видоизменяются, т.е. в русском варианте иностранное окончание сменяется русским. В некоторых случаях один компонент слова заимствуется, а другой заменяется русским эквивалентом. Стоит отметить, что вхождение в русский язык большого количества иностранных заимствований стало основным фактором пополнения и дальнейшего развития научно-технической терминологии русского языка.

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Medicalese: medical slang – peculiarities of its functioning

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Аннотация

Медицинский сленг – это динамичная и разнообразная форма коммуникации. Сленг может быть эффективным помощником в жизни врачей, способствуя более продуктивному общению между профессионалами, но врачи и медработники должны уметь четко соблюдать баланс и не позволять себе пренебрежительно говорить о пациенте или оскорблять его своими комментариями, содержащими сленг. Если этот баланс будет учтён, то сленг сможет продолжать выполнять роль незаменимого помощника в жизни врача.

Ключевые слова: медицинский сленг, профессиональный сленг, жаргон, аббревиация, аккроним.

Abstract

Medical slang is dynamic and various form of communication. Slang can be effective assistant in physician's life, providing more productive communication among professionals, doctors, nurses and medical staff should understand that at the patient's presence abusive, pejorative and obscene jargon can never be used. No comments can be given concerning his appearance or illness or anything else. And if it is taken into consideration slang will be able to become an effective means of communication and relaxing element medical audience.

Key words: medical slang, professional slang, jargon, abbreviation, acronym.

Nowadays there are a tendency of popularization of medical TV shows such as «House M.D.», «ER», «Grey's Anatomy» which is opening one of the most important aspects of medical people – the medicalese, medical slang

A.T. Fox, M. Fertman, R.S. Kehil, R.D. Palmer, and also M. Bernshtein, G. Nun Parsons, S.B. Kinsman, C.L. Bosk, P. Sankar and P.A. Ubel in foreign practice.

In Russian linguistic medical slang starts to attract researcher's attention just now, there are some researches and medical slang exists only in oral form and somewhere in the internet.

The most likely reason for the phenomenon of popularity of shows of such subjects can be considered isolation of this profession from a large group of people. Showing the life and workdays of doctors, they give publicity to such a phenomenon as medical slang, and it allows anyone to get inside the world of medicine, because professional slang is common only among "inside job", and it is not accepted to use it among patients.

What are the reasons of using slang and jargon?

The main reason is psychological. The use of medical slang helps to distance oneself from the negative aspects of health care workers' work activities and to separate oneself from the experiences that patients go through.

Also, medical slang helps to save time in the oral speech of physicians: for example, it is easier to say "pull on the esophagus" than "conduct transesophageal electrocardiostimulation", "chatter" – "atrial flutter"; "Yarema, Erema" – jugular vein.

Medical slang is a heterogeneous linguistic phenomenon, it consists of abbreviations, acronyms, jargon and slang itself.

If you use culinary associations, medical terms are, for example, potatoes, and slang and jargon-seasoning. They add flavor to a bland dish. In medicalese, elf is not a strange little man in a green leotard; this term stands for elective low forceps "imposition of forceps (in childbirth)" or endoscopic laser foraminotomy "endoscopic laser foraminotomy" (that is, the expansion of the intervertebral opening).

Pet stands for positive electron tomography "positron tomography", not pet.

Spa is not the place where you can go to relax and do a massage, this abbreviation stands for serum prothrombin activity "factor II activity" (blood clotting) (there are 9 other variants of this abbreviation).

Abbreviations are often used in medical language:

1) designating diseases

ALL-Acute lymphocytic leukemia-acute lymphocytic leukemia,

COPD-Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease-COPD,

MS-Multiple sclerosis- рассеянный склероз,

URI-Upper respiratory infection инфекция верхних дыхательных путей.

2) related to diagnoses and treatments

For example, familiar to many

BP-Blood pressure – кровяное давление,

BS-Blood sugar – уровень сахара в крови.

But there are also little-known abbreviations, they can often be found in recipes. For example,

q.i. d. - Four times a day (quater in die) – 4 раза в день ,
q.o. d. - Every other day (quaque altera die) – через день.

Abbreviations in Medicaese tend to be polysemantic. Using this type of abbreviations, the doctor must make sure that he clearly understands how it stands for in this case, otherwise a situation may arise that threatens the life of the patient. One might think that the patient does not have mitral insufficiency of the left atrioventricular valve (MI), but myocardial infarction.

For example, an abbreviation such as CA stands for:

Cancelled appointment, отмененный прием
Cancer or Carcinoma Cancer рак или новообразование, карцинома
Candida albicans Кандида белая,
Cardiac arrest остановка сердца,
Carotid artery сонная артерия,
Coronary artery венечная артерия,
Coronary angioplasty коронарная ангиопластика

It is possible to allocate in separate group a type of abbreviations which misinterpretation can bring harm to health of the patient.

One doctor says: "I wrote my pregnant patient a prescription that said PNV one qd #QS x 9 months. Fortunately, the pharmacist called me to clarify the details of the prescription, she asked: "What dose of V-Penicillin did you prescribe to your patient?". I explained that I meant prenatal vitamins-пренатальные витамины."

Some abbreviations are easily confused. Authors of manuals on speech of physicians recommend to exclude such type of abbreviations from use. They are often used in recipes, which are sometimes written by hand, and they can be misinterpreted, even if the person has a good handwriting. For example, in a recipe written by hand it will be easy to confuse au (ear) ear and o.u. (each eye) in both eyes; IV (international unit) international unit and IV (intravenous) intravenous; q. h.s. (every bedtime) before bedtime and q. h. (every hour) every hour.

Further it is necessary to stop on acronyms. Medical acronyms, like abbreviations, can speed up the communication process and are particularly useful for students when they need to understand or remember a complex term.

"The PRICE syndrome" describes how to handle bruises and sprains: Protection-protection, Rest-rest, Ice-ice, Compression-compression, Elevation-elevation.

"STAR (complex)" tells us about the symptoms of some viral diseases (for example, rubella): Sore throat-sore throat, Temperature elevated-fever, Arthritis-arthritis, Rash-rash.

There is now a tendency in medicine to call clinical trials sonorous acronyms.

For example, the CAPRICORN-Capricorn:

Carvedilol Post Infarct Survival Control in Left Ventricular Dysfunction-Effect of Carvedilol on patients after heart attack with left ventricular failure.

PAPABEAR:

Prophylactic Oral Amiodarone for the Prevention of Arrhythmias That Begin Early After Revascularization, Valve Replacement, or Repair-the Prophylactic use of amiodarone to prevent arrhythmias that may occur after blood vessel replacement, valve replacement or plastic surgery.

Medical jargon and slang

The next component of the medical language is medical jargon, which is an integral part of the medical heritage and culture. This linguistic phenomenon is born when young doctors are faced with long hours of hard work in the hospital, demanding mentors and even more demanding patients. Sometimes they have to deal with depressive events, something unpleasant, jargon provides in this case emotional protection and discharge. There is a fine line between jargon and slang, so they will be considered together. Both are a form of sub-standard, the only difference being that jargon has the status of a more respected language phenomenon than slang.

Doctors like to laugh at each other's specialization, hence the names of doctors:

Gas passer-Anesthesiologist-газовик, анестезиолог,

Blade-surgeon-скальпель хирург;

Fanger-клык – хирург- стоматолог;

Shadow gazer - "разглядыватель теней" - рентгенолог;

Shrink - "выжимает" мозги-психотерапевт;

Baby catcher – "ловец малышей" - акушер. (Elkin)

In the Russian language doctors are there similar examples: the Breakers-traumatologist ,ремки – resuscitator ,анестезавры– anesthesiologists, "Vampire", "Bloodsucker"-the technician, самоделкин-traumatologist, as during surgery and in trauma used a large number of tools similar to plumbing: hammers, pliers, saws, chisels, etc.

Sometimes doctors want to discuss the situation with each other so that the patient does not understand anything, respectively, they use special phrases and expressions. For example, OAP-Overanxious patient or parent-unnecessarily anxious patient or parent, UBI-Unexplained beer injury-unexplained trauma due to taking excess beer.

These terms are often pejorative, but they actually exist in modern hospitals.

FLK, pronounced " flick," a funny looking kid, interesting child (often used to refer to children with genetic diseases),

TEETH - "tried everything else, try homeopathy" - tried everything, it's time to start taking homeopathy,

HIV-Husband Is Village Idiot,

VIP-Very Intoxicated Person-A person in a drunken state.

disco dancer - the patient simulating an attack of epilepsy,

Canned food – patients who are in the Department (usually surgical profile) on conservative, non-surgical treatment.

Skiers are elderly patients, leaning on a stick and shuffling Slippers along the corridor.

Porcupine – patient sof acupuncture.

The brutality of medical jargon in the medical environment is usually explained by the need to relieve psychological stress, as we have already noted above. Thus, the protective reaction of the psyche from other people's problems works.

According to the "Fundamentals of the legislation of the Russian Federation on the protection of citizens 'health", one of the basic rights of the patient is respectful and humane treatment of the patient by medical and service personnel. The duty of care for patients extends to the maintenance of documentation-medical records, appointment sheets and other documents must be filled in according to the rules. Patients also have unlimited access to their medical records. For violation of these rules may be followed by disciplinary liability up to dismissal. Violation of these norms can serve as a basis for a claim for compensation for moral damage caused by the rudeness of the doctor, as well as a claim for negligence in the case of the use of medical slang in documents-prescriptions, medical records of patients, directions, etc., since slang abbreviations can be confused with abbreviated names of existing medicines and procedures.

This has led to the use of medical slang primarily in oral speech – at the level of medical worker-medical worker and (or) doctor-doctor. As Adam T. Fox confirms in his work Medical Slang in British Hospitals.

Speaking about the problem of the use of medical slang, we can conclude that today the field of medicine is popular and medical slang goes beyond the use only in the circle of professionals thanks to numerous media projects, such as serials and literature, Internet forums for communicating doctors with patients, doctors with doctors, patients with patients.

The brutality of medical jargon in the medical environment is usually explained by the fact that short designations save doctors time, and, using reduced, sometimes rude vocabulary, doctors relieve psychological stress. Thus, a protective reaction from other people's problems is triggered, but even without this, from year to year, working with patients, human suffering

gradually loses the force of its impact on the healer, and he himself begins to resemble a conveyor belt full of indifference to what is happening.

Medical slang is a dynamic and diverse form of communication. Slang can be an effective assistant in the lives of doctors, promoting more productive communication between professionals, but doctors and health workers should be able to clearly maintain a balance and not allow themselves to speak disparagingly about the patient or offend him with their comments containing slang. If this balance is taken into account, then slang can continue to serve as an indispensable assistant in the life of a doctor.

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Some ways of accentuation (emphasis) in Media discourse

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Abstract

The article deals with some ways of accentuation in media discourse. It discusses several definitions given to the term “accent” and offers examples from Auezov’s works. It also analyzes the ways how accent can be expressed in the journalistic texts. In M.Auezov's journalism, the emphasis on the writer's point of view is contradictory in the same sentence, either in the form of separate words and grammatical figures that come between sentences. Transitions, linking words, coordinators and sentence structure will help to gain reader’s attention and the writer may make accentuation using each of them. Studying the theoretical issues of accent can help to determine the function and nature of the language fully and accurately. According to scientists, research in this field will influence the development of textual linguistics and communicative functional theory.

Key words: accent, emphasize, attention, internal language structure, communicative-functional system, speech act, linking words, sentence structure.

Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются некоторые способы акцентирования в медийном дискурсе. В нем обсуждаются определения термина «акцент» и приводятся примеры из работ М. Ауэзова. Также анализируются способы выражения акцента в журналистских текстах. В журналистике М. Ауэзова акцент на точку зрения писателя противоречив в одном и том же предложении, либо в форме отдельных слов и грамматических фигур, которые находятся между предложениями. Переходы, связывание слов, координаторы и структура предложений помогут привлечь внимание читателя, и писатель может сделать акцент на каждом из них. Изучение теоретических вопросов акцента может помочь полностью и точно определить функцию и природу языка. По мнению ученых, исследования в этой области будут влиять на развитие текстовой лингвистики и теории коммуникативного функционала.

Ключевые слова: акцент, ударение, внимание, внутренняя языковая структура, коммуникативно-функциональная система, речевой акт, связующие слова, структура предложения.