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**MORPHOLOGIC-SYNTACTIC STUDY OF ENGLISH PROFESSIONAL DISCOURSE IN  
INFECTIOLOGY**

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Modern English infectiology is a part of clinical terminology formed during many epochs. It is one of the most complicated subsystems of medical terminology including the names of diseases, pathological conditions, methods of examination, treatment, transmission of infectious diseases etc.

Objective of our research was to study morphologic-syntactic aspects of medical terminology, and infectiology in particular, including the names of vertically transmitted infectious diseases. Materials and methods: The terms were isolated on the basis of modern classifications of vertically transmitted infectious diseases – 70 terms total. The following methods of research were applied: analytical method involving comparative, semantic, conceptual, historical-etymologic, transformation analysis, structural-functional method and the method of grammatical analogy.

Major morphologic-syntactic methods in English are: substantivation– transformation of adjectives and adverbs into nouns; adjectivization – transformation of nouns, verbs and pronouns into adjectives; pronominalization – process of using pronouns instead of nouns or substantivized group; adverbialization – transformation of adjectives and nouns into adverbs; verbing – transformation of nouns and adjectives into verbs.

All the above methods deal with transformation of one part of speech into another associated with changing of appropriate paradigm characteristics, that is, conversion (from Lat. *conversio* – transformation, change). Conversion is a specific feature of the English word-building system. It is also called zero suffixation or non-affixation derivation. Many classical scientists in English Philology worked on the issues of morphological-syntactic aspects in the English language. The most famous classical works on morphological-syntactic methods are: Henry Sweet «New English Grammar, Logical and Historical», Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1891; Hans Marchand, The categories and types of present-day English word-formation. München: Verlag C. H. Beck. Second edition, 1969; Otto Jespersen, “Language: Its Nature, Development and Origin” (1922), “Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles” (1909–1949), “Growth and Structure of the English Language” (1905), “Analytic Syntax” (1937), “The Philosophy of Grammar” (1924) etc.

The majority of the terms studied– 46 out of 70 (65.8%) are two- and multiple word names of diseases (noun + adjective(s), noun+ noun(s)) like *human simplex virus* (HSV-1 and HSV-2), *varicella/herpes zoster virus* (VZV), *human herpes virus* (HHV), *Varicella zoster*, aseptic meningitis etc. Several eponyms were found: Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) (after the author’s name), Zika virus (after locality they were identified), Coxsackie virus after locality they were identified, Heck’s disease (after the author’s name), Lyme disease after locality they were identified.

The main ways of word-building are identified: derivatives and one-word clinical terms – 7 terms respectively (10% in every group); derivatives built by means of the suffixes *-itis*, *-iasis* (*hepatitis*, *encephalitis*, *chlamydiasis*); simple one-word terms like *herpes*, *varicella*, *rubella*, *syphilis*, *impetigo*, *measles* etc. (10 terms– 14.3%).

Prospects of further studies: our future research will include investigation of semantic-cognitive aspects of the English professional discourse.

Thus, the study of English medical discourse lasts over a century, but it does not lose its topicality in modern linguistics. Medical discourse is considered to be one of the oldest vitally important spheres of human activity. Its continuous growth and development due to new discoveries, appearance of new nominations is an everlasting source for the study of professional terminology.