

## WORD-FORMATIVE POTENTIAL OF VERBAL STEMS IN ENGLISH MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

У статті досліджено особливості механізмів словотворення у напрямку від твірних основ кореневих дієслів германського походження. Були встановлені словотворчі потенції досліджених основ, а саме, словотворчу активність, продуктивність та валентність та комбінаторні властивості віддієслівних основ. **Ключові слова:** твірна основа, похідна основа, словотвірна продуктивність, дериваційне значення, медичний термін.

The present article deals with word-formative potential of underlying stems in the direction of derived stem with prefixes of English medical terms. The underlying stems are represented by root irregular verbs of Germanic origin. The activity, valence, and productivity of underlying stems and combinatorial features of prefixes which participate in the formation of derived stems are established.

**Keywords:** underlying stem, derivative stem, word-formative productivity, derivational meaning, medical term.

The ways of replenishment and qualitative improvement of the English medical terminology remain the actual ones for specialists in the field of medicine and for linguists. It is known that a significant part of the English medical terminology is composed of terms borrowed from foreign terminological systems or artificially formed on the basis of foreign language elements, mainly ancient Greek and Latin [1]. The specificity of the native language fund using in the medical terminological system should receive more detailed investigation.

The purpose of present article is to determine the word-formative potential for derived stems of primary irregular verbs of Germanic origin in the function of medical terms which are realized in the direction to derivative prefixal verbs. The stems of medical terms represented with the primary root verbs of Germanic origin and their cognate derivatives, arranging on the horizontal axis of the word family expanding have been used for analysis material [2].

The word-formative potential is a category of language, the ability to form new semantically and structurally related words, which is one of the aspects of the general linguistic potential problem. The word-formative potential is represented as quantitative and qualitative realized aspects; they are word-formative activity, productivity, and valence. The selection of material for word-forming study was realized by the global analysis method on the basis of dictionaries and texts from periodical professional issues («Journal of Clinical Investigations», “British Medicine Journal”, etc.). As a result of word-formative analysis we have selected 52 bases of root irregular verbs of Germanic origin, which perform the functions of medical terms. The stems of studied verbs coincide with the root, they are inseparable, monolithic in their structure, for example *bear, beat, bend, bite, bleed, break, build, burn, burst, catch, cleave, creep, cut, draw, drive, fall, feed, feel, grind, grow, hang, hear, hide, hurt, keep, lay, lead, make, put, rend, ride, run, set, shed, show, shoot, shrink, sleep, slide, slit, split, spread, stick, sting, swell, take, wake*.

In the function of underlying stems approximately twenty stems of root irregular verbs are realized in the formation of 29 derived stems of prefixal verbs of medical terms according to the pattern: pref. + SV= SVpref. (*bear, bend, bind, bite, blow, build, burn, cut, draw, feed, grow, hang, keep, lay, ride, run, set, show, spread, and take*). For example: *in/grow, out/burn,*

*over/bear, over/blow, over/draw, over/grow, over/hang, re/ bite, re/set, un/bend, un/bind, under/cut, up/take.*

The stems of root irregular verbs functioning as the underlying stems demonstrate low word-formative activity (38.5%) and low word-formative productivity, because the number of derived stems of prefixal verbs exceeds the number of underlying stems by 1.45 times. However some productive underlying stems of roof verbal stems were identified: *lay* (*de/lay, in/lay, over/lay, re/lay*), *run* (*fore/run, over/run, re/run*), and *feed* (*over/feed, under/feed, un/feed*).

Among the number of prefixes with which the stems of root irregular verbs of Germanic origin are combined to form derived stems of prefixal verbs of medical terms, only one third of them has the Latin origin (*de-, in-, and re-*). The rest of the prefixes possesses the Germanic origin (*over-, under-, un-, fore-, out-, and up-*).

The most common prefixes forming derived stems (according to the pattern pref. + SV= SVpref.) are the prefixes of Germanic and Latin origin. The investigated prefixal verbal stems more often combined with genetically related prefixes [2].

The derivational meanings of prefixal verbal stems functioning as medical terms can be grouped as follows: the meaning of recycling action (*bite – re/bite; build – re/build*); 2) quantitative and estimating meaning of the excess action indicated by derived stems (*feed – overfeed*); 3) the temporal meaning of the preceding action (*run – fore/run*); 4) the meaning of the highest degree of action or the meaning of object orientation (*burn – out / burn*); 5) the meaning of the reverse action value(*lay – de/lay*); 6) the meaning of the action which is opposite to the meaning which has underlying stem (*bend – un/bend*). The cases of lexical and semantic duplication have been revealed among the prefixed verbs formed from underlying stems of roof verbs, for example: *un/feed* and *under/feed*.

It can be concluded that the verbal terms containing genetic roots are equivalent representatives of the English medical terminological system. Underlying stems represented by the root verbal stems of Germanic origin demonstrate low word-formative activity and productivity in the formation of prefixed verbs. Among the prefixes of derived stems approximately the third part includes the Latin origin prefixes. The achieved data indicated that the studied root verbal stems of Germanic origin tend to be combined with genetically related prefixes.

## REFERENCES

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