

## LEXICAL-SEMANTIC WAYS OF FORMING OF MEDICAL TERMS IN THE ENGLISH AND TATAR LANGUAGES

Khisamova V.N.<sup>1</sup>, \*Abdullina L.I.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor, Institute of International Studies,  
Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia,

E-mail: [hisamovaven@yandex.ru](mailto:hisamovaven@yandex.ru),

<sup>\*2</sup>Lecturer, Institute of International Studies, Kazan Federal University,  
Kazan, Russia,

E-mail: [lilia-2591@mail.ru](mailto:lilia-2591@mail.ru)

**Abstract.** The article «Lexical-semantic ways of forming of medical terms in the English and Tatar languages» considers the ways of forming of medical terms by changing the semantics of words already existing in the common language and borrowing from other languages in the English and Tatar languages.

This study uses a comparative analysis. The lexical-semantic methods of term formation are considered as the basis for comparison. The method of comparative interpretation is applied - the principles of interpretation of the compared material of two languages are determined.

The results of this study make it possible to use the obtained theoretical results and the collected lexical material in courses of general linguistics and lexicology and cognitive linguistics of the English and Tatar languages, in addition, the data obtained can be used in teaching professionally oriented English: in practical lessons of English language and in translation practice of students of medical sciences. The lexical material obtained in the course of the research can supplement the existing dictionaries of medical terminology in the English and Tatar languages.

Thus, the general qualities and specific features of the lexical-semantic ways of forming of medical terms in the English and Tatar languages are revealed. Lexical-semantic methods are typical for both languages, however, in the case of terminologization, metonymization, metaphorization and borrowing from other languages, some specific features are revealed in each language.

**Keywords:** term, extension of meaning, narrowing of meaning, terminologization, metaphorization, metonymization, intersystem borrowing, interlingual borrowing, the English language, the Tatar language.

### Basic provisions

Medicine is the most important area of human activity, as it covers issues related to maintaining health, preventing diseases and treating them. Medicine is in constant development, in connection with which new terms appear, which replenish languages. One of the important issues in this regard is the study of ways of forming new terms. The lexical-semantic way of forming terms is important, as it helps to implement the principle of language economy.

The study of lexical-semantic ways of forming medical terms in languages of different structure, namely in English and Tatar languages, is necessary not only in terms of problems of the typology of language universals, but also in terms of studying this phenomenon in each specific language, which allows taking into account the peculiarities of medical terms when translation from one language into

another, in addition, the lexical-semantic ways of forming medical terms in these languages in a comparative aspect have not been previously studied.

### **Introduction**

The term, like the word of the general literary language, is formed on the basis of existing words and roots of the general literary and special vocabulary. There are all structural types of words among the terms that are also common for the general literary language [1, p. 89].

By form, terms are divided into words (single-word, monolexemic terms) and phrases (multi-word, polylexemic terms) [2, p. 121]. According to the structure of single-word terms, the following terms can be distinguished: simple (the stem of the term coincides with the root, *e.g.*, *Eng. hand, leg; Tat. baş 'head', mi 'brain', etc.*), affixal (the stem of the term contains root and affixes, *e.g.*, *Eng. disabled, unipotency; Tat. qarınçiq 'ventricle', analıq 'womb', etc.*) and complex terms (consist of at least two root morphemes, *e.g.*, *Eng. gallbladder; Tat. yöräğaldı 'atrium', etc.*)

According to V.P. Danilenko [1, p. 89], in terminology, the same methods of nomination are productive and active, with the help of which the vocabulary of a common language is replenished: semantic, morphological, syntactic, morphological-syntactic.

### **Description of material and methods**

In the study of lexical-semantic methods of forming terms in the medical terminology of the English and Tatar languages, the following methods were used: direct linguistic observation and description, word-formation analysis, definitional analysis, continuous sampling, comparative-contrastive analysis.

The method of direct linguistic observation and description was used to identify lexical-semantic ways of forming of new terms in the medical terminology of the languages under consideration. Definitional analysis was used when considering dictionary definitions of terms. The continuous sampling method is used when collecting language units for research. The source of the search was the terminological dictionaries R. Sell, M. A. Rothenberg, Ch. F. Chapman «Dictionary of Medical Terms» (2018), W. A. Dorland «Dorland's pocket medical dictionary» (2009), «Medical Russian-Tatar explanatory dictionary» (2003) ed. by M. M. Gimadeeva, Z. Miftakhova, «Defining dictionary of the Tatar language» in 6 volumes: vols. 1 (2015), 4 (2018), 5 (2019) ed. by R. R. Abdullina; vols. 2 (2016), 3 (2017), 6 (2021) ed. I. I. Sabitova

### **Discussion**

S.V. Grinev-Grinevich [2, p. 121] gives the following classification of term formation methods that are typical for the terminology of the Russian and English languages: 1. Semantic methods of term formation (terminologization of the commonly used meaning of a word, extension of the meaning of a common word, metaphorization of the meaning of a common word, metonymic transfer of the meaning of a common word, specialization of the meaning of a common word, intersystem borrowing of lexemes, borrowing of foreign lexemes and term

elements); 2. Morphological methods of term formation (suffix, prefix, prefix-suffix formation of terms, complex suffix method, complex prefix method, conversion, inverse derivation); 3. Syntactic way of term formation; 4. Morphological and syntactic methods of term formation (compounding, ellipsis, abbreviation, blending, apocope).

F.S. Faseev [3, pp. 28-34] identifies such ways of forming terms in the terminology of the Tatar language as: 1. Termination of words that exist in the vocabulary of the language; 2. Formation of new terms based on the native language; 3. Borrowing terms from the Russian literary language. In the case of termination, there are various ways of semantic adaptation of ordinary words to express the terminological meaning: words from the literary language, learned Arabic, Persian and other words, colloquial language, dialectal words. The formation of terms on the basis of the native language involves the way of affixation - the addition of suffixes, the addition of roots, equal combinations of two words (the formation of paired terms), the reduction of terms, the combination of terms - the formation of compound terms (it is the most productive type in the Tatar language - term combinations occupy a significant place in terminological dictionaries and have a lot of word-building models). The third way of forming terms involves borrowing terms mainly from the Russian language or through the Russian language.

V.P. Danilenko distinguishes [1, pp. 91-95] the most typical features of terminological word formation:

1. Terms are created as the names of concepts that are associated with a narrow professional area and are intended to serve as a means of communication for people engaged in certain professional, scientific, industrial activities.

2. Terminological word formation is a conscious process, not spontaneous. Conscious participation in the creation of terms provides an opportunity to artificially introduce specialized in meaning word-forming morphemes, which connect a certain classification system of concepts with a certain system of linguistic means of expressing these concepts.

3. Conscious term creation makes it a controlled, regulated process.

4. The process of formation of a term is more complicated than the formation of a word in a general literary language. A term requires a verbal disclosure of the content of the terminological nomination, i.e. definition of a concept, because without a definition, without defining the boundaries of the content of a given concept, without highlighting the features that separate this concept from another, the term cannot be considered complete.

5. It is important for terminological nominations how transparent their internal form is. Word-building means - standard addition parts and affixes - mainly play an important role in creating an understandable internal form of the term, which serves as a means of its professional orientation. This orientation is not limited to the designation of one distinguishing feature. The internal form of the term reflects the relation of a given technical concept to other members of a certain classification series by means of word-forming morphemes of the language.

6. Term formation is closely dependent on the classification of concepts. The terms of one classification series, if possible, should be formed according to one

word-formation model. At the same time, it should be taken into account that the term not only names the concept, but also reflects the content of the concept. Probably, this quality of the term leads to the need to create predominantly compound terms - terms-phrases that are able to more fully reflect the features of the concept. In a word-term, this role is played by a word-forming morpheme.

The semantic method of term formation is the formation of terms with the help of various types of changes in the meaning of words that previously existed in the general literary language. As mentioned above, these include borrowings from a common language, accompanied by terminologization, extension, narrowing (specialization) of meaning, a change in meaning as a result of metaphorical and metonymic transfers, as well as borrowing a term from other terminologies and languages.

The semantic method of term formation is one of the most ancient methods in which words or phrases are rethought by expanding their semantics, homonyms and synonyms.

### **Lexical-semantic ways of forming medical terms in English and Tatar languages**

The lexical-semantic method of term formation includes the following types:

#### ***1. Terminologization of the meaning of a common word***

In this case, the common dictionary meaning of the word is preserved, but in the sublanguage of medicine it is considered in a specialized meaning. S.V. Grinev-Grinevich [2, p. 121] argues that such terms constitute the most ancient layer in the scientific and technical vocabulary: in the English language, most of them belong to the Old English period, in the Tatar language, such terms are of ancient Turkic origin, *e.g.*, *Eng. breast, hand, neck, head; tat. baş 'head', lepkä 'crown of head', teş 'tooth', qul 'hand', etc.* According to F.S. Faseev [3, p. 13], the unit, which is taken as the object of terminology, has a meaning in common language, but it has a definition in terminology.

#### ***2. Extension the meaning of a common word***

Extension of meaning - an increase in the semantic volume of a word in the course of historical development, *e.g.*, *Eng. chill - 1. «feeling of cold due to cold environment»; 2. «shivering and sensation of cold, often marking the start of an infection and development of a fever»; doctor - 1. «a learned person»; 2. «a person who is qualified to treat people who are ill»* [4, pp. 20-30]; *Tat. vraçlık 'doctoring' - 1. «vraç hönäre» 'profession of a doctor'; 2. «dävalau eşe» 'medical business'* [5, p. 703]; *arqa - 1. «keşe güüdäsendä muennan bilgä qadär bulğan artkı öleşe, ä khayvannarda, qoş-qortlarda muennan qoyriqqa qadärge sırt yaq öleşe» 'the back part of the human body from the neck to the waist, and in animals and birds, part of the body from the neck to tail'; 2. «qulnın uçqa kire yağı, artı» 'back of the hand'* [5, p. 208], *etc.*

#### ***3. Narrowing of the meaning of a common word***

When meaning is narrowed, not only a simple assignment of meaning, «binding» of a definition occurs, but also a transfer of the name of one concept to another based on the common character of all the features of a commonly used concept, if the narrowed concept has additional features. In this case, all the main

differential features of the two concepts are the same, but the special concept in the terminological system has other features that are basic, relevant for this special concept and are absent in the commonly used concept, e.g., *Eng. vaccine - original meaning: «fluid from cowpox pustules used in inoculation»; meaning, by extension: «a preparation of killed microorganisms, living attenuated organisms, or living fully virulent organisms that is administered to produce or artificially increase immunity to a particular disease»* [6, p. 75]; *canine - 1. «of or relating to dogs»; 2. «a pointed tooth between the incisors and premolars of a mammal, often greatly enlarged in carnivores»; hysteria – 1. «an unrecognized medical diagnosis made exclusively in women with symptoms including faintness, nervousness, insomnia, fluid retention and heaviness in the abdomen. Hysteria was originally thought a disease of women brought on by the migration of the uterus. When it was later determined that the uterus was a non-migratory organ, physicians and other learned men concluded that hysteria was the perfect default diagnosis for whatever was troubling their female patients»; 2. «exaggerated or uncontrollable emotion or excitement»; [4, pp. 20-30]; *Tat. taban – 1. «ayaq tabanınıñ urtaça ozınlığı qadär ozınlıq ülçäü berämlege» ‘foot as a measure’; 2. «ayaqniñ cirgä (cirlekkä) basa torğan asqı yöze» ‘foot as a part of body’* [7, 2015], etc.*

#### **4. Metaphorization**

Metaphorical term formation is a process of nomination, the essence of which is to convey new concepts of a special field of knowledge using the available nominative means [8, p. 210]. Metaphorical nomination in terminology has a dual nature, combining the identification of similar features of compared objects and, at the same time, the actualization of differences between them, corresponding to the essence of the term in principle [9, p. 28]. In medical metaphor, such models as «Man», «Everyday life», «Culture», «Organistic model», «Geometric figure», «Nationality and geography», «Time», «Nature» are distinguished, which, in turn, are subdivided for several models. Natural metaphor includes models related to inanimate nature, for example, the names of astronomical objects, geographical models that arose based on similarities with certain landscape objects and natural phenomena (models related to natural phenomena, landscape) and biomorphic (botanical model motivates the formation of terms medicine, which contain in their structure a metaphorical component borrowed from the field of botany, and a zoomorphic model, which includes metaphor terms, the transfer of meaning in which is based on the similarity of the object or phenomenon of medicine with the object or phenomenon of the animal world). Anthropomorphic metaphor includes social metaphor, which is carried out on the basis of the similarity of the disease with the social role, status and product of human activity; artifact - based on the similarity of medical phenomena and objects with well-known objects - and gastronomic - the result of a figurative nomination of food products - models. This group also includes metaphors-somatisms formed on the basis of parts of the human body etc. In English, the following models of the natural conceptual domain have been distinguished: names of astronomical objects, e.g., *sunset eyes, macular star, gray star, green star, etc.*, geographical models: models related to natural phenomena, e.g., *cloudy vision, falling snow sign, etc.* and landscape models such as *ulcer crater, lacrimal lake,*

*nasolacrimal canal, dental scale, etc.*; botanical, such as *fern pattern, root of tooth, etc.*, zoomorphic, such as *cat's cry syndrome, elephant-leg, etc.* The following patterns of anthropomorphic metaphors are found in English: social patterns such as *mother's mark, carpal boss, nurse cell, etc.*; artifact models, *e.g., pillow orthopnea, jacket, basket cell, etc.*; gastronomic models, *e.g., cake kidney, cottage-cheese necrosis, etc.*; somatic metaphors, such as *blind gut, wisdom tooth, marbled skin, etc.* The following models of metaphors are found in the Tatar language: natural metaphor, which includes geographical models: natural phenomena, *e.g., cil çäçäge 'chicken pox', qar oftalmiyäse 'snow blindness', etc.*; landscape models, *e.g., aşqazanı kanalı 'gastric canal', burazna 'gyrus', üt qapçıǵı çoqırçıǵı 'gallbladder bottom', etc.*; biomorphic models: botanical, *e.g., küz alması, qolaq yafraǵı 'ear lobe', etc.*; zoomorphic models, *e.g., qaz täne 'goose skin', tamaq baqası 'angina', sualçansıman üsente 'vermicular appendix', etc.*; anthropomorphic metaphors, which include: social models, *e.g., şakhterlar anemiyäse 'miner's anemia', etc.*; artifact models, *e.g., üt kuǵı 'gallbladder' bavır qapqası 'porta hepatic', etc.*; gastronomic models, *e.g., söt teşe 'milk tooth', söt avıruı 'candida', etc.* When metaphorizing, the most and least active models are distinguished. In English medical terminology, the most active models are «Architecture and Buildings» (13.7%) and «Landscape» (9.04%). Less active models include «Orientation» (0.27%) and «Symbol» (0.9%). In the medical terminology of the Tatar language, the most active models are «Landscape» (22.4), «Household items» (12.9%) and «Architecture and buildings» (12.6%), the least active models are «Art» (0.2%) and «Astronomy» (0.1%). In the Tatar language, metaphorical terms are used much more often than in English. Tatar medical terminology is focused on traditional sources of metaphorization - peasant life with its realities, sphere of activity. English medical terminology is focused on reflecting modern realities, both in domestic and industrial, social terms. The metaphors of the models «Symbol», «Games and toys», «Vehicles», «Sport» are found only in the English language.

### **5. Metonymization**

V.V. Ivanov [10, p. 57] defines metonymy as follows: «Metonymy is the transfer of a name from one object to another, carried out on the basis of contiguity, on the basis of objectively existing spatial, temporal, causal connections between these objects». N.V. Gorokhova [8, p. 152] describes metonymy as the most important feature of human thinking. Metonymy serves the purpose of understanding new phenomena, performs a referential function that is, it allows one entity to replace another.

Metonymy is the basis of the sign creation mechanism. In the process of interpreting a sign, a certain structure of knowledge is initially selected, which subsequently can evoke in the mind not only objects and phenomena, but also all the associated information. This means that the verbal symbols assigned to this structure «retain» this information in the mind in a highly reduced and simplified form, which is due to the fact that it is much easier to operate with such metonymic designations in the mind than to recall from memory all the information behind these symbols. [8, p. 152]. With the development of meaning through metonymy, the same word can name a part and a whole; subject and its content; item and place of its location

or manufacture; action and its result; tool and the result of its application; the creator and the thing created by him, etc. Synecdoche is a special type of metonymy. Synecdoche is the transfer of a name from one object, carried out according to the principle of contiguity, based on the existing unity of the whole and the part, as well as quantitative relations [10, p. 57]. As an example, we will give the following models of metonymic transfer in the English language: «process - surgical intervention», e.g., *fistulization* - 1. «*the process of becoming fistulous*»; 2. «*the surgical creation of a fistula*» [11, p. 335]; «process - a quantitative factor», e.g., *clearance* - 1. «*the act of clearing*»; 2. «*a quantitative measure of the rate at which a substance is removed from the blood, as by the kidneys, the liver, or hemodialysis; the volume of plasma cleared per unit time*» [11, p. 176]; in the Tatar language: «disease - a sign/symptom», e.g., *miksedema* 'myxedema' - 1. «*gioterioz töre*» 'type of hypothyroidism'; 2. «*gipoterial şeşenü*» 'solid edema' [12, p. 273, 323]; subject - process, e.g., *distisit* 'discitis' - 1. *cumyrtqaara disk yalqınsınıu* 'inflammation intervertebral disc'; 2. «*umyrtqaara disktağı dystrofiya protsessı*» 'process of dystrophy in intervertebral disc' [12, p. 153, 155], etc. Examples of transferring based on synecdoche are as follows: in the English language: «whole – part», e.g., *cervix* - 1. «*neck*»; 2. «*the front portion of the neck*» [11, p. 137]; in the Tatar language: «whole – part», e.g., *kükräk* - 1. «*gäydäneñ yuğarığı öleşe*» 'chest'; 2. «*kükräk bize*» 'mammary gland' [9, p. 137, 161], etc. In the languages under consideration, the most active and least active models of metonymic transfers are also distinguished. In the English language, the most active models are: «general – particular» (23.8%), «function – means» (14.3%); the least active models: «substance – person» (0.1%), «science – field» (0.1%), «research – field» (0.1%), etc. In the Tatar language, the most active model is «general – particular» (25.6%), and the least active models are «process - result of the process» (0.4%), «process - quantitative factor» (0.4%).

### 6. Intersystem borrowing of terms

K.Ya. Averbukh [13, p. 27-28] writes the development of modern science entails the integration of scientific knowledge and the convergence of many scientific disciplines in this regard. In the sphere of language, this is reflected in the fact that with the most active contacts, various scientific disciplines, their languages converge, mutually complementing each other, using the terminology of not only one and the other science, but also creating new terms. This is how integration appears. Medical terminology is no exception. Borrowing from one term system to another occurs with a change in the meaning of the term, e.g., in the English language: *decompression* - 1. (**physics**) *a reduction in pressure around someone or something*; 2. (**medicine**) *removing harmful pressure on part of the body* [14] etc.; in the Tatar language: *transmissiya* 'transmission' - 1. (**mechanics**) *mekhanik energiyäne kaeshlar yardämendä motordan stanoklarğa yäki başqa mekhanizmlarğa kücherä torgan caylanma* 'transmission in mechanics' [7]; 2. (**medicine**) *yogışlı häm parasitar avıruqlarınıñ buıntığayaqlılar aşa küçüe* 'transmission of infection via arthropods' [12, p. 478]; *rotatsiya* 'rotation' - 1. (**agriculture**) *çäçü äyläneşe vakıtında avıl khucalığı kul'turalarınıñ ber äylänep çıǵıu* 'field changing' [7]; 2. (**medicine**) *oçlıqniñ bui küçhäre tiräli khäräkäte*

'motion of a limb or of its part about anterior-posterior axis' [12, p. 417]; *tromb* 'thrombus' - 1. (**ecology**) *qorı cirdä köçle cil, yäşenle yañğırlardan torgan öermä* 'whirlwind'; 2. (**medicine**) *qan tamirlarınıñ oeshqan qanı, etc.* 'blood clot' [7]. As can be seen from the above examples, most interterminological borrowings can be found in several languages, since they are international: they coincide in their external form (taking into account the regular corresponding sound, graphic units, grammatical features).

### **7. Borrowing terms from other languages**

Borrowing of foreign language terms and term elements plays an important role in medical terminology. According to M.M. Moskaleva and Hua Fung [15, p. 105], it has the following features: they penetrate in writing, since the exchange of scientific and technical information is realized through publications, and a conscious influence on borrowing processes, which allows the systematic formation of term systems. The authors also highlight the linguistic factors of widespread borrowings. These are the ability to decode international elements, which facilitates the understanding of the content of terms, the compliance of internationalisms with the requirement of brevity and monosemy, high word-formation valency, the ability to combine with part of the word of the native language, as well as with words in phrases. The main part of the medical terminology of the English and Tatar languages consists of terms of Greek-Latin origin, and they also borrow terms from English, French, Italian, German, Arabic, Persian, etc. languages, *e.g., Eng. cardiomegaly (Greek), uterus (Lat.), rectocscopy (Greek-Lat.), jaundice (French), malaria (Italian), bejel (Arabic), beri-beri (Singal), etc. and term elements, mostly of Greek origin, such as cyt-, phleb-, hom-, -tomia, -therapia, scopy, etc.; tat. gipotenziya 'hypotension' (Greek-Lat.), kardiogramma 'cardiogram' (Greek), fibrin 'fibrin' (Lat.), koklyuş 'whooping cough' (French), skrining 'screening' (English), spritz 'syringe' (German), skarlatina 'scarlet fever' (Italian), daru 'medical drug' (Persian), cäräkhät 'wound' (Arabic), etc.* English medical terminology is characterized by an abundance of borrowings from French. The Tatar medical language is known for borrowings from Arabic and Persian. In the Tatar language, the borrowing of terms from other languages is mainly realized through the Russian language.

### **Results**

Lexical-semantic methods of term formation include terminologization, extension, narrowing of the meaning of a commonly used word, metaphorization, metonymization, borrowing from other term systems, borrowing from other languages. This method is productive in medical terminology. If terminologization, extension, narrowing of the meaning were more often characteristic of the initial term formation, then metaphorization, metonymization, intersystem and interlingual borrowing are also found in the modern era. In the medical terminology of the English and Tatar languages, all of the above methods are found. At the same time, some of the ways of forming the terms of the category under consideration have their own characteristics. Terms formed by terminologization in the English language are of Old English origin, in the Tatar language this category, in most cases, is made up



of terms of Old Turkic origin. When metaphorizing, the models «Landscape» and «Architecture and buildings» are among the active ones in both languages, but their ratio in the languages under consideration is different. In English, «Architecture and buildings» occupies 13.7% and «Landscape» - 9.04%. In the Tatar language, the «Landscape» model accounts for 22.4%, «Household items» occupies 12.9%, «Architecture and buildings» - 12.6%. Less active models in the English language include «Orientation» (0.27%) and «Symbol» (0.9%); in the Tatar language - «Art» (0.2%) and «Astronomy» (0.1%). In the Tatar language, metaphorical terms are used much more often than in English. Tatar medical terminology is focused on traditional sources of metaphorization - peasant life with its realities, sphere of activity. English medical terminology is focused on reflecting modern realities, both in domestic and industrial, social terms. The metaphors of the models «Symbol», «Games and toys», «Vehicles», «Sport» are found only in English. With regard to metonymization, the common thing for the two languages is the activity of the «general - particular» model. The least active models in English are: «substance – person», «science – area», «research – area», etc.; in the Tatar language - «process - the result of the process», «process - a quantitative factor». Borrowings from other languages also have their own characteristics. As a result of historical events, the medical terminology of the English language was replenished with terms of French origin. In the modern era, English itself is a source of borrowing of medical terms, since WHO realized its activities in English. The Tatar language has borrowed terms from Arabic-Persian languages for several centuries. Later, borrowings from European languages began to penetrate into it through the Russian language. At present, the Tatar medical terminology is replenished with borrowed units from the English language also through the Russian language.

### **Conclusion**

Thus, in the formation of terms by lexical-semantic methods, there are common characteristics and specific features in the English and Tatar languages. The differences are due to the national and cultural characteristics of the two languages, the perception of the world by different nations, historical events that influenced the development of medical terminology, geographical location, as well as the religious views of the two nations.

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## **АҒЫЛШЫН ЖӘНЕ ТАТАР ТІЛДЕРІНДЕГІ МЕДИЦИНАЛЫҚ ТЕРМИНДЕРДІ ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУДЫҢ ЛЕКСИКО- СЕМАНТИКАЛЫҚ ЖОЛДАРЫ**

Хисамова В.Н.<sup>1</sup>, \*Абдуллина Л.И.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>филология ғылымдарының докторы, Қазан федералдық университетінің Халықаралық қатынастар институтының профессоры, Қазан қ., Ресей,  
e-mail: [hisamovaven@yandex.ru](mailto:hisamovaven@yandex.ru),

<sup>\*2</sup>Халықаралық қатынастар институтының оқытушысы, Қазан федералды университеті, Қазан қ., Ресей,  
e-mail: [lilia-2591@mail.ru](mailto:lilia-2591@mail.ru)

**Аңдатпа.** «Ағылшын және татар тілдеріндегі медициналық терминдердің жасалуының лексико-семантикалық жолдары» атты мақалада жалпы тілде бұрыннан бар сөздердің семантикасын өзгерту және ағылшын және татар тілдеріндегі басқа тілдерден алу арқылы медициналық терминдердің жасалу жолдары қарастырылған.

Зерттеуде салыстырмалы талдау әдісі пайдаланылады. Салыстыру үшін негіз ретінде терминжасамның лексика-семантикалық әдістері қарастырылады. Салыстырмалы интерпретация әдісі қолданылады - екі тілдің салыстырылған материалын түсіндіру принциптері анықталады.

Бұл зерттеудің нәтижелері алынған теориялық нәтижелер мен жинақталған лексикалық материалды жалпы тіл білімі, лексикология және ағылшын мен татар тілдерінің когнитивтік лингвистика курстарында пайдалануға мүмкіндік береді.

Сонымен қатар, алынған мәліметтерді медицина факультеттерінің студенттеріне кәсіби бағытталған ағылшын тілін оқытуда практикалық сабақтарда және аударма тәжірибесінде пайдалануға болады.

Сонымен, ағылшын, татар тілдеріндегі медициналық терминдердің жасалу лексика-семантикалық жолдарының жалпы қасиеттері мен өзіндік ерекшеліктері ашылады. Лексикалық-семантикалық әдістер екі тілге де тән, дегенмен терминдену, метонимизация, метафоризация және басқа тілдерден алу жағдайында әр тілде кейбір ерекше белгілер ашылады.

**Тірек сөздер:** термин, мағынаның кеңеюі, мағынаның тарылуы, терминология, метафоризация, метонимизация, жүйе аралық қарыз алу, тіларалық қарыз алу, ағылшын, татар.

## ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ СПОСОБЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И ТАТАРСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Хисамова В. Н.<sup>1</sup>, \*Абдуллина Л. И.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>д.ф.н., профессор, Институт международных отношений, Казанский федеральный университет, Казань, Россия,

E-mail: [hisamovaven@yandex.ru](mailto:hisamovaven@yandex.ru),

<sup>\*2</sup>преподаватель, Институт международных отношений, Казанский федеральный университет, Казань, Россия,

E-mail: [lilia-2591@mail.ru](mailto:lilia-2591@mail.ru)

**Аннотация.** В статье «Лексико-семантические способы образования медицинских терминов в английском и татарском языках» рассматриваются способы образования медицинских терминов путем изменения семантики слов, уже существующих в общеупотребительном языке, и заимствования из других языков в английском и татарском языках.

В данном исследовании используется сравнительный анализ. В качестве основы для сравнения рассматриваются лексико-семантические способы терминообразования. Применяется метод сопоставительной интерпретации – определяются принципы интерпретации сопоставляемого материала двух языков.

Результаты данного исследования позволяют использовать полученные теоретические результаты и собранный лексический материал в курсах общего языкознания и лексикологии и когнитивной лингвистики английского и татарского языков, кроме того, полученные данные могут быть использованы при обучении профессионально ориентированному английскому языку студентов медицинского направления на практических занятиях по английскому языку и в переводческой практике. Полученный в ходе исследования лексический материал может дополнить существующие словари медицинской терминологии на английском и татарском языках.

Таким образом, выявляются общие качества и особенности лексико-семантических способов образования медицинских терминов в английском и татарском языках. Лексико-семантические приемы типичны для обоих языков, однако в случае терминологизации, метонимизации, метафоризации и заимствования из других языков в каждом языке выявляются некоторые специфические особенности.

**Ключевые слова:** термин, расширение значения, сужение значения, терминологизация, метафоризация, метонимизация, межсистемное заимствование, межъязыковое заимствование, английский язык, татарский язык.

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