



„the fate of utopia – is to serve cynicism” (A. Kamyu), for the role of the Language there was appointed the same language for the sake of which there had been banned all the other languages in pre-bolshevik Russia.

The Polish invaders declared Ukrainian language a dialect variation of Polish. Thus, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Lviv Earl A. Ankvyeh argued that in Galicia there exists only one nation –the Polish one and that the Rusyns speak a Polish dialect. However, when the Greek Catholic Metropolitan M. Levitsky proposed to introduce in Galicia schools teaching in Ukrainian the Poles started writing relations to the Pope and to the Austrian emperor about it: They accused Levitsky in sowing discord between the peoples of the Habsburg Empire (even at these times the „friendship of peoples” was soon appreciated), for the Ukrainian language is the „rock of Moscow”. Under the pressure of the Poles, Papal Nuncio Severoli recommended metropolitan Levitskiy to give up the preparation of textbooks in Ukrainian language.

The fate of the people is inextricably linked with the fate of the language. The language in turn, is the core of the people, the basis on which there is formed the cultural identity of the same people. That is why preservation of language should be a priority in the preservation and development of the people.

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THE MODELS OF COMPOUND WORDS IN MODERN TERMINOLOGY

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The problem of word formation attracted the attention of many Russian and Ukrainian scientists, namely L. Azarov, N. Bezborodko, F. Buslaev, L. Bulakhovskiy, V. Vinogradov, G. Vinokur, J. Davidov, O. Zemska, N. Klimenko, V. Lopatin, S. Osipenko, O. Potebnya, I. Uluhanov, M. Shansky, O. Shachmatov, L. Scherba and others. In their studies, they gradually expanded and deepened the problem of complex lexemes: defined the key features of composites as compared to simple words, suggested structural principles (ways and means) of the formation of complex names, made descriptions of different word-formative groups in accordance to their stems, worked out their classifications, etc.

Compound words in the Ukrainian language have been analyzed in the works of E. Karpilovska, A. Kardaschuk, N. Klimenko, O. Kulbabska, L. Vakariuk, S. Pantzio and others. Their thorough explorations show that the composite – is always a motivated unit, that is to say, motivation is a universal feature of the compound word. The naturalness of its expression may be different, but still while there remains at least partial motivation, the lexeme is considered as a derivative. Motivation of the compound word is displayed in lexical, syntactic, morphological-grammatical, word-formation and semantic aspects. According to these principles of motivation, the composite formations are characterized as: 1) specific lexical meaning of its components; 2) lexical units of some part of speech; 3) derivation stems preserve remnants of their primary general categorial accessories etc.

Ukrainian scientist L. Azarova in her monograph „Compound words in Ukrainian: structure, semantics, the „gold proportion” paid a particular attention to the history of the study of composite structures in domestic and foreign linguistics. The above mentioned researcher, while defining the parameters of composites in various terminological systems (especially - Technical Sciences), observes that „system signs of terminological system as linguistic phenomenon require a scientific comprehension with consideration of general language regularities, including the specifics of appropriate functional styles, international congruency, uniformity of word creation, systematic character of terminological family and area, unambiguity ... reproductive ability, efficiency, ease of use, normative correctness, aesthetic features”. At the same time, it has been observed that, while reflecting the general language trends, terminology is evolving more rapidly. The principles which in commonly used vocabulary, especially considering the mode of its creation, have been marked only on a potential level as a projection, in the sphere of terminology are already considered as expressive and productive. The process of formation and functioning of the complex and the compound words proved to be especially prevalent in the modern Ukrainian medical terminology (*сідротерапія, грижесічення, експрес-діагностика, електрошок, імунодепресія, кардіомонітор, кріотерапія, лікосуміш, ларингоскоп, парасит, радіонукліди, велике коло кровообігу, запалення нерва*). The widespread use of composites in this sphere is being caused by the need to accurately and fully name the new diseases, their symptoms, diagnostic methods, treatments and other factors. However, as it has been noted by L. Azarova, in most cases the appearance of terms of this most complex structure have been caused by the need to express „the two ideas by one lexeme”.

As one can see, the structure of composite and compound terms is rather individualized and specific especially in case of marking the scientific sector of the compound terms.

The objective of our study in the forthcoming investigations will be the analysis of composite medical terms (both of Ukrainian and other languages).

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LEXICOGRAPHIC PARADIGM OF MEDICAL TERMS WITH ONYMIC COMPONENT

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Compiling a dictionary takes much time and requires a number of human resources. Constant changes greatly influence all spheres of human activity which are so much interconnected and interdependent that sometimes it is



difficult or even impossible to distinguish between two phenomena or notions and to differentiate between them. That's why the definition given in the dictionary entry should be accurate and at the same time capacious, comprising key issues of the notion.

Onomastics in modern linguistics is one of the most frequently researched areas. However, some of the branches are not sufficiently explored, e.g., terminology of various medical fields. It is partly stipulated by the complexity and depth of work and the need to involve a sufficient number of compilers of the verified terms. In this paper an attempt to describe modern medical terms with onymic component is done on the basis of English, German, French, Ukrainian languages. The ultimate goal is the compilation of dictionary of medical units containing proper names. They can be eponyms, toponyms, phytonyms, ethnonyms, mythonyms, etc. Their etymology, some encyclopedic information, biographical data together with the definition are to be mentioned in it. Dictionary entry of the eponym could be as follows: *італійська ринопластика*: English: Italian rhinoplasty, German: italienische Nasenplastik (f) (Rhinoplastik), French: rhinoplastie à l'italienne – nose reconstruction using skin flap taken from the hand, which remains attached to the skin for full engraftment; *синонім татліакотіанська ринопластика*: English: tagliacotian rhinoplasty, German: Tagliacozzi Nasenplastik, French: rhinoplastie de Tagliacozzi. [Gaspere Tagliacozzi from Bologna – Italian surgeon, founder of Plastic Surgery, who first described the method of restoring the nose and lips using grafts of skin from other areas].

According to dictionaries toponym is given the following definition: "A place name or a word coined in association with the name of a place". E.g., *Mallorca acne* – acneiform eruption developing following excessive sun exposure, first described in European tourist going to Mallorca in mid-winter. [Majorca / Mallorca – is an island located in the Mediterranean Sea, the largest island in the Balearic Islands archipelago, in Spain]. *Brazilian waxing* is the removal of all hair in the pelvic area, front and back, while sometimes leaving a thin strip of hair on the mons pubis. [The Brazilian wax was first so named in modern times by the J. Sisters salon in Manhattan, founded in 1987 by seven sisters from Brazil named Padiha].

Thus, the lexicographical description of the term with onymic component has to contain the term itself, translation into certain languages, interpretation (definition) in some specific language, historical background (for the place name) / curriculum vitae (for the eponymous) to explain the origin of the term, a list of synonyms.

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AFFIXATION IN THE PROCESS OF WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH CARDIOLOGIC TERMINOLOGY

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The process of term formation according to its structure is unique and is closely connected with a particular field of science or engineering, where scientists or specialists feel the need of the establishment of new forms to express certain concepts and phenomena of reality. Methods and models of term formation differ in accordance with the field of use, nature of scientific interests of people and objectives of term formation, but all of them are based on general language methods and patterns of word formation. A great number of Ukrainian and foreign linguists were and are interested in the derivation processes which take part in the formation of scientific terminology. Among them are R. Fisher, P.H. Mathews, Ch.F. Meyer, J. C. Sager, P. Schmitter, V.P. Danylenko, A.S. Diakov, T.R. Kyiak, Z.B. Kudelko, V.V. Levytskyi.

In linguistics, *affixation* is the process of adding a morpheme (or affix) to a word to create either (a) a different form of that word (e.g., *heart* → *hearts*), or (b) a new word with a different meaning (*electrocardiograph* → *electrocardiography*). Affixation is the most common way of making new words in English. The two primary kinds of affixation are *prefixation* (the addition of a prefix) and *suffixation* (the addition of a suffix).

Based on the classification methods of well known Ukrainian and foreign linguists we propose a classification scheme used in the study of English cardiologic terminology: 1) Morphological methods of creation cardiologic terms: a) affixation (prefixing, suffixes, prefix-suffix way); b) compounding (composition); c) formation of abbreviations and acronyms; d) conversion; 2) Semantic method of formation of terminological units (semantic nomination): a) expanding and narrowing of meaning; b) metaphorical and analogical transfer value lexical unit; 3) Syntactic method (TC formation); 4) Borrowing terms or terminological elements.

Affixation in cardiology is one of the leading and productive ways of derivation specific terms. It is used for establishment of terms by joining one or more affixes to the root morpheme. The process of affixation in terminology operates with different structural word-building elements, combinations of which are very diverse and almost inexhaustible. Derived medical terms can consist of a prefix, one or two word roots, and a suffix in various combinations, as witnessed in the following examples: *myocarditis* = *myo-* (root) + *card* (root) + *-itis* (suffix), *abiosis* = *a-* (prefix) + *bio-* (root) + *-osis* (suffix), *cardiopulmonary* = *cardia-* (root) + *pulmon-* (root) + *-ary* (suffix).

One of the common ways of word formation is a suffixation. The most common suffixes in word formation of cardiac English terms are: *-al*: cardiologic, aortal, atrial, internal, arterial, abnormal; *-ary*: ventricular, pulmonary, capillary, coronary; *-ic*: cardiogenic, systolic, amphibaric, agranulocytic; *-able*: curable, agglutinable, observable; *-ion*: circulation, infarction, regulation, location; *-osis*: stenosis, atherosclerosis, thrombosis; *-itis*: myocarditis, endocarditis, angiodermatitis, pericarditis; *-ancy*: abberancy; *ism*: anacrotism, anadicrotism; *-is*: anerythropolesis, angiogenesis; *-oma*: angiolymphoma, angiosarcoma, *-ist*: cardiologist, haematologist; *-or*, *-er*: blockader, bleeder. The second way of