

**STRUCTURAL, SEMANTIC AND DERIVATIVE FEATURES OF TERMS
PERTAINING TO FOLK (ALTERNATIVE) MEDICINE IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN
LANGUAGES**

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Abstract:In the context of accelerating scientific and technological progress, terminology is of particular importance. It is a source of information, a tool for mastering a specialty. The conceptual space of any field of science and technology finds its expression in terms. This article is devoted to the issue of phonetic and grammatical development of medical terminology in English, Russian languages.

Keywords: Latin borrowings, assimilation, medical anatomical terms, partial grammatical borrowings.

INTRODUCTION

With the acceleration of scientific progress, terminology assumes special importance. It is a source of information, a tool for the development of specialty. The conceptual space of any field of science and technology finds expression in terms.

Medical terminology is one of the specific formations of vocabulary, which due to the features of structural-semantic, word-forming and stylistic character differs from common words and thus occupies a special place in the lexical system of language. It should be noted that at the present stage medical terms are widely used in everyday discourse, literary language, in the field of health, medical activities, sciences.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The first information about medical knowledge goes back to the distant past (ancient Indian Vedas, Babylonian cuneiform records, Egyptian papyri and Chinese manuscripts). These sources became the basis of medical knowledge of the ancient world, and the terms from the Greek and Latin languages that generalized this knowledge became the basis of the international language of medicine [1].

In the Renaissance, Europe once again becomes the center of medical science, which is accompanied by the emergence of new directions in medicine, the adaptation of the language of medicine to the needs of the development of living national languages.

As for the Russian language, at the initial stage of the formation of Russian terminology, there was almost no foreign-language term for which several equivalents in the native language were not proposed by different authors. However, not all of them have been fixed in the field of medical terminology, many of them have been replaced by terms of Greek-Latin origin for the following reasons: firstly, it was not always possible to find accurate and concise designations for these concepts in the Russian language; secondly, the use of international terms for a number of languages is pragmatic and expedient, since a conceptual basis for a single common terminology is being created that can be understood by representatives of different countries [2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Composition seems to be older than derivation from a diachronic viewpoint because the word-forming affixes developed from independent words. Similar process can be seen nowadays in the process of prefixoids (pseudoprefixes) and suffixoids (pseudosuffixes)

e.g. myo-, arthro-, haemo-/haemato-, adipo-, hepato-, onco-, patho-; -aemia, -logy, -tomy, -pathy, -cyte, -algia, -ectomy, -scope etc. Each of these pseudo-affixes hides certain meaning, but

they are not used as independent words. They have been developed artificially from Greek and Latin word roots for scientific purposes – to name new concepts [7].

Latin	English	Russian
carotis	carotid artery	сонная артерия
cornea	cornea	роговицы
encephalon	brain	головной мозг
lacertus	tendon sprain	сухожильное растяжение
masseter	chewing muscle	жевательная мышца
musculus orbicularis oculi	orbicularis oculi, orbicular muscle of eye	круговая мышца глаза

The second type of partial borrowings consists of English terms in which there was a partial loss of morphemes (mainly suffixes or endings), and in some cases the addition of other morphemes. Some nouns lose their endings and are read according to the rule of syllable type 2 in English (archus – arch), others, after the reduction of Latin endings, attach other endings, acquire a word form more acceptable in English (arteria – artery).

Latin adjectives, passing into Latin, lose their endings, and in some cases attach other endings to themselves (portae – portal, subclavia – subclavian, poplitea – popliteal, saphena – saphenous, descendens – descending), but in both cases they do not change either by gender, numbers, or cases. For example:

Latin	English	Russian
salivatorius	salivary	слюноотделительный
arteria femoralis	femoral artery	бедренная артерия
arteria dorsalis pedis	dorsalis pedis, dorsal artery of foot	тыльная артерия стопы

CONCLUSION

Consequently, the following changes in medical terminology can be noticed: the transition of one equivalent from Latin to English without changes; the reduction of endings and suffixes, and in some cases the addition of other vowels and consonants to the English term. These changes are due to the different lexical and grammatical structure of the languages studied: in all languages, nouns and adjectives have different categories of gender, number and case, and, accordingly, different endings.

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