

anterior poliomyelitis); noun + adjective + adjective (tuberculosis miliaris disseminata - miliary disseminated tuberculosis); noun + noun + noun (Marburg virus disease), etc.

Abbreviated terms are also considered: IH - infectious hepatitis - infectious hepatitis; ILT - infectious laryngotracheitis, EI - erythema infectiosum - infectious erythema, etc.

In the course of the study it was found that different parts of speech and syntactic constructions are used to denote the same concept. This refers to a pathological erythema that can be seen on the palms (liver disease, rheumatoid arthritis, even during pregnancy) or on the palms and soles (a hereditary disease associated with abnormal arterial and venous anastomoses).

Summarizing up the data, it should be noted that:

1. The vast majority of TU in the field 'Infectology' consists of the binary terminological units formed in the pattern 'Subst. nom. sing. + Adject. nom. sing.';

2. Model of TU formation according to the pattern 'Subst. nom. sing. + Subst. gen. sing./gen. plur.' is unproductive;

3. TU using the prepositions belong to the unproductive model of term formation.

4. The attributive component, regardless of the model of TU formation, in each case provides a classification detail of the denoted phenomenon and thus contributes to the specification of clinical forms of erythema and allows to avoid misunderstandings between dermatologists and infectious disease specialists. Widespread use of composites in the field of "Infectology" is due to more accurately and fully name new diseases, their symptoms, diagnostic methods, treatments and more.

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## **LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH SUBLANGUAGE OF PHARMACY**

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The study of system-structural, semantic, and functional features of the English language of the specialty "Pharmacy", lexical-semantic analysis of lexical units of different levels, nominative classes of proprial vocabulary is an insufficiently studied layer of the lexical composition of this sublanguage.

The scientific novelty of the research consists in theoretical substantiation and compiling a vocabulary of pharmaceutical terminology (with Latin and Ukrainian equivalents).

The objective of the study is to define key peculiarities of the English language of Pharmacy.

We consider the sublanguage of pharmacy divided into two aspects - as a hierarchical system of professional scientific texts, which are the environment and tool, as well as a system of special medical field terminology, characterized by its own structural organization. The linguistic study of the English language of pharmacy based on selected genres, within which the language of pharmacy is actually realized, typical roles and functions inherent in pharmacists as representatives of the linguoactive profession, allowed us to conclude that: 1) most of all pharmaceutical terms are Greek-Latin names, which are characterized by a considerably low amount of normative grammar due to the requirements regarding the contextual unambiguousness of the graphic-semantic data on the names of medicines; 2) prevalence of special medical field terms, compound terminological names, interdisciplinary and proprial lexis within the pharmaceutical vocabulary; 3) prevalence of initial abbreviations and morphological derivation among the productive means of terminologization.

Note that among the active language structures there are propriatives components of modern pharmaceutical terminology. Their structural and semantic construction is aimed at the adequate perception of a particular object or phenomenon and specific action. The pragmatic value of such units is that they have a certain impact on a person and his way of perception.