



publications of gerontological terms enables tentatively divide these terms into originally Latin nominative units, terms of Greek origin and hybrid term-composites, which include elements of both Greek and Latin languages. Among geriatric terms only of Latin origin the key ones are derivatives *senescentia*- aging from the Latin verb *senescere* – to get old, *senilitas* – an old age, *senile* (geriatric) weakness. Most of the gerontological terms represent complex units the components of which are both Greek and Latin word-building elements. The key terminology element, that occupies the initial position in words, is *geri-*, *gero-*, *geront-*, with the help of which the majority of terminological units are established, these units are correlated with the considered area of medical concepts: *gerontologia* (the term is introduced into the sphere of professional communication by Menchikov I.I. in 1903), *gerontophilia*, *gerontophobia*, *gerontopia*, *gerodermia*, *gerodontia* etc.

One should pay particular attention to the use of the terms *gerontotherapia* and *geriatria* in professional communication. Although the synonymy of the finite terminological elements may convince at first glance *-therapia* and *iatria* (they both have the meaning of "treatment"), one should not equate these terms with absolute synonyms, as they have different meanings. The term *gerontotherapia* is appropriate when it comes to elderly people treatment in order to slow down the old age; the term *geriatria* (it was first proposed by an American doctor Nasher I. in 1904) is used when it comes to treatment of illnesses of senile (geriatric) age. By the way, the profession of a doctor who studies the problems of aging, its clinical, biological, historical and social manifestations is called *gerontologista*, and the doctor who specializes in treating elderly and senile people is *geriater*. Interestingly, in the days of Galen, the term *gerocomia* was used – treatment, care and nursing of elderly people. This term has been kept up to the present, but more often it is replaced by the more understandable for modern specialists term – *gerotherapeutica* – care for older persons in order to slow down and prevent many signs of aging development. A separate group consists of terms with the Greek initial component *presby* - from the Greek *presbys* – an old man; in the great majority this component is attached to the names of organs and physiological processes with a view to accentuation of age disorders: *pres by cardia* *pres by oesophagus*, *presbyopsia*, *presbyacusis* et cetera.

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PROOPER NAME AS THE BASIS OF TERM-EPONYM

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Terminology nomination is purposeful process, unlike the general language one. Terms appear in professional environment and are used in strictly terminological function. They are created by:

- 1) Reconsideration commonly used words (terminology) to denote scientific concept;
- 2) Transferring the finished term from one branch to another (reterminologization);
- 3) Borrowing and tracing;
- 4) Use of existing conditions and word-formation models for creation new names;
- 5) Use of phrases to denominate new concepts (they amount 70% in different terminology systems from general number of terms).

Terms-phrases have become widespread in terminology system of modern medical language, from among which the eponimic terms are distinguished. This is a kind of scientific tokens, a certain class of names; its specific feature is the indication of the name of the person who invented something (*Adamkevich's reaction*, *Burdenko's test*, *Celsius scale*).

Authors' names are used in medical terminology to call diseases, operations, syndromes, symptoms, viruses, microorganisms, fibers, substances, modes, methods, clinical and diagnostic laboratory reactions, formulas, tests, etc. The emergence of such terms is due to non-linguistic factors: historical, social, psychological. Along with classic eponyms dated to XVII-XIX centuries, new ones appear and function actively, characterizing the stages of development of new branches of medical science, the priority of the scientist, a country in discovering new facts. Today, terminology is not only interested by linguists, but also by medical specialists, who faced the problem of expediency of functioning of one or another term-eponym and correctness of its writing due to requirements of modern Ukrainian literary language, for example: *Pasteur method*, *Down complex*, *Dzhilkaister-Sterks disease*, *Clinic Channel (Vidiya)*, *maxillary sinus (Haymora)* etc.

According to researches, the most common eponymous terms are those where two proper names are available. Eponyms constituting two-three component constructions with a surname component are less active with their specific structural features: *the smallest veins of heart (Veeseen, Tebezia)*, *anterior tongue gland (Blandin, Nuna)*, *parietal lymph nodes (Kloke, Rozenmuller, Pyrohov)*, etc.

So, terms-phrases with surname component are used in medical terminology as well as marks of subjects' classes, reflecting in them generic-type hierarchy of concepts, help to determine the place of a particular subject in a number of other homogeneous ones, separate from this series with indication on its individual peculiarities.

Syntactic way of creating new terms-composites is quite productive in the language of medicine, that is explained by need of science to accurately convey the content of new tokens and specify them.