



## SEMANTIC FEATURES OF MODERN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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### ABSTRACT

*The terminological metalanguage of medicine has passed in its development in several stages. For a long time interest linguists to the study of medical vocabulary does not weaken, on the contrary, more and more updated due to special conditions the functioning and development of the language of medicine. This article discusses the features of medical terminology.*

### INTRODUCTION

The modern vocabulary of the language of medicine is characterized by an extraordinary variety. It is based on medical terminology, which is its organizing structural component "due to its special organization and cognitive potential" [1]. Medical terminology, in turn, includes highly specialized terms, general medical terms, general scientific terms. General scientific terms in medical terminology, being part of phrases, specialize due to compatibility with another word ("System" - nervous, endocrine, digestive; "operation" - diagnostic, gynecological). Concerning general medical terms, it should be noted that their main part is anatomical and histological terms.

The most representative layer of medical terminology is highly specialized terms. A significant part of such names represent lexical units based on classical, standard Greek-Latin term elements. This circumstance, on the one hand, contributes to unification of medical terminology, its internationalization, and with the other - such terms practically do not penetrate into colloquial speech, so as "dead words of ancient Greek and Latin origin are not are used as colloquial, therefore the meaning of their components is not is changing. They constantly keep assigned to them in the medical terminology meaning" [2].

In the semantic aspect of medical terminology, there are common tendencies characteristic of the languages of science in general, which is manifested in the fact that that "... the semantics of the languages of



science presupposes abstract or theoretical entities ... And when such entities are identified, there are already language means for expressing them (certain morphemes, models term formation, etc.)" [3]. Medical values terms can be motivated by a wide variety term elements - morphemes, words and phrases included into the composition of more complex lexical and grammatical formations. For example, in terms referring to inflammation, the goals of the semantic specialization is served by the suffix -it, as a motivating basis for many of these names are the names of the diseased organ ("pleurisy", "Bronchitis", "tracheitis"). As an indisputable advantage of such names, according to M.N. Volodina, is "economical and at the same time a semantic capacious structure that allows you to create short in form and voluminous in content terms - definitions. The informativeness of these terms is explained, first of all, by the fact that they motivated by the necessary number of relevant features "[4]. In general, the picture regarding motivation medical terms can be presented based on the following classification:

a) qualifying (fully motivated): "eversion of the century", "Bulging of the brain";  
b) neutral: 1) eponyms: "Botkin's disease", "color blindness"; 2) toponyms: "Japanese encephalitis", "bacillus Breslau"; 3) associative, formed by the method of associations, mainly with the help of metaphors and comparisons: "hare lip", "cock gait" [5]. As for the associative terms, they are included in the medical vocabulary a large number of.

An important argument indicating the possibility using the metaphor as a full participant terminological nomination is the consideration of the process

metaphorization is not simply a process of transferring a number of attributes from an auxiliary object to the main one. The metaphorization process is complex semantic operation, including extralinguistic knowledge, hypothetical assumptions, emotions, scientific and everyday experience native speakers [6]. The metaphor reflects cognitive mechanisms of transition from the initial, personal, sensual, intuitive, emotional, presumptive knowledge to more complicated connections between scientific laws and reality. How notes L.I. Barannikov, metaphorical transfers that contribute to development on the basis of concrete meanings of new abstract meanings, testify to the development and improvement of thinking, while this phenomenon is typical for all languages [7].

When forming a metaphor, the semantics of which lies in the field intension, there is an actualization of part of the intension and implication components of the value that is applied when the name and characteristics of a new object or phenomenon. Concentrating in itself the intensional components of the basic concept, "a figurative means becomes an instrument of cognition of the designated object and gives additional information in comparison with the direct name" [8]. In other words, we can speak not so much about the transfer one value to another, but rather about overlaying, connecting to derivative, metaphorical nomination. In this case, the metaphor it is advisable to represent as a "cognitive operation to impose matrices (prototype, gestalt) to a new object" [9]. When this, the more extensive the background knowledge, the higher the linguistic competence, the more fruitful and active the process



metaphorization as the most important means of creating new meanings. In this connection, T. Cohen's assertion that, to recognize and understand a metaphor does not require anything more than normal linguistic competence, but "the more you know, the more you will make of the metaphor"[10].

The main ways of creating a metaphor and directions of metaphorical transfers, which were defined in antique rhetoric. Their basic principles are: "movement from more concrete to more abstract, from material to spiritual and the principle of anthropo - zoomorphism"[11]. Since the center metaphorical picture of the world presented in the medical terminology, is a person, then his body parts and organs as a result direct sensory perception are compared with specific organs and body parts of animals, that is, with such which a person does not have ("seal flippers", "monkey paw", "horse foot", "Coracoid pelvis"). It is noteworthy that the metaphorizations "are subject to mainly nominations for domestic and wild non-exotic animals, included in the core of background knowledge about flora and fauna.

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When forming metaphors in the language of medicine, borrowing is carried out from the plant world ("streptococcus" - Greek kokkos - berry; "Banana fracture"), from the world of evaluative definitions ("infantilism"), the world of objects, states and social relationships ("anvil", "Sleepwalking", "symptom of" ballot "patella"). Also have place of association with household items and food ("purse-string mouth", "symptom shepherd's staff", "the noise of a mill wheel "; "Cheesy necrosis" "Rice water symptom").

A feature of the medical metaphor-term is the activation values reflecting cultural, social ties in consciousness / subconsciousness of the individual within the framework of medical knowledge. Other words, according to O.S. Zubkova, a metaphor in medicine is a creative and each time a unique appropriation and assimilation by an individual of a certain universal and professional norms ("pygmalionism", "syndrome Alice in Wonderland ", "Romeo and Juliet Syndrome") [13].

V.F. Novodranova draws attention to the presence in the medical terminology of coloristic metaphorical names of diseases and their signs based on visual methods of examination of the patient, associated with visual perception ("rubella", "jaundice", "rusty phlegm ", "crimson tongue ") [14]. Mythologisms are also used as medical metaphors, keeping the imprints of the mythological vision of



the world ("gargolism", "Narcissism", "Oedipus complex", "Achilles tendon", "morphinism", "phobia"). The mythical picture of the world, according to A.A. Potebni, does not reflect boundaries between objective and subjective, between internal and external, between the image of the thing and the thing itself [15]. Mythical thinking possesses a pronounced imagery, concreteness. It is typical for him "Prevalence of sensory impressions, lack of personality isolation from the surrounding world, the absence of logical concepts and abstraction "[16].

The active introduction of mythologisms was observed in the Renaissance, which was characterized by the cult of antiquity. This is primarily due to the desire of the authors of medical treatises to demonstrate their erudition and well-read [17].

Functioning in the language of medicine, the metaphor creates a lasting terminological meaning. As L.V. Dubrovin, thanks to metaphor "in terminology, a new act of nomination is carried out, that is secondary nomination followed by that terminological unit continues its development in a new environment, with different systemic relations "[18]. It should be noted that in the language of medicine, many metaphors, having too transparent inner form, do not answer requirements of deontological ethics. For example, the terms "cleft palate" and "Cleft lip" has been replaced in modern scientific medical terminology on "non-union of the palate" and "non-union of the lip", respectively.

The presence of a large number of medical vocabulary neutral terms due to the active process of attracting eponymous terms, which, in turn, can be explained by

the desire avoid the presence of misleading terms. For example, any disease cannot always be attributed to a specific nosological form, and in this case the name is given by the name of the scientist (or group scientists) who first identified the pathology.

Medicine belongs to the natural sciences, but it has a bright the humanistic essence is manifested, since the object of study here are the laws of human life, his diseases, their prevention and treatment [19]. This

circumstance determines: 1) use for terminological nomination of common vocabulary, 2) and for medical terms the possibility of recognition "... the implementation of not only scientific (theoretical) knowledge, but also the "flickering" everyday and practical professional knowledge "[20].

In all areas of orthodox medicine, there are lexical units, in the form of which the attempts of ancient physicians are reflected to choose an adequate name for processes, phenomena, objects on the basis of sensory perception. Many medical concepts of such ancient areas medicine, such as surgery, dermatology, orthopedics, obstetrics, psychiatry do not have a rigorous scientific and objective justification, but are a consequence of emotional, everyday approach. Most often to such concepts include old names borrowed from common language and containing a subjective assessment of the patient or doctor based on bodily experience. For example, in dermatology - herpes (from herpo - to crawl, sneak up); in surgery - "gout" (from the Greek. podos - foot, leg + agra - hunting, snare, trap), since this disease is characterized by chilling pains;



inflammation - inflammation (from the Latin verb inflammare - to inflame), which reflects the classic signs inflammation - redness and fever [21]. Characteristic examples of this group of concepts are also popular names diseases created on the basis of common language, with a pronounced transparent form, "which do not have a rigorous scientific justification, and are the result of an everyday, emotional approach "[22]. In such names, according to L.V. Baboshkina, "find their reflection of popular beliefs and ideas (for example, the term "Consumption" from the verb "waste away" and "dryness" from the verb "dry", "Deplete") [23]. The disappearance of the same type names "Consumption", "epileptic", "caries" is explained by the pronounced transparent form, based "either on a metaphor or metonymy, or on external manifestations of the disease "[24]. It should be noted, that highly motivated outdated (common) folk names

for diseases are sometimes used by a doctor instead of an appropriate scientific term to make them easier to understand the patient ("baldness" - "alopecia"; "pruritus" - "prurigo").

## CONCLUSION

The term, being the basic unit of the language of science, has the following signs, such as consistency, definitiveness, correlation with scientific concept. At the same time, as part of the vocabulary of the literary language, influenced by the main lexical and semantic processes.

The modern scientific and linguistic picture of the world is characterized by coexistence and interaction of everyday and scientific knowledge. In the language of medicine, both strictly scientific concepts and names that have preserved and reflect traces of the initial empirical stages of development of medicine, the values of which are based on a sensory-emotional approach.

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