

## LEXICO-SEMANTIC SOURCES IN THE ENGLISH SUBLANGUAGE OF ENDOCRINOLOGY

*У статті проаналізовано лексико-семантичні особливості англійської термінології в субмові ендокринологія. Запропоновано класифікацію в межах досліджуваної терміносистеми: терміни латинського та грецького походження; термінологічні словосполучення, представлені власне англійськими лексичними одиницями; гібридні терміноелементи, що містять напівасимільовану англо-латинську лексику, а також терміни з епонімним компонентом. Результати дослідження можуть бути використані в процесі розробки тлумачних словників та навчальних матеріалів для студентів-стоматологів.*

**Ключові слова:** ендокринологія, лексико-семантичні особливості, термін, термінологічне словосполучення

*The article analyzes the lexical and semantic features of the English terminology in the sublanguage of oral and maxillofacial surgery. The authors suggested a classification for the terminology under consideration: terms of Latin and Greek origin; terminological phrases represented by proper English lexical units; hybrid term elements containing the semi-assimilated English and Latin vocabulary, as well as eponyms. The results of the research can be used in the process of developing etymological dictionaries and training materials for medical students in order to foster their comprehension and correct usage of the English terminology.*

**Key words:** endocrinology, lexical and semantic features, term, terminological collocation.

Understanding the terminological mechanisms in English is an indispensable virtue of any medical specialist who aspires to succeed in a foreign-language professional setting [1; 3]. The aim of the research is to analyze the lexico-semantic features of the medical English terminology in the sublanguage of endocrinology. We will identify specific and common term elements, forming the professional vocabulary in endocrinology. We studied the lexical units in the English sublanguage of endocrinology using the PubMed database over the period of the last five years and classified them according to their linguistic origin. The material of the research was considered via the methods of continuous sampling, structural and semantic analyses. We used Merriam-Webster and Oxford etymology dictionaries. The scientific novelty of this research consists in the detailed examination of the processes of term formation in the contemporary English sublanguage of endocrinology. The study of lexical and semantic features in the terminology of endocrinology will enable us to reveal the internal linguistic laws of term formation in contemporary English as a lingua franca in global research and international cooperation. The results of the research can be used in the process of developing etymological dictionaries and training materials for medical students in order to foster their comprehension and correct usage of English terminology in the domain of endocrinology.

We distinguished 4 groups of terminological collocations in the English sublanguage of endocrinology:

- 1) The first group is represented by terms of Latin and Greek origin.
- 2) The second group includes terminological collocations, represented by proper

English lexical units.

3) The third group is represented by hybrid terms, containing the semi-assimilated English-Latin words.

4) The fourth group embraces eponyms, i.e., terms, named after prominent doctors and scientists who discovered certain conditions or described them for the first time.

The first group is represented by terms of Latin and Greek origin, either preserved in English in their initial form or having undergone slight linguistic transformations (for example, under the influence of French). Due to a large number of Latin-derived terms, we decided to distinguish three structural subtypes within this group:

(a) one-word terms, e.g., gynecomastia, hirsutism, obesity, metabolism, hypothalamus, pancreas, etc.

(b) two-word terms, e.g., acanthosis nigricans, premature adrenarche, thyroid nodule, diabetes mellitus, diabetes insipidus, thyroid gland, parathyroid glands, pineal gland, adrenal glands, pituitary gland, anti-diuretic hormone, etc.;

(c) three-word terms, e.g., thyroid-stimulating hormone, follicle-stimulating hormone, oral glucose tolerance, etc.

The second group includes terminological collocations, represented by proper English lexical units, for example: body weight, thirst, blood pressure, heart rate, bean-shaped, blood sugar level, bloodstream, bone age X-ray, arm span, fasting, growth failure, etc.

The third group is represented by hybrid terms, containing the semi-assimilated English-Greek-Latin word phrases. Group III includes the following terms: growth hormone, growth hormone deficiency, growth hormone replacement therapy, sweat gland, target organ, familial short stature, idiopathic short stature, mixed meal tolerance test, water deprivation test, etc.

The second group includes eponyms, such as Cushing disorder; Addison's syndrome; Burnett's syndrome; Wolfram syndrome (another name of synonymous DIDMOAD syndrome (Diabetes, Insipidus, Diabetes — Mellitus, Optic atrophy, Deafness); Kylin syndrome (another name for "anorexia nervosa"); Conn's syndrome (another name for "syndrome of primary aldosteronism"); De Toni — Fanconi — Debre syndrome; Morgagni — Stewart — Morel syndrome and others [2]. An interesting case is the term "Pickwickian syndrome", which contains the surname of a literary character [2]. This eponym is based on the character of the novel by Charles Dickens *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* (1837), who was overweight and presented with chronic drowsiness. Eventually, this literary hero remained in medicine as a classic example of obesity hypoventilation syndrome [2].

Thus, the sublanguage of endocrinology is largely based on Latin and Latinized Greek terms. Most terms are composed of such term elements as \_\_\_\_\_ and others. Group I is the most productive source of term formation to denote (1) pathological conditions; (2) physiological concepts; (3) diagnostic procedures. Latin-derived lexical units are represented by one-word, two-word, and three-word terms in the examined sublanguage. Proper English lexical units also occupy a significant place in this specialty. English terms are also frequently combined with Greek and Latin words (Group III: hybrid English-Greek-Latin terms). Moreover, endocrinology embraces a large number of eponyms. Further research is needed to investigate the terminological framework of English professional vocabulary in endocrinology and other domains of medicine.

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УДК 821.124-1'01:61

**Гончарова Н.А., Цисык А.З.**  
**Учреждение образования «Белорусский государственный  
медицинский университет»,  
Минск, Республика Беларусь**

### МЕДИЦИНСКИЕ МОТИВЫ В ПОЭЗИИ ОВИДИЯ

*У статті розглянуті фрагменти поезії Овідія зі своєрідним психотерапевтичним змістом, спрямованим на лікування юнаків від любовних переживань. Також розглянуто погляди Овідія на роль поетичної творчості у тамуванні душевних страждань поета, зумовлених засланням та умовами життя на засланні.*

**Ключові слова:** поезія Овідія, любовні переживання, психотерапевтична роль поетичної творчості.

*The article examined fragments of Ovid's poetic works with a kind of psychotherapeutic content aimed at helping young man to heal from love experiences. Also considered are the views of Ovid on the role of poetic creativity in alleviating mental suffering caused by exile and the conditions of stay in it.*

**Keywords:** Ovid's poetry, love experiences, psychotherapeutic role of poetic creativity.

Система знаний о душевных и телесных недугах человека в античном обществе была на достаточно высоком уровне и даже входила в систему образования [2, с. 13 – 47]. Отсюда столь широкое как непосредственное, так и метафорическое использование описаний медицинского характера в ораторской и философской литературе, особенно в сочинениях Платона [7, с. 52 – 57]. Но не меньше таких описаний и в античной любовной поэзии, поскольку сильное любовное увлечение рассматривалось как своего рода помутнение здравого смысла ( $\mu\alpha\nu\alpha$  у греков и *amentia* или *dementia* у римлян). Именно так влюбился Киклоп Полифем в морскую нимфу Галатею у Феокрита ( $\sigma\theta\alpha\alpha\varsigma \mu\alpha\nu\alpha\iota\varsigma$  «прямым безумием» XI, 11), а выражение *amantes amentes* (влюбленные – безумцы) часто встречается в поэзии римских драматургов Плавта и Теренция [1, с. 47 – 48]. Но тот же Феокрит указывает и на одно из действенных средств борьбы с любовным помешательством – на песенно-поэтическое творчество. Обращаясь к своему близкому другу – врачу Никию в начальных строках идиллии (XI, 1 – 4; 7), он говорит: