Chapter 13

THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE STUDY AND LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH FILM DISCOURSE *HOUSE M.D* (SEASON 8)

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INTRODUCTION

The growing interest of scientists in medical terminology is due to the rapid spread of infectious diseases, the emergence of new strains of viruses, as well as the development of medical science and technology. These processes contribute to the formation of new concepts that require precise definition. Medical terminology is one of the most dynamic sectors of language vocabulary, due to intensive international cooperation in this field. This confirms the relevance of the chosen topic.

In Ukrainian linguistics, there is an increase in attention to the study of branch medical terminology and the features of its translation. For example, G. A. Khatser and V. V. Zhavoronkova[1] analyzed the structural features of terminology related to COVID-19, S. V. Vostrova in her dissertation study highlighted the cognitive and communicative aspects of the English-language medical discourse on the material of texts on HIV/AIDS[2], and a number of researchers, such as O. M. Rak, N. I. Voit-

[1] Хацер Г. О., Жаворонкова В. В. Структурні особливості англомовної медичної термінології на позначення коронавірусу COVID-19. *Нова філологія.* 2021. № 82. С. 326–332. URL: https://doi.org/10.26661/2414-1135-2021-82-52

[2] Вострова С.В. Лінгвокогнітивні та комунікативно-прагматичні особливості сучасного англомовного медичного дискурсу (на матеріалі медичних текстів з проблематики ВІЛ/СНІДУ) : автореф. дис. …канд. філол. наук: 10.02.04 "Германські мови". Київ, 2003. 17 с.

kevich, T. V. Surodeikina, V.A. Linnikova[3] considered the morphological structure and word-formation processes of the terms of the cardiovascular system and infectious diseases. Other works are devoted to the semantics of medical terms, their etymology and reflection in phraseology.

The research material was a corpus of 750 English-language medical terms from the scripts of the 8th season of the English-language series *House M.D.* (23 episodes).

Research methods include the following: observations and descriptions to describe the features of the etymology, structure and semantics of medical terms, the method of etymological analysis to determine the origin of medical terms; structural analysis method for building models of medical terms extracted from scripts; method of quantitative analysis to establish quantitative indicators of the studied material.

1. Medical terms as a scientific category

Terminology as a science was formed only at the end of the 19th – beginning of the 20th centuries, while medical terminology related to the description of diseases and methods of their treatment arose much earlier. Its development took place in parallel with the formation of medicine – one of the oldest branches of science.

Medical terms are part of the lexical fund of the language, so the same methods are used to analyze them as for other groups of vocabulary. Despite the specifics of the terms, the process of their creation is based on the general principles of word formation, obeying the same phonetic, morphological, syntactic and grammatical rules as common words. The main function of terms is communicative-nominative, and in dictionaries they are located together with the commonly used vocabulary.

Medical terminology is a set of words and phrases that specialists use to designate scientific concepts in the field of medicine and health care. English-language medical terminology, in turn, is an organic component of modern English and develops in accordance with its general laws.

Consider the features of medical terminology. Scientists, in particular A. Rak, N. Voitkevich, T. Surodeykina and V. Linnikova[4], distinguish the following characteristics of medical terms:

1. Integration – medicine interacts with other industries, such as genetics (*mother-to-child transmission*), biology (*lymphatic system*), biochemistry (*DNA, RNA*).

[3] Рак О., Суродейкіна Т., Войткевич Н., Ліннікова В. (2023). Структурні, словотвірні та етимологічні особливості англомовних термінів інфекційних хвороб. *Молодий вчений*. 12(124). С. 87–92. https://doi.org/10.32839/2304-5809/2023-12-124-15

[4] Рак О., Суродейкіна Т., Войткевич Н., Ліннікова В. (2023). Структурні, словотвірні та етимологічні особливості англомовних термінів інфекційних хвороб. *Молодий вчений,* 12 (124). С. 87–92. https://doi.org/10.32839/2304-5809/2023-12-124-15

2. Internationalization – due to the Greek-Latin origin, terms often have the same spelling and meaning in several unrelated languages (for example, *interferon*, *vaccination*, *microbe*).

3. Unification – achieved through standardization of terminology.

4. Saving language resources is realized through abbreviation (for example, *HPV* – human papilloma virus, *TB* – tuberculosis).

According to the works of A. S. Diakov and T. R. Kiyak, the following features are inherent in the terms:

1. Compliance with language norms (for example, the English term medicine comes from Latin medicina due to specific transliteration rules).

2. Consistency – terms are part of the terminology system (for example, attack in medicine means "heart attack," while outside the terminology system it is "military attack").

3. Clear definition – each term has an exact definition (*ultrasound* – "sound waves that are higher than people can hear, esp. ones used to examine and treat medical problems"[5]).

4. Context independence – the term always retains its meaning (*lymph*).

5. Accuracy – terms should clearly reflect the concept, avoid ambiguity (lobe is the earlobe, or part, not the forehead, as the Ukrainian tranlator's false friend «лоб» may suggest).

6. Concise – the terms should be short, but accurate (*coma, stroke* vs *encephalopathy*).

7. Unambiguity – terms avoid ambiguity (*cytotoxic* always has a specific meaning – destructive for living cells).

8. Minimum synonyms – synonymy is rare, but exceptions are possible (*stomach – belly, rubella* – German *measures*, *pertussis – whooping cough*).

9. Neutrality – the terms do not carry emotional coloring.

10. Euphony – terms should not come from dialectisms or jargon.

Thus, medical terminology is a unique part of the vocabulary, but develops according to the same laws as the general vocabulary[6].

So, medical terminology is part of modern English, denotes concepts in the field of medicine and health care, and also meets a number of requirements, such as compliance with the rules of a particular language, consistency, definitiveness, independence from context, accuracy, brevity, unambiguity, lack of synonymy, expressive neutrality and sonority.

2. Approaches to the interpretation of film discourse

At this stage of development of linguistics, the study of discourse occupies a prominent place in the work of both Ukrainian and foreign

[5] Cambridge Dictionary. URL: https://dictionary.cambridge.org

[6] Д'яков А. С. та ін. Основи термінотворення: Семантичні та соціолінгвістичні аспекти. Київ : KM Academia, 2000. С. 8.

scholars. The ideas of the formation of his theory originated and developed gradually, so we can say that the phenomenon of discourse is relatively new not only in linguistics, but also in other humanities, since it arose at the end of the twentieth century.

The concept of discourse in modern linguistics is still controversial because different scientists approach it differently and give their definitions. The term *discourse analysis* was first used in 1952. by Z. Harris. However, its formation as a separate discipline takes place in the 1970s, when the fundamental works of T. van Dijk and W. Dressler, representatives of the European school of text linguistics, and the fundamental works of American scientists: G. Grimes, T. Givon and W. Chafe, were published.

In modern linguistics, there are the following various approaches to the definition of the term "discourse":

1) Anglo-American linguistic tradition, according to which discourse is a coherent speech in which the interactive interaction of the sender and recipient of the message is emphasized;

2) the cognitive-oriented school of discourse analysis of T. van Dyke and his followers in Amsterdam;

3) the German tradition of discourse analysis, associated with Watz Maas, Jürgen Link, etc. was also actively developed on the basis of the definition of discourse by the French linguist Michel Foucault.

If some linguists, within the framework of certain approaches, consider discourse as a result, then others distinguish its procedural nature, and still others emphasize both aspects.

By definition I. Lavrinenko, film discourse is a polycode cognitive-communicative unity of semiotic units, characterized by coherence, integrity, completeness, addressability and embodied according to the idea of the collective author[7].

A.I. Grydasova postulates that the film discourse represents the unity and synthesis of diverse linguistic and infant signs, where index signs include intonation, exclamations, shifters, natural and technical noises, off-screen music, video series, icon signs – sound, gestures, mimicry of actors, symbol signs, as a rule, represent language component – titles, inscriptions in the film (written), actors' speech, voice-over text (oral). She is also convinced that the video sequence dominates the verbal component in the narrative structure of films, but it is the verbal one that makes the film discourse believable and closer to life[8].

[7] Лавріненко І. М. Стратегії і тактики зміни комунікативних ролей у сучасному англомовному кінодискурсі : автореф. дис. … канд. філол. наук : спец. 10.02.04. Харк. нац. ун-т ім. В. Н. Каразіна. Харків, 2011. С. 6.

[8] Гридасова О.І. Кінодискурс як об’єкт навчання кіно перекладу. *Вісник Житомирського державного університету*. 2014. № 2 (74). С. 103.

S. Kozloff includes the narrower concept of film dialogue in the broader concept of cinema text and defines the first as the totality of all the conversational lines of the film." The researcher calls for "a greater concentration of attention precisely on film dialogues, because a focus on the visual leads to contradictions in the interpretation of the film discourse as a whole[9].

V.V. Ryngevych identifies the following characteristic features of the film discourse: integrity and completeness are the key elements inherent in both film discourse and dramatic and literary discourses; use of film language tools; synthesis of verbal and non-verbal; the presence of wide extralinguistic factors[10].

Other characteristics of the film discourse include S. Kozloff's principle of *audience overhearing*, marked beginning and end of the message (titles at the beginning and at the end); defined duration; the planned and clearly constructed nature of the depicted reality; double information transmitter (director and screenwriter); reproducibility (the possibility of multiple viewing), which allows the viewer to control the process of perception.

I.N. Lavrinenko classifies the film discourse according to a series of the following criteria:

– the content criterion: artistic (feature films) and documentary film discourse.;

– by purpose and communicative principles: cooperative (communicators are focused on harmonious interaction) and conflict film discourse (there are real or imaginary contradictions between subjects);

– by the nature of the informative component: informative and fatal;

– by genre and target audience (theatrical discourse, dramatic film discourse, comedy film discourse, psychological film discourse, detective film discourse, historical film discourse, youth film discourse, animated film discourse)[11].

S. Hall, for communicative purposes, identifies three key components of the film discourse:

– formal/official film discourse (direct script, posters, trailers, accompanying advertising campaigns);

– critical film discourse (reviews of film critics, betting forecasts);

– audience film discourse (audience reviews)[12].

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[9] Kozloff S. Overhearing Film Dialogue. Berkeley; Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2000. P. 14.

[10] Рингевич В. В. Літературний дискурс і кінодискурс в системі арт-дискурсу. *Філологічні студії. Науковий вісник Криворізького державного педагогічного університету.* 2017. С. 417–424.

[11] Лавріненко І.М. Стратегії і тактики зміни комунікативних ролей у сучасному англомовному кінодискурсі : автореф. дис. … канд. філол. наук : спец. 10.02.04. Харк. нац. ун-т ім. В.Н. Каразіна. Харків, 2011. С. 4.

[12] Hall S. The Work of Representation. *Representation: Cultural representations and signifying practices.* London : Sage, 1997. P. 15.

3. Linguistic characteristics of medical terminology in the English film discourse *House M.D.*

3.1. Etymological characteristics of medical terminology in the English-language film discourse *House M.D.*

Having analysed the scripts of Season 8 of the English-language series *House M.D.* with a volume of 102,531 word usages, we wrote out 750 medical terms. To identify the sources of their origin, an etymological analysis was conducted first.

3.1.1. English proper and Germanic element

First, let us consider the medical terms of English proper and Germanic origin, since these two languages belong to the same group of languages. The former are represented by only 114 units (15.2%). They turned out to be such monosyllabic terms as *brain, check, lungs, breathing, bleed, throat, rash, chest, rough, stroke, swelling, guts, ankle, deaf, bruise, sore, spit, bone, clot,* etc., and two-syllable, for example: *kidney, dizzy, headache, shoulder, stomper, belly,* etc. Here is the etymology of some of them (all the etymology examples below are taken from Online Etymology Dictionary:

Kidney – Old English *cwið* "womb"[13].

Stroke – Old English **strac*.

Ankle – from Old English *ancleow* "ankle".

Sore – Middle English *sore*, from Old English *sar* "painful, grievous, aching, sad, wounding," influenced in meaning by Old Norse *sarr* "sore, wounded".

A small group of borrowings is made up of medical terms originating from the German (or Dutch) language (6 terms, 0.8%), and three from the Old Norse (0.4%). For example:

Drug – The term originates from Old French *drogue*, meaning "supply, stock, provision," recorded in the 14th century. Its exact origin is uncertain, but it is possibly derived from Middle Dutch or Middle Low German *droge-vate* ("dry barrels") or *droge waere* ("dry wares"), terms historically used to describe dry goods such as drugs and spices with first element mistaken as indicating the contents, or because medicines mostly consisted of dried herbs.

As you can see, the term *drug* meaning *medicine*, is an indirect borrowing from Dutch or German, which got into Old French in the meaning of "dry tubs/goods", especially medicines and spices.

Skull – sculle, from Old Norse *skalli* "a bald head, skull", a general Scandinavian word;

[13] Online Etymology Dictionary. URL: https://www.etymonline.com

ill (adj.) – “c. 1200, from Old Norse *illr* “evil, bad; hard, difficult; mean, stingy”;

Alzheimer's disease is named after the German neuropathologist Alois Alzheimer.

Thus, the English proper medical terms and borrowings from the Germanic languages make up a fairly large share of 16.4%.

3.1.2. Borrowing from classical languages

The group of medical terms, borrowings from classical languages: Latin and Greek, makes up the vast majority of the studied material.

It is worth noting at once that borrowings from the Latin language were not as numerous as from Greek. They make up 240 terms or a third of the analyzed medical terminology in the series, 32%. Among them, 123 units (16.4%) are direct borrowings: *tumor, mental, ultrasound, transplant, lupus, muscle, radiation, abdominal, celebral, immune, respiratory, scan, aspirin, definiency, fungal, fibrosis, vasculitis, vitamin, abdomen, acute*, etc. For example :

– The term *vitamin* was artificially formed in 1912. by the Polish biochemist Casimir Funk (1884-1967), from the Latin elements *vita* "life" and + *amine*, since vitamins were then thought to contain amino acids;

– *Lupus* – Medieval Latin *lupus*, from Latin *lupus* “wolf”, it was then believed that the disease eats the affected tissues;

– *Muscle* – comes from lat. *musculus* “a muscle,” дослівно “a little mouse,” diminutive of *mus* “mouse”. It turned out that the muscle is a small mouse, because the shape of the muscle really looks like a mouse.

Another 111 medical terms under study (14.8%) entered the English language through indirect borrowing from Latin through (Old) French, for example: *treatment, infection, treat, medicine, donor, department, medicine, seizure, fluid, tissue, lymphoma, urine, toxin, vomit, vein, bowel, pulmonary, tremor, ulcer, effusion*, etc. Consider the etymology of some of them:

Treat – Old French *traitier* “deal with, act toward; set forth (in speech or writing)” (12c.), from Latin *tractare* “manage, handle, deal with, conduct oneself toward”;

It turned out that the very word *medicine* came to English from Latin precisely through French: from Old French *medicine* (Modern French médicine) “medicine, art of healing, cure, treatment, potion” and directly from Latin *medicine* “the healing art, medicine; a remedy”;

The name of the Pulmonology department, which became known to many of us, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, also originates from the Latin language, and in the same way came to English through French *pulmonaire* and directly from Latin *pulmonarius* “of the lungs”.

The name of the aspirin trademark was artificially formed by the German chemist Heinrich Dreser in 1899 from the name of the *spiraea plant* in which there is naturally an acid used in medicine: in Latin *Spiraea* plus the suffix *-in*.

Now, we turn to the consideration of medical terms, borrowings from Greek. In our material, they represent 339 units, almost half of all the terms under analysis (45.2%).

Direct borrowings comprise 87 terms (11.6%) (*genetic, hepatic, paranoia, carotic, arrhythmia, endoscopy, enzyme, hormone, dehydration, thrombosis, autopsy,* etc.). Here are some examples of their origin:

Heparin – Greek *hēpar* "liver".

Hormone – Greek *hormon* "that which sets in motion", the adjective of the present tense *horman* "impel, urge on", from horme "onset, impulse".

Paranoia – грецькою *paranoia* "mental derangement, madness," від *paranoos* "mentally ill, insane," from *para-* "beside, beyond" + *noos* "mind".

Many indirect borrowings having come from Greek through other languages were also found.

1. 161 medical terms came from Greek through Latin (about a fifth of the analyzed terms (21.5%)), for example: *symptom, syndrome, diagnosis, steroid, neurological, aneurysm, diabetes, iris, plasmapheresis, thyroid, trauma, coma, echo, paralysis, bacteria, celiac, encephalitis, sarcoidosis, hydrocephalus, lobe, meningitis, asthma, chelation*, etc.

For example, the term *bacterium* was introduced into scientific circulation by the German naturalist Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg in 1838: "plural of Modern Latin *bacterium*, from Greek *bakterion* – small staff".

In a strange way, the disease diabetes, whose name came to English from Greek through Latin, is associated with excess urine in the body and its leakage: medical Latin *diabetes*, from late Greek *diabetes* "excessive discharge of urine", literally "a passer-through, siphon", from *diabainein* "to pass through", from *dia* "through" plus *bainein* "to go, walk, step".

Encephaitis is from the medical Latin *encephalon*, from the Greek *enkephalos* "the brain", literally "within the head".

2. By indirect borrowing from the Greek language through French, 12 terms arrived into the analyzed medical terminology (1.6%) such as *biopsy, artery, amoxicillin,* etc.

For example, the term *biopsy* was created by the French dermatologist Ernest Besnier from the following Greek elements: *bi-* (bios) "life" *opsis* "species" [49].

3. In a different way, 64 terminological elements (8.5%) came from Greek through Latin, and subsequently French, for example: *clinic,*

antibiotics, chemo, toxic, cardiac, antiemetics, spleen, abnormal, embolism, stomach, cord, migraine, anemia, etc.

Epilepsy – French *epilepsie* (16c.), from the Latin *epilepsia*, from the Greek *epilepsies* "epilepsy", literally "a seizure".

Anemia is a medical term of French origin (1761), from the Latinized form of the Greek *anaimia* "lack of blood", from *anaimos* "bloodless", from *an-* "without" + *haima* "blood".

Interesting is the origin of the term *stomach* which in Greek and Latin means *mouth, throat, esophagus*, that is, there occured a change in meaning: Old French *stomaque, estomac* "stomach", from the Latin *stomachus* "throat, gullet; stomach", also "taste, inclination, liking; distaste, dislike" which were believed to originate in this organ, from Greek *stomakhos* "throat, gullet, esophagus", from *stoma* "mouth".

4. English borrowed 6 (0.8%) Greek medical terms under consideration through German, e.g: *gene, porphyria*, etc.

Porphyria – from German *porphyrin* (1909), chemical name, from Greek *porphyros* "purple".

Gene – German *Gen*, from Greek *genea* "generation, race", a term coined in 1905 by the Danish scientist Wilhelm Ludwig Johansen (1857–1927).

It is also worth mentioning that a number of terms under analysis (21 examples, 2.8%) are the terms of hybrid origin, parts of which are mainly a combination of Latin and Greek roots or affixes, e.g: *autoimmune, corticosteroid, pneumococcus, oxygen, antibody, diazepam*, etc.

For example, the name of the hormone *testosterone* comes from German (Testosteron), but was formed in 1935. from lat. *testis* "testicle" + the first syllable of the Greek word *sterol* "solid, stiff" + chemical ending *-one*.

The name *oxygène* was created in 1777 by a French chemist Antoine Lavoisier from the Greeks. *oxys* "sharp, acid" + Franco-Latin *-gène* "something that produces".

Thus, borrowings from classical languages in the studied English-language medical terminology play a key role and account for 77.2% or more than three quarters of all the analyzed terms.

3.1.3. Borrowings from Romance languages

Having conducted the etymological analysis, we revealed that the English-language medical terminology from the studied scripts of the *House M.D.* series contains a small minority of borrowings from Romance languages.

Thus, 6 entered English by direct borrowing from French – *procedure, blockage*, etc (0.8%) and Old French – *disease, failure, test, delivery, examination*, etc (15 units, 2%). Here are examples:

Procedure – French *procedure* “manner of proceeding” (since 1200), from the Old French *procedure* “to proceed”.

3 of them were borrowed from Italian:

Malaria – Italian *mal'aria*, from *mala aria*, literally “bad air”, from *mala* “bad” + *aria* “air”.

1 term was borrowed from Italian through French:

Attack – French *attaque* (16 c.), from Florentine Italian *attaccare* (battaglia) “join (battle)”.

Consequently, Romance languages did not have much influence on the formation of the analyzed medical terminology.

3.1.4. Eponyms in medical terminology

Eponym terms that derive from proper names such as the name of a scientist, a figure, or the first patient, or geographical location should also be described.

Eponymous terms in the analyzed medical terminology from the series under study are:

– *Leishmaniasis* is a disease named after the Scottish pathologist William Bug Leishman + *-ia* (taxonomic suffix).

– *Syphilis* – the name of the poem by Girolamo Fracastoro about the shepherd Syphilis, who insulted the god Apollo, for which he punished him with a terrible disease.

– *Lyme disease* is named after the town in Connecticut where its outbreak occurred in the 1970s.

– *Alzheimer's disease* (a subtype of dementia) is named after the German neuropathologist Alois Alzheimer, who first described it.

– *Lymph*, *lymphocytosis* and *lymphoma* come from the name of the Roman (Latin) goddess of water Lymph.

– *Ammonium* (ammonia), *aminoglycoside*, *amoxicillin*, *hyperammonemic* are derived from the Latin *sal ammoniacus* (salt of Amun), so named because salt was found near the temple of Amun (Zeus) in Egypt.

– *Whipple's* disease is a systemic disease that affects the digestive, cardiovascular, nervous systems, and at the same time joints, first described by Dr. George Hoyt Whipple, the first American Nobel Prize winner in physiology.

– *Ehrlichiosis* is named after the German scientist Paul Ehrlich, who discovered a type of infection carried by ticks.

– *Graves* (Basedow’s) disease is a thyroid disease first described by an Irish physician Robert Graves in 1835 and later by German therapist Karl Basedow in 1840.

– *Coxsackie* B virus is a pathogenic enterovirus named for part of its first isolation site – Coxsackie, NY, USA.

Thus, the outcomes of the quantitative analysis reveal that about three quarters of the medical terms under analysis have classical Greek-Latin origin.

4. Structural and word-formation features of medical terminology in the English-language film discourse *House M.D.*

Let us now consider the structural and word-formation features of the medical terminology chosen by us from the scripts of season 8 of the *House M.D.* series (all the example sentences below are taken from the aforementioned scripts).

First, we analyze them by parts of speech.

Thus, 575 (76.7%) noun terms were identified.

Among the simple nouns we single out 149 root terms, e.g. *vein, sinus, cord, skull, burn, guts, lungs, neck, nose, lymph, screen, rash, breast, tablets, chemotherapy, muscle, stroke, chest, wound, gene, lobe, bone, ankle, etc.*

"*Tetanus can cause **muscle** stiffness*"[14].

"*How do we treat chemical **burns** inside the **lungs** without killing the patient*?".

"*So I jumped off the roof of her house. Broke my **ankle***".

Derivatives comprise 378 examples (50.4%).

Among them, those formed with the help of affixation make 132 examples (17.6%) (***en**ceph**alitis**, **pro**ced**ure**, **de**ficien**cy**, **hydro**ceph**alus, anti**emet**ics, ar**rythm**ia, e**pilep**sy, ab**dom**en, con**cuss**ion, de**fibrill**ator,** etc.*).

"***Encephalitis** causes his brain to swell, which causes symptoms that are difficult to distinguish from Alzheimer's".*

"*So **arrhythmia**, fainting, shaking muscles*".

*"He's only had three **concussions** since he was 10. It's not enough to cause CTE. Three reported **concussions".***

30 (4%)terms are the result of prefixation (***at**tack, **ultra**sound, **en**zyme, **anti**body, **a**nemia, **auto**psy, etc),* 216 (28.8%) suffixation – *tox**in**, ill**ness**, ster**oid**, surg**ery**, fail**ure**, don**or**, seiz**ure**, bow**el**, carot**id,** mening**itis**, block**age**, dizzi**ness**, chelat**ion**, fibr**osis**, ulc**er**, etc*).

*"She needs an **ultrasound**-guided renal biopsy to check the damage. Hopefully, it's reversible".*

*"I'm happy to leave if you have a better theory than aseptic **meningitis".***

*"Explains esophageal **ulcers** and her other symptoms".*

Thus, we see that the vast majority of derived nouns in the English-language medical terminology under study was created by suffixation.

Compound nouns demonstrate the structure of NN (noun noun) and make up 48 examples, 6.4%, e.g: *testosterone, angiogram, headache, melanoma, oncologist, aerosol, oxygen,* etc., for example:

"*She didn't complain of a **headache***".

[14] House M. D. Season 8. URL: www.tvsubtitles.net

*"That could have caused the **vasospasm**. And DIC could have been caused by Bernard Soulier Syndrome"*.

Let us consider the remaining 23.3%. Among them we can trace 102 adjectives (13.6%), 6 simple ones (0.8%) and 96 (12.8%) formed by the following means of derivation:

– suffixation (72, 9.6%) – *celebr**al**, pregn**ant**, genet**ic**, neurolog**ical**, mental, hepat**ic**, celi**ac**, tox**ic**, cardi**ac**, diagnost**ic**, fung**al**, diabet**ic**, pulmon**ar**y, treat**able**, chron**ic**, vascul**ar**, bloody, etc);*

"*Stroke, blockage in the **hepatic** vein, blood cough, breathing problems and Raynaud's*".

*"We will continue medicine. He could have given him **chronic** pericarditis and cerebral arteritis"*.

– prefixation (3, 0.4%) – ***in**nate, **in**sane*;

– affixation (21, 2.8%) – ***ab**domin**al**, **re**spirat**ory**, **a**sex**ual**, **in**testin**al,** **ana**phyl**actic**, **a**symptom**atic**,* etc).

*"Patient had an idiopathic **anaphylactic** reaction, stumped two ER docs and an immunologist from Johns Hopkins"*.

*"Patient went from **asymptomatic** to fried kidneys in less than a year, stumped three internists and a department chair from Harvard"*.

Verbs turn out to be in a small minority:

– 18 simple ones (2.6%) – *bleed, scan, limp, blithe, screen, braid,* etc.;

– 6 ones were coined by adding a prefix (0.8%) – ***trans**plant, **trans**fer, **trans**verse, **dia**gnosis.*

*"If you want, I could **sweat** and **spit** and **bleed** on you from time to time"*.

*"The only way that has any meaning is if we fix the lungs and **transplant** them"*.

We also met 18 cases of abbreviation (2.4%): *EKG* – electrocardiograph; *CTE* – chronic traumatic encephalopathy; *QT* – electrocardiogram measurement; TB – tuberculosis, and so on, for example:

"*His **EKG,** cardiac enzymes and catheterization are the normal*".

"*Long-term **QT** syndrome can be medication-induced. Rinse it with saline. Get rid of antihistamines. Then do an **EKG***".

"*But do they need it more than people with **TB** or children in Indonesia without eyes?"*

Finally, let us regard the examples of gerund (25 terms, 3.3%) which can perform the functions of both the subject and the object in the sentence: *breathing, coughing, vomiting, bruising, blood clotting, choking,* etc.:

"***Vomiting** (subject) stopped after the ER put him on antiemetics*".

"*Just because he got an abdominal **bruising** (object) doesn't mean he wasn't faking the numbness*".

"*If we add blood **clotting** (object) to the symptoms, it should be a toxin..."*

CONCLUSIONS

Medical terminology is a group of words and phrases used by specialists to refer to scientific concepts in the field of medicine and health care. It meets such requirements as consistency, definitiveness, context independence, accuracy, brevity, unambiguity, lack of synonymy, expressive neutrality and sonority.

We define the concept of film discourse as an interactive linguistic and extra-linguistic unit, the analysis of which covers the interpretation of the interaction of verbal and extra-verbal components of human communication and cinema. It reflects the author's intention of influencing the reader, and is accompanied by certain lexical and semantic changes in the structure of his text, while performing a number of functions that depend on the genre, character and target audience.

By origin, the vast majority (45%) of medical terms from the studied scripts of the series are of Greek origin, about a third (32%) of the terms were borrowed from Latin, in the third place are the elements of English proper origin which, in combination with other Germanic languages, make up a sixth part (16.6%) of the studied medical terms. Approximately three quarters (77.2%) of the medical terms from the analyzed film discourse are of classical Greek-Latin origin.

Regarding the parts of speech the medical terms under analysis belong to, nouns prevail in the terminology under study and constitute about 73% of the researched material. Adjectives make up 14% (nearly the 7th part). Verbs, gerunds and abbreviation comprise a small minority (from 6% to 2% respectively). Consequently, the English-language medical terminology in the studied film discourse consists mainly of noun terms. The remaining parts of speech are of little or no characteristic.

Structurally, the following word-formation means prevail in the medical terminology analyzed: derivation – suffixation (39%), affixation (21%); simple terms (23%). Compounding (6%), prefixation (5%) and abbreviation (2%) prove to be minor ones in the studied material.

Thus, medical terms in the film discourse under consideration mostly come from classical languages (Greek and Latin), are predominantly derived or simple noun terms, the former coined with the help of suffixation and affixation.

SUMMARY

The present article aims at revealing theoretical background of researching medical terms in film discourse and analyzing their linguistic peculiarities there. The data of our investigation are 750 medical terms selected from the scripts of the episodes of the English series House M.D. (Season 8). Medical terminology under study meets such requirements

as consistency, definitiveness, context independence, accuracy, brevity, unambiguity, lack of synonymy, expressive neutrality and sonority.

We define the concept of film discourse as an interactive linguistic and extra-linguistic unit, the analysis of which covers the interpretation of the interaction of verbal and extra-verbal components of human communication and cinema. It reflects the author's intention of influencing the reader, and is accompanied by certain lexical and semantic changes in the structure of his text, while performing a number of functions that depend on the genre, character and target audience.

In the process of our investigation it has been found out that the vast majority (77%) of medical terms from the studied scripts are of Greek and Latin origin. 73% the English-language medical terminology in the studied film discourse consists comprise noun terms. The prevailing word-building models include derivation (39% suffixation, 21% affixation) and simple terms (23%).

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