

COGNITIVE-ONOMASIOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH MEDICAL TERM FORMATION

У статті представлено когнітивно-ономасіологічну модель породження номінативної одиниці термінологічного характеру у сучасній англійській мові. Було обґрунтовано механізми та основні етапи утворення медичного терміну. За результатами дослідження, можна дійти до висновку, що медичний термін має інтеграційний характер і складається з таких етапів: мотиваційного, значеннятвірного та вербального.

Ключові слова: когнітивні та ономасіологічні механізми термінотворення, моделювання породження термінів, нова номінативна одиниця, англійська медична термінологія.

The article presents the cognitive-onomasiological pattern of the nominative unit formation having terminological character in the modern English language. The mechanisms and main stages of the formation of a medical term were substantiated. According to the research results it is possible to conclude that the medical term has an integrative character and consists of the following stages: motivational, meaning-creating, and verbal.

Keywords: cognitive and onomasiological mechanisms of term formation, modeling of term formation, new nominative unit, English medical terminology.

The importance of studying modern English medical terminology is specified by the significance of medical sciences for solving various problems related to the person's health. With the increasing importance of special vocabulary in the modern language and due to the rapid development of many areas of human activity the study of terminology including medical one is relevant taking into account the cognitive-onomasiological features of terms. Medical term formation is a complex cognitive process. Its mechanisms start to function under the influence of external factors. Suggested in the work the cognitiveonomasiological pattern of medical term formation has integrative character and acts as the base for patterning of nominative unit possessing the terminological characteristics. consists of the following stages: motivational, meaning forming and verbal.

The onomasiological pattern of the medical term formation has an integrative nature and consists of the following stages: motivational, meaning forming, and verbal. Wordformation processes occur mainly as a repetition of certain correlations of form and content, known to the speaker on the basis of familiar words, thus forming a word-building series. In other words, people form new words and terms based on real patterns, using commonly used words as prototypes. In this approach, the appearance of any episodic neologism can be explained by the influence of analogy. At the initial (cognitive) stage, the specificity of the process for the medical term formation is determined by the originated position of the producer related with definite denotations, which are the objects of nomination.

At the final (verbal) stage, the onomasiological process is conditioned by limits used in the scientific field. They are manifested in the use of a limited range of word-forming patterns, the absence of connotative elements, and the different semantic interpretations of a term.

We combine the processes of selection, paradigmization, and syntagmatization at the verbal stage in our pattern. This decision is motivated by the following: these processes are not separated in the integration pattern of speech act formation, which is the basis of the pattern for a nominative unit including the medical one; these processes are closely interrelated and proceed simultaneously due to the real conditions. At the stage of sign verbalization, the following levels can be distinguished: (1) the choice of an onomasiological indicator as an explicit motivator; (2) the choice of onomasiological category and basis; (3) grammar; (4) combination of basis and indicator; (5) semantization; (6) unit implication in the speech act, text (syntagmatization); (7)

acquisition of the inflection properties of, a place in the word-formation paradigm, and lexical connections (paradigmatization).

The activation of the cognitive mechanisms of medical term formation occurs at the moment when the speaker comes to the conclusion that there is no required nominative unit in the internal vocabulary. Step-by-step action of the mechanisms of the nominative unit formation is realized by the "activation" of the word-forming rule to the speech forming processes.

Thus, the analyzed material allows to conclude that the problems of cognitive and onomasiological peculiarities of modern English medical terms are a definite contribution to the modern theory of the term. In our opinion, the development of an onomasiological pattern of a medical term contributes to the further development of research in the field of speech formation, onomasiology, and cognitive linguistics.

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