

For example: the primary meaning of the lexeme "reinforced concrete" is "composite building material obtained as a result of the monolithic combination of concrete and steel reinforcement." In the phrase "Kharkiv – reinforced concrete", reinforced concrete begins to symbolize the indomitability of the people of Kharkiv and the will to win.

Conclusions. Although semantic neologization is not an active and common way of forming new words, it best symbolizes the peculiarities of the Ukrainian mentality. Each word reflects something familiar to all Ukrainians. In addition, these words emphasize a special characteristic of their authors: imaginative thinking, the ability to rethink reality and a great sense of humor, as well as a huge desire to win.

FEATURES OF THE NORMATIVE TRANSLATION OF ANATOMICAL TERMS- METAPHORS WITH MODIFIERS BELONGING TO THE SEMANTIC FIELDS "HOUSE UTENSILS" AND "ANIMAL WORLD"

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Introduction. The process of metaphorization when new terms appear in medicine cannot be studied without understanding similar transformations in the official anatomical terminology, which requires a comparison with the Latin language in which TA is concluded (TA) – the standard of anatomical nomenclature, as well as a variant of the terms in the English language, which ensures international communication specialists at the current stage.

The topic of medical terminology was and remains a relevant object of research among modern domestic linguists. Modern researchers study the historical aspect, the dialectal component, translation transformations in Latin-English and Ukrainian-English translation. Usually, these works do not contain a detailed semi-component analysis, which can explain the way of the emergence of metaphorical meaning.

Aim. The purpose of our work is to reveal the specifics of the Latin-English-Ukrainian translation of anatomical metaphorical terms with the modifier name of household utensils and zoomorphic metaphors.

Materials and methods. The actual sources of the research were the publications "International Anatomical Terminology (Latin, Ukrainian, Russian and English equivalents)" (2010), "New Anglo-Ukrainian Ukrainian-English Medical Dictionary" (2020) and "Latin-Ukrainian Explanatory Dictionary of Clinical Terms" (2016). The path of formation of metaphorical meaning is established thanks to the method of semi-component analysis, when describing the specifics of the translation, the comparative method is used.

Research results. A fundamental property of anatomical terminology (in contrast to the terminology of other branches of medicine) is the static display of the objects under study. The static representation of the object is due to extralinguistic factors: initially, anatomy studied the human body (cadaver, organs, their individual parts), while the dynamic component inherent in a living organism remained on the "periphery" of knowledge.

As a result, a feature of metaphorical nomination in anatomy is the selection of mostly static features related to the anatomical structure of a person: position, size, shape, color, proportions of anatomical formations and their component parts.

Metaphors belonging to the semantic class "world of objects" are one of the most numerous groups among anatomical medical terms.

In a metaphorical binary compound, one of the words is the modifier (that which is used figuratively), the second is the modified. Metaphorical compounds such as the aortic window, the curl window, and the pericarp window are based on functional similarity. In the lexeme window, which is a modifier, the sema "a hole of a certain purpose in a building, unit, machine" is actualized, thanks to which a metaphorical valence arises.

ТА	<i>fenestra cochleae</i>	<i>fenestra vestibule</i>	<i>fenestra aortica</i>
АНГЛ.	<i>cochlear window</i>	<i>vestibular window</i>	<i>aortic window</i>
Укр.	<i>вікно завитки</i>	<i>вікно присінки</i>	<i>вікно аортальне</i>

In Latin, genetic metaphors use the scheme "noun window + name of organ", and the binary *fenestra aortica* is built according to the scheme "name of organ + relative adjective", in English all binomials are built according to the scheme "adjective + noun window", formed from the name of the organ. When forming a binar, the wing of the nose takes into account the similarity in shape. The central seven of the lexeme wing "the flight organ of birds, insects and some mammals" moves to the periphery with the simultaneous grafting of seven "part of the body".

Лат.	<i>ala nasi</i>
Анг.	<i>ala of nose</i>
Укр.	<i>крило носа</i>

For translation, a metaphorical word is used, which has the same character of imagery.

Conclusions. Scientific metaphor is a multifunctional phenomenon. Its leading functions include nominative, expressive, explanatory, etc. For the considered metaphorical binaries, transfer based on the similarity of appearance of two phenomena (color, shape, etc.), as well as functions and qualities, is typical. From the point of view of morphology, the construction adjective + noun is more common, the smaller group consists of the constructions noun + noun, etc. Metaphors belonging to the semantic class "world of objects" and "world of nature" are the most numerous groups among anatomical medical terms.