

## MODERN LINGUISTIC CLASSIFICATIONS OF MEDICAL TERMS

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In modern linguistic science there are different classifications of medical terms. Among them it is reasonable to distinguish the following ones.

I. Classification of medical terms by origin. Terminological units of medicine are divided from etymological point of view (*marrow – кістковий мозок*) and borrowed (*diagnosis – діагноз, cartilage – хрящ, nitrate – нітрат*) [3, p. 69].

II. Classification of medical terms by structure and form. Medical terms are divided into simple (consisting of one word: *allergy, splenic, liver*), complex (consisting of two words and spelled together or through a hyphen: *nurse-technician, energy-saving, postthrombotic, hyperthyroidism*) and word-phrases (consisting of several components: *internal cardiac massage, respiratory tract, blood system*) [3].

III. Classification of medical terms by nomination of a professional concept. English medical terminology includes numerous word-phrases that, due to their complex, multi-component structure, provide the optimum nomination of a professional term. Terms are divided into three types: 1) terms that are components of independent words that can be used individually and retain their meaning, such as *ischemic heart disease, liver abscess, viral proteins*; 2) terms that are a component of which is a medical term and the other is a common vocabulary, such as *X-ray viewing box, fallopian tube, blood test*; 3) terms are phrases whose components are words of common vocabulary, and only the combination of these words is the term: *Gram-positive, foreign matter, wedge-shaped implementation, 3-D printer for human bones*) [3].

IV. Classification of medical terms by the method of creation. The English medical vocabulary is characterized by the following methods of term formation: non-fixed, affixal, basics and terminological word

formation [1, p. 97]. Accordingly, medical terms can be divided into four types, depending on what language means are involved in creating the term. 1. Simple terms (non-fixed) – terms consisting of only one word: *adsorb, cell, realm, hormone*.

2. Derived terms (affixes) – created using affixes, suffixes and prefixes: a) suffixes: *cardiac, corneal, acidic*; b) prefix-suffixes: *microscopic, hypertension, reactant, degenerate*; c) prefixes: *dialysis, malfunction, dissolve, antibody, anemia*.

3. Difficult terms i.e. terms consisting of two words and written together or through a hyphen: *wheelchair, bloodstream, alphacarotene, atherosclerosis*.

4. Terms-phrase i.e. terms consisting of several components: *amino acid, artery hardening, arterial plaque, blood clotting, detached retina, heart palpitations, tympanic membrane, ulcerative colitis, colorectal cancer, glycemic index, visual acuity, unsaturated fat* [2].

V. The classification of medical terms according to their degree of specialization implies the division of terms into three groups: general medical, anatomical medical and proper medical.

Medical terms are used in almost every field of medicine. These words are known to all people. Everyone can understand the general medical term, such as: *ache, dentist, doctor, drug, ear, eye, fever, flue, hand, head, heart, hospital, leg, liver, patient, pharmacist, stomach*, etc. Within certain terminology, such lexical units may indicate their meanings: *doctor-gastroenterologist, doctor-gynecologist, doctor-oncologist, doctor-ophthalmologist*.

### **References**

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