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## Secondary Nomination in the English Terminological System for Animal Diseases Вторинна номінація в англійській терміносистемі хвороб тварин

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**Abstract.** *This paper explored the problem of forming a secondary nomination in the English veterinary terminology on the example of terms for animal diseases. The aim of this study is to reveal the secondary nomination as one of the ways to replenish the terminology denoting animal diseases. Methods applied were continuous sampling of language material, classification, definition analysis and a descriptive-analytical method. Based on the collected lexicographical material, selected from the English veterinary dictionaries, the features of metaphorical and metonymic transferences, which serve for the formation of the English terms, nominating animal diseases have been revealed. The thought processes aimed at the formation of the secondary nomination are described. Layers of vocabulary that are sources of metaphorization and metonymization, such as metaphor, types of metonymic constructions, are considered. A conclusion was made about extraordinary activity in the term creation of metaphorization processes based on the use of signs of some subject areas to denote others. Based on the theory of conceptual metaphor, the main donor domains that served as a source of metaphorical nominations denoting animal diseases were identified. Terminological units for the designation of animal diseases arising as a result of metonymy are analyzed; the most productive models of metonymic transpositions are highlighted, which is important for their systematization and standardization. The study of metonymic transpositions in veterinary terminology makes it possible to clarify the specific features of the nomination of new concepts in veterinary medicine. Metonymic reinterpretation, compared to metaphorical, is a less common form of semantic transformation, including veterinary terms. Terminological units arising as a result of secondary nomination constitute a special part of the veterinary terminology vocabulary denoting animal diseases and reveal a close connection between language and thinking in the acts of secondary nomination.*

**Key words:** *veterinary terms, animal diseases, metaphor, metonymy, secondary nomination, donor domains.*

**Introduction.** Modern intensive development of veterinary medicine leads to the emergence of a large number of new terms. Their formation occurs mainly through primary names, borrowings, and the active use of terminological units – secondary names. This phenomenon (secondary nomination) requires a thorough study given the conditions and mechanisms of naming and in view of the functioning of such terms in the texts of the professional language of veterinary medicine.

Secondary nomination is a way to name a concept using the internal resources of the language. The relevance of the topic is due to the fact that veterinary terms formed as a result of the secondary nomination, in full, have not yet been the subject of a special study, as well as the phenomenon of

secondary nomination in the system of veterinary terminology.

**Literature Review.** The scientific studies of T. Nemova and M. Lychuk [18, 19], T. Cherepovska, O. Binkevych [12], Yu. Rozhkov, O. Syrotina, and V. Lashkul [20], O. Syrotina [22], Yu. Rozhkov [3, 4], V. Lashkul and Yu. Rozhkov [17] are devoted to the study of the veterinary medicine language.

These works, devoted to the research of veterinary vocabulary, are an essential basis for creating a synthetic study of the English veterinary terminology with the possibility of further forecasting its development. However, far too little attention has been paid to features of metaphorical and metonymic transfers as mechanisms of secondary nomination in veterinary terminology.

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Some aspects of the secondary nomination in Ukrainian linguistics were considered by: L. Aleksienko, I. Kolesnikova, I. Kochan, G. Krakovetska, B. Mykhailyshyn, R. Pomirko, R. Dudok, O. Selivanova, N. Tsisar, O. Vynnyk, in foreign linguistics: A. Barselona, R. Benches, M. Black, D. Davidson, G. Lakoff and M. Johnson, E. Kittey, McCormack and others.

In domestic linguistics, scholars paid great attention to the linguistic realization of metaphor or metonymy, in contrast to foreign ones, where they studied the cognitive aspects of this phenomenon. The question of the optimal way for nominating new concepts involves clarifying its essence and studying all possible ways both at the level of English terminology and at the level of particular terminology. One of the means of constructing a terminological system is the secondary nomination.

**The aim** of the paper is to present the secondary nomination as one of the ways to replenish the terminology of animal diseases.

#### **Materials and methods of research.**

The material of the study was English veterinary terms obtained by continuous sampling from terminological veterinary and medical dictionaries and encyclopedias (Oxford Concise Medical Dictionary, Black's Medical Dictionary, Black's Veterinary Dictionary, Concise veterinary dictionary, Dictionary of Veterinary Nursing E-Book, Mosby's Veterinary Dictionary).

Descriptive and analytical method has been applied for the analysis of each terminological unit in semantic and structural aspects, as well as for the generalization and classification of linguistic facts. Methods of definitive analysis and methods of component analysis have been used to study the content plan of the English veterinary terms for animal diseases, to clarify their semantic structure.

**Results and Discussion.** Secondary nomination in term systems is a universal dynamic process of creating new terms, which reflects the features of scientific conceptualization. It is considered a resource of language economy, a way to attract already known units of expression to denote new meanings and shades of knowledge. In the terminology of professional languages, the secondary nomination is realized in two main types: metaphor and metonymy.

Secondary nomination is a process and result of naming a new subject or phenomenon based on existing experience and knowledge of the person making the nomination. When a scientist discovers a new phenomenon, he is faced with the task – nomination. Here it is logical to use the means already available in the language and find a method of nomination, in which conceptualization of new knowledge with the help of previously acquired is possible. Thus, the secondary nomination is always metaphorical, because comparison and analogy are integral components of scientific research.

The process of secondary metaphorical nomination helps to increase the informativeness of the language and eliminates the need for endless creation of new lexical units. The perception of a term that is the result of a secondary metaphorical nomination can contribute to the emergence of several concepts united by common characteristics. Secondary nomination is quite effective in professional communication, as it allows accurate and complete studying of the content of language unit. Such features distinguish the secondary nomination as a dynamic and effective method of term formation.

The process of metaphorization in the formation of secondary names of terminology denoting diseases has shown extraordinary activity. Studies of English terms-metaphors of humane and veterinary medicine are increasingly becoming the object of scientific research by such linguists as T. Klochko [1], Yu. Rozhkov [3], O. Syrotin [7], G. Usik, T. Kirilenko [8], N. Tsisar [9] and others.

The most modern explanation of the metaphorization mechanisms is provided by cognitive linguistics, in which the most common is the theory of conceptual metaphor by G. Lakoff and M. Johnson. According to this theory, metaphor is a property of thinking, and thus it is only a superficial expression of the conceptual metaphors that underlie them. Thus, in the theory of conceptual metaphor, the definition of metaphor acquires a new essence – it is “understanding and perception of one thing in terms of another” [16]. G. Lakoff and M. Johnson described a conceptual metaphor as the intersection of knowledge about one conceptual area into another conceptual area.

Metaphorization is based on the process of interaction between knowledge structures (frames, scenarios, schemes) of two conceptual domains – the source domain and the target domain. The source domain is more specific, through one-way metaphorical projection (metaphorical mapping) “supplies” signs for a less clear conceptual area of the target, so the metaphor becomes a bridge from the obvious to the less obvious.

One of the ways to implement the secondary nomination is metonymy (from the Greek *metonymia* – renaming). The peculiarity of the secondary nomination through metonymic transfer is that it characterizes a certain object through its correlation with the main one. Metonymy allows us to use the name of one object to denote another [16].

Metonymic transferences have certain advantages, in particular, the principle of language economy with an existing term. In this case, a completely new word is not formed, but a term is used in the new meaning, which already exists in the language and is adjacent in meaning to the new concept, i.e. the semantic structure is expanded by associative features.

Metonymy is the transfer of the name of an object or class of objects to another class or individual subject, associated with the latter by contiguity, or by involvement in the same situation on the basis of temporal, spatial characteristics or causal relationships [16]. Adjacency, i. e. belonging to one set of phenomena, means superimposing on the concept of one order, related to temporal, spatial, causal and other relations.

Thus, metonymy serves the same purposes as metaphor and is used in a similar way, but it allows us to focus more precisely on certain aspects of what is denoted.

In the concept of metaphorical models G. Lakoff [16], O. Selivanova [6], E. Kittai [15], B. Rudzka-Ostyn [21] have interpreted the source domain and the target domain as a donor domain and a recipient domain. In the studied English terminology, the associative and terminal parts of the animal diseases names act as recipient domains, and the donor domains are the domains of other conceptual spheres that provide their own signs.

The analysis of the studied material

allowed identifying four donor domains that served as a source of metaphorical nominations in the English terminology denoting animal diseases: HUMAN, NATURFACT, ANIMAL, ARTIFACT.

The most productive for the formation of English terms-metaphors to denote animal diseases is the donor domain HUMAN, since human consciousness tends to know the outside world in close associative connection with personal experience of biological and social nature. Metaphor formed through transference names from the donor domain HUMAN to the recipient domain is called anthropomorphic.

Such metaphors are constructed by transferring to the terminology of animal diseases the names of human actions, ways of their movement, mental states and moods, social behavior.

Linguistic analysis of terms-metaphors naming animal diseases allows us to identify the following semantic groups among anthropomorphic metaphors: 1) metaphors, which draw analogies between the processes of disease and the names of human actions, for example: *intestinal obstruction* – “a partial or complete blockage of the bowel. The contents of the intestine cannot pass through it”, *meconia retention* – “occurs when a cub consumes not enough colostrum, which has a laxative effect” [13, p. 49], *urinary incontinence* – “the unintentional passing of urine” [13, p.198], *retention of placenta* – “retention of fetal membranes in the uterus after birth” [14, p.195];

2) metaphors that use the names of pathogens or words that characterize human behavior, for example: *isolate* (to isolate) – “a sample of the pathogen obtained from one strictly defined source” [2, p.17]; *carrier* (to carry) – “a carrier of the disease is an infected animal (individual) without clinical signs of the disease, potentially capable of becoming a source of the pathogen” [2, p.36];

3) metaphors, which draw analogies between the qualities inherent in human behavior, and signs that characterize the disease of animals, for example: *depression* (from Latin *deprimo* – to depress) – “the animal is sedentary, does not respond to calls or cries, lies a lot, appetite is reduced or absent” [13, p.43]; *crazy chick disease* – “a disease of the nervous system of young chickens caused by inadequate intake of

vitamin E and marked by severe muscular incoordination, tremors, and encephalomalacia followed by paralysis and by renal congestion and failure" [23];

4) metaphors, which transfer to the terminology of animal diseases the social behavior of man: *natural host* – “a species of animals which individuals are the natural environment of the uninhabited pathogen of infectious or invasive disease” [2, p.50], *host range* – “a circle of organisms (species) susceptible to this pathogen” [2, p.23].

NATURFACT as a donor domain for terms denoting animal diseases is a significant part of metaphorical names. The group of natural facts is formed by the phenomena and objects of the surrounding reality, created by nature and those that exist in it. The study revealed that the motivators of the donor domain NATURFACT are components of such areas as flora, natural objects, landscape, rock and products of natural origin.

For the most part, metaphors of this type are based on the comparison of as yet unnamed diseases of animals with the already known visual gestalt, namely the similarity of colors, appearance or shape of natural objects. The shape and color of the natural fact as motivating features of the terms are explained in the English names of animal diseases, the motivators of which are selected from the following subject areas.

1. Natural objects: *tartar* – “calcium deposits on the teeth” [14, p.193], *milk stones* – “formed in the milk ducts as a result of phosphorus deposits in them” [14, p.123], *kidney stone disease* – “characterized by the formation of stones in the renal tubules, renal pelvis and bladder” [14, p.83], *soil infections* – “diseases which pathogens persist in the soil for a long time and are transmitted through it” [2, p.12].

2. Landscape: *lumpy jaw* – “farm animals disease, which is manifested by the formation of granulomatous damage to various tissues and organs” [13, p.78], *trench mouth* – (trench-like, deep furrows).

3. Natural phenomenon: *clouded mind* – used to describe a disease that affects the mental state of an animal, leading to confusion of thoughts or loss of clarity of mind, reminiscent of cloudiness or opacity; *fire fever* – describes a disease that flares up quickly and spreads at a rapid pace,

associated with an outbreak of fire; *stormy cough* – is used to describe a disease accompanied by a strong, strained cough, reminiscent of loud thunderstorms.

4. Plant: *clover disease* – “intoxication that occurs in animals when eating large amounts of pink clover on bright sunny days” [2, p. 23]; *rose rash* (Latin *roseola*) – “one of the forms of infectious rash – small rounded well-contoured red spots caused by inflammatory hyperemia of the vessels of the skin and disappear when pressed” [2, p.12].

5. Products of natural origin: *milk fistula*– “narrow canal connecting the cavities of the milk tank or nipple canal with the surface of the udder nipple, from which milk is constantly released in drops” [2, p.14]; *fleshy mole* – “pathological formation of yellow-red color in the uterus with the death of the ovum” [2, p.9]; *proud flesh*– “growth of tissues above the wound surface” [2, p.31].

The third group of English metaphorical terms denoting animal diseases are terminological units formed using various associations of the ANIMAL donor domain. This domain is a source for metaphorization of terminological units based on the principle of zoomorphism, which assumes that “the names of animals, their body parts, and actions are used to denote other subject areas” [5, p.78].

Examples of such metaphors naming animal diseases associated with the concept of ANIMAL are the following: *cancer*, which comes from the Latin word “cancer”, which means “crab”. The metaphorical term was formed on the basis of the similarity of a malignant tumor looked like many-legged crab. The word cancer was also given as a name to several diseases. One of the diseases was the abnormal, spreading mass of tissue we call a tumor [28].

This group of terms also includes such names as *hare's eye* (lagophthalmos) – abnormal condition in which an eye cannot close completely [24]; *lionhead* – a small breed of rabbit with long fur around the face [25]; *hare lip* – (from the Latin *labium* – lip, *leporinus* –hare) – “a cleft lip is a birth defect characterized by a split or opening in the upper lip” [26], *elephant leg* or *elephantiasis* – “enlargement and thickening of tissues (as from chronic lymphedema) *specifically*: the enormous enlargement of a limb or the scrotum caused by obstruction of lymphatic

vessels by filarial worms (especially *Wuchereria bancrofti*) [30]; *mad dog disease* – “an acute virus disease of the nervous system of mammals that is caused by a rhabdovirus (species *Rabies virus* of the genus *Lyssavirus*) usually transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal and that is characterized typically by increased salivation, abnormal behavior, and eventual paralysis and death when untreated” [27].

Productive for the English terminology denoting animal diseases is the donor domain ARTIFACT, which nominates artificial objects. For the formation of metaphorical terms based on the donor domain ARTIFACT, the use of visual gestalts based on the external similarity of the symptoms of animal diseases with artificial objects or as a result of their association with the color of artifacts is most typical [3]. In the terminology of animal diseases, this group includes such names as *coronavirus infection* – (coronaviruses most frequently affect cattle, birds, cats, dogs and humans. In shape, coronaviruses resemble spheres with fairly large (about 20 nanometers) tentacles located in the form of a solar corona, for which they got their name), *portals of infection* – “the place of penetration of pathogenic microbes into the body” [13, p.13], *laky blood* (hemolyzed blood) – “destruction of the stroma of erythrocytes with the release of hemoglobin” [13, p.95].

The next way to implement the secondary nomination presented in our study is metonymy. Metonymic transfer is an effective mechanism for the formation of terms of veterinary medicine, in particular terminological units for animal diseases. The study of metonymic transpositions in veterinary terminology makes it possible to structure the terms motivated by metonymy, to distinguish models of metonymic nomination, as well as to clarify the specific features of the nomination of new concepts in veterinary medicine. Metonymic transpositions in medical terminology were classified by N. Tsisar [10, p. 58]. Since medical and veterinary terminology have much in common, on this basis Yu. Rozhkov presents separate directions of metonymization in English terminology denoting animal diseases [4]. Following the researcher, we differentiated the metonymic terms of the studied terminology into the

following types:

**process – process:** *distribution* – an action with meaning to distribute, in epidemiology – “frequency, nature and spatial distribution of problems and events related to population health” [2, p. 23]; *transmission* – an action with meaning to transmit, in veterinary medicine – “transmission and spread of the pathogen from a source to a susceptible organism in the epizootic process. This is an integral attribute of any contagious disease that determines its contagiousness” [2, p. 54];

**process – the result of the process:** *inflammation* – the action with the meaning of inflammation, in veterinary medicine – “the body's protective response to various pathogens” [9, p. 126]; *exacerbation* – the action with the meaning to exacerbate, in veterinary medicine – “the transition of the disease to a more severe form” [14, p. 93];

**process – a painful condition:** *poisoning* – the action with the meaning of poison, in veterinary medicine – “a painful condition caused by the action of toxic substances on the body” [14, p. 125]; *stress* – the action with the meaning to expose to tension (pressure), “the physiological state of the organism that develops as a result of injury, illness or anxiety” [11];

**process – method:** *screening* – action with the meaning to select; in veterinary medicine – “examination of a large group of animals usually with inexpensive tests to detect a particular disease” [2, p. 54];

**form – a sign of the disease:** *cyst* (from Greek *kystis*) – “a cavity like a bladder that occurs in pathological tissues, filled with liquid or semi-liquid contents” [31]; *papule* (Latin *papula* – nodule) – “one of the forms of infectious rash – small dense nodules that appear on the skin, which then form vesicles, pustules or necrosis of the epithelium, and the nodules turn into crusts” [2, p.53];

**property – a quantitative indicator:** *morbidity* means disease, in veterinary medicine “any deviation, subjective or objective, from a state of physiological well-being or a decrease in productivity. Indicator of the coverage of the animal population by any disease. It is expressed by the ratio of the number of patients to the total number of susceptible animals in the controlled population and is most often estimated at 100,000 heads” [2, p.59]; *prevalence* –

presence, existence; in veterinary medicine – “indicator of the incidence of animal populations, the presence, prevalence of infection or disease” [2, p.69];

**condition – process:** *pregnancy* – “physiological state of the female's body during pregnancy, from fertilization to the birth of a mature fetus or abortion” [14, p. 278]; *infertility* – “infertility of reproduction due to abnormal living conditions of females and males, which occurs due to the impact on the body of adverse factors of the external and internal environment” [14, p. 169];

**color – diagnosis:** *blue tongue* – (bluetongue, blue tongue) “infectious catarrhal fever of sheep” [14]; *Blackleg* – “cattle disease (emphysematous carbuncle)” [14]; *Blue-ear disease of pigs* – reproductive-respiratory syndrome of pigs, *Blue-nose disease* – disease “blue nose” (in horses) [14, p. 98];

**the name of the affected organ – the name of the disease:** *bowel obstruction* – “violation of the passage of intestinal contents in the direction from the stomach to the anus” [13, p.23]; *spotty liver* – “the most common hepatitis, in which liver cells accumulate fat” [13, p.121]; *wooden tongue* – actinomycosis of the tongue [7, p.312];

**the name of the situation in which the injury occurred – the name of the disease:** *Shipping fever* is “a disease observed during the transportation of animals in the warm season in cars, holds and closed cars” [2, p. 29]; *Clover disease* – “poisoning of animals, often horses, when feeding large amounts of pink clover” [14, p. 47];

**etiology – the name of the disease:** *Cold cow syndrome* – “an unusual disease, the causative agent of which is unknown. Occurs in early spring in cows grazing on rye pastures” [14, p.49]; *Dry eye syndrome* is “inflammation of the conjunctiva and cornea caused by insufficient production of tear fluid,

which eventually leads to decreased vision. The disease often occurs in dogs, rarely in cats” [14, p. 54]; *Wall eye* – “disturbance of eye position caused by uncoordinated work of oculomotor muscles” [14, p. 293];

**pathogen – the name of the disease:** *Coronavirus* is “any of a family (*Coronaviridae*) of large single-stranded RNA viruses that have a lipid envelope studded with club-shaped spike proteins, infect birds and many mammals including humans, and include the causative agents of MERS, SARS, and COVID-19” [11]; *B virus* is an anthroponotic viral disease caused by a pathogen with pronounced hepatotropic properties [14, p. 39].

**Conclusion.** Secondary nomination in the term system is a universal dynamic process of creating new terms, which reflects the features of scientific conceptualization, which is based on the general and specific properties of the term. Terminological units for animal diseases resulting from the secondary nomination are a special part of the vocabulary of veterinary terminology for animal diseases and show a close connection between language and thinking in the acts of secondary naming.

In the veterinary terminology for animal diseases, the secondary nomination is realized in its two main forms: metaphor and metonymy.

The phenomenon of secondary nomination in the English veterinary terminology denoting animal diseases is characterized by a system: on the one hand, the result of secondary nomination is a special word that is part of the particular terminology and the language system as a whole; on the other hand, any grouping, classification of terms that have arisen as a result of the secondary nomination testifies to the regularity of this phenomenon.

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**Анотація.** У статті досліджено проблему формування вторинної номінації в англійській ветеринарній термінології на прикладі термінів хвороб тварин. Метою статті є представлення вторинної номінації як одного зі способів поповнення термінології на позначення хвороб тварин.

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Матеріалом дослідження послужила вибірка з тлумачних словників сучасної англійської мови та спеціалізованих словників. Основними методами, які використовуються в нашому дослідженні, є диференціація та ідентифікація термінологічних одиниць на позначення хвороб тварин, утворених шляхом метафоричних і метонімічних переносів в англійській термінології, а також їхній аналіз і систематизація.

На основі зібраного лексикографічного матеріалу виявлено особливості метафоричних і метонімічних переносів, які служать для утворення англійських термінів на позначення хвороб тварин. Описано мисленнєві процеси, спрямовані на формування вторинної номінації. Розглядаються шари лексики, що є джерелами метафоризації та метонімізації, типи метонімічних конструкцій. Зроблено висновок про надзвичайну активність у терміноутворенні процесів метафоризації, заснованих на використанні знаків одних предметних галузей для позначення інших. Грунтуючись на теорії концептуальної метафори, з'ясовано основні донорські домени, що послужили джерелом метафоричних номінацій на позначення хвороб тварин. Проаналізовано термінологічні одиниці на позначення хвороби тварин, які виникли внаслідок метонімії; виділено найпродуктивніші моделі метонімічних транспозицій, що є актуальним для їх систематизації та стандартизації. Вивчення метонімічних транспозицій у ветеринарній термінології дає можливість з'ясувати специфічні особливості номінації нових концептів у ветеринарній медицині. Метонімічне переосмислення, порівняно з метафоричним, менш поширена форма семантичної трансформації, в тому числі ветеринарних термінів. Термінологічні одиниці, що виникають у результаті вторинної номінації, становлять особливу частину ветеринарної термінологічної лексики на позначення хвороб тварин і виявляють тісний зв'язок мови і мислення в актах вторинної номінації.

**Ключові слова:** ветеринарні терміни, хвороби тварин, метафора, метонімія, вторинна номінація, донорські домени.