THE STRUCTURE OF MEDICAL TERMS IN THE DOMAIN OF ONCOLOGY

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Formarea terminologiei medicale moderne este asociată nu numai cu baza sa lexicală inițială, ori cu conținutul conceptelor relevante, ci și cu schimbările sociale care au loc atât în lume în ansamblu, cât și în țări dezvoltate cu școli medicale deja stabilite și recunoscute, ceea ce formează relevanța articolului dat.

The formation of modern medical terminology is associated not only with its original lexical basis, and even not only with the content of the relevant concepts, but also with the social changes that occur both in the world as a whole and in individual countries with established medical schools.

Special attention is paid to the structure of clinical terms in such a special clinical discipline as oncology. It should be noted that the terminology base for all clinical terms are words of Greek origin. A clinical term consists of separate term elements, which are the semantic support necessary for understanding the term. The bulk of clinical terminology is derived and complex words. Along with words of Greek origin, clinical terminology contains terms of Latin origin. Terms of Greek and Latin origin are most often translated, and many terms, most often Latin, are translated into Russian.

The capacity and conciseness of Latin and Greek allow us to combine in one word what in Russian has to be translated in several ways – *"stomatitis" – воспаление слизистой оболочки полости рта," cholesystoscopia " – осмотр внутренних стенок желчного пузыря.* Along with derived and complex terms, a large number of verbose terms can be found in clinical terminology. Almost all of them are built according to the laws of Latin grammar [1, p.47].

This is described in detail in the works of Reformatskii A.A. [2, p.16]. The most commonly used terms, which in her opinion are used by clinicians, are the names of individual physiological processes characteristic of the body in normal and pathological conditions; the

names of diseases and syndromes; the names of some methods of diagnosis and treatment. All these terms are included in the main terminological vocabulary and are presented in the Russian-language Encyclopedic Dictionary of Medical Terms and in English-language dictionaries of medical terms.

The way of forming medical terminology on the Latin basis can be considered unique: the living system of a single language is used in a completely new quality, and the Latin language itself, losing its existence in the form of a living language, continues another, already artificial life in a new sphere. There are peculiar connections between the language of classical Latin with its frozen morphology and lexicon, with its word formation and word composition, and the language of such a field of knowledge as medicine.

As mentioned above, medical terminology is formed on the Latin-Greek basis. Latin and Latinized Greek elements interact with each other, forming new models from which the terminological system is formed. The most productive ways of term formation in clinical terminology are: *addition (base + base), suffixation (base + suffix), prefixation (prefix + base).*

These models serve as the basis for the formation of more complex models in clinical terminology that have more components: *paraganglioma / параганглиома (prefix + base + suffix) or chondro-blastoclastoma/ Хондробластокластома (base + base + base + suffix)* [1, p. 51].

These types are very efficient in clinical terminology. Terms and phrases are created based on the material of the Greek or Latin languages, or exclusively on the basis of the Latin language. Their existence is caused by the need to clarify clinical terms or the desire to emphasize the features or symptoms of a pathological process occurring in the body. Also the meaning of prefixes and suffixes in clinical terminology is very significant, with their help, not just a little modified meaning of the term, but terms are created that denote various pathological processes in the body.

One of the most productive techniques in the modern language of science is the *creation of terms from ready-made standard*

morphemes. The activity of using standard word-forming morphemes is caused by the provision of such an important quality for terminology as the structural and linguistic consistency of terms. With the help of standard morphemes, we can also provide a classification sequence of terminological series [1, p.55].

However, what path did these connections take and how did they develop? What exactly was borrowed from one system and transferred to another? How were the borrowed units transformed? What new things have developed and are developing in the terminology system now?

It is well known that the origins of medical terminology are also connected with the Greek lexical and word-formation fund. Due to the fact that the literary Latin language has absorbed a large number of elements of the Greek language, it turned out to be not only the richest source of future term systems, but also a mediator for addition these systems with Greek elements. In forming medical terminology, Latin and Latinized Greek elements interact with each other, organize new models, and finally form new series, and other complex associations - all of which form, in fact, a terminological system. In other words, in the depths of this system, new word-forming units are born, which we call term elements.

According to the definition of A.A.Reformatskii: "A term element is a minimal structural unit of a term with a fixed meaning, participating in term formation and representing a word (adjective or adverb) as part of word combinations, a symbol as part of symbols, a base or word-forming morpheme as part of complex and derived words" [2, p. 70].

However, D.I. Goncearov understands by a term element not any significant part of the term, but a regularly repeated and reproducible component of complex terms, which, as a rule, occupies a certain place in the structure of the term and conveys a fairly stable generalized meaning (both classifying and modifying) [3, p. 25].

The word composition particularly clearly reflects the role of the Latin language as a mediator, which served as a source not only for the addition of the language of science with Latin lexemes and word-forming elements, but also for its development with the help of Lati-

nized Greek borrowings. The language of science includes not only the necessary Greek terms, but also the term elements that are gradually isolated from them, and then the ways of connecting them, and the typical models according to which they were built. The influence of Greek compound words is especially noticeable in the sphere of word composition, where the mixing of Latin and Greek elements in one complex unit was frequent phenomenon in the literary language.

The sphere of word composition in modern medical terminology is the area where bilingualism is most widely manifested, which has become a characteristic feature of all terminological systems that develop in the future.

The term element is defined as a regularly repeated and reproducible component of complex derived terms, which, as a rule, occupies a certain place in the structure of the term and conveys a fairly stable generalized meaning. The main thing, according to D.I. Goncearov is that each of the term elements is assigned a specialized meaning inherent only to it in this term system [3, p. 35]. This allows us to consider the term element as a special structural and semantic marker of the term-forming model.

Thus, we can conclude that all this dictates the need for research and ordering of medical terminology and determines the relevance of this article.

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