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CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH TRAUMATOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY: MORPHOLOGY, SYNTAX, AND SEMANTICS

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ТРАВМАТОЛОГІЧНОЇ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ: МОРФОЛОГІЯ, СИНТАКСИС І СЕМАНТИКА

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Traumatology is a specialized field of medicine that deals with the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of injuries caused by physical trauma. This field is highly dependent on specialized terminology to accurately describe the various types of injuries, diagnostic tests, and treatment modalities used in traumatology. The use of specific and precise terminology is essential for effective communication among medical professionals. English is the primary language used in the field of traumatology, and its terminology has developed several features that make it unique and specific to the field.

English traumatalogical terminology is a specialized field that requires in-depth knowledge of morphology, syntax, and semantics. This thesis aims to examine the morphological, syntactic, and semantic features of English traumatalogical terminology by exploring the language used to describe various injuries, conditions, and treatments in this field. Through this examination, this thesis aims to provide a better understanding of the unique linguistic characteristics of English traumatalogical terminology.

Morphology refers to the study of the structure of words and how they are formed. In traumatology, terminology is often formed by combining Greek and Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes. These roots, prefixes, and suffixes are used to convey specific meanings related to the types of injuries and treatments being described. For example, the word "arthroscopy" is composed of two Greek roots, "arthro-" meaning joint and "-scopy" meaning to look at. This term is used to describe a minimally invasive surgical procedure in which an arthroscope is inserted into a joint to visualize the interior structures of the joint. Another example is the term "osteoporosis," which is composed of two Greek roots, "osteo-" meaning bone and "-porosis" meaning porous. This term is used to describe a condition in which bones become brittle and porous, leading to an increased risk of fractures.

In addition to roots, prefixes and suffixes, traumatological terminology often includes compound words. These are words formed by combining two or more words to create a new term. For example, the term "polytrauma" is composed of the Greek root "poly-" meaning many and the Latin root "-trauma" meaning injury. This term is used to describe a condition in which a patient has sustained multiple injuries, often involving multiple body systems.

The syntax of traumatological terminology is highly structured and is designed to convey specific information about the types of injuries and treatments being described. One common feature of traumatological terminology is the use of noun phrases. These phrases are composed of a noun, which is the main component of the term, and one or more modifying adjectives. The adjectives provide additional information about the noun, such as the location or severity of the injury.

For example, the term "spinal cord injury" is a noun phrase composed of the noun "injury" and the modifying adjectives "spinal cord." This term is used to describe any injury to the spinal cord, which can result in a range of symptoms, including paralysis, loss of sensation, and loss of bladder or bowel control.

Another common feature of traumatological terminology is the use of participial phrases. These phrases are used to describe the circumstances surrounding an injury or treatment. For example, the phrase "sustained in a car accident" is a participial phrase used to describe the cause of a particular injury. The phrase "undergoing physical therapy" is another example of a participial phrase used to describe a specific type of treatment.

The semantics of traumatological terminology is perhaps the most important aspect of its lexical features. The precise meanings

of traumatological terms are highly specific and precise and can vary depending on the context in which they are used. For example, the term "dislocation" refers specifically to the displacement of a joint, while the term "fracture" refers to a break or crack in a bone.

English traumatological terminology also incorporates descriptive adjectives to provide more information about the injury being described. For example, the term "open fracture" is used to describe a broken bone that has pierced the skin, while the term "complicated fracture" is used to describe a fracture that has caused damage to surrounding tissues or organs. This use of descriptive adjectives helps medical professionals to communicate more precisely about the nature and severity of an injury, which is essential for effective diagnosis and treatment.

The meanings of traumatological terms are often determined by their etymology and morphology, as well as by their use in clinical practice. For example, the term "arthroscopy" refers specifically to a diagnostic procedure that involves looking inside a joint using an arthroscope, while the term "arthrotomy" refers to a surgical procedure that involves making an incision into a joint.

In conclusion, the lexical features of English traumatological terminology are essential in conveying precise and specific meanings related to the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of physical trauma injuries.

The morphology of traumatological terminology is based on Greek and Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes, as well as compound words, which provide a rich and varied vocabulary for describing the various types of injuries and treatments. The syntax of traumatological terminology is highly structured, using noun phrases and participial phrases to convey specific information about the injuries and treatments being described. Finally, the semantics of traumatological terminology is perhaps the most important aspect of its lexical features, as the precise meanings of traumatological terms are highly specific and precise, and can vary depending on the context in which they are used.

Understanding the lexical features of traumatological terminology is essential for healthcare professionals, researchers, and students in the field of traumatology, as it enables accurate communication and interpretation of clinical information, leading to improved patient outcomes.

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**FORMATION OF NEGATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS
IN THE CONDITIONS OF DIALECTAL DIVERGENCE
OF THE XIV–XVII CENTURIES**

**СТАНОВЛЕННЯ ЗАПЕРЕЧНИХ КОНСТРУКЦІЙ
В УМОВАХ ДІАЛЕКТНОЇ ДИВЕРГЕНЦІЇ XIV–XVII СТ.**

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У пропонованій розвідці йдеться про становлення граматичної парадигми заперечних конструкцій на тлі змін, що відбуваються у ранньоноворхньонімецький період розвитку досліджуваної мови. Особливу увагу приділено впливу діалектних розбіжностей як ймовірних чинників впливу на синтаксис заперечних конструкцій у зазначений період.

Ранньоноворхньонімецький період з XIV по XVII ст. умовно вважають перехідним етапом до нововорхньонімецької мови. З одного боку, писемні пам'ятки зазначеного періоду продовжують демонструвати діалектну дивергентність, з іншого, ранньоноворхньонімецька є початком надрегіональної адаптації [6, с. 37].