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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOCIAL AND AGE NOMINATION OF CHILDREN IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH

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Relevance. The relevance of this work lies in the fact that social and age periodization and the correct use of names in English that reflect a certain period of a child's life are extremely important in the work of a pediatrician, since medicine is now becoming international in nature, and English acts as an intermediary language.

Aim: to study the nominations of children officially accepted in medical and psychological practice in English and Russian and to conduct their comparative analysis.

Materials and methods. The study of specialized literature of the medical and psychological pediatric profile in Russian and English, the identification of children's nominations, their comparative semantic analysis.

Results and their discussion. The nominations of children and adolescents recorded in the scientific literature in English and Russian can be divided into 2 groups:

1) Nominations of a social nature: in Russian - дошкольник, школьник, ученик младшей школы, ученик средней школы, ученик старшей школы, студент, выпускник; in English - preschooler/pre-kindergartner, kindergartner, elementary school student/primary school student, middle school student, senior school student, college student, graduate.

2) Age nominations: in Russian новорожденный (0-28 days), младенец (0-1 year), ребёнок (2-12 years), подросток (14-18 years), девушка (11/12/13 - 25 years), юноша (15-21 years); in English newborn (0-2 months), infant (0-1 year), baby (0-4 years), pre-teen/tween (10-12 years), child (4-2 years), adolescent (13-18/19/21 years), girl (12-21 years), young man (14-21 years), young adult (18-24 years).

The study showed that the social characteristics of children are represented by similar concepts, both in Russian and in English. However, among the presented concepts, one of the differences is the discrepancy between the age at which the child moves to the next social level. This is due to differences in the education system. The age periodization of children in Russian and English has also significant differences:

1) in English, the divisions of children by age are much more diverse;

2) there is a significant discrepancy between the age of Russian and English nominations, with the exception of the concepts of "baby" and "infant", i.e. children under one year old, and "teenager" and "teenager", i.e. children aged 13-19 years.

In linguistics, the following methods of nomination are distinguished: morphological, lexico-semantic, lexico-syntactic. In this work, the leading method of nomination is morphological. Both in Russian and English, the presented nominations of children are formed from existing lexical units by adding prefixes and suffixes. In Russian, this is mainly the suffix -ик- and -ент- attached to the stem of a verb or noun. In English, the root or stem of a verb or noun is also taken as a basis. Then the suffixes -er/or-, -ent/-ant are added to this part. The listed suffixes denote the figure, as well as his belonging to a particular group (in this work, these are groups based on the division of children by age and social status). You can also find prefixes denoting precedence, i.e. meaning "before". In English, this is the prefix pre-, in Russian it is the prefix до-

Conclusion: based on the data obtained and their analysis, we can conclude that the name of the child depends on age and is closely related to the step he occupies on the social ladder in both Russian and English. In Russian and English, there are similar words used to refer to the same age period of the child and his social status. But there are also differences. They are associated with differences in the education system and different social norms. Also, in Russian and English, words are formed in the same way according to a similar pattern.