



monastery”, Martres = lat. martyrium “tomb (grave) of a martyr”. We want to note that one of the oldest and most productive in this period is the term of religious origin of Latin cella, (fr. Celle) “small monastery”. The use of this token is quite frequent in toponymy, both in simple form and in various phrases, where it acts as a differentiator of monasteries in the area. For example: La Celle, Cellefrouin, Celleneuve, La Celle-Saint-Cloud, Selles, Naucelles, etc. The cult of saints is also quite common and is reflected in the toponymic formations of France. The two most interesting problems facing onomastics researchers are the names of saints, on the one hand, their geographical distribution, and, on the other hand, the variety of dialectal forms of the same saint's name depending on the local dialect. A number of saints' names are spread throughout France, sometimes associated with very famous figures such as Saint Martin, Bishop of Tours (revered as a preacher of the Gospel in the 4th century), who was very popular. In particular, we have counted about 350 modern names of settlements in France, which bear the name of this priest. Here are some more examples: Saint Jean - about 170 toponymic formations; Saint Peter (Saint Pierre), the first Pope - about 160 oikonyms; Saint Germain - about 130 settlements. These also include: Saint Benoît = lat. sanctus + Benedictus “Saint Benedict”, Saint Denis = lat. sanctus + Dionysius “Saint Denis”, Saint Etienne = lat. sanctus + Stephanus “Saint Etienne”, Saint George, Saint Jeures = lat. sanctus + Georgius “Saint George”, Saint Germain = lat. sanctus + Germanus “Saint Germain”, Saint Jean = sanctus + Johannes “Saint John”, Saint Maurice = lat. sanctus + Mauritius “Saint Maurice”, Saint Michael = lat. sanctus + Michaël “Saint Michael”, Saint Pierre = lat. sanctus + Petrus “Saint Peter”, Saint Romain = lat. sanctus + Romanus “Saint Roman”. It is clear that the list of such examples could be continued due to the rather rich material (only 9000 toponyms with the word “Saint” deserve a more detailed study, which will be discussed in our next explorations). So the French owe the large number of toponyms to the Romans, which reminds us of various aspects of the formation of civilization that took place in the former Gaul. And these are, first of all, deities and related cults (altars, rooms, temples): Jupiter y Jeu, Joux and Fanjeaux = lat. Fanum, Jovis “Temple of Jupiter”, Mars y Talmas = lat. Temple of Martis “Temple of Mars”, Mercure and Mercoeur. The names of many cities that later became capitals resonate with the names of the first settler tribes, such as: Paris from Parisii; Reims by Remi; Tours from Turones; Vannes from Venetes and many others. Naturally, from the time of their origin until today, the oldest oikonyms have largely not retained their original form, due, on the one hand, to the influence of written tradition, characteristic of each historical period of the language, and on the other - multilingual contacts in a given area which caused the phonetic transformation of the structure of the onyx, and the state of written sources of that period and the evolution of the language system itself give us the opportunity to understand the etymology of most names of settlements.

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**TERMINOLOGY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AS A PART OF GENERAL MEDICAL
TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM**

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Terminology in the context of the acceleration of scientific and technological progress is constantly acquiring special significance. It is a source of information, a tool for mastering a speciality. Any field of science and technology finds its expression in terms.

There is practically not a single area of knowledge that could be studied without knowing the terminology. The purpose and objective of the study is to identify the place of the terminology of infectious diseases in the terminological system of general medicine.

Medical vocabulary combines special and non-special medical names that function in the scientific and other subsystems of the language. The main part of the medical vocabulary is medical terminology. Medical terminology is a specific layer of vocabulary and, due to the peculiarities of its structural-semantic, word-formation and stylistic nature, differs from common words and, thus, occupies a special place in the lexical system of the language. The main object of study is the



practical terminology of the medical language of infectology as a constituent of general medical terminological system.

Linguists have carried out a number of studies of medical terminology that determine their main characteristics. Thus, many domestic and foreign linguists have dealt with the problems of the origin and development of medical terminology (Dubrovina, 1976; Grinev, 1993; Ostapenko, 1998; Rudinskaya, 1998; Novoselova, 2001; Dallie, Habert, 1996; Smith, 2001). Problems of medical Terminology in Ukraine in its various aspects was studied by L. Petrukh, I. Golovko, G. Ivanyshyn, G. Zolotukhin, A. Dorozhovets, O. Sysak, L. Silevych, O. Melnychuk, V. Yukalo, S. Boitsanyuk, O. Perebyinis, T. Savarin, G. Palasyuk, Y. Yarish, A. Pryshlyak, V. Zevako, K. Stefanyshyn and others. Despite the large number of works devoted to medical terminology in domestic and foreign literature, the linguistic aspect of the study of terminological vocabulary still needs in-depth research. The inexhaustibility of the problematics of this lexical layer continues to attract today the attention of linguists - researchers to the discovery of its new qualities, sides, characteristics, features as a subsystem of the language. Medical terminology in the field of infectious diseases is a layer of the lexical fund with its own specific features. In every professional sublanguage, there is a nomenclature vocabulary associated with certain realities and objects. The peculiarity of the vocabulary of terminology lies in the fact that its nomens are represented in it wider, more diverse than in other lexical subsystems.

Terminology is represented by the most actively developing part of the vocabulary of any language, reflecting progressive changes in science and society, without studying the structural and semantic composition of terminology and changes occurring in it, it is impossible to correctly understand the patterns of development of the language as a whole. It constitutes the main, most significant and informative part of the lexical system of the general literary language. At the present stage, medical terms are widely used in colloquial speech, literary language, in the field of health care, medical activity, and science. Further development of medical terminology in general and the terminology of infectious diseases in particular requires appropriate research and streamlining. The disorder of medical terminology, both in English and in other languages, continues to remain a serious obstacle to the exchange of scientific information, with its machine processing, creates great difficulties in the adequate scientific translation of medical literature

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SUFFIXATION AS THE MAIN MEANS OF CREATING SECONDARY NOMINATIONS IN MEDICAL DISCOURSE

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The purpose of the study, what is presented in the abstract, is to determine suffixation as a special way to create secondary nominations in medical discourse, especially when it is built as a “patient – doctor” conversation. It was used comparative and analytical methods in the proposed research.

A typical way to create secondary names of people is suffixation. Suffix derivatives are used to name doctors according to various features, cf.: *медик / медичка* (medyk / medychka, *Eng.* medical man / woman) – a worker (employee) of the medical field; *клініцист* (klinitsyst, *Eng.* clinician) – one who works in the clinic; *очник* (ochnyk, *Eng.* eye-doctor) – a doctor who studies and treats diseases of the eye and visual system; *вушник, вухо-горло-ніс* (vushnyk, vukho-horlonis, *Eng.* ENT specialist) – a doctor who studies diseases of the ear, throat, nose and develops methods of treatment; *зубник* (zubnyk, *Eng.* dentist) – a doctor who studies and treats diseases of the oral cavity, teeth, jaws, face. Such derivatives are productive, as the termination manner of derivation of people’s names in the Ukrainian language has a long tradition. The advantage of secondary suffix names over official foreign terms is that first of all they are more understandable to patients, cf.: *очник* (eye-doctor) and *офтальмолог* (ophthalmologist); *вушник, вухо-горло-ніс* (ENT specialist) and *отоларинголог* (otolaryngologist); *зубник* (dentist) and *стоматолог* (stomatologist).