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POLISEMY AND SYNONYMY OF MEDICAL TERMS

Both common words and terms are systemic linguistic units and their systemic status is determined by the presence of lexical meaning. Both the term and the commonly used word correlate with the concept and representation as forms of logical and figurative thinking, carry out significative and nominative functions, are system units, etc. However, unlike the semantics of a word, the semantics of a term is a complex of interacting lexical and conceptual meanings. In modern linguistics, the lexical meaning is also called the internal form or literal meaning of the term [1].

Cases when several concepts are called by one lexical unit can be qualified as polysemy. When listing the features that characterize the terms, or rather, should characterize terms, unambiguity is put on one of the first places [2]. Although this requirement is natural for terminology, since the unambiguous relationship of the signifier with the signified word provides the necessary accuracy of information in science, technology and other fields, no less often in the literature concerning terminology issues, one can find remarks about the lack of unambiguity of terms, about the polysemy of many of them.

More often nouns presented in the terminology are polysemantic. These words designate object meanings organically inherent in the categories of names.

The evidence of the ambiguous use of noun terms can be illustrated by the following example: *accident* (в повсякденному житті) – нещасний випадок,

катастрофа. *Accident* (в медицині) – ускладнення. *Box* (в побуті) – ящик. *Box* (в спорті) – вид спорту: єдиноборство – кулачний бій в спеціальних боксерських рукавичках. *Box* (в медицині) – ізолятор.

However, the polysemy of terms does not make it impossible to understand them correctly. Usually it is indicated that the term does not need context, since it should be understood without context. But this position cannot be absolutized, in terminology the context is important, since the content of a term is revealed only through its real functioning.

As for the synonymy of terms, it should be noted that the concept of synonymy in the general literary language and in terminology is sometimes understood not quite as the same phenomena. In the general everyday language, synonyms are words that do not coincide in meaning or have similar, close meanings. The reasons and sources for the emergence of synonyms (doublets) in terminology are partly common with the general literary language, and partly different from it. Common cases include cases of parallel use of anatomical terms and their equivalents in medical terminology: *abdomen* – *intestine* (черевна порожнина), *axilla* – *armpit* (пахва), *carpus* – *wrist* (зан'ястя), *coxa* – *hip joint* (тазостегновий суглоб), *cubitus* – *elbow* (ліктьовий суглоб), *patella* – *knee-cap* (колінна чашечка), *spleen* – *milt* (селезінка), *bronchus* – *airtube* (бронх), *ventricle* – *stomach* (шлунок), *malleolus* – *ankle* (кісточка), *medulla* – *spinal cord* (спинний мозок), *collar bone* – *clavicula* (ключиця), *hernia* – *rupture* (грижа), *morbilli* – *measles* (кір).

Examples of synonymy in terminology show a fairly large representation of this process in special vocabulary. Moreover, although synonymy here has its own characteristic features and its reasons for its appearance, it is in this manifestation that it is organically inherent in terminology and is widely represented both in the theoretical and practical application.

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