

LATIN AND GREEK BASIS OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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Annotation. This article analyzes the use of Latin and Greek terms in medical terminology. Because sufficient attention is paid to the analysis of lexical units of classical languages in various small language systems. Morphemes of classical languages enrich the vocabulary of the French language not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively.

Key words: semantics, morphology, etymology, Latin-Greek, lexicon, synonymy, medicine.

Introduction. Nowadays, not only linguists, but also specialists in various fields of science and technology, and even entire teams of scientists are engaged in word creation. This ensures the evolution of the language, in particular, the dynamics of the terminology of various sciences. The process of assimilating lexical units from other languages is also specific to each language. Many languages of the world are replenishing their lexical fund with elements of classical languages. This especially applies to the group of Romance languages. Latin is the main basis for the emergence of all Romance languages. Latin and ancient Greek had a great influence on the formation of the national languages of many European countries. Lexical units of classical languages are valuable linguistic resources that are intensively used by the French language and conveniently fit into the system of assimilation. Their phonetic, grammatical, semantic and word-forming features do not contradict the general laws and norms of the French language. Due to its genetic connections and traditions, the French language successfully assimilates elements of classical languages, not only in medicine, but also in the nomenclature of concepts related to the terminological systems of various sciences. In addition, Latin and ancient Greek are also successfully used in such disciplines as philosophy, physics, mathematics, political science, psychology, that is, in a number of natural and exact sciences.

Latin and Greek elements are unique complements to the main lexical composition of the French language. That is why the French linguist A. Doza, highly evaluating the borrowings in the French language, writes: "Where can we look for the enrichment of our vocabulary with the least distortion, if we do not look for it from our ancestors - from Latin, whose roots are more or less similar to us or from the mechanism of the language closer to us, and from Greek, which nurtured and raised Latin?" That is why it is obvious that many terms in the French language today are borrowed from Latin and Greek terms. The closest of these are medical terms. The participation of Greek and Latin morphemes in the medical vocabulary is so high that their study is often carried out on the basis of medical terms and texts, and to this day these terms are used in all areas of medicine. Therefore, it is easy for many medical professionals around the world to understand each other.

Despite the similarity of Latin and Greek elements and word-formation methods, there are cases when many terms are used in other meanings. For example, *autopsie* (dissection) should be replaced by the term *nécropsie*, *hémicrânie* (migraine) - *hémicrâlnalgie*, *anoxie* -

hypoxie, adénite - lymphadénite, thrombopénie - thrombocytopénie. It should be emphasized that new discoveries serve as a strong impetus for the formation of many terms. For example, a large number of medical terms appeared in the language, especially since the 17th century, with the invention of the microscope, the discovery of new microbiological stains, the introduction of anesthesia and asepsis, etc. French medical terminology emerged and began to develop on the basis of elements of classical languages, starting from the Renaissance.

In addition to French, the study of the word formation, morphological, semantic, etymological foundations of lexical units with components of classical languages was also carried out on the materials of many other languages. Medical terms are mainly formed using morphemes. A morpheme, as a unit at the morphological level, is the smallest and most regularly recurring unit of the expression system according to the models of this language, interconnected with its corresponding element in terms of content. Therefore, morphemes are characterized by root, derivational and affixal morphemes. Root morphemes form the core of the word from a semantic point of view; in contrast to derivational morphemes, they are characterized by their mobility in word formation, that is, they can have right or left valences (gastroscopie, épigastre) or occupy an intermediate position (epigastralgique). They can be successfully used not only with root morphemes, but also with affixal morphemes (for example, épocardique, péricardique, sténocardique, tachycardique, transmyocardique, extracardique, juxtacardique, mésocardique, rétrocardique, sténocardique, supracardique, tonicardique, intracardique). Morphemes of classical languages are characterized by intensive use in many fields of science; the specific semantic content associated with a certain area of application and distribution sometimes allows them to be included in “terminological” morphemes. Therefore, to express French medical terminology, each small language tends to maintain a narrow range of elements and terms limited to the framework of a certain nomenclature. For example, the Latin morphemes abdom(i) -, cérébr(o) -, cut(i) -, névr(o) - and the Greek morphemes - arthr(o) -, trich(o) -, ophtalm(o) - belong to the medical sublanguage and denote special concepts, phenomena, and organs. Derivational morphemes, on the other hand, are not part of a special sublanguage, but rather part of the vocabulary used everywhere, like categorical grammatical units with a conceptual-generalized meaning.

Each morpheme has the smallest meaning in the structure of the language. Morphemes of classical languages are considered stable units of the language, that is, the key, and they do not function independently: their meaning is specified in the word. The process of understanding words containing elements of classical languages is accompanied by the process of decoding in memory by analogy or comparison. A characteristic feature of “scientific” words is their semantic basis; they have a certain stable content. They do not have expressive-stylistic coloring. The general meaning of a term consisting of several morphemes expresses the complex of lexical meanings of each element included in it. According to V.U. Petrishina, 500 term elements, suffixes and prefixes of classical languages make it possible to understand 15 thousand terms in modern medical terminology.

Thus, optimal savings are achieved by minimizing the use of definite compound names in the language nomenclature system, which in turn is also a savings in the method of data transmission.

According to the historical development of the French vocabulary, ancient science left in it elements with the same meaning as Latin and ancient Greek. For example, cut(i)- and derm(o)-, circon- and péri-, post- and méta-, quadr(i)- and tétr(a)- and other examples. These semantically equivalent units, although they have different etymologies, have denotative



commonality. In this article, we call them synonymous elements (morphemes). We call synonymous morphemes different lexical language units that express the same concept in the language system. They are characterized by stylistic coloring and have the ability to form words, that is, combine with other elements of the language.

Conclusion. The characteristic feature of the morphemes adopted and studied from classical languages is that their use does not cause any "distortion" of the scientific language, but rather determines its movement and development, since with the development of science and technology, due attention is currently paid to their qualitative classification in the creation of new names. Morphemes of classical languages enrich the vocabulary of the French language not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively. There is no doubt that a scientist who gives a name to a particular subject or concept will face the choice of one or another synonymous element of classical languages.

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