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*Pathology of the form and structure of the
teeth.*

*Обращение прямой речи в
косвенную речь.*

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Both systemic and local conditions may affect the form and structure of the developing teeth. In some instances only the gross appearance of the tooth is affected, the structure remaining normal; in others the structure itself is changed, or both form and structure may be involved.

Abnormalities of anatomical form and histological structure include multiple teeth, hyperplasia or overdevelopment, hypoplasia or underdevelopment of the entire tooth, hypoplasia of part of the tooth, the crown or root.



- *Dysplasia of the dental structures includes color changes, hypoplastic defects, and syphilitic stigmas, which result from traumatic injury or infection of the developing teeth. Hereditary defects, congenitally transmitted diseases, malnutrition, and diseases affecting the mother during gestation may have their effects on the deciduous teeth.*



- ***Multiple teeth.***
- *Multiple teeth form in a variety of ways. We may distinguish gemination, fusion, concrescence, dens in dente. Gemination produces two teeth from one enamel organ; fusion implies that two teeth forming from separate enamel organs have been made into one; while in concrescence separately formed teeth are united later by abnormal development of cementum. Dens in dente are teeth that form within teeth.*



Hyperplasia of the teeth.

Overdevelopment, or gigantism, of the teeth is called “megadontism”. It affects all the teeth in the arch equally and is usually proportional to the development of the skeleton. However, in the case of very large teeth in a small person we have what is spoken of as disproportional dental gigantism or megadontism. A third type of hyperplasia is that which affects only individual teeth, leaving the rest of normal size.



Hypoplasia of the teeth.

Hypoplasia is the reverse of hyperplasia and results in small dwarfed teeth. When the entire dentition is affected, we speak of microdontism. Aplasia of the crown of a tooth is due largely to hypoplasia of the enamel. Hypoplasia or underformation of the dentine may occur in spite of perfectly formed enamel and crowns of normal dimensions.



Dysplasia of the teeth. *Dysplasia is the result of development disturbances that may affect both the deciduous and permanent dentitions. An etiologic classification cannot be carried through consistently, as the knowledge of the effects on the tooth development of many of the diseases that occur during childhood is still more or less beclouded. Sometimes the disturbance is not visible until years later when the tooth erupts, which makes it difficult to evaluate cause and effect. As a matter of fact, the teeth may be affected during gestation, as well as postnatally, and a study of the mother's history as well as that of a child is necessary, therefore, to detect a relation between a dental dystrophy and somatic disease.*



*Обращение прямой
речи в косвенную
речь.*



- ✓ *Речь какого-нибудь лица, передаваемая буквально, называется прямой речью (Direct Speech).*
- ✓ *Речь, передаваемая не слово в слово, а только по содержанию, в виде дополнительных придаточных предложений, называется косвенной речью (Indirect Speech).*



При обращении повествовательного предложения из прямой речи в косвенную производятся следующие изменения:

- ✓ 1) запятая и кавычки опускаются, вводится союз *that* (часто опускается);
- ✓ 2) личные и притяжательные местоимения прямой речи заменяются по смыслу;
- ✓ 3) соблюдается правило согласования времен;
- ✓ 4) глагол *to say* без дополнения сохраняется, с дополнением — заменяется глаголом *to tell*:



- He says, "She will go to dental." — Он говорит: «Она пойдет к стоматологу».
- *He says that she will go to dental.* — Он говорит, что она пойдет к стоматологу.



- *Если прямая речь является вопросительным предложением, то при обращении в косвенную она становится дополнительным придаточным предложением. Если прямой вопрос начинается с вопросительного слова, то при обращении его в косвенный вопрос вопросительный знак опускается, а вопросительный порядок слов заменяется порядком слов повествовательного предложения: He asked me, "Where do they live?" — He asked me where they lived.*



- *Когда прямой вопрос начинается со вспомогательного или модального глагола, то косвенный вопрос присоединяется к главному при помощи союзов whether или if (ли): He asked me, "Will you be here tomorrow?" — He asked whether (if) I should be there the next day.*



Thank you!!

