizabeth Garrett’s use of coercive philanthropy allowed the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine to admit *three women* (italic is ours. – A.K.) and fifteen men in October 1893 (Garrett’s Legacy.). It was an overwhelming event for those days and an excellent example of femininity and iron will.

Therefore, the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine was opened because of the will of Johns Hopkins and both efforts and charity of the American feminist movement in the late 19th century.

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LINGUO-STYLISTIC MEANS DEFINING

THE EXTRA- AND INTROVERTED NATURE OF THE SPEAKER

Language and speech are known to be the key components of a linguistic scientific paradigm. However, their correlation is impossible without a personality who uses the language in a definite communicative situation. It goes without saying that the language means' usage and their actualization in speech vary depending on the psychological type of an individual since these factors inevitably influence the course of communication. Therefore, the *aim* of our paper is to outline the specificities of speech actualization of different types of people having demonstrated extraversion and introversion of their personalities. According to this aim, we have set the following *tasks*: to define the notion of extraversion and introversion; to find out specific features of different psychological types' language actualization; to summarize the language means typical of extroverts and introverts' representation.

A three-component system in the linguistic paradigm "language-personality-speech" is viewed today in terms of an interdisciplinary approach, in particular with its consideration in terms of psychology. After all, specific features of each individual's speech are determined by characteristics of their personalities. Psychological peculiarities of the speaker influence not only his/her speech patterns, but also their understanding by other participants of communication. Thus, the specific features of emotional speech actualization by different psychological types of people are studied by researchers of various branches of linguistics and its related