

водческую картину мира, соотносящийся с метадискурсивной деятельностью переводчика, в котором может быть дано объяснение наличия или отсутствия модернизированных версий перевода художественного произведения, мнений создателей метатекста относительно исследуемой нами проблематики.

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Analysis of medicinal terminoelements used in drug name

В статье рассматривается проблема использования латинских терминоэлементов в названиях лекарственных средств. Осведомлённость о значениях терминоэлементов необходима для определения действия, состава и иных характеристик лекарственного средства. Материалы статьи могут быть полезны для исследователей вопросов профессиональной медицинской коммуникации, практикующих медицинских и фармацевтических работников, а также студентов-медиков.

Ключевые слова: английский язык для специальных целей, фармацевтическая лексика английского языка, словообразование, терминологический элемент, лекарство, препарат, элемент

The article discusses the use of Latin terminoelements in the names of medicines. Awareness of the meanings of terminoelements is necessary to determine the action, composition and other characteristics of a drug. The content of the article can be of use for scientists researching the issues of professional medical communication, for medical and pharmaceutical practitioners, and for medical students.

Keywords: English for specific purposes, pharmaceutical vocabulary in English language, word formation, terminoelement, drug, medicine, element.

The knowledge and experience in the area of drug development and production are rapidly advancing. Nowadays, the range of diseases, which are successfully treated and managed with different medications, proves to be significant. The everyday professional activities of the pharmacist working with drugs imply the interaction with people who come to buy different medical preparations, dispensing medicines and medical devices according to prescriptions and requirements of medical organizations. For this reason, communicative competence is one of the most important characteristics of a pharmacist. In terms of professional medical communication, it is known that building psychological contact and trust-based relationship with the patient helps to more accurately collect an anamnesis, to get a more complete and deep picture of the patient and his condition. Communicative competence ensures mutual understanding, trust in relationships, and efficiency in solving tasks [1]. In the interaction between a pharmacist and a patient/client, it is essential to establish contact rapidly for such a communicative situation is not as prolonged as in doctor's appointment. So that, it suggests the pharmacist's speed of thought to process information and react quickly, successfully reaching the communicative goal. In turn, it also requires a number of linguistic competencies ensuring the understanding and assessment of the information regarding medicinal products.

An important part of professional communication in pharmacy is awareness of medicinal terminoelements, as this allows pharmacists to better understand and explain to people the characteristics of drugs. The purpose of the work was to find out how to apply knowledge about the terminoelements of medicines in practice. In the research, the scientific literature review was conducted; the number of Latin and Greek prefixes, roots or suffixes in the medication names were analyzed.

The medical and pharmaceutical terminology has been an object of linguistic and pedagogic research in a number of works [2]; [5].

A terminoelement is any part in a word (prefix, root or suffix) that retains a constant meaning in different words. Latin and Latinized Greek words and/or word elements are traditionally used in the names of raw materials for the production of medicines, in the names of medicines, and in the prescriptions.

The list of Latin names of dosage forms and drugs is presented in the International Pharmaceutical Nomenclature. [6]; [7]. With time, as some drugs or dosage forms become obsolete and are replaced by others, the list of pharmaceutical terms is reviewed and updated [3, p. 305]. Knowledge of these elements ensures the understanding of the basic information about the action and composition of the drug, what, in turn, allows us to determine its main function, as well as characteristics, knowing literally only its name.

All terminoelements can be divided into five groups according to the content of information: the purpose and effect of the action, the origin, the chemical composition, numerical values, the duration and intensity of the action [4, p. 78-79]. The most commonly used elements are those that reflect the effect of the action, for example *-alg-* refers to some painkillers (**Analgin**, **Baralgin**), *-dorm-* or *-barb-* denote a hypnotic effect (Hevert-**Dorm**, **Barboval**), *-zym-* is an element of enzyme drugs (**Mezym**), *-myc-* denotes antifungal and antibacterial agents (**Mycamine**) [4, p. 183]. Such terminoelements are widely used in pharmaceuticals and allow us to easily determine the approximate function of a drug.

Considering the group of origin, it helps to identify medicinal products containing pharmaceutical substances of plant origin, as well as specify which herbal raw materials are included in the composition of the drug. Thus, the element *-anth-* denotes a common plant origin (**Anthony's Organic Acacia Senegal Powder**), the element *-camph-* (**Camphora**) tells us about the presence of camphor, the resin of the camphor tree, which effectively treats rheumatism, and *-the(o)-* (**Theo-Dur**) refers to the presence of theophylline, a large amount of which can be found in tea [4, p. 79]

Some terminoelements can explain what chemical compounds the drug consists of. For example, *-aeth-* indicates the presence of an ethyl group (**Aethylmorphinum**), *-phen-* (**Phenobarbital**) indicates the presence of a phenyl group, and *-morph-* (**Morphine**) indicates that the drug is a morphine derivative [4, p. 78-79]. The elements of this group can be very useful when it is necessary to roughly determine the chemical structure or formula of a drug, as well as the place of the drug in the nomenclature to establish its chemical properties.

A group of numerical values allows us to find out the quantitative composition of the medicinal substance. Some of the terminoelements are familiar to people from everyday life, as they are widely used in many areas of activity, for example *-mono-* is one, *-tetra-* is five, *-hexa-* is six. Also, a hundred is denoted by the element *-centi-* and a thousand by the element *-mille-*. Numerical terminoelements can be used to indicate the number of actions of the drug, the amount of active substances in it, as well as to indicate the quantitative composition of the individual components of the drug.

The duration and intensity of action is often noted when there are different versions of the drug with different dosages or time of action. For example, 'Long' in 'Ipres **Long**' indicates a prolonged action of the drug, and elements such as 'Forte' in 'Tantum Verde **Forte**' or 'Mite' in 'Beloc-Zok **Mite**' indicate an increase or decrease

in the dosage of the active substance, respectively. Awareness of these elements can be very helpful for a person who is taking a drug that has multiple versions, as it will allow him to choose the drug with the exact dosage he needs.

In addition to highly specialized medicinal terminoelements, there are also universal prefixes that have their own special meaning and are also used in the names of medicines. For example, the prefix a-, an- denotes the absence, denial of something, and we can find such a prefix in the drug name **Ana**lgin, where it, in combination with the element -alg-, denotes the absence of pain. The prefix anti- (**Anti**grippin) mean that the drug is used for a specific disease or symptom.

Having discussed the 5 main groups of medicinal terminoelements and universal prefixes, it is necessary to consider their combinations in the names of medicines. A good example is the drug name **Penta**lgin, in which the component -penta- and -alg- is present, which indicates that this drug contains five active components, and it is used as an anesthetic. Also, the analysis of the drug name **Pheno**barbital is of interest. It has such components as -phen- and -babr-, which means that this drug contains a phenyl group and has a sedative effect. By considering combinations of terminoelements, we can draw more accurate conclusions about the characteristics of the drug.

Thus, knowledge of the chemical composition, action and other characteristics of drugs can be gained through the understanding of the Latin and Greek medicinal terminoelements in the drug names, which is important for both the medical and pharmaceutical professionals and the people taking medications. Besides, it helps to avoid possible errors in the application and dosages, as well as to use the certain preparations for prophylactic purposes safely. The classification of the terminoelements presented in the paper is of use for both pharmaceutical students to systematize the knowledge of Latin and English vocabulary, and experienced pharmacists to work with different substances and medications. Thus, the knowledge of terminoelements is one of the integral element in the communicative competence of a pharmacist.

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Роль лингвистической экспертизы в уголовном процессе

В статье рассматриваются главные вопросы проведения лингвистической экспертизы спорных текстов. Зачастую, чтобы определить истину в ходе судебных разбирательств по уголовному делу, необходимо в первую очередь оценить конкретные высказывания с юридической стороны. Чаще всего такие споры возникают при утверждении каких-либо фактов либо при умышленной клевете.

Ключевые слова: лингвисты-эксперты, лингвистическая экспертиза, экстремизм, речевое произведение, комплексная экспертиза текстов, текст

Ни для кого не секрет, что в наши дни во всех сферах российского общества усиливается понимание того, что за свои слова надо отвечать не меньше, чем за свои поступки. Нередко разные речевые произведения становятся фактами тех или иных судебных разбирательств, потому что в словах могут содержаться признаки либо правонарушений, либо преступлений, которые были совершены с помощью слов. Вот поэтому с целью точного разбирательства в практике уголовного и административного судопроизводства необходимо привлечение специалистов с лингвистическими познаниями, которые будут выполнять лингвистическую экспертизу текста.

Можно выделить следующие причины появления такой сферы деятельности, как лингвистическая экспертиза текста:

1) вынужденная борьба с «черной риторикой» и «черным пиаром» во время проведения выборов в органы исполнительной и законодательной власти;