

**LEXICO-SEMANTIC FIELDS OF THE TERMINOSYSTEM
"STOMATOLOGY / DENTISTRY" IN COMPARATIVE ASPECT
(ON THE MATERIAL PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL DISCOURSES
RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES)**

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ABSTRACT:

This article focuses on the study hierarchical lexical-semantic (terminological) fields dental discourse in terms of comparative paradigms based on the Russian and English languages.

Key words: medical terminology, paramedical terms, Cognitive communication, Hyper-hyponymic, peripheral

INTRODUCTION:

Modern medical terminology is characterized as a system of medical and paramedical terms resulting from centuries-old development of world healing. Cognitive communication the space of dentistry accumulates a universal general language, general medical information, based on the prevailing medical terminology fund, the core of medical terminology, and narrowly professional information, forming a wide peripheral a structure representing specific professional knowledge, due to a change in the scientific vision of the world. "Hyper-hyponymic relations in Russian and English Dental Terminology" covers the leading hierarchical relations in the term field's Стоматология / Dentistry that testifies to the versatility of the field construction model terminology systems for independent areas of medical knowledge, as well as the generality of the linguo-cognitive scheme for the presentation of scientific information.

Multilevel, hierarchical structures built on relations of hyper-hyponymy between the concepts of term fields Стоматология / / Dentistry, represent a complex term field framework.

At every level of the field in the transitions from one concept to another, structural links are established and relations in the presence of new differential signs, manifested in thematic groups, lexical-semantic groups, rows of hyponyms,

cohyponyms, emphasizing logical, systematizing, classification and ordering aspects that provide transitivity of relations in hierarchical chains with different density filling and different depth of manifestation of the picture of the world.

The regularity of the manifestation of relations of subordination can be traced to

Each subsequent level of terms: the more structurally complex the term field is,

The more extensively the subordinate levels unfold.

In such fields many terms can have their own structural lower level, becoming a hyperonym, subjugating many hyponyms, through "Building up", detailing highly specialized industry information:

Restoration of teeth hyponym from the concept of restoration, the term appears in as generic in relation to the terms - restoration of frontal teeth, restoration of central incisors, aesthetic restoration of teeth, direct composite dental restoration.

The term dentistry is a hyperonym in relation to two- or three-component terms-hyponyms: (терапевтическая стоматология, ортопедическая стоматология, детская стоматология) therapeutic dentistry, orthopedic dentistry, pediatric dentistry, built by the principle "differential species character + generic name".

The same relationship is presented in English terms: dentistry (hyperonym) - pediatric dentistry, restorative dentistry, forensic dentistry, special care dentistry (two- or three-component hyponymic terms).

In addition, in relation to each other, the terms act as cohyponyms, since they are at the same level in the hierarchy and have a common semantic part (hyperonym рус.: конусообразный зуб, шиповидный зуб, зуб мудрости,

зуб-антагонист; therapeutic dentistry, orthopedic dentistry, etc., and English: pediatric dentistry, restorative dentistry, forensic dentistry, etc.

Most dental terms from both fields combined formal-semantic hyponymic relations are formed by joining agreed and inconsistent hyperonyms definitions, more often expressed by adjectives or names nouns: rus .: cone-shaped tooth, thorn-shaped tooth, wisdom tooth, antagonist tooth; English: hereditary brown tooth, supernumerary tooth, pin tooth, shell tooth.

The universal property of the fields of both linguistic cultures is in the sphere

Ways of expressing hyperonyms and hyponyms: the generic concept is expressed, Usually a single noun, and a specific concept noun phrases of models:

Name adjective + name noun / Adjective + Noun, noun + noun

noun / Noun + Noun, noun + adjective+ noun / Noun + Adjective + Noun, adjective + namenoun + noun / Adjective + Noun + Noun, nameadjective + name adjective + noun + noun

Noun / Adjective + Adjective + Noun + Noun, abbreviation + namenoun / Abbreviation + Noun.

Models of genus-specific relations can be represented by the example term tooth as follows:

1) The direction from genus to species leads to the limitation of concepts (hyper-hyponymia): tooth / tooth (solid formation in the oral cavity with function

Mechanical processing of food) → canine / canine (one of the types of teeth that located directly behind the incisors);

2) The direction from species to genus leads to a generalization of concepts (hypo-hyponymy): canine / canine (one of the types of teeth that is located

Directly behind the incisors) → tooth / tooth (hard formation in the oral

Cavities with the function of mechanical processing of food);

3) The direction from species to species with a common hyperonym indicates

Relations of equality (cohyponymy): резец / incisor (one of the types of teeth,

Located in the middle of the dentition, followed by a canine) - клык /Canine (a type of tooth located directly behind the incisors)

– премоляр / premolar (one of the types of teeth located behind the canine) моляр / (one of the types of teeth that is located in the dental arch behind

Premolars).

So, in the process of interaction of terms located on different

Levels of the hierarchy, stable connections are established in the transitions from one concepts to others, and their interpenetration into each other is carried out.

"Multidimensionality of the dental field model" analyzed the multilevel system of dental fields Стоматология / Dentistry, features of the nomination of constituents are described, the classification of terms by morphological

properties, the nuclear groups, macrofields and microfields.

The field's Стоматология / Dentistry are characterized by isomorphism in

Aspect of universality of representation and structuring of knowledge by language

Means and at the same time the heterogeneity of the composition of microfields,

Termogroups, microtermogroups and content of individual terms determined by the linguistic tradition of education and the functioning of terms and social conditions for the development of medical industry.

In the space of term field's Стоматология / Dentistry is formed polynuclear structure, including the following groups:

1) анатомия органов полости рта /oral and dental anatomy;

2)) заболевания органов полости рта / oral diseases;

3) профессиональная стоматологическая деятельность professional dental service.

Archilexeme anatomy, disease and activity give a cumulative understanding of the term field and the features existing in its conceptual links.

Nuclear Group of " Анатомия органов полости рта / Oral and dental anatomy "is represented by two macrofields: Зуб(ы) / Tooth (Teeth) and Органы

ротовой полости / Organs of the oral cavity, including structure-forming

archilexemes that are present at all levels of the hierarchy and perform

Integrative function: зубы / tooth, пульпа зуба / dental pulp, дентин / dentin,

цемент / cement, кость / bone, нёбо / palate, язык / tongue, etc.

One of the indicators of the complexity and heterogeneity of the hierarchical

The construction of the term field is identified in the presence of various

Terms. Structurally isomorphic terms can, along with two-word use phrases to create three-, four- and five-word, thereby expanding

the periphery zone. Complication of the structure and concretization of the concept

Leads to a narrowing of the value, which meets one of the requirements,

Presented to the term, unambiguity. For example, the term tooth

Exhibits a high degree of formation ability specialized nuclear terminology groups. In this example you can trace a pattern in the structural ordering of terms,

Creating a multidimensional picture. Thus, the lexemes зубы and tooth are characterized by universality in Russian and English in terms of terminology of nuclear groups " Анатомия органов полости рта / Oral and dental anatomy ".

Nuclear group " Заболевания органов полости рта / Diseases of the oral cavity "is represented by the supporting lexeme disease and includes nuclear constituents: этиология / etiology, патогенез / pathogenesis, классификация болезней / classification of diseases, патоморфогенез / abnormal morphogenesis и ятрогения / iatrogenia.

Terms included in the nearest periphery are differentiated into microgroups: заболевания зубов (кариес / caries (лат.), флюороз / dental fluorosis (лат.-греч.) и др.); заболевания пародонта (гингивит / gingivitis (лат.- греч.), пародонтит / periodontitis (греч.); заболевания слизистой оболочки полости рта (стоматит / stomatitis (греч.), хейлит / cheilitis (греч.)).

A significant part of the terminological units of this group represented by terms of Latin-Greek origin, which create one- or two-word names instead of multicomponent term combinations used in Russian and English.

Nuclear group " Профессиональная стоматологическая деятельность / Professional dental service "includes two macro fields:

Dental specialties (specializations) and Types of dental activities / Professional dental care, which in turn branch out into microfields.

To the near periphery of the macropolis Dental specialties

(Specializations) / Dental specialties (specializations) should include the terms

Denoting dental specialties.

Anisomorphism microfields lies in the specifics of the nomination of its constituent elements and is caused by extra-linguistic factors. Linguocultural

The peculiarity of the name of specialties has an extra-linguistic justification and

Due to the difference in the cultures of the countries. Revealed that in English

There is no term therapeutic dentistry, but the term Endodontics (endodontics) as one of the recognized specialties in the USA, Canada, Australia, and Great Britain. And, conversely, in Russian among specialty periodontology is not indicated, while in

English it corresponds to the name Periodontics.

This difference can be explained by the fact that in Russian specialty therapeutic dentistry is divided into several narrow professional specializations, including: cariesology, (эндодонтия) endodontics, пародонтология, косметическая (эстетическая) стоматология periodontics, cosmetic (aesthetic) dentistry, and in English Endodontics and Periodontics are dedicated specialty. Russian and English have their own specific professional linguistic picture of the world.

Structurally, the macrofield "Types of dental activities / Professional dental care "is a branched hierarchy of terms, denoting various types of activities, dividing into separate microfields and terminogroups.

The concept of activity is differentiated into 7 microfields:

- 1) профилактическая деятельность / oral health and disease prevention;
 - 2) диагностическая деятельность / diagnosing of the oral diseases;
 - 3) лечебная деятельность / dental treatment;
 - 4) реабилитационная деятельность / dental rehabilitation;
 - 5) психолого-педагогическая деятельность / clinical psychology of dental Patient care and oral care education;
 - 6) научно-исследовательская деятельность / dental research;
 - 7) организационно-управленческая деятельность / dental practice management.
- Each microfield is subject to several thematic termogroups, which, in turn, are composed of microtermogroups. So, for example, dental treatment around microfields a vast peripheral area is formed, represented by thematic by term groups: 1) methods and techniques of treatment; 2) equipment, Materials and tools. In conclusion we have compared some terminological units in two languages including teeth/зубы.

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