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CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF EPONYMOUS TERMS AND THEIR USE IN THE ENGLISH MEDICAL FIELD**Shundel T.O. / Шундель Т.О.**

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Abstract. The paper analyzes the use of eponymous terms in the English medical field and investigates their characteristic features. The topicality of the topic is determined by the orientation of modern researchers towards the analysis of the medical terminological base, since terminological units play an important role in the development of any field and eponymous terms are a reflection of the historical stages of its formation. Eponymous terms draw attention to the names of scientists who made a significant contribution to the discovery of certain things (symptoms, diseases, treatment methods, drugs, etc.). The results of the conducted research indicate that eponyms are widely used in medicine significantly saving pronunciation efforts during communication with the representatives of various fields of medicine.

Key words: medical field, eponymous terms, proper names, structural basis, characteristic features.

Анотація. У роботі проаналізовано вживання термінів-епонімів в англійській медичній сфері та досліджено їх характерні особливості. Актуальність теми зумовлено спрямуванням сучасних дослідників щодо аналізу медичної термінологічної бази, оскільки термінологічні одиниці відіграють важливу роль у розвитку будь-якої сфери, а терміни-епоніми є відображенням історичних етапів її становлення. Терміни-епоніми звертають увагу на імена вчених, які зробили неабиякий внесок у відкриття певних речей (симптомів, хвороб, методик лікування, ліків та ін.). Результати проведеного дослідження вказують на те, що епоніми широко застосовуються в медицині, значно економлячи вимовні зусилля під час комунікації з представниками різних галузей медицини.

Ключові слова: медична сфера, терміни-епоніми, власні імена, структурна основа, характерні особливості.

Introduction.

Terminological units of the medical field represent one of the most productive spheres of filling up and functioning of a large number of these units due to their special characteristics. Despite their widespread use eponymous terms occupy a somewhat special place in the medical field.

Many scientists such as Yu.L. Wit, K.H. Havrylieva, A.K. Dankiv, L.I. Zapochna, Yu.V. Lysanets, V.I. Nechyporuk, O.A. Makovska, O.B. Ryabushko, L.V. Stegnytska, I.F. Stoyanova, M.M. Teleky, V.V. Chorna have been studying the use of eponyms in the field of medicine and their characteristic features. But inspite of the sufficient number of existing studies, the functional aspect of their use and characteristic features require a more detailed and deeper analysis that determined the relevance of our study. It should be noted that numerous works on the study of eponymous terms prove that these units are a significant layer of the medical terminological base.

Main part.

According to A.K. Dankiv, eponyms represent “a single cognitive complex that in addition to purely medical information contains a cultural component of the linguistic picture of the world” [1, p. 101]. In this regard, M.M. Teleky believes that eponyms function as a means of conceptual orientation in the cognitive-communicative space and they are able to reflect thinking activity through knowledge of an object or phenomenon of the reality [4, p. 154].

Thus, we see that an eponym is not just a term of any field of activity, it is a cultural and historical component of professional language, in our case it's medicine.

It is known that the structural elements of eponyms are proper names that are used to denote authors and inventors who discovered the corresponding phenomena (symptoms, diseases, drugs), units of measurement or became founders of certain treatment methods. Among the numerous eponymous terms, there are the names of scientists thanks to whom the discovery of some devices or tools were recorded. Also, their names can be traced in the names of reflexes or other anatomical structures. For example, you can run into such eponyms as Lou Gehrig disease, Epstein-Barr virus, Hegglin's anomaly, Edwards syndrome, Niemann-Pick disease, Widal test, Bence Jones proteins, Vaquez's disease, Dowson method, Sade's prosthesis, Langerhan's cells, Lafora bodies, Dr. Theiss extract, Bittner balsam, Lugol's solution, Botkin's drops and many others. It is important that eponymous terms have an international character that greatly simplifies their perception by medical professionals from different countries.

While studying eponymous terms we observed that the structural basis of eponymous terms could include

- one personal name (Turner syndrome, Parkinson's disease, Bennette's structure, Crohn's disease, Burkitts Lymphoma, Wegeners Granulomatosis);
- some personal names (Churg-Strauss syndrome, Buschke-Fisher-Brauer syndrome, Lubarsch-Pick syndrome, Buschke-Lowenstein tumor, Anderson-Hynes pyeloplasty, Blalock-Hanson shunt, Brandt-Daroff maneuver, Carrel-Dakin treatment).

An interesting fact is that eponyms are defined as units with a double character in the English medical terminological base. On the one hand, these units perpetuate the history of medicine emphasizing the significant contribution of the researchers to the development of the medical field. In addition, the use of eponymous terms can make the educational material more concise, and their use indicates the professional level of a specialist doctor or a medical student [3, p. 173]. Besides, the use of eponymous terms is quite effective since instead of using a rather long description of one or another disease, symptom, method of treatment, etc. these units provides a fairly convenient and concise version of a professional terminological unit significantly saving time when communicating. On the other hand, the use of eponymous term out of the context is not always understood by the representatives of various fields of medicine. In this regard, the eponym is sometimes replaced by a descriptive term of a more common nature in order to prevent misperception of the information. But it may lead to terminological overload and the development of a large number of the terms with synonymous character. R. Koval notes that there is still an open question regarding the synonymous nature of eponymous units and the

use of a more convenient and optimal variant of eponymous term [2].

Maybe, it explains the very fact that the attitude towards eponymous terms was always ambiguous. Some scientists treated them quite negatively since they do not have clear records of the classification features. Other scientists were quite positive about the development of eponymous terms pointing out that they are important indicators of the base of special terminology [5, p. 110].

Conclusions.

Having studied the above-mentioned material we have come to the conclusion that eponymous terms play an important role in the formation of the medical terminological system. They contribute to the enrichment of the medical field and they are one of the productive ways to filling it up. The main functional feature of eponymous terms is the need to replace long definitions with shorter ones. Even with the conciseness of the formal side of this term, they testify to the historical nature of the development of medicine reflecting the name of the scientists who created them. Thus, eponymous terms are not just the names of diseases, methods, symptoms, structures, reflexes, anatomical names where the proper name occurs, it is a period of discoveries and research in the medical field.

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