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THE PROBLEM OF RELATIVITY OF THEMATIC AND SEMANTIC CLASSES OF MEDICAL VOCABULARY OF AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

Medicine is one of the basic fields of activity. In the XXI century it began to take huge steps forward, constantly ensuring the progress of humanity. A lot of knowledge was discovered, which significantly changed the scientific picture of the world.

It must be said that with the advent of the global network, the process of transmitting information has become much easier, mainly due to the speed of arrival. From the very creation of the World Wide Web, the English language began to play a key role as a way of communication between scientists of different nations.

In this regard, it is very important to analyze the phenomena and processes in the international language. The English language gave an unusual impetus to the expression of the medical branch in the vocabulary. We have this effect thanks to the heterogeneity of this language. On the one hand, the international language contains Germanic roots and ways of creating words. On the other hand, English has undergone a very powerful Romance influence, where Greek vocabulary was one of the important components.

Medicine, like any other field of knowledge, functions through its own terminology. We can suppose that medical terms in the English language contain at least three types of thinking and vocabulary origins. Such a combination of resources made it possible to preserve and spread the accumulated Eurocentric research experience in the medical branch.

It should be noted that for the rational use of human achievements in medicine, it is extremely important to systematize and clearly divide the terminology of the field.

Based on our study of medical English vocabulary distribution according to thematic and semantic principles, we can point to a certain relativity of drawing clear boundaries between classes.

For example, consider the word *eye*. It is obvious that it is in general use. It can be heard in everyday life, outside of science. For example, on the Oxford Learner's Dictionaries website, we have the following among the meanings of the word fourth: “a particular way of seeing something” [1]. That is, in this fourth meaning *eye* generally has more to do with the philosophical realm than with the medical one.

On the other hand, *eye* denotes a purely medical concept. As indicated by Taber's Medicine Dictionary *eye* – “The organ of vision” [2]. Then, this word can be included both in the class of interdisciplinary vocabulary and also in the class of narrow branch vocabulary among the terminological classifications.

The relativity of class definition also appears in the question of subclass. If we take into account the class of purely medical narrow-field vocabulary, then we will find that *eye* can be attributed to the general subclass “Anatomy, parts of the human body or organs”. However, it is one of the most widely used in ophthalmology, a separate sub-branch of medicine.

So, we can conclude that the classification of medical English terminology has its own relativity. The use of the word depends on the situation. If the situation is domestic, then the word is commonly used; in the case of medical research, the word acquires all the qualities of a narrow-field or at least an interdisciplinary term.

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