

guides. Websites like [vetmedacademy.org](http://vetmedacademy.org), [vetfolio.com](http://vetfolio.com), and the Merriam-Webster veterinary dictionary are useful tools for learning and understanding veterinary terms.

Veterinary terminology can be complex, but breaking down terms into their roots, prefixes, and suffixes can help to understand their meaning. For example, "*hepatitis*" can be broken down into "*hepat*" (liver) and "*itis*" (inflammation), indicating liver inflammation.

Practice makes perfect when it comes to learning veterinary terminology. Practice using new terms in context, quizzing yourself or others, and integrating new vocabulary into your daily routine to reinforce your learning.

It is good idea to seek guidance from veterinary professionals, online forums, or study groups. They can provide valuable insights, offer clarifications, and help future vets to stay motivated in their learning journey.

Veterinary terminology is constantly evolving as new diseases, treatments, and procedures emerge. Stay updated on the latest research and advancements in the field to ensure you are learning the most current terminology.

Veterinary terminology ensures that communication between veterinary professionals is precise and accurate. This is essential in providing the best possible care for animals, as even slight misunderstandings could lead to harmful consequences.

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## **MEDIO-PASSIVE VOICE**

Grammarians use the term “voice” to refer to the relationship between the event described by a verb and the participants in the event. When a verb is in the active voice, the subject is performing the action described by the verb and the object

of the verb is having the action performed on it. So, in a sentence like “*The press published several excellent new studies on grammar*”. The subject (“the press”) is doing the publishing, and the direct object (“several new studies of grammar”) is being published. The passive voice, the unfortunate bane of some writing teachers, is found in the sentence “*Several excellent new studies on grammar were published by the press*” where “new studies” is the subject and is having the action performed on it and the object of the preposition *by* is performing the action described by the verb. The metaphors “acting upon” and “being acted upon” are evident in the terms active voice and passive voice and extended to the idea of active and passives sentences (ones with active or passive voice verbs). And note that the *by* phrase can be omitted, leading to what is called the truncated passive where the noun performing the action (“the press”) is implied “*Several new studies on grammar were published*” [1].

Beyond the active and passive, English also has something known as the middle voice, sometimes more fancily called “the mediopassive.” A **mediopassive** is a transitive verb with a passive meaning but intransitive form, syntactically. Examples from the book are 1) *This fabric washes easily*, 2) *My new book is selling well*, 3) *Her novels sell well*, 4) *Some people photograph easily*.

Novels are sold, not doing the selling; people are photographed, not operating a camera. But in these middle voice sentences, the focus is on the novels and people, and reference to agency is suppressed altogether. You can think of the middle voice as mid-way between the active and the passive – grammatically active but semantically passive. There aren’t that many such in English but in other languages it is productive, like in Basque. Verbs that can be used both transitively and intransitively are also called labile verbs.

## References

1. What is middle voice? URL: <http://blog.oup.com/2019/06/what-is-middle-voice/> (дата звернення 28.02.2024).