

LEXICO-SEMANTIC FIELDS OF THE TERMINOSYSTEM "СТОМАТОЛОГИЯ / DENTISTRY" IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

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

KEYWORDS: dentistry, hierarchical structures, hyper-hyponymic, lexeme, terminology, tooth, disease, dental.

INTRODUCTION

"Hyper-hyponymic relations in Russian and English Dental Terminology" covers the leading hierarchical relations in the term fields / 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 representing scientific information. Multilevel, hierarchical structures built on relations of hyper-hyponymy between the concepts of term fields 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 structural subordinate 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: therapeutic dentistry, orthopedic dentistry, pediatric dentistry, built by the principle "differential species character + generic name". The same relationship is presented in English terms: dentistry

(гипероним) - pediatric dentistry, restorative dentistry, forensic dentistry, special care dentistry (двух- или трехкомпонентные термины-гипонимы).

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.: терапевтическая стоматология, ортопедическая стоматология и др., 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 nouns рус.: конусообразный зуб, шиповидный зуб, зуб мудрости, зуб-антагонист; англ.: 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: имя прилагательное + имя существительное / Adjective + Noun, имя существительное + имя существительное / Noun + Noun, имя существительное

+ имя прилагательное + имя существительное / Noun + Adjective + Noun, имя прилагательное + имя существительное + имя существительное / Adjective + Noun + Noun, имя прилагательное + имя существительное + имя существительное / Adjective + Adjective + Noun + Noun, аббревиатура + имя существительное / 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- hyponymy): зуб / tooth (solid formation in the oral cavity with function mechanical processing of food) → клык / 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 (гипо- hyperonymy): клык / canine (one of the types of teeth that is located directly behind the incisors) → зуб/ 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).

"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 fields 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) Oral and dental anatomy;
- 2) Oral diseases;
- 3) Professional dental service.

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

Nuclear Group «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: зуб / 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 tooth 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, 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 Стоматологические специальности (специализации) / Dental specialties (specializations) и Виды стоматологической деятельности / Professional dental care,, which in turn branch out into microfields.

To the near periphery of the macropolis (специализации) / 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 (эндодонтия) as one of the recognized specialties in the USA, Canada, Australia, 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: (кариесология, эндодонтия, пародонтология, косметическая (эстетическая) стоматология) cariesology, endodontics, 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 «Виды стоматологической деятельности / 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) Oral 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, consist 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.

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