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ENGLISH DENTAL INSTRUMENTS: WAYS OF TERM FORMATION
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Relevance. Each professional field has its own set of terms. A term is a word or phrase that names a certain concept of a particular professional field. Dentistry as a subsystem of medicine has a wide terminological apparatus. Due to the development of medicine, the terminological system of the professional language is being updated.

Aim: to analyze the models of the formation of terms of the subsystem of the language of medicine "Dental instruments" in English, to identify the most productive models.

Materials and methods. Pocket Guide "Dental Instruments" 4th edition by Linda R. Bartolomucci Boyd; "Basic Guide to Dental Instruments" second edition by Carmen Scheller-Sheridan. In the course of the study, the terms were analyzed according to lexical and semantic criteria. Classification according to term-forming models is carried out.

Results and their discussion. We identify several ways of word formation: syntactic (S); morphological (M): derivation and word composition; lexical, a change in the lexical meaning of the word (L): metaphorization, metonymization, eponymization; borrowing (B).

Composite units represent the most of terms, so the most common way of word formation has become syntactic and its combinations with other ways of forming terms. In English terminology concerning the names of dental instruments, the most common way of term formation is syntactic. The majority of terms are verbose – 93%, which significantly exceeds the number of one–word terms - 7%. The syntactic method of word formation in its pure form is not productive, it is mainly found in combination with other methods, among which the most common are morphological, namely derivation, borrowing and lexical (metaphorization and eponymization).

In the English terminology of the names of dental instruments, according to the results of the study, the following methods and models (combinations of methods) of term formation were identified:

1. Syntactic term formation: mouth mirror – 2%
2. Morphological term formation (derivation): explorer, plugger – 7%
3. S + B:cotton forceps, universal curette – 7%
4. S + L (metaphorization, eponymization): enamel hatchet, Wedelstaedt chisel – 9%
5. S + L (metaphorization, eponymization) + M (derivation): Kilner cheek retractor, periodontal hoes – 48%
6. S + L (metaphorization, eponymization) + W: spoon curette – 2%
7. S + L (metaphorization, eponymization) + M (derivation) + Z: posterior band re-mover, Williams periodontal probe – 5%
8. S + M (derivation): mouth spreader, angel former – 9%
9. S + M (derivation) + Z: saliva ejector tip, gingival margin trimmer – 11%

Conclusions: in the English terminology of dental instruments, compound terms prevail, which is why the most common way of term formation is syntactic. However, in its pure form, this method is not common, as morphological. The other two methods (lexical and borrowing) are found only in combination with other methods of term formation. The study showed that syntactic term formation is used in the vast majority of word formation models, in which it is combined with other ways, for example, with metaphorization and eponymization. The morphological method of term formation is often found in the form of derivation. There are also borrowings from other languages, mainly from Latin. The most productive model is a combination of syntactic, lexical and morphological term formation. The results of the study indicate that in most cases, the language's own resources are used for the formation of terms, without the use of direct borrowings, according to the study, 75% of terms were formed.