

LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH DENTAL TERMINOLOGY IN ENDODONTICS

Svyryda O.S., Yushchenko Ya.O.

Scientific adviser: assoc. prof. Lysanets Yu.V., PhD

Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy

Poltava, Ukraine

Department of Foreign Languages with Latin and Medical Terminology

Relevance. Each dental specialty has its unique framework of professional vocabulary, represented by a specific range of terminological units. Specialized vocabulary covers the most important phenomena and processes within a particular dental career, such as names of diseases, diagnostic and treatment methods, tools, devices, procedures and so on. Specialized vocabulary is a key to understanding a particular area in dentistry, its functions and purposes, which renders the present research relevant.

Aim. in this paper, we will identify common term elements and lexical units, forming the professional vocabulary in endodontics. The novelty of the research consists in the authors' consideration of professional vocabulary, which forms a terminological backbone and a comprehensive conceptual image of endodontics.

Materials and methods. The corpus of articles from the electronic database "PubMed".

Results. The research yielded the following findings: 1) dental sublanguage of endodontics is largely based on Latin and latinized Greek terms, as well as proper English lexical units; 2) one-word English terms in the domain of endodontics are composed of such Latin and latinized Greek terms as "-itis"; "-tomy"; "-ectomy"; "-algia"; "hyper-"; "hypo-" and others; 3) Latin is a concise and productive means of communication, which is evidenced by the number of one-word terms in endodontics; 4) two- and three-word terminological collocations are represented generally by proper English lexical units (e.g., "root canal treatment"; "pulp exposure", etc.); 5) the "-er" suffix is the most productive term element in endodontics, forming the majority of names for dental tools in this specialty (e.g., "sealer"; "plugger"; "taper"; "reamer"; "spreader"; "pathfinder"; "orifice opener (shaper)", etc.).

Conclusion. Thus, the study of lexical and semantic features in the terminology of endodontics enabled us to reveal the internal linguistic laws of term formation in the contemporary English as a lingua franca in global research and international cooperation. The level of mastering specialized terminology directly reflects the dentist's professional competence and comprehensive outlook. Further research is needed to investigate the terminological framework of English professional vocabulary in other domains of modern dentistry.

SUBSECTION OF LATIN LANGUAGE ПІДСЕКЦІЯ ЛАТИНСЬКОЇ МОВИ

ANCIENT ROMAN HOLIDAYS AND TRADITIONS

Sevretnik I.M., Shevchenko K.V.

Scientific adviser: Rozhenko I. V.

Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy

Poltava, Ukraine

Department of Foreign Languages, Latin Language and Medical Terminology

Relevance. Ancient Rome left a rich cultural heritage, which became a part of the life and culture of the modern mankind. The real connection of Roman antiquity with modern reality is the visible evidence that Roman civilization has formed the basis for European culture and modern civilization as a whole.

The aim of the research work. The aim consists in analysis of the scientific, educational and popular-scientific literature on the mentioned issue for determining the close links between Ancient Rome and modern cultural environment.

Materials and methods. General scientific methods for theoretical generalization, analysis of scientific literature and periodicals, as well as domestic and foreign sources were used while studying the issue presented.

Results. Rome heritage became the basis of European civilization (the Roman law, Latin alphabet, educational system). The existence of a single state also contributed to the spread of Christianity, originated on the eastern outskirts of the Empire.

Roman culture has developed under the influence of many cultures, especially the Etruscans and Greeks. While applying the foreign achievements, the Romans surpassed their teachers in many areas, raising the general level of their own development to unprecedented heights. In turn, Roman culture has influenced greatly on neighboring peoples at the time of its heyday.

From the early times, various festivities and performances played an important role in the public life of Rome. Public performances were at the same time religious ceremonies, they were an indispensable part of religious holidays. In ancient times, it was believed that the gods ruled the world, fate of man, directed his actions, sent troubles to him, brought joy, Nature possessed the divine powers.

The ancient Romans celebrated more than 50 holidays in a year. They constituted an important part of Romans' life. Their traditions have been preserved for centuries, some have remained up to this days.

In addition to the holidays in gods' honor, the Greeks also held celebrations in memory of some outstanding event, e.g., Liberation Day in honor of the victory over the Persians at Plataea.

Sports were very popular among the Greeks. The main competition was the Olympic Games. They began in 776 BC and were held every four years. The Olympic Games were dedicated to Zeus and held at Olympia. The wars have ceased in all Greek states during the Olympic Games. The games began with sacrifices to Zeus and athletes took the oath to compete honestly on the altar. In ancient times, the Olympic Games were held 293 times over 1170 years.

Conclusions. Roman culture has developed under the influence of many cultures and the heritage of Rome has become the foundation of European civilization.