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PARADYGMATIC RELATIONS IN THE ENGLISH VETERINARY TERMINOLOGY
ПАРАДИГМАТИЧНІ ВІДНОСИНИ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ ВЕТЕРИНАРІЇ

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Abstract. *The article deals with paradigmatic relations in English terminology of veterinary medicine. The aim of this work is to study such paradigmatic relations in the veterinary terminology as synonymy and antonymy. The author focuses on the generalization of theoretical views on the essence of the phenomenon of synonymy and antonymy in terminology in general. Using the example of terminological units in the field of veterinary medicine the peculiarities of the use of synonymous and antonymous units in English for the purpose of differential nomination of a fragment of the linguistic picture of the world are shown. The main types of synonyms and antonyms and their structural features in the studied terminology are identified and analyzed. It was revealed that different in structure terms enter into synonymous relations, among which one-word synonyms, two-component terms and synonyms represented by terms and the corresponding abbreviations predominate. At the level of paradigmatics, the phenomenon of synonymy in veterinary terminology is represented mainly by absolute synonymy. The synonymy of the studied terms is characterized by the variability of their form, by which we mean the formal variations of the same linguistic sign. Such relations of variability arise between units that are identical in content and different in mode of expression.*

The studied terminology is characterized by antonymy, which is a significant specific characteristic of English veterinary terminology. It allows to mark the semantics of the terminological system and ensures its symmetry and stability. Synonymy and antonymy are typical phenomena in this system that make it more flexible. They are characterized by sufficient consistency and order.

Key words: *paradigmatic relations, terminology, veterinary medicine, synonyms, antonyms, structural types.*

Introduction. Veterinary terminology is one of the specific layers of vocabulary, due to the peculiarities of structural-semantic, word-forming and stylistic nature it differs from common words and, thus, occupies a special place in the lexical system of language.

The language of veterinary medicine has been the subject of research in the scientific studies of I. Vakulyk [1], J. Adams [7], M. Berendt [9], C. L. Mariani [24], O. Syrotin and Yu. Rozhkov [30], C. Taylor [32], D. McBride [26].

Linguists have performed a number of studies on veterinary terminology that determine its main characteristics. However, despite the large number of works on veterinary terminology, linguists have insufficiently studied lexical-semantic combinations of words based on paradigmatic relations, such as hyper-hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, homonymy.

Problems of synonymy and antonymy of the English terminology of veterinary medicine remain unresolved, this is the fact that determines the relevance of the study. Paradigmatic relations between terms that play an important role in the organization of veterinary terminology require special linguistic analysis, which determines the relevance of the study.

Our analytical review of the special scientific literature on terminological synonymy and antonymy indicates an insignificant degree of development of a number of such problems as the role of synonyms and antonyms in various

terminological systems, sources and ways of their appearance, classification of terminological synonyms and antonyms, trends in the development of terminological synonyms and antonyms.

The theoretical significance of studying the phenomena of synonymy and antonymy in the English veterinary terminology is characterized by the lack of researches of these phenomena. In this article, we will consider these processes in terminology in general and in the field of English veterinary terminology in particular.

The aim of our work. The aim of our work is to study such paradigmatic relations in the English veterinary terminology as synonymy and antonymy.

Reaching this goal involves solution of the following tasks: establishing synonyms and antonyms in the English veterinary terminology and determining the specifics of their systemic relations, identifying the causes of synonyms and antonyms occurence, determining their lexical-semantic and structural features.

Materials and methods of research. The material for the study of paradigmatic relations is a sample selected from specialized dictionaries, scientific publications and articles on veterinary medicine.

The main methods used in the study were sampling of language material, definition analysis, classification as well as word-formation and term-component analyzes.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. One of the types of systemic relations in the vocabulary is paradigmatic relations, which "connect language units on the basis of commonality / difference in form or meaning or in both at the same time". In particular, synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms are paradigmatic within lexical-semantic system. Within such connections between veterinary terms, we distinguish synonymy as a relation of semantic similarity and antonymy as a relation of semantic opposition [18, p. 154].

The works of B. Atkins [8], B. De Jonge [14], D. Divjak [15], L. Goldberg [19], W. Wang [36] are devoted to the study of synonymy and antonymy.

Analysis of modern linguistic literature indicates two absolutely opposite points of view regarding the essence of terminological synonymy and the classification of synonymous terms. Some researchers in terminology: R. Crawford [12], T. Stasiuk [6, 5], O. Ivashchyshyn [4], M. Hontar [3], Yu. Vit [2] and scholars in other field of linguistics: D. Geeraerts [18], C. Taylor [32, 33], P. Ingo [20] deny synonymy in terminology.

The need to study the problems of synonymy and antonymy is caused by the fragmented coverage of this issue, different approaches and attitudes to lexical and semantic processes in terminology, especially in synonymy.

Results. Synonymy in terminology has certain differences from synonymy in common lexis: its lack of expressiveness, stylistic differentiation within the scientific style, differentiation by spheres of use. Regarding the phenomenon of synonymy in terminology, there are no unequivocal views of the researchers related to this topic. Some scientists do not recognize its existence in term systems, but allow the existence of terms-doublets, others support the opinion about the necessity of synonyms, although they believe that in terminology, only terminological pairs occur, in contrast to general literary language, which is characterized by synonymous series. In general, synonymy is undesirable in terminology, because synonyms, as a general language phenomenon, do not always convey one concept, but rather denote close meanings, synonyms specify, clarify each other, have certain stylistic nuances which is unacceptable for terminology [14, p. 135-136].

Synonymy is a common phenomenon in the terminology of veterinary medicine. Terms that express the same concepts, denote the same objects and phenomena of reality, are synonymous terms. L. Goldberg defines synonyms in terminology as "terms that belong to the same denotation, but have differences in conceptual meaning, and also differ in the semantics of word-forming elements, etymology, degree of modernity and features of functioning" [19, p. 55]. According to B. Atkins, synonymy of terms is a type of semantic relations based on the ability of different terminological units to denote the same special concept, expressing different additional features, emotional or stylistic color, compatibility with other terminological units [8, p. 110-112].

Among researchers of terminology there is an ambiguous attitude towards synonymy. In studies by W. Wang conducted in the mainstream of cognitive linguistics it is indicated that the processes of synonymy and variance are active processes and testify to the constant nature of the development of the language of science [37, p. 37-39]. Synonymous relations are considered "backbone" and the ability of synonyms to name the same special concept, highlighting its individual features from different sides, is necessary in the scientific process [15, p. 19-20].

In studies conducted by means of cognitive linguistics, terminologists point out that the processes of synonymy and variability belong to the active processes and testify to the constant development of the language of science [3, p. 83-85].

Analysis of the features of synonymy of English veterinary terminology gives grounds to present its classification on the following two criteria: the degree of absolute identity of meaning (absolute and relative synonyms); structure (synthetic, analytical).

A detailed analysis of absolute / relative synonyms with relevant examples from the studied terminology is given below.

Absolute synonyms arise from the presence in the terminological system of borrowings, loan translations and terms created on the basis of one's own language to denote the same concept. Absolute synonymous terms are interchangeable in any context. According to the results of the study, the synonymous series of absolute synonyms, as a rule, include terms formed from Latin-Greek elements, and national terms. The reason for the emergence of this type of synonyms can be called the desire to express more accurately by means of the national language certain names of animal diseases. Examples of absolute synonymy: fluorosis – mottled enamel; pneumonia – pneumonitis; peritoneal inflammation – peritonitis; pharyngemphraxis – pharyngeal obstruction; heart disease – cardiac disease; myocarditis – myocardial inflammation; pericarditis – inflammation of the pericardium; elephant leg – elephantiasis [23, p. 103].

In the course of our research we found synonymous relations between borrowed terms: stomatitis – mucositis, toxanemia – toxic anemia, bilharziasis – schistosomiasis, toxomplasmosis – toxoplasma infection and terms from the English language itself: rabies – canine madness; lumpy jaw – big jaw; black leg – quarter evil and borrowed and essentially English terms: avian cholera – chicken cholera [24, p. 123].

Thus, in the terminology of veterinary medicine, the phenomenon of absolute synonymy occurs usually due to the existence of two variants of terms: international (Latin and Greek) and national. The main reason for the spread of this phenomenon is the peculiarity of the development of veterinary terminology in English, which took place on the basis of Greek and Latin. The gradual assimilation of veterinary terminology in the national language has led to the development of native nominational tools. This process was accompanied by the formation of synonymous series, consisting of borrowed and essentially English terms, for example: pestis african suum – african swine fever – african pig plague – montgomery swine flue; rabies – hydrophobia – dog madness; asiatic fowl cholera – avian flu – chicken flu [31, p. 247-248].

Relative synonyms are synonyms in which the identity of individual lexical and semantic meanings is found, that is, incomplete coincidence of the component composition of denotative meanings [32, p. 172-173]. These include the veterinary terms of, which have the same semantic core of meaning, but different peripheral components. As an example, consider a synonymous series of relative synonyms: disease, illness, sickness, morbidity, inlirmity, ailment, indisposition; complaint, disorder, malady, badness [35, p. 141].

Our study shows that the activity of using these synonyms is different. In English terms, only three nominations are used to denote animal diseases: disease, sickness and illness. For example, may sickness, grass sickness, african horse sickness, mad dog disease, swine vesicular disease etc. And "disease" is a definite, serious disease. This word is usually used to describe various diseases, viruses, for example: Lyme disease, Nairobi sheep disease, pullorum disease, rabbit haemorrhagic disease [27, p. 112].

Examples of relative synonymous terms are the following synonymous series: tuberculosis – pearl disease. The term Tuberculosis in English and Ukrainian means a disease that affects the lungs of animals and

humans, while the term Pearl disease means tuberculosis that affects animals [28, p. 145].

Elephant foot – Barbados leg. In the first case, the name of the disease was formed from a symptom caused by infection with filariasis (elephanthiasis pathogens), various parts of the body, most often the legs, are covered with huge growths resembling elephant legs. In the case of Barbados leg, the same disease had a completely different history of its name. The disease was discovered in Africa, but was brought from the island of Barbados. In English veterinary terminology, these terms denote concepts that partially coincide. In particular, the semantic analysis of these key terms showed that these units with their own semantic volume differ in shades of values, have different origins and are characterized by different combinatorial compatibility [10, p. 56].

The synonymy of the studied terms is characterized by the variability of their form, by which we mean the formal variations of the same linguistic sign. Such relations of variability arise between units that are identical in content and different in mode of expression.

By structure, veterinary synonymous terms can be classified on the basis of the following structural types, when they enter into synonymous relationships: 1) one-word term – one-word term: contusion – seizure, dropsy – hydrophobia, volvulus – ileus, deitis – vulvitis [11, p. 59]; 2) terminological phrase – a one-word term: goat posthitis – goatpox, catlle plague – rinderpest, breast inflammation – mastitis [17, p. 154]; 3) terminological phrase – terminological phrase: fog fever – acute bovine pulmonary edema, wooden tongue – wooden tone, quarter evil – black leg, cardiac defect – valvular defect [17, p. 78]; 4) eponym – single word term: Lyme disease – borreliosis, Corrion's disease – bartonellosis [26, p. 45]; 5) abbreviation – terminological phrase: AB – antibiotic, BP – blood pressure, ANS – autonomic nervous system, CVS – cardiovascular system, EDUD – eating, drinking, urinating and defecating, BHV – bovine herpesvirus, BT – blue tongue [28, p. 61].

The large share of the terms described above is due mainly to extra-linguistic reasons – the peculiarities of the development of veterinary science and practice. First, there is a fundamental possibility of distinguishing different distinctive features from the same object, which is manifested in the use of different motivational features in term formation. Secondly, the same object (symptom, syndrome, disease, pathological process, method of diagnosis, method of treatment, surgery, infectious agent, etc.) can be discovered or described and, accordingly, differently named by different specialists in one country or by specialists from different countries, or at different times, or simultaneously, but independently of each other. If at the same time a similar scientific concept has developed in the thinking of specialists, then the names created by them are synonyms of the interpretive type. Third, in connection with a deeper knowledge of the object occurs the enrichment of the concept formed of it. On this basis, there is a need to express the enriched concept of a new sound complex, which would be presented more precisely oriented feature. Fourth, interpretive synonyms may arise with the emergence of a new classification of a group of concepts. Fifth, interpretive synonymy may be the result of establishing the identity of a disease previously denoted by different names [25, p. 281-283].

Therefore, synonyms in terminology continue to appear and exist, and therefore require constant study. It must be recognized that modern terminology in general and the terminology of veterinary medicine in particular has created the necessary theoretical foundation for a broad scientific analysis of synonymous relationships between terminological units. The aspiration in the study of terminology to increase the degree of unambiguity turns out to be fundamentally unattainable, because the peculiarities of the language, which is characterized not by unambiguity, but by ambiguity (and terms are one of the subsystems of language, are created and function according to the same laws as commonly used linguistic units) significantly affect any terminology.

Another type of paradigmatic relationship in English veterinary terminology is antonymy, which means "the opposition of meanings, in particular, sentences and phrases" [21, p. 415-416].

The vocabulary of a language is a clearly organized system characterized by the interdependence and interaction of its elements. One of the many manifestations of systemic relations in the vocabulary is

antonymy, the basis of which is the essential features of objective reality, which are reflected as opposite concepts in logic and antonymic meanings in language. There is no doubt that an integral component of the lexical system of the modern English language is terminology that obeys regularities.

As a specific language subsystem, terminology is characterized by the same lexico-semantic phenomena as literary language, in particular the phenomenon of antonymy. This is recognized by the majority of researchers, who claim that a term as a component of the language of science "is characterized by antonymy not less, but rather more, than general literature, and there are reasons for this, which are contained in the nature of scientific concepts" [36, p. 202].

Antonyms do not denote any opposite concepts, but definitely relative concepts, that is, those that belong to the same series of phenomena of objective reality, united by content on the basis of their opposition. Antonyms are considered as a linguistic reflection of an objective logical regularity – the presence of opposites, which eventually lead to mutual negation [21, p. 420-421].

To determine the antonymy of scientific concepts, we must find out the semantics of the term. The semantic structure of the lexical-semantic variants of antonymic terms has a sema (sema), which conveys a generic feature common to this pair, and differential sema, denoting polar opposite species features [18, p. 112]. C. Taylor notes that "antonymy of terms is possible only if there is a term system, that is, when there are mutually opposed or correlated pairs of term concepts, or if there is a single hyperonym for both members of the antonym pair, in addition, the semantic structures of the opposed terms must be of the same type and correlate according to some one a sign" [32, p. 173].

While determining the antonymy the concept of opposite acquires a philosophical, logical and linguistic meaning. According to L. Goldberg, antonyms are words that are opposed on the most general and most significant semantic features, and they are at the extreme points of the corresponding lexical-semantic paradigm [19, p. 21].

The lexis of the science language, with the same frequency as the general literary language, is also characterized by the phenomenon of antonymy. But, considering the terms that name various animal diseases, we came to the conclusion that in this term system antonymic relations are less frequent compared to, for example, synonymy. At the same time, examples of two types of antonyms can be found in the veterinary vocabulary: lexical and derivative.

In the nominations of animal diseases, the lexical type of antonymy can be demonstrated by the following example: abrachia – apodia. Antonym in this pair of nominations is achieved by contrasting one of the components of the meaning: upper limbs – lower limbs, since the term abrachia in English means the absence of upper limbs, apodia – respectively, lower limbs.

Derivative antonymy is formed by using antonymous morphemes, indicating, respectively, redundancy, exaggeration and insufficiency, lowering the established norm. Most often, this role is played by pairs of prefixes such as hypo- (hyper-), oligo- (poly-), macro- (micro-), for example: hypertrophy (growth, increase in the size of something, in particular an organ) – hypotrophy (underdevelopment e.g. organ, part of the body) [13, p. 34]; hyperaesthesia (abnormally increased sensitivity to pain in an animal) – hypoaesthesia (reduced sensitivity to pain); hyperkinesia (increased muscle activity of the limbs of the animal's body) – hypokinesia (limited movement of the limbs due to limited muscle functioning) [13, p. 134]; oligodontia (congenital pathology of the absence of one or more teeth) – polydontia (congenital pathology, which is characterized by an excessive number of teeth) [11, p. 45]; oligodactyly (an anomaly in the development of the animal, consists in an insufficient number of fingers on the paws of the animal) – polydactyly (is the presence of such a number of fingers in the animal that exceeds the norm) [17, p. 112]; macrostomia (developmental anomaly: excessively wide oral cavity) – microstomia (a developmental anomaly characterized by a narrowing of the oral cavity) [11, p. 125].

These terms are characterized by ambiguity. Thus, hypokinesia is not only a pathological limitation of the functions of the motor apparatus, but also a consequence of the animal's sedentary lifestyle, which reduces muscle functionality. Antonyms are also hyperpnoea (accelerated breathing) (can

be of a psychological nature – when there is not enough breathing after physical exertion of the animal – or in anemia, when there is a constant lack of oxygen in the blood) and hypopnoea – superficial breathing.

There are many antonymous pairs among the English-language composite terms of veterinary medicine, for example: autochthonous microorganisms – microorganisms, typical and permanent inhabitants of a given ecosystem (for example, soil, gastrointestinal tract, etc.) [11, p. 26]; allochthonic microorganisms – microorganisms alien to a given ecosystem, temporarily present in it or those that are at rest. Their presence depends on a random change in external conditions (an increase in the concentration of nutrients or the addition of new, certain substances) that allow the development of the above mentioned microorganisms [23, p. 5]; active immunity – the resistance of an organism that develops in response to the introduction of an infectious agent or vaccine preparation and, as a rule, is characterized by an increase in antibodies [34, p. 27]; passive immunity – the resistance of the organism, obtained due to ready-made protection factors [33, p. 87]; multifactorial etiology – diseases in which more than one agent is responsible for a specific pathological process [17, p. 34]; monofactorial etiology – diseases in which one agent / one cause is responsible for a specific pathological process [17, p. 34].

The nominations of generic antonymous terms – composites which mainly express the unity of opposite concepts, attributes – their opposite signs, that is, the values of attributes are opposed according to one of the semantic components.

So, antonymy is a significant specific feature characteristic of English veterinary terminology. It allows designation of the semantics of the term system and ensures its symmetry, stability and consistency.

Conclusions. Thus, synonymy and antonymy are typical phenomena in terminology. The frequency of the use of synonyms in the language is higher than that of antonyms. This testifies to the existing flexibility of terminology, which allows, in the case of synonymy, to interchange terms, in the case of antonymy, to structure concepts based on the opposition of their meanings. For the mutual understanding of specialists, the ordering of special vocabulary is of great importance. Both synonyms and antonyms in the terminology of the English language are characterized by sufficient consistency and orderliness. But unlike antonymy, which does not raise controversial questions, terminological synonymy is assessed ambiguously. On the one hand, this is a process that deprives the terminology of the consistency, on the other, the possibility of expanding vocabulary in order to meet certain tasks in the implementation of a high-quality process of information exchange. Linguists who study the sphere of terminology of a language or several languages speak of a kind of "explosion" of synonymy in the sphere of terminology. This is due to the rapid development of sciences and the expansion of scientific knowledge.

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Анотація. *У статті розглядаються парадигматичні відносини в англомовній термінології ветеринарної медицини. Метою даної роботи є дослідження таких парадигматичних відносин у ветеринарній термінології, як синонімія та антонімія. Автор акцентує увагу на узагальненні теоретичних поглядів на сутність явища синонімії та антонімії в термінології загалом. На прикладі термінологічних одиниць у сфері ветеринарії показано особливості використання синонімічних та антонімічних одиниць в англійській мові з метою диференційної номінації фрагмента мовної картини світу. Визначено та проаналізовано основні типи синонімів і антонімів та їх структурні особливості у досліджуваній терміносистемі. Виявлено, що в парадигматичні відносини вступають різні за структурою терміни, серед яких переважають однослівні синоніми, двокомпонентні терміни та синоніми, репрезентовані термінами і відповідною абревіатурою. На рівні парадигматики явище синонімії у ветеринарній термінології представлено переважно абсолютною синонімією. Характерна для досліджуваної термінології і антонімія, яка є значною специфічною характеристикою англійської ветеринарної термінології. Вона дозволяє позначити семантику терміносистеми та забезпечує її симетричність, стійкість і системність. Синонімія та антонімія є типовими явищами в цій системі, які роблять її більш гнучкою. Англомовній термінології ветеринарної медицини властива достатня послідовність і впорядкованість.*

Ключові слова*: парадигматичні відносини, термінологія, ветеринарія, синоніми, антоніми, структурні типи.*