

# A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF SELECTED MEDICAL ARTICLES

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### ABSTRACT

Medical language, in fact is challenging, attractive and has obscure nature due to the scientific concepts and lexical-specific terms .This study investigates the medical register in selected internet articles from syntactic, semantic, and, the stylistic aspects. The study has proposed some hypotheses that passivation is extensively used in medical language, Having the data from the net chosen and analyzed, the study has come up with a number of conclusions ,such as passive tenses are commonly used in medical articles .The main medical words are derived from Latin and Greek words. They are also often derived from eponyms, medical language, like any other scientific language, is full of abbreviation, acronyms, complicated and obscure words.

**Key words:** medical, register ,stylistics, abbreviations, eponymy, articles

### 1-INTRODUCTION

Historically, language of medicine is derived from Hippocrates and his successors .Most of medical terms were derived from classical Latin or Greek roots ,as Dircks (2005:9) states . It is important to remember the role of Arabs in this filed where ancient works were translated from Arabic into Latin during the Crusade in Spain and elsewhere. For more details ,see Wulff (2004:187-188) ; Berghammer (2006:40); and Mićić (2008, 231-234).

### 2-STYLISTICS

There are different definitions to describe the term "stylistics" ,all of them are interrelated. Stylistics according to (Simpson, 1997: 4), is one of the applied linguistics methods that investigates the text in order to discover the structure and function of language. This examining covers linguistic features such as lexicon, syntax, semantics, and grammar. Wales (2001:2) indicates that 'Stylistics is a branch of applied linguistics concerned with the study of style in texts ' , stylistics ,as Verdonk (2002:2) states, is "a sub branch of linguistics. It is identified as the study of style or the study of the distinctive linguistic expression specially but not exclusively literary works" .Generally

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speaking, the main goal of stylistics is to identify the style of particular texts, authors ,or genres and qualify the analysts ( Buss et al, 2010:4).

### 3- MEDICAL REGISTER

Medical register ,according to Mey (2009: 593) is traditionally regarded as the language used by medical experts when communicating in 'expert –to-expert context'. In this respect, , It is a professional register, as Good (2006:120) describes, that is full of formal and technical vocabulary ,and characterized by archaism (including many Latin terms ) with specialized semantic sets, in other word, medical language is similar to the language of law.

Good (ibid) refers to the significance of medical register ,he says that such a kind of Language "brings medical language to life and helps you develop the understanding to communicate fluently in the healthcare setting". Chabner ( 2013:1) considers medical register easy language, he comments that, if medical language is used in context of how the body works in health and disease, and if terms and complex medical processes are explained in context of physiology and anatomy, language will be easy to understand for all levers of learning.

However, Strevens (1976:64 l) describes medical register as" scientific language used by scientists". It has the same grammar, pronunciation and spelling as found in all kinds of English; it includes the general vocabulary of English, used in specialized ways; it also carries set of symbols and symbolizations which can be understood by those who know the rules for doing so".

### 3-1-CHARECTERISTICS OF MEDICAL REGISTER

Medical register ,as scientific English, is employed to serve the particular purposes of the writer or speaker. Medical register as any 'scientific English' ,may show certain characteristics , Strevens (1976 :64) proposes some of them :

- long and complicated noun-phrases .e.g: Hyperandrogenism can be clinical (e.g., hirsutism and acne), biochemical (e.g., elevated serum androgen levels), or both. Hirsutism, or excessive growth of terminal hair that appears
- a higher proportion of passive constructions. .e.g: a yellow fever outbreak was identified in Angola...
- the frequent use of logico-grammatical items. .e.g: yellow fever has never been found in Asia even though laboratory

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- a high proportion of items of specialized vocabulary. e.g: Food and Drug Administration and the European Medicines Agency have acknowledged

### **a-NOMINALIZATION**

This grammatical structure can be defined by Wood (2002:24) ,as a word or group of words that can occupy the positions of the noun in the sentence Banks (2001:2005 b) comments that nominalizations refer to ‘processes’ and ‘qualities’, taking on instead of the category meanings of typical verbs and adjectives. Nominalization is employed ,as Halliday (2004: xvi-xvii) points out, to reflect the author’s ideas, in other words to give objectivity to the writer. Consider the following example:

the DRC are found in cities, which suggests that transmission may be occurring through an “urban yellow fever” cycle, in which the virus is transmitted between humans by means of the bite of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes, rather than the traditional “jungle yellow fever” cycle of monkey–mosquito– monkey transmission

### **b-MEDICAL TERMS**

Mey (2009: 595) perhaps, gives the most defining feature of medical -or experts- language when he argues that medical language depends on the use of expert terms unknown to most people such as therapeutic, indication," contra indication" and "interaction" . One of the defining features of the scientific register in any language is the considerable use of terminology. Banks (2005b: 347-357) describes this phenomenon as "reification". However, Most of English medical lexicalization is based on Latin /Greek origin ,such as : Blood pressure= a measure of the force of blood flow through veins and arteries.

The doctor presents his diagnosis in language that is full of complicated and expressions ,like: goiter ,benign ,biopsy ,multiondular ,as proposed by Wood(2006:122). Medical terminology, as Maglie (2009 :12) believes is an English lexicalization with Greek-Latin based words like headache, cephalgia, cephalgic, tooth, dens, dentist, dental, dente..

### **c-ABBREVIATIONS**

'Abbreviation' is "the shortened form of a written word or phrase" that are used in order to save time or place. Abbreviations can be used to avoid unwelcome words explicitly ( Wood ,2006: 128) .Here some of the common abbreviations:

- ac—before meals.

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- amt.—amount.
- BID—twice a day (sometimes q12h or every 12 hours).
- BM—bowel movement.

### d-ACRONYMS

O'Grady et al.(1997:703) and Jennifer ( 2012:1) define acronyms as, capitalization of initial letters of the words in the titles, instead of using a period after the letter. Acronyms like Institute of Medicine morphine is often called (IOM) ,and (MME ) is used to refer to morphine milligram equivalents .This style is often used to avoid repetition in scientific language.

### e- EPONYMOUS DISEASES

An eponymous disease is a proper name of a patient or the doctor who first discovered that disease ,such as Pott's fracture or 'Carrion's disease ,as Drickx (2001:18) comments. The same definition is given by Crystal (2008:197) and when he argues that eponymy is one of the word formation that can be created by using the name of the scientist in order to honor and appreciate him. It is important to mention that some diseases are usually named after the physician publishes his article in a medical journal or identifies the first case or medical condition. Some of eponymous diseases are called after the patient death :

- Adams–Oliver syndrome – Robert Adams, William Oliver
- Adams–Stokes syndrome (Robert Adams, William Stokes
- Alzheimer disease – Alois Alzheimer.(ibid)

### f-PASSIVE VOICE AND DEPERSONALISATION

In scientific style, as medical writing ,sometimes there is no need to mention the actor, or the doer of the action, Mey (2009:595) and Radford et al.(2009:304-306) notice that medical experts depend heavily on a passive and impersonal style instead of using the active voice. In the active voice , subject is the 'most active' participant ,in the passive structure ,on the contrary, the subject is 'the least' in most of cases. In this respect, Cruse (2006:190) agrees with Leech (2006:80) that the passive is useful and preferable style for scientific language to put emphasis on the action only Widdowson (1974:288).

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### **4-DATA COLLECTIONS AND ANALYSIS**

#### **4-1-MEDICAL JOURNALS**

Medical journals are the main source for medical publication , which constitute perhaps the most populated family of scientific journals. Each and every one of these journals places certain requirements on the scientific, textual, and linguistic aspects of the manuscripts they will publish. Huth (1986:270) identifies four broad categories of texts in written medical discourse: 1) articles for reporting clinical, epidemiologic, or laboratory research; 2) articles reporting a case series analysis; 3) individual case reports; and 4) review articles, editorials, and similar articles based on critical assessment of the literature and personal experience.

#### **4-2- DATA COLLECTION:**

Three popular journals have been chosen from the internet editions ,respectively: The New England journal of Medicine (NEJM) ,International Journal of Medical Science (IJMS), and Journal of Infectious Diseases and Therapy (JIDT) . Five articles from each journal have been selected to be analyzed .All these articles have been published in 2016. The articles selected are of the same length and dealing with the same topics related to health and medical issues.

#### **4-3-DIFFICULTIES**

It is worthy to mention that the researcher has consulted medical dictionaries to find the full forms, acronyms, and terminology of words found in the corpus ,as medical language is difficult and complicated to be understood.

#### **4-4-DATA ANALYSIS MODAL**

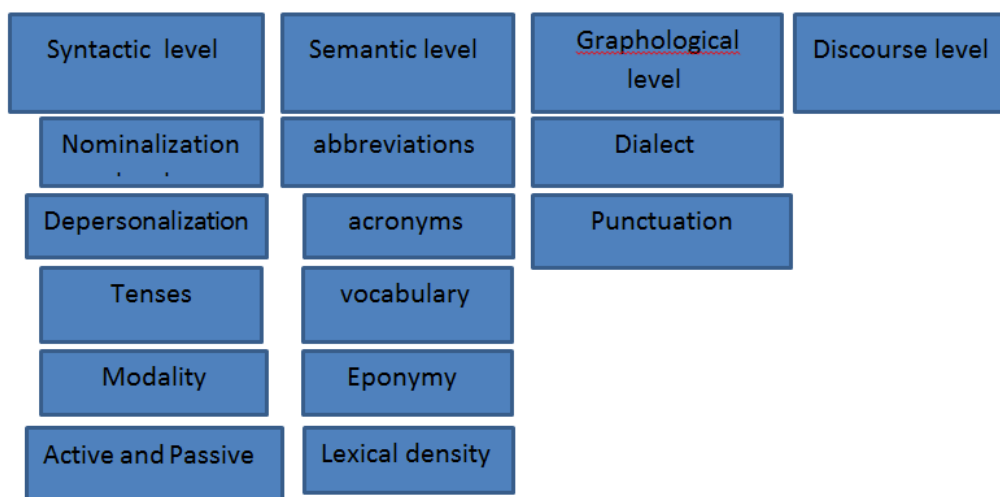
This section investigates the stylistic features including the syntactic , semantic, graphological ,and discourse aspects of medical articles found in journals, following Crystal and Davy (1969:60-61) framework. The modal is considerably comprehensive and fulfill the purpose of the study, as shown in the following diagram:

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Diagram 1 (The Adopted Modal)

Diagram 1 the Adopted Modal



## 4-5-SYNTACTIC FEATURES

The syntactic features of medical Language include:

### • NOMINALIZATION

The doctors usually use of complex NPs to create new nominal to build up new information for the readers. In medical writing it is more common to use nominalized rather than verbal structures to express information of this type. Nominalization makes the sentence more direct and easier to read. This style gives priority to actions rather than to the people responsible for them. The noun phrase may consist of the pre-modifiers of nouns, most of the noun phrases in this data are compound hyphenated adjectives , as in the following examples:

Dark, coarse facial hair began to develop at 13 years of age.....Within 24 hours after the onset of symptoms of acute ischemic stroke or transient ischemic attack eligible patients were randomly assigned..

Table (1) Distribution of Noun Phrases in the corpus

No of article	No. NP
1	121
2	63
3	84

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4	52
5	35
6	45
7	94
8	111
9	73
10	53
11	44
12	54
13	43
14	56
15	68

### • DEPERSONALISATION

Data shows that the most obvious characteristics of medical language is impersonal style that focuses on objective and measurable phenomenon rather than events or concrete actions .Doctors usually avoid the first and second person. See table (2) , thus detaching a message from its sender and receiver. 'We' is commonly used, but in a special way since a single author is a rare publication, as multiple authorship has a very practical basis. The following examples are clear evidence of this style:

-we found that the effect of ... we tested the efficacy.. -we observed an enhancement of... We here show for the first time .. we 11-would suggest the addition... we would recommend a course of ...12-we measured visual evoked potentials (VEPs) during a facial emotion judgment... we can increase the reserve stockpile kept for emergencies.

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**Table (2) Distribution of Pronouns in the Corpus**

No of Article.	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural
1	We	you	He	She	They
2	3	.....	---	----	7
3	13	....	---	-----	3
4	4	.....	-----	3	4
5	12	4	2	-----	7
6	3	.....	----	4	2
7	23	.....	----	-----	2
8	7	.....	-----	-----	-
9	3	.....	-----	-----	2
10	8	.....	-----	-----	3
11	16	.....	6	-----	2
12	4	2	.....	-----	4
13	5	2	.....	.....	7
14	8	....	6	-----	2
15	7	.....	.....	6	...

### • TENSES

In medical language, the introduction is usually presented and written in present tense ,because it expresses facts and background information to the reader. This type of tense represents (172) frequency in the corpus. The present tense indicates that the doctor or the writer believes that the research findings are still true ,though the original copy of the paper have been done years ago .Notice the following examples:

emotion simulation propose that... These studies demonstrate...  
Reports support emotional....

However, the present perfect is frequently used in medical language. The perfect tense in this data occurs about (406) times compared with other tenses discussed in the corpus, see table (3) when physicians refer to previous researches and assert that the foundations and the results stay valid to the present time e.g. syndrome also have increased ,it means the numbers of syndrome of the disease is still increasing till this moment.



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syndromes also have increased... -Some experts have argued... studies have shown...

The simple past tense is often used in experiments and methods section to describe what the doctors did in his study, their findings ,and the results they obtained. This form of grammatical structures represents about (199) times in this corpus.

The primary outcome was the..., Patients were randomised to three months of oral treatment., group difference in mean RMDQ score was predefined as 4... changes enrolled from June 2015 to September 2017.

Table (3) Distribution of Tenses in the Corpus

No of article	Simple Present	Present perfect	Simple Past
1	14	72	19
2	17	33	18
3	16	27	19
4	18	25	4
5	13	37	6
6	14	15	9
7	6	22	11
8	9	14	14
9	17	16	7
10	15	21	14
11	12	32	6
12	8	15	13
13	5	31	17
14	5	22	9
15	3	24	12
Total	172	406	199

### • MODALITY

Modal verbs are customarily used in medical discourse to show the manner or the mood of the actions expressed by the main verbs. These verbs, in fact, have different functions like permission, possibility, probability, obligation, ability, permission, etc. Some of these helping verbs are called epistemic modality that are used to express the speaker's ideas or opinions about likelihood or obligation.

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**Table (4) Distribution of Modal Verbs in the Corpus**

No of article	May	Should	Can	Will
1	3	18	6	1
2	2	--	2	4
3	22	23	7	1
4	13	----	6	-
5	3	22	4	4
6	4	13	2	3
7	3	23	4	-
8	6	---	4	-
9	2	24	3	4
10	3	21	3	2
11	5	2	1	4
12	3	2	5	2
13	....	11	7	2
14	4	4	2	4
15	2	6	2	1
Total	128	169	58	32

The above table illustrates the frequency of modal verbs. The study shows that the verb *should* forms (169) frequency more than the other, this verb refers to obligation and advice to recommend the patient to follow certain routine or way.

*should not* change clinical practice; rather...we *should wait* for the definitive clinical trials that... It was emphasized that they *should not* allow the pen to touch their lips.

The second modal verb is *may* ; this verb appears (128) times in this corpus to indicates the doctors diagnosis towards the case, as in the following example:

The prevalence *may be* twice as high under .. male pattern, *may be* quantified... scores *may be* more appropriate

### • ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

Investigating the data shows that passivation is commonly used in medical discourse, see table (5), in order to focus on the main ideas than the doer .If the agent of the action is more important than the information , the doer is usually placed after the verb. On the other hand, if we want to drop the information about the ‘doer’, in this case, the agent should be deleted. The following table shows the frequencies of this syntactic device in the study:

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Table (5) Distribution of Active and passive Verbs in the Corpus

No of article	Active	Passive
1	7	55
2	5	19
3	19	23
4	7	49
5	11	29
6	9	24
7	11	18
8	8	14
9	7	23
10	19	33
11	3	8
12	6	11
13	6	17
14	9	4
15	7	9
Totals	134	633

The analyzed corpus shows that passives are the most common syntactic feature in medical texts. This grammatical device is used to express the experiments, results and methods of cure or ways of treatments, which are more important than mentioning the subject of the actions.

20-a happy face were associated with changes... participants were instructed to assume a happy expression. -they were asked to bite.....they were given a break between blocks.....Participants were seated in a dimly

### **4-5-SEMANTIC FEATURES**

The semantic features of medical language can be presented in the following points:

#### **• ABBREVIATIONS**

The study shows that medical language is loaded with shortness. Doctors often use a lot of abbreviations and acronyms to save time and aid in communication. Sometimes, it is appropriate to use standard abbreviations in scientific writing for the first reference to a term in the text. Consider the following table:

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**Table (6) Distribution of Medical Abbreviations**

Journal	Abbreviation	Full form	Frequency
(NEJM) 1	P	Pulse	9
(NEJM) 1	T	Temperature	6
(NEJM) 1	F	Fahrenheit	6
(NEJM) 1	SC	Secretary component	4
(NEJM) 2	MS	Morphine sulfate	5
(NEJM) 2	Gm	Gram	23
(NEJM) 3	ENT	ear, nose and throat.	6
(NEJM)1	DNA	Deoxyribo nucleic acid	6
(NEJM)2	CA	Cancer	19
(NEJM)2	H2O.	Water	52
(IJMS) 3	Hgb	hemoglobin.	31
(IJMS) 3	Max	maximum.	34
(IJMS) 1	Pc	after meals	21
(IJMS) 2	DOB	date of birth.	6
(IJMS) 2	NSR	normal sinus rhythm	6
(IJMS) 1	N&V	nausea and vomiting	7
(IJMS) 1	Pt	patient.	16
(JIDT)2	Qd	every day (quaque die).	4
(JIDT)1	Sx	Symptoms	18
(JIDT)2	UA	urinalysis.	5
(JIDT)2	Yr	Year	19
(JIDT)2	TNF	tumor necrosis factor.	23
(JIDT)1	per	by/through	24
(JIDT)1	wt	Weight	15
(JIDT)2	x	Times	27
(JIDT)1	BM	bowel movement	19
(JIDT)2	ml	Milliliter	40
(JIDT)2	min	Minute	12

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### • ACRONYMS

Similarly, there is an excessive use of acronyms in medical language like (FFA), (ZIKV) and (BMI). The study shows that such kind of language is loaded with abbreviations and acronyms. The reason behind this style is that doctors always want to save time and place. Table (7) shows the common acronyms used in this corpus.

**Table (7) Distribution of Acronyms in the Corpus**

Acronyms	Full names	No.
(VEPs)	Visual evoked potentials	21
(s-LORETA)	Standardized low-resolution rain electromagnetic tomography.	6
(VPP)	vertex positive potential	23
(EEG)	Electro encephalon graphic	9
(VAS)	Visual analog scale	8
(ERPs)	event-related potentials	6
(TW)	time window	16
(MNI)	Montreal Neurological Institute	3
(SCx)	somatosensory cortices	5
(BA)	Bormann area	5
(FFA)	face fusiform area	4
(WHO)	World Health Organization	5
(BMI)	body-mass index	7
(FSH)	follicle-stimulating hormone	6
(MED)	morphine-equivalent dose	5
(LDL)	Low density lipoprotein	61
(GnRH)	gonadotropin-releasing hormone .	11
(SHBG)	sex hormone-binding globulin	5
(SCC)	cholesterol side-chain cleavage	9
(ISPY0)	Investigation of Serial Studies to Predict Your Therapeutic Response	7
(CT)	computed tomographic	4
(MRI)	magnetic resonance imaging	6
(NIHSS)	National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale	3
(ZIKV)	Zika virus	18
(IOM)	Institute of Medicine	5
(MME)	morphine milligram equivalents	3
(ALL)	acute lymphoblastic leukemia	8
(PPVs)	positive predictive values.	4
(CARE)	Comparison of Aneuploidy Risk Evaluations .	3
(HERE2)	Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2	8

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### 4-6 – VOCABULARY OF CLASSICAL GREEK AND LATIN ORIGIN

This section of analysis investigates the meanings, and the etymology of the vocabulary used in medicine, their prefixes and suffixes roots. Most of the medical vocabularies have the Greek and Latin origin. It is worth mentioning that Greek and Latin prefixes and suffixes have the stem -o-. this -o- is used to connect two consonantal roots, e.g. arthr- + -o- + logy = arthrology. But generally speaking, when connecting to a vowel-stem, the stem -o- is omitted, as in arthr- + itis = arthritis, instead of arthr-o-itis. In addition to the previous results, the study shows that Greek prefixes go with Greek suffixes and Latin prefixes with Latin suffixes, see table (8). The researcher has consulted the dictionary to find meaning and the origin of the following acronyms:

**Table (8) Distribution of Greek and Latin Words in the Corpus**

Prefix or suffix	Meaning	Origin of language	Example(s)
an-	without blood	Latin	Anemia
Ad	toward, to	Latin	Addiction
abdomin(o)-	Of or relating to the abdomen	Latin	Abdomen
atri(o)-	Heart	Greek	atrioventricular
burs(o)-	between the bones	Latin	Bursitis
cardi(o)-	Of or retaining to the heart	Greek	cardiovascular
Dia	through	Greek	Dialysis
cephal(o)-	pertaining to the head	Greek	cephalgia,
dent-	Of or retaining to teeth	Latin	Dentist
dys-	bad, difficult	Greek	Dysphasia-dysfunction
eu-	well, good, normal	Latin	eutherapeutic -
isch-	Restriction	Greek	Ischemia
hyper-	beyond normal	Latin	Hypertension
-ist	one who specializes in	Greek	Pathologist
nas(o)-	pertaining to the nose	Latin	Nasal
ovo-, ovi-, ov-	pertaining to the eggs	Latin	Ovulatory-ovarian
-rrhage	burst forth	Greek	Hemorrhage
re-	again, backward	Latin	Respiratory
Syn	likeness	Greek	Syndrome
trans-:	Latin across, over, or beyond	Latin	Transfusion

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Similarly, the use of the prefix un\_ in medical language is also very common . This style , in fact , permits dropping the negative form of the relative clause , For instance:

24-in this era of unprecedented mobility, unqualified report, unequivocal hyperandrogenism, undiluted vaccine, unpredictable and infrequent menses , unexplained abnormalities,..

### • EPONYMOUS DISEASE

A medical eponym is “any syndrome, disease, lesion, surgical procedure, clinical sign or medical technique that bears the name of the author who first described the entity, or less commonly the name of the index patient in whom the lesion was first described” (Segen 1992:197). The data shows some of diseases that are named after a person; usually either a patient suffering from, or the physician first discovered the disease such as : Alzheimer disease which refers to Alois Alzheimer that first describes the disease. See table (9) that shows the Eponymous Diseases and their frequency in the study.

**Table (9) Distribution of Eponymous Diseases in the Corpus**

Eponymy	Discoverer name	frequency
Alzheimer disease	Alois Alzheimer	22
Crohns disease symptom	Burrill Bernard Crohn	12
Down syndrome	John Langdon Down	6
Berger disease –	Jean Berger	15
Duroziez disease –	Paul Louis Duroziez	11
Paget's disease of bone (aka Paget's disease)	James Paget	8
Paget's disease of the vulva –	James Paget	4
Cushing's ulcer	Harvey Cushing	3
Parkinson's disease	James Parkinson	8
Pott's puffy tumor –	Percivall Pott	3

### • LEXICAL DENSITY AND PERIOD COMPLEXITY

Finally, another characteristic that helps to distinguish medical language is this kind of lexical richness of nouns, adjectives , adverbs such as :risk, events , Aspirin, dose , treatment , assignment, clinical, subsequent, clinical , daily, primary. evening ,morning

The group of words and the highest type of lexical density can be found in the following examples:

An independent clinical-event adjudication committee, the members of which were unaware of the treatment assignments, adjudicated the primary and

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secondary efficacy end points and all bleeding events that were not reported as minimal

Eligible patients had an acute ischemic stroke with a National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score of 5 or lower (scores range from  
or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan before randomization to rule out intracranial bleeding or other conditions that could account for the neurologic symptoms or contraindicate study treatment.

### **4-7- GRAPHOLOGICAL LEVEL**

#### **• DIALECT**

According to the dialect, all of medical articles in this data , are written in formal language , which realized news language of precise, scientific and objective prose style .

#### **• PUNCTUATION**

Numbers ,caps letters, hyphens and other types of punctuations are used in medical articles to make the language precise and easier to be understood by the reader ,since punctuations helps to convey the accurate meaning and make the writing plain and clear.

#### **a-Numbers**

Using numbers is one of the prominent characteristics in medical articles to describe the following contexts:

##### **✓ the age of the patient**

at least 40 years of age,... to develop at 13 years of age

##### **✓ to describe the scores of the statistical studies**

from 0 to 7 with higher scores indicating.....

to 42, with higher scores.....

2 stroke risk score of  $\geq 4$  [scores

##### **✓ to give percentage , hours numbers , medicine dose used**

affects 6 to 10% of women... within 24 hours after symptom

...during the first 90 days after the index cerebrovascular ...

event.1-4 Aspirin at a dose of 50 to 325 mg

##### **✓ in Diseases names**

Capitalization and possessive –s are usually used names of the doctors ,or physicians who discovered or wrote about the disease, see (p 18-6)

Pott's puffy tumor, Percivall Pott ,

Parkinson's disease ,Cushing's ulcer



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### b-Abbreviation

This type of style (the abbreviated form of the words or phrase) is frequently used by physicians to save time and space ,the abbreviated form can be the first letter ,or a part of the word ,as in:

cal—calories.

cath—catheterization.

CBC—complete blood count

CA—cancer

BM—bowel movement

### c-Acronyms

The initial letters of a word or a phrase are capitalized ,as in :

Pc= after meals in Latin (Post Cibum )

DNA= deoxyribo nucleic acid,

DOB= date of birth.,

(MIC) = minimal inhibitory concentration,

Acronyms can be pronounced as a word, with a mixture of initial and non-initial letters ,as in the following example:

(HBeAg) = hepatitis B e antigen,

(BMI ) = body mass index

### d-Hyphens in compound adjectives

Double - blind, double -dummy, parallel-group trial patients were enrolled.

(See 4-5,table 6, table 7, table 9)

## 4-8-DISCOURSE LEVEL

Investigating the discourse functions of medical articles displays several forms of speech acts that represent different illocutionary force, the study indicates that the declarative sentences in medical articles are realization of illocutionary force of informative more than warning, or directive to describe new discoveries of medication, recent studies ,new tests, and findings:

The findings and conclusions in this article...This finding indicates that combination chemotherapy can effectively reduce the annual odds of recurrence by at least 30% in node-negative breast cancer.

therapy for operable breast cancer are evolving....

Although these findings are encouraging, it is important to consider them in clinical context...

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recent studies have consistently found a higher pathological complete response rate with the addition of platinum drugs...

Many clinicians were perplexed before the early results of the new treatment strategy. cell counts to immediate versus deferred therapy, showing a clear clinical benefit for early treatment. Plus, there's the #2 Big Change listed below as an additional factor favoring treatment.

This 70%/30% split shows they feel even more strongly about it than the Brits did in their opposition to Jeremy Corbin.

The long-term results of the entire case series (total, 386 patients) confirmed once more that the scientific principles underlying clinical strategy were correct

The other type of articles contains imperative sentences with illocutionary force of directives ; give some advice by the doctors to improve health, or to recommend the patient to adopt certain routine or to follow healthy style in her/his life.

should not change clinical practice; It was emphasized that they should not allow the pen to touch their lips... patients should wait for the...

avoid ZIKV infection during pregnancy<sup>5</sup> and for health care systems to prepare for an increased burden of adverse pregnancy outcomes in the coming years.

or to express the illocutionary force of commissives of promising, as in the following examples:

clinical care remains to be seen and will probably vary over the near term.

If precision medicine is to reach its potential, such biomarker tests will have to be developed in a timely fashion We would never do that today because the..

### 5-CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the data, the researcher has come with the following conclusions:

1-The main medical words are derived from Latin and Greek words. They are also often derived from eponyms, that is to say, the names of physicians and surgeons who developed or discovered procedures, operations or diseases.

2-Language of medicine is full of acronyms, as it is a short-hand language, like any other scientific language tends to precision and conciseness .

3-Passive and impersonal style is frequently used by doctors in medical language, to which the actor is unknown or simply not very important.

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4-Medical language is often characterized by complicated and long words and expressions which make the texts difficult to grasp such as : hyper and organism, undiluted vaccine , symptomatic intracranial or extra cranial arterial stenosis .

5-The style of medical language is scientific ,formal ,technical and specialized to experiments, medical facts and information about treatments , patient's health and diagnoses which is unfamiliar and unemotional remote from that of everyday life.

6- Nominalizations are more frequently used than verbal groups in medical register.

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## تحليل اسلوبي لمقالات طبية مختارة

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### الملخص

لم يهتم الباحثون باللغة الطبية اهتماما كبيرا بالرغم من الانتشار الكبير للعلوم والتكنولوجيا والذي جعل من اللغة الانكليزية لغة التواصل العالمي. وفي حقيقة الامر تعد اللغة الطبية احدى اللغات الصعبة والغامضة وذات طابع يجذب القارئ ويعزو سبب صعوبة اللغة لما تحويه من المصطلحات العلمية والكلمات المعقدة لغويا. تهدف الدراسة الحالية الى معرفة الخصائص النحوية والدالية والاسلوبية التي تمتاز بها مقالات طبية مختارة من ولقد وضعت الدراسة بعض الفرضيات منها ان اللغة الطبية تختلف عن اللغة العادية من حيث التركيب اللغوي والمعنى والفرضية الثانية هي ان الجمل الاسمية تستخدم بكثرة في اللغة الطبية. وقد تم الحصول على البيانات من مقالات طبية تم تجميعها من مواقع النت. لقد توصلت الدراسة الى ان معظم الكلمات الطبية اصها لاتيني ويوناني كما ان اللغة الطبية مليئة بالكلمات المختصرة والمركبة والغامضة كما وتوصلت الدراسة ايضا الى ان صيغة المبني للمجهول يستعمل بكثرة في هذا النوع من اللغات العلمية وقد انتهت الدراسة الى بعض الاستنتاجات بناء على تحليل الدراسة.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الطبية، اللغة، علم الاسلوبية، الاختصارات، المنسوب اليه، المقالات