

MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE IN NATIONAL TERM SYSTEM

Ukrainian society is gaining momentum in all its spheres. The language is not an exception. A language being a social phenomenon, and in our case it would be more expedient to elaborate on and to speak about the terminology system in the Ukrainian language, and also has to respond accordingly to social transformations.

The development of the latest Ukrainian terminology is closely linked to the nature of modern science. Somewhere in the middle of the XX century, the pace of its development is such that the number of articles published in scientific world journals doubles every 12-15 years. This means that, in order to process new publications, even in a narrow field, there is a need for automatic translation skills of scientific information from world languages, in particular English and Ukrainian.

There is no doubt that the development of medical terminology is closely linked to the formation of Ukrainian terminology in general. Its political and cultural realities are such that today Ukrainian scientific terminology tends to international standards, but at the same time its interest in the Ukrainian token itself is growing, which is the discovery of the civilizational passionarity of Ukrainians.

It should be noted that medical terminology is a complex of terminology of a large number of medical-biological, clinical and pharmaceutical disciplines. Specialists in this problem distinguish three main groups of terms, namely:

- a group of terms of the anatomical and histological nomenclature, covering the name of the anatomical and histological formations (nomenclature - a list of names, terms, etc., which are used in any field of science, production, etc.).

- a group of terms of clinical terminology, which should include the terms of therapy, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, neurology, ophthalmology, psychiatry and other clinical disciplines.

- a group of terms of pharmaceutical direction. This should include the names of medical forms, medicines, the chemical nomenclature in Latin, the names of medicinal plants, etc.

If we talk about clinical terminology, it should be noted that these are all those terms with which a medical student meets in lectures on various clinical disciplines. In contrast to the anatomical-histological nomenclature, where the Latin language is rooted, in the clinical terminology of the word is mainly ancient Greek origin. First of all, the titles of medical disciplines begin: therapies, pediatrics, surgery, psychiatry, and others. The prevalence of the use of the words of the ancient Greek language is explained not only by historical reasons. The property of clinical terminology is its systemic nature, which is due to the use of word-forming elements: "indigenous" words, prefixes, suffixes, denoting appropriate medical concepts.

The most popular group is the pharmaceutical terminology, because every person occasionally refers to drugs, plants etc.

The International Health Organization has established the Latin language as the "international language" for medicinal products. Recipes in most countries of the world are written in Latin. Recently, the recommendations and rules for the compilation of international patented names of medicinal plants are being developed. For this purpose, lists of syllables are being prepared for which the physician would easily determine which group of drugs is a new agent: for example, - cillum refers to preparations of the antibiotic-penicillin group (okacillum). Only, having mastered about 800 words and word-forming elements of Latin and Greek origin, you can get enough training for a quick, successful promotion and orientation in the complex labyrinths of professional language.

One of the topical issues of Ukrainian medical terminology is the issue of foreign language borrowing. According to O. Hayda, the modern experience of terminology proves that the combination in medical terminology of both borrowings and national words is positive. This helps the medical sector to develop along with world science and prevent the denationalization of its own terminology system. We believe positively both that we, as well as the author of the article "National and Borrowed in Medical Terminology", tend to translate borrowing by shredding or by selecting the national counterparts. Foreign language terms may be included in the Ukrainian medical terminology only in the absence of national correspondences, since it should not be abused in other words if there is an acceptable Ukrainian equivalent. Borrowing is not the only means to denote new concepts. Own scientific terms should be preferred.

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