SUBORDINATED CLASSES OF MEDICAL TERMS. TEXT ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Our paper focuses on a text analysis regarding hyponymy relations which are very often encountered in specialized vocabulary because they represent a hierarchical lexical ordering of concepts. The research outlines the subordination of terms depending on their semantic content - assigning a term that designates a specific, precise notion with another term which denotes a more general notion in relation to the first, but it is subsumed to the same class of terms. In our text analysis we have observed monolexical hyponyms but also syntagmatic constructions contributing to highly precise definitions of certain diseases, disorders, symptoms. Thus, medical terms are classified according to their domains (medicină), subdomains (dermatologie), classes (boală de piele) into: hyperonyms, hyponyms, co-hyponyms (acariază, acnee, alopecie).

Keywords: semantic analysis, hyponyms, hyperonyms, co-hyponyms, medical terms.

Theoretic Framework

Hyponymy is a very common semantic relation frequently analysed in medical terminology. Its existence is determined on the basis of a hierarchical ordering principle of the terms according to their semantic content -assigning a term which designates a specific, precise notion- with another term that designates a more general notion in relation to the first, but is subsumed to the same class. Nevertheless, Béjoint and Thoiron (2000: 32) estimate that hyponymy is for terminology exactly what polysemy represents for general vocabulary. Hyponymy is often used in specialised language because it denotes lexical ordering of concepts.

This type of semantic relation takes shape of a hierarchic structuring of some lexical subassembly where the hyperonym is the higher element within a class, whereas the hyponyms are the subordinated ones (Bidu-Vrănceanu, 2007: 121). This relation is the basis of lexicographic and terminographic definitions and contribute to the formulation of proximate gender and to specific differences, because it is a relationship of *inclusion* or *unilateral implication* (Bidu-Vrănceanu/ Forăscu, 2005: 92).

The notion of hyponymy is quite old and has been recently recognized as one of the 'constitutive principles in organizing the vocabulary of all languages' (Lyons, 1995: 507).

The hyponymy is equally manifested monolexical (both the hyperonym and hyponym are lexicalized in one unit), as well as polylexical (the case when the hyperonym or hyponyms are syntagmatic lexicalizations).

Medical terminology is a rigorously organized assembly based on semantic relations of hypo/ hyperonymy, in which the terms are listed in hierarchical well defined systems.

In medical terminology we have analysed plenty of such examples following the same patterns, monolexical and polylexical hyponymy (hyperonymic collocations).

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Simple classes of medical terms

Taking into account the *simple terms* defining basis concepts, we consider the term SIMPTOM (SYMPTOM) as being a hyperonym for MANIFESTARE, STARE, TULBURARE, SEMN, INDICIU, because it can subordinate all the syntagmatic possibilities produced by its hyponyms, as well as all lexicalizations leading towards analysed medical grading status.

The hyperonym NEVROZĂ (NEUROSIS) has been registered in specialized medical texts having the following hyponyms: ANXIETATE, DEPRESIE, ANGOASĂ, STUPOARE, SUICID, AGRESIVITATE.

In its turn, the medical word ANXIETATE (ANXIETY) can be a hyperonym for the following specialized terms: FOBIE, OBSESIE, IMPULSIVITATE, DISFUNCŢIE.

DURERE (PAIN/ ACHE), the commonest symptom within medical literature, is the hyperonym of the following medical terms selected from neurology: CEFALEE, MIGRENĂ, HEMICRANIE, NEVRALGIE, each of them being in turn, a hyperonym for other specific terms. For example, NEVRALGIE (NEURALGIA) can attach several hyponyms selected from the same medical domain, namely rheumatology: NEVRALGIE CERVICOBRAHIALĂ, ~ SCIATICĂ, ~ CRURALĂ, ~ INTERCOSTALĂ etc.

„Nevralgia sciatică (L5-S1) se însoţeşte de lombalgii cu atitudine antalgică în flexie contralaterală leziunii. Mobilitatea coloanei vetebrale în flexie-extensie este redusă, rotaţia laterală fiind posibilă" (Sîrbu, 2007: 128).

„În nevralgia intercostală hiperproducţiile discoosteofitice şi interapofizare pot irita nervii intercostali, generând o simptomatologie de tip nevralgic" (Sîrbu, 2007: 127).

„Cefaleea poate fi episodică sau continuă, uşoară sau severă şi este declanşată de poziţiile vicioase şi eforturile fizice. Acest fenomen poate fi explicat prin conexiunile nervului trigemen cu măduva cervicală, filetele C1, C2, C3 participând la formarea contingentului oftalmic al nervului V" (Sîrbu, 2007: 122).

But not only anatomy is a rich source of hyperonyms and hyponyms. We have discovered many hyponyms of the medical term MIŞCARE (MOTION) in physical therapy and rheumatology, subordinating classes of specific motion nouns correlated to each anatomic organ (hand, fingers, leg, spine, hip, shoulder etc.), or to a single segment of organ (thumb, forehand, elbow, thigh etc.). For example, hyponyms of the term MIŞCARE (MOTION), used in physical therapy, related to motion such as, ADDUCŢIE, ABDUCŢIE, CIRCUMDUCŢIE, EXTENSIE, FLEXIE, PREHENSIUNE, PRONAŢIE, SUPINAŢIE, ROTAŢIE, AMPLITUDINE etc. can be identified:

„Examinarea mobilităţii tuturor articulaţiilor piciorului prin cercetarea mişcărilor posibile în aceste articulaţii (flexie plantară, flexie dorsală, adducţie, abducţie, eversie sau pronaţie, inversie sau supinaţie) este absolut obligatorie în examenul clinic al piciorului dureros" (Sîrbu, 2007:163).

„Muşchii manşetei rotatorilor sunt reprezentaţi de un grup de muşchi cu origine scapulară, ale căror tendoane se inseră pe tuberozităţile humerale, astfel: muşchiul supraspinos (abducţie), muşchiul infraspinos (rotaţie externă) şi rotundul mic (adducţie şi rotaţie externă) se găsesc pe faţa anterioară a scapulei şi se inseră pe marea tuberozitate

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humerală, spre deosebire de muşchiul subscapular (adducţie şi rotaţie internă), care se găseşte pe faţa posterioară a scapulei şi se inseră pe mica tuberozitate" (Sîrbu, 2007: 66).

It should be mentioned that such subordinated classes of terms can promote not only noun terms, but also verbs.

The factitive verbs that define the action of A INTRODUCE (TO INTRODUCE) in medical terminology are hyponyms sub-classed to this specific hyperonym. During our analysis we have distinguished the followings: A IMPLANTA, A INFECTA, A INFESTA, A INGERA, A INJECTA, A INOCULA, A INSEMINA, A INSERA, A INUNDA, A INTUBA, A INVAGINA, A INFILTRA.

Complex medical constructions

Our medical corpus of texts recorded that the hyperonym is a simple term, whereas, the hyponyms are *complex collocations*. For the medical term SIMPTOM (SYMPTOM) we have identified 49 constructions with nouns, adjectives, but also proper names, in medical dictionaries and selected the followings (DM, 2007: 967-968): SIMPTOM ACCESORIU, ~ ACCIDENTAL, ~ CARDINAL, ~ CONCOMITENT, ~ CONSECUTIV, ~ CONSTITUŢIONAL, ~ ECHIVOC, ~ INDUS, ~ LOCAL, ~ DE LOCALIZARE, ~ OBIECTIV, ~ PATOGNOMONIC, ~ REFLEX, ~ SUBIECTIV, ~ ALICE ÎN ŢARA MINUNILOR, ~ PSEUDO-CUSHING, ~ REMAK, ~ VAN-GOGH etc.

The hyperonym NEVROZĂ (NEUROSIS) has subordinated the following collocational hyponyms recorded in medical dictionary: NEVROZĂ DE ABANDON, ~ DE ANGOASĂ, ~ ANXIOASĂ, ~ ASTENICĂ, ~ CARDIACĂ, ~ DOBÂNDITĂ, ~ FOBICĂ, ~ DE OBOSEALĂ, ~ SPASMOFILICĂ, ~ TAHICARDICĂ, ~ VASCULARĂ, ~ VEGETATIVĂ etc.

The term DURERE (PAIN/ ACHE) can attach the following hyponyms as constructions having two or three adjectives: DURERE ABDOMINALĂ, ~ ACUTĂ, ~ CUTANATĂ, ~ DIFUZĂ, ~ GENERALIZANTĂ, ~ LOMBARĂ, ~ ÎN CENTURĂ, ~ NEVRALGICĂ, ~ PAROXISTICĂ, ~ CU/ FĂRĂ IRADIERE, ~ DE DINŢI, ~ POSTOPERATORIE, ~ PULSATILĂ, ~ REUMATISMALĂ, ~ ARTICULARĂ, ~ SIMPTOMATICĂ etc.

„Durerea articulară, de obicei de intensitate moderată, este mai vie în artrozele activate. Ea apare în special după efort fizic (durere mecanică) şi poate să se atenueze prin repausul articulaţiei. Odată cu progresia bolii poate să apară şi în repaus. Frigul şi vremea umedă pot să agraveze durerea (meteorodependentă)" (Sîrbu, 2007: 98).

There are some hyponyms subordinated to medical term AFAZIE (APHASIA) registered as syntagmatic units in the specialized dictionary: AFAZIE AMNEZICĂ, ~ BROCA, ~ DE CONDUCŢIE, ~ FLUENTĂ, ~ MOTORIE, ~ NOMINALĂ, ~ OPTICĂ, ~ SEMANTICĂ, ~ SENZORIALĂ, ~ SINTACTICĂ, ~ TOTALĂ, ~ TRAUMATICĂ, ~ VERBALĂ, ~ VIZUALĂ, ~ WERNICKE.

SCLEROZĂ (SCLEROSIS) has expanded syntagmatic constructions having adjectives defining types of this disturbance, such as the following hyponyms: SCLEROZĂ AORTICĂ, ~ CEREBRALĂ, ~ HEPATICĂ, ~ INFLAMATORIE, ~MIOCARDICĂ, ~ PROLIFERATIVĂ, ~ TUBEROASĂ, ~ ALZHEIMER. Having the same hyperonym, the

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specialized dictionaries highlighted collocations with three grammar units or prepositions: SCLEROZĂ CORTICALĂ DIFUZĂ, ~ PULMONARĂ DIFUZĂ, ~ SISTEMICĂ PROGRESIVĂ, SCLEROZĂ ÎN PLĂCI, ~ DE PENETRAŢIE, ~ DE ÎNCERCUIRE.

The term SINDROM (SYNDROME) embraces various collocational hyponyms within the same medical branch, such as the following examples selected from neurology, each of them subordinating other specific constructions: SINDROM/ SINDROAME DE ARTERĂ CEREBRALĂ MEDIE, ~ ISCHEMICE CAROTIDIENE, ~ DE ARTERĂ CEREBRALĂ ANTERIOARĂ, ~ DE ARTERĂ CEREBRALĂ POSTERIOARĂ, ~ BULBARE, ~ PROTUBERENŢIALE, ~ MEZENCEFALIC etc.

„*Sindromul unilateral superficial de arteră cerebrală anterioară* se caracterizează prin asocierea tulburărilor neurologice, a tulburărilor funcţiilor superioare, precum şi a tulburărilor de comportament şi a tulburărilor instinctuale" (Sîrbu, 2008: 28).

„*Sindromul unilateral profund de arteră cerebrală anterioară* se caracterizează prin hemipareză predominant facio-brahială contralaterală însoţită de pareza vălului şi a limbii, disartrie, uneori tulburări vegetative" (Sîrbu, 2008: 29).

„*Sindromul unilateral total de arteră cerebrală anterioară* se manifestă prin hemiplegie severă contralaterală, tulburări de limbaj de tip expresiv, apraxie ideo-motorie a membrelor stângi" (Sîrbu, 2008: 29).

An interesting construction that captured our attention is SINDROM DE RESTAURANT CHINEZESC (CHINESE RESTAURANT SYNDROME) which means, according to Medical Dictionary 'syndrome due to ingestion of important quantity of sodium glutamate, sweetener widely used in Chinese cuisine, which occurs in less than half an hour after eating, characterized by numbness of the upper half of the body, feeling the tension in the masseters and face areas, facial vasodilation and deep feeling of fatigue, accompanied by neurovegetative symptoms' (MD, 2007: 982).

SINDROMUL ALICE ÎN ŢARA MINUNILOR (ALICE IN WONDERLAND SYNDROME) is a cliché syntagmatic expression used to define the so called metamorphopsia, 'a delusional state manifested by depersonalization, alteration in the sense of the passage of time, distorted perception of objects, hallucinations, and other delusions or illusions. It may be associated with schizophrenia, epilepsy, migraine, diseases of the parietal lobe, hypnagogic states, or the use of hallucinogenic drugs' (DIMD, 2003: 1809).

If we select the noun LEZIUNE (LESION), commonly used in all medical fields, we notice its wide distribution in many collocations of the type noun + adjective, all of them being hyponymic constructions : LEZIUNI BACTERIENE (bacterial), ~ FUNGICE (fungal), ~ TEGUMENTARE (skin), ~ MUCOASE (mucous), ~ DUREROASE (painful), ~ VEZICULARE (vesicular), ~ NEURO-VASCULARE (neuro-vascular), ~ NERVOASE (nervous), ~ INTRA-CRANIENE (intra-cranial), ~ TERITORIALE (territorial), ~ NEUROLOGICE (neurological), ~ OSOASE (bone), ~ ULCERATIVE (ulcerous), ~ VISCERALE (visceral), ~ EXTRAARTICULARE (extra-articular), ~ HISTOLOGICE (histological), ~ DISTRUCTIVE (destructive) and so on. It should be noted that lesion as a medical term with syntagmatic partners may form paradigms indicating *function*, as in LEZIUNI HEPATICE (liver lesions), ~ NERVOASE (nervous lesions), ~ NEUROLOGICE (neurological lesions); precise *location*, LEZIUNI INTRA-CRANIENE (intra-cranial lesions),

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~ EXTRAARTICULARE (extra-articular lesions); or *certain medical typologies*, as in LEZIUNI BACTERIENE (bacterial lesions), ~ TEGUMENTARE (skin lesions), ~ DUREROASE (painful lesions).

The combination of noun + noun (in G.) hyponyms include the noun LEZIUNE, as in the following examples: LEZIUNI ALE SCALPULUI (skull lesions), ~ ALE MEMBRULUI (limb lesions), ~ ALE FEŢEI (face lesions), ~ ALE COLOANEI VERTEBRALE (spine lesions) etc.

In our medical corpus of texts we have identified the hyperonym ZGOMOT (MURMUR) in certain cliché phrases of the type noun + adjective, frequently used in heart and lungs auscultation, which very accurate describe symptoms or dysfunctions having the following hyponyms: ZGOMOT ALB, ZGOMOT HIPOCRATIC; or in constructions of the type noun + prep. + noun: ZGOMOT DE GALOP, ZGOMOT DE MOARĂ, ZGOMOT DE TUN.

Co-hyponyms

Any hyperonym might have one or more hyponyms, which, in turn, can be located graphically in the horizontal plane, gaining a status of *co-hyponyms*.

For example, HEPATITĂ (HEPATITIS), GASTRITĂ (GASTRITIS), ULCER (ULCER), DIABET (DIABETES) are subordinated to the generic term BOALĂ (DISEASE), which is, in fact, a hyperonym. Each of the diseases listed above may be hyperonyms and hyponyms as well, for other medical terminological units.

The term HEPATITĂ (HEPATITIS) is registered in Medical Dictionary (MD, 2007: 548-549) having 24 hyponyms: HEPATITĂ A, ~ ALCOOLICĂ, ~ AUTOIMUNĂ, ~ B, ~ C, ~ CIROGENĂ, ~ COLESTATICĂ, ~ COLOSTATICĂ, ~ CRONICĂ, ~ CRONICĂ ACTIVĂ, ~ CRONICĂ AGRESIVĂ, ~ CRONICĂ NEAGRESIVĂ, ~ CRONICĂ PERSISTENTĂ, ~ D, ~ E, ~ EPIDEMICĂ, ~ FULMINANTĂ, ~ F, ~ G, ~ LUPOIDĂ, ~ MEDICAMENTOASĂ, ~ NON A - NON B, ~ SERICĂ, ~ VIRALĂ.

For medical terminology the two-layer marks are those that differentiate the terms in relation to the specialties of which belong to and direct the definition to the specific field, such as: (med.), (anat.), (histo.) etc. Starting from the general hyperonym, MEDICINĂ (MEDICINE), we try to list the hyponyms of a medical field, according to a vertical hierarchical scale. Thus, the *domain* MEDICINĂ (MEDICINE) subclasses, on an inferior level, the *sub-domain* REUMATOLOGIE (RHEUMATOLOGY), which is, in fact, the hyponym of the domain, but, as the same time, it can be considered the hyperonym for BOALĂ REUMATISMALĂ (RHEUMATIC DISFUNCTION), defining the *class* or the *generic term*.

The medical collocation BOALĂ REUMATISMALĂ (RHEUMATIC DISFUNCTION) is the hyponym in relation to the term REUMATOLOGIE, but it can be a hyperonym for the following syntagmatic medical terms BOALĂ ARTROZICĂ, POLIARTRITĂ REUMATOIDĂ, PERIARTRITĂ SCAPULOHUMERALĂ etc., the last constructions being considered *specific terms* of the class, but also *co-hyponyms* for BOALĂ REUMATISMALĂ. If we select from the hierarchical scale the specific term BOALĂ ARTROZICĂ (ARTHRITIS) we may identify other hyponyms in relation to this hyperonym,

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as in: COXARTROZĂ (PRIMITIVĂ, SECUNDARĂ), GONARTROZĂ (PRIMITIVĂ, SECUNDARĂ), SPONDILOZĂ (CERVICALĂ, DORSALĂ, LOMBARĂ) etc., denoted as co-hyponyms for this collocation (BOALĂ ARTROZICĂ).

„În cursul menopauzei apar uneori artroze cu alură evolutivă deosebită, desemnate sub denumirea de artroză hipertrofică generalizată sau de poliartroză. În momentul instalării menopauzei are loc un dezechilibru hormonal (o hipersecreţie de hormon STH şi o secreţie scăzută de estrogeni) ce favorizează leziunile de tip artrozic" (Sîrbu, 2007: 97).

„Uneori coxartroza se poate traduce numai printr-o durere izolată a genunchiului. Pentru precizarea diagnosticului, pensarea interliniului nu este absolut necesară, osteofitoza fiind net suficientă. Trebuie să se precizeze dacă coxartroza este primitivă sau secundară, deoarece în cazul unei coxartroze secundare este posibilă o intervenţie chirurgicală" (Sîrbu, 2007: 104).

During our analysis we have identified several collocational co-hyponyms directly subordinated to the nearest hyperonym SPONDILOZĂ CERVICALĂ (CERVICAL SPONDYLOSIS), denoting various types of pain: CERVICALGIE CRONICĂ, CERVICALGIE ACUTĂ, CEFALEE CERVICALĂ, MIGRENĂ CERVICALĂ, NEVRALGIE CERVICOBRAHIALĂ, MIELOPATIE CERVICARTROZICĂ.

These co-hyponyms are subordinated vertically to one and the same hyperonym and capture all the semantic components of that specific hyperonym, even one or more additional components, but in a horizontal scale, differentiating between them through distinctive semantic values. The hyper- and hyponymic semantic relations are very frequently identified in medical terminology.

Terms having various degrees of specialization

Focusing on our inventoried and analysed corpus of texts in this paper we did not spot a discourse embodying only ultra-specialized terms (*concept-terms*) of a certain medical field, on the contrary, we noticed the circulation of terms to several specialized fields, even their migration towards the common lexicon. For example, one can notice in the following fragment the contextual use of medical terms with various degrees of specialization:

„În cadrul *sindromului unilateral al teritoriului superficial* întâlnim frecvent o *hemianopsie homonimă* contralaterală cu conservarea *vederii maculare*. Uneori apar doar *hemianopsii în cadran* (superior) sau *scotoame hemianopsice*. Bolnavul mai poate prezenta şi diferite forme de tulburări de percepţie (halucinaţii vizuale, *metamorfopsii*, *poliopie*, persistenţa anormală a imaginilor după îndepărtarea stimulului)" (Sîrbu, 2008: 29).

Contexts having a higher degree of closed code, untranslatable for non-specialists of the field, have been identified expressing a rigid language where concept-terms are predominant and subordinated to the hyperonym HEMIPLEGIE (HEMIPLEGIA):

„Tulburările de sensibilitate obiectivă constau în *hemihipoestezie* contralaterală leziunii cu afectarea, în special, a sensibilităţii proprioceptive. Afectarea sensibilităţii profunde determină *astereognozie*. Tulburările de schemă corporală se manifestă prin *hemiasomatognozie*, *anosognozie*, *anosodiaforie*" (Sîrbu, 2008: 30).

During the context analysis there was a higher number of *lexeme-terms* (Toma, 2006: 333), intra-and extra-field related, with a lower degree of specialization used in neurological

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recovery or rheumatology, but also in other medical branches, or even in common lexicon. We can say that the exclusive existence of the *concept-terms* (Toma, 2006: 332-333) in the formation of a specialized text is almost impossible to spot, being necessary to call upon lexeme-terms too, as a bound between multiple disciplines.

Taking into account the descriptive linguistic analysis of terminology, anyone can admit the 'dynamics of medical terms in usage', their permanent flow towards and from other specialized areas or common language (Cabré, 1991: 21, 31; Bidu-Vrănceanu, 2007: 25-28). From the following example one can notice the lower degree of message codification due to abundant use of lexeme-terms, among other high-specialized terms, used in a smaller number:

„În ceea ce priveşte bilanţul motor global, mişcările sunt mult mai complexe şi se urmăreşte participarea simultană a mai multor muşchi sau grupe musculare, putând interesa fie numai unul din membrele *plegice*, fie *hemicorpul* în întregime" (Sîrbu, 2008: 38).

Conclusions

Examining the connections established between hyperonyms and hyponyms in medical language, we have noticed that typological characteristic pattern of entourage in a specialized context is defining for precise description of lexeme in a certain medical context.

With our text analysis we have tried to prove systematic nature of medical vocabulary interrelations, special approaches in which constituent terms of this terminological unit update their meanings, both regarding the level of Romanian language vocabulary, considered as a well-defined system, in continuous innovation and the dynamic level of syntagmatic relations between component elements of this lexical unit, where specific contextual achievements of medical terms is strongly outlined.

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