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## PECULIARITIES OF BUILDING OF MEDICAL TERMS IN ENGLISH

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The article is devoted to the special features of the Ukrainian medical terminology connected with word-building. The article has analyzed peculiarities of different ways of word-building: both prefixal-suffixal and compounding. A lot of attention is paid to quasicomposition, as one of the most productive methods of enriching terminological vocabulary. The quasicomposites are compound words, which were not built on the basis of the corresponding sentences and word-combinations, but by analogy to existing words, according to productive patterns. Borrowed words and words with affixoids belong to this group of words. Affixoids are defined as the “components of a compound or abbreviated words, which can be repeated with the same meaning in a row of words and it’s very close to a suffix in performing of an independent function; prefix (for the component in pre-position)”. So, affixoids are language units of the intermediate type, which have the signs of roots, as well as the features of affixal formants. Medical terminology is very rich in word-building formants of this type, because the base for it are units of Greek-Latin origin, which on one hand, have the limited sphere of usage, and on the other hand, they are used in a great number of terms.

**Key words:** compounding, quasicomposite, affixoids, suffixoids, prefixoids, suffix, prefix, synonymy.

### Introduction.

The aim of the work was to determine certain features of the creation of English medical terms, which are often built with the help of international word-building elements of Greco-Latin origin in the formation of the medical terminology.

### The main part.

The suffixation is very productive in the creation of medical terms, for example, the terms with the meaning “inflammatory disease”: *cystitis*, *blepharitis*, *gastritis*, *nephritis*, *arthritis*, *perichondritis*. The suffix **-itis** comes from the Latin suffix *-itis*. So, the English terms with the meaning “inflammation” completely coincide with Latin and Greek terms: *meningitis*, *pharyngitis*, *bronchitis*, *laryngitis*, *rhinitis*, *encephalitis*.

Prefixation is also rather productive for the formation of medical terms, for example, international prefixes, **hyper-** and **hypo-**. The first of these derivation components in medical terminology is used to denote the highest degree of detection of quantitative and qualitative traits, which is called the motivational basis: *hyperemia*, *hyperesthesia*, *hypernephroma*, *hyperplasia*, *hypersalivation*, *hypersecretion*, *hypertension*, *hyperthermia*, *hyperthyroidism*, etc. Thus, the analysis of the use of the above-mentioned derivational components shows that the prefixes **hyper-** and **hypo-** enter into one of the types of systemic connections in the language system, namely the antonymous connection, which can be illustrated by the following examples: *hyperplasia* – *hypoplasia*, *hypertension* – *hypotension*, *hypertrophy* – *malnutrition*, *hyperfunction* – *hypofunction*, *hyperthyroidism* – *hypothyroidism*, etc.

Word- and basic composition of English terms is also characterized by a large



number of features: a large number of terms formed by affixation.

The analysis of the collected material shows that a fairly productive type of creation of complex terms in medical terminology is a combination of borrowed components (which can be used both in the preposition and in the postposition) with nominal bases (for example, *aero-*, *alo-*, *anemo-*, *angio-*, *bio-*, *blasto-*, *hetero-*, *homeo-*, *dermato-*, *-oma*, *-logy*, etc.). With the help of these components, word-forming structures are created that give the character of a system to medical terminology. These components can be combined with any base, but they contain a certain permanent feature. That is why, in such cases we can speak about quasicomposition.

A lot of attention is paid to quasicomposition, as one of the most productive methods of enriching terminological vocabulary. The quasicomposites are compound words, which were not built on the basis of the corresponding sentences and word-combinations, but by analogy to the existing words, according to productive patterns. Borrowed words and words with affixoids belong to this group of words. Affixoids are defined as the “components of a compound or abbreviated words, which can be repeated with the same meaning in a row of words and it’s very close to a suffix in performing of an independent function (components in post-position); prefix (for the component in pre-position).” So, affixoids are language units of the intermediate type, which have the signs of roots, as well as the features of affixal formants. Medical terminology is very rich in word-building formants of this type, because the base for it is units of Greek-Latin origin, which on one hand, have the limited sphere of usage, and on the other hand, they are used in a great number of terms. The frequency of usage and the manifestation of a particular semantic meaning are the main reasons for the identification of the same number of words with the group of word-building elements.

There are the following signs of affixoids: 1) they can be the structural components of only complex words; 2) such words and phrases can be situated in the preposition, postposition and in the middle of the word; 3) affixoids are roots of Ukrainian words; 4) these elements perform a word-building function, not word-changing one.

By their semantic meaning, these term elements (prefixoids and affixoids) can be divided into the following groups:

a) components that characterize the subject by its size: ***acro-***, ***macro-***, ***megalo-***, ***micro-*** (*acrocyanosis*, *acrosclerosis*, *acrotism*, *acrophobia*, *macrocephaly*, *macrohematuria*, *macrogyria*, *macrodentia*, *megaloglossia*, *megalography*, *megalomastopia*, *megalomastia*, *megalomastia*, *micronecrosis*, *microcephaly*, etc.);

b) components for indicating the beginning, origin and development: ***bio-***, ***blasto-***, ***embryo-***, ***gene-***, ***-genesis*** (*biogenic*, *biopsy*, *biostimulator*, *biotonus*, *biodose*, *biotomy*, *blastoma*, *blastomycosis*, *blastomogenesis*, *genetics*, *agony*, *autogonia*, *embryo*, *embryogenesis*, *embryotroph*, *anthropogenesis*, etc.);

c) components to denote heterogeneity, foreignness, inequality: ***hetero-***, ***allo-***, ***aniso-*** (*heterogeneous*, *heteroplasia*, *heteroplasty*, *heterotrichosis*, *allokeratoplasty*, *allocortex*, *alomyelotransplantation*, *alorypharia*, *alorhythmia*, *alorhythmia onychosistosis*, etc.);



d) components to denote completeness, homogeneity, similarity, uniqueness: **homo-, homeo-, mono-** (*homeopathy, homeostasis, homogenization, homocutaneous, homocyst, homoplasty, homotissue, homochronous, monoarthritis, monobrachia, mononeuritis, monoparesis, monoplegia, monothermia, monotony, etc.*);

e) components to denote the connection with a person, conditions and place of his life: **anthropo-, andro-** (*anthropometer, anthropometry, anthroponosis, anthroscopy, anthropophobia, androblastoma, andromania, androsteroma, androphobia, etc.*);

For the most part, the medical terminological vocabulary, consisting of terms-composites, on semantic grounds can be divided into several lexical and semantic groups:

- terms to indicate diseases and pathological conditions: *cardiosclerosis, bronchospasmus, osteomyelitis, broncholithiasis, nephrolithiasis, cystolithiasis, dermatomycosis, onychomycosis, phlebostenosis, leukocytosis, hemophilia, spasmophilia, dermatoplasia, thrombophilia, , paraplegia, hemiparesis, spondylodynia, cardialgia, cephalodynia, nephropathia, encephalopathia, angiopathia, hepatomegalia, splenomegalia, haematemesis, oesophgocele, gastrocele, galactoccele* (suffixoids **-sclerosis, -stenosis, -lithiasis, -mycosis, -spasmus, -philia, plegia, -paresis, -pathia, -algia, -odynia, -megalia, -emesis, -cele** are widely spread for building medical terms of this group ). The name of the organ with pathology is used;

- names of branches of medicine and names of specialists in these fields: *cardiology, gynecology, gastroenterology, neurology, endocrinology, dermatology, nosology, traumatology, neohrology, phryngology, andrology* (suffixoids **-logy and -log**). These suffixoids are very productive not only in medicine, but in the all fields of science: *hydrology, philology, anthropology, onomasiology, technology, ornithology, biology, zoology* ;

- names of devices and tools and diagnostic processes: *fluorograph, cardioscope, gastroscope, encephalography, cardiography* (suffixoids **-graph, -graphy, -gram, -scope, -scopy** are used to build such quasicomposites);

- names of treatment and names of types of surgical intervention: *myotomy, osteotomy, arthrotomy, gastrectomy, nephrectomy, hysterectomy, gstroduodenostomy, tracheostomy, laryngostomy, proctostomy, chemotherapy, balneotherapy, hydrotherapy, chemotherapy, autohemotherapy, arotherapy, salpyngolysis, cardiolysis, angioectasy, metropexia, phrenopexia, nephropexia, pneumopexia* (suffixoids **-tomy, -ectomy, -stomy, -therapy, -lysis, -pexia** are common for this group of medical terms)

### Conclusions.

The main features of modern English medical terminology are the widespread use of affixoidation as a way of creating new words, and the spread of synonymy at both morpheme and lexical level. We see the prospects for further research in the study of onomasiological models of medical terms of different languages and the deepening of the study of affixation as one of the main means of enriching the modern language system.



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*Статтю присвячено деяким закономірностям англійської медичної термінології, які пов'язані зі словотвором. У статті розглядаються особливості різних засобів словотвору: як префіксально-суфіксального, так і слово- / основоскладання. Багато уваги приділено квазікомпозиції, як одному з найпродуктивніших способів збагачення термінологічного словника. Під квазікомпозиціями розуміємо складні слова, які утворилися не на основі вже функціонуючих у мові та мовленні речень та словосполучень, а за аналогією до вже існуючих слів, за аналогією до продуктивних словотвірних моделей. До цієї групи слів уналежнюємо як запозичені лексеми, так і слова, утворені шляхом афіксоїдації. Афіксоїд визначають як «компонент складного або складноскороченого слова, що повторюється з одним і тим самим значенням у складі низки слів та наближається своєю словотвірною функцією (здатність утворювати нові слова з одним і тим компонентом) до афікса – суфікса або префікса». Отже, афіксоїди – це мовні одиниці перехідного типу, у яких спостерігаються ознаки як коренів, так і словотвірних афіксальних формантів. Медична термінологія є дуже багатою на одиниці такого типу, бо базою для неї виступають одиниці греко-латинського походження, які, з одного боку мають обмежену сферу використання, а з іншого – використовуються у великій кількості термінів. Саме їх висока частота використання та наявність конкретного семантичного значення є основними причинами виділення подібних одиниць в окрему групу словотвірних конструктів. Називають наступні основні ознаки афіксоїдів: 1) вони виступають структурними компонентами лише підрядних складних слів; 2) такі словотвірні конструкти можуть стояти у препозиції, постпозиції та у середині слова; 3) афіксоїди – це усічені або кореневі частини слів; 4) такі конструкти виконують словотвірну, а не словозмінну функцію.*

**Ключові слова:** основоскладання, квазікомполит, афіксоїдація, суфікс, префікс, суфіксоїд, префіксоїд, синонімія.

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