

LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC GROUPS OF VERBS OF GERMANIC ORIGIN USED IN THE FIELD OF RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY

Робота присвячена аналізу дієслів германського походження та їхніх похідних в англійських медичних текстах. У дослідженні розглядаються лінгвістичні аспекти медичних термінів у галузі реконструктивної хірургії.

Ключові слова: дієслово, дієслівний дериват, лінгвістичний аспект, термінологія реконструктивної хірургії

This scientific article is devoted to the analysis of Germanic origin verbs and their derivatives in English medical texts. The study investigates the linguistic aspects and potential impacts of medical terms in the field of reconstructive surgery.

Key words: verb, verb derivative, linguistic aspect, terminology of reconstructive surgery.

In the modern English medical terminology, the verbs of Germanic origin express special concepts in the function of terms: actions of a physiological process or condition (cut "to erupt", bear "to give birth", hurt "to hurt"); actions of a medical procedure (burn "to cauterize"; draw "to extract"; freeze "to anesthetize"); actions perceived by the senses (feel "to feel, sense, perceive"); movement or location in space or time (spread "to spread (e.g., of a disease)"). The studied root verb stems of medical terms acquired their terminological meaning as a result of the semantic development of verbs of common vocabulary, metaphorical and metonymic transfers of meaning, e.g: hear "to hear, to have an ear" (everyday) and hear "to feel and perceive sound, as opposed to feeling and perceiving vibration" (scientific); beat "to beat, strike" and beat "to pulse" (medical); feel "to feel, perceive by touch" and feel "to palpate" (medical). The emergence of a new terminological meaning can be judged based on the context: *Verification of balanced articulation at the trial denture stage is recommended but should be done cautiously as the teeth are set in wax and may be dislodged if the patient is over-vigorous – even in the absence of occlusal interferences.*

The derivative potency of verbs of Germanic origin involved in the formation of derivational bases of medical terms demonstrates different degrees of word-formation activity: from high (in the formation of derived bases of conversion nouns, conversion adjectives) to word-formation inactive (in the formation of derived bases of prefix, compound, compound-derived adjectives and compound verbs). In general, the verbs of Germanic origin demonstrate low wordformation activity and low productivity in the formation of verbal derivational bases of medical terms of the first derivation tact.

About 40% verbs describing medical procedures and interventions in the field of reconstructive surgery have Germanic origin. For example, ache [OE acan]; bow

[OE *būgan*]; die [ME *dien, deien*, derived from ON]; gripe [OE *grīpan*]; puff [OE *pyffan*]. These verbs are employed to precisely convey the actions involved in various surgical and medical procedures.

The nouns formed from verbs of the Germanic origin are subdivided into the following groups:

- a) nouns denoting the name of a physical process or state (soak "absorption");
- b) nouns denoting the name of a physiological process or state (ache "pain"; hack "dry cough"; rot "decomposition"; swoon "fainting, syncope"; twitch "muscle contraction");
- c) nouns denoting the name of a medical procedure (strip "subcutaneous removal of a vein along its long axis, extripation of a subcutaneous vein");
- d) nouns denoting the name of a medical device or device (cast "tire; removable prosthesis; immobilizing device; plaster bandage"; grasp "clamp"; pick "tweezers"; wipe "scraper, cleaning device");
- e) nouns denoting the name of a part of the human body or any of its structures (chop "jaw, cheek"; fold "a projection or edge formed by bending a lamellar structure"); lap "earlobe");
- f) nouns denoting the name of a medical substance, substance or drug (leach "brine (saturated solution of salt)"; snuff "any medicinal powder used by blowing it onto the nasal mucosa");
- g) nouns denoting the name of a disease (flare "inflammatory hyperemia; red dermographism").

Many of the derivatives of verbs of Germanic origin are polysemous, e.g: dip "dip, short immersion (in a liquid); treatment by immersion (in a solution); liquid, solution; depression (e.g., chest wall)"; flow "circulation, flow, current; outpouring; menstruation"; flap "noise; splash; skin flap"; puff "noise, blowing (during auscultation), sound that occurs when exhaling or releasing air; bloating; tumor; blister; puffiness, swelling".

The studied medical terms including the verb stems and their derivatives are grouped into different lexical and semantic groups. The most numerous ones are noun terms denoting the name of a physiological process or condition (35%), the name of a medical devices (21%), the name of a physical process or condition (20%), and medical procedure (15%).

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