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**ЛАТИНИЗАЦИЯ АНАТОМИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ
РУССКОГО И АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ**

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LATINIZATION OF RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

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Резюме. Основа анатомической терминологии – латинский язык, однако в каждой стране она имеет национальные варианты. В данной статье представлены результаты анализа латинских, английских и русских анатомических терминов. Приводится собственная классификация терминов. Количественно определяется степень заимствованных латинских терминов в английском и русском языках.

Ключевые слова: анатомическая терминология, русские и английские анатомические термины, латинизация.

Resume. Anatomical terminology is based on Latin, but in each country, it is translated into the national language. This article presents the results of the analysis of Latin, English and Russian anatomical terms related to the skeletal system. Its own classification of terms is made. The degree of borrowed Latin terms in English and Russian is quantified.

Keywords: anatomical terminology, English and Russian anatomical terms, Latinization.

Relevance. The Latin language, as shown by the analysis of literature [2, 4, 5, 6,7, 8], had the most significant impact on the English language, as a result of which a large number of Latin words entered the English language. In England Latin influence began long before the Anglo-Saxons came. Scholars identify three stages in the enrichment of the English language with Latin words: the pre-Christian stage, the Christianization stage, and the Renaissance stage. Contact with the Roman Empire over several centuries introduced the Germanic tribes to a number of Latin words even before the Anglo-Saxons invaded England. Borrowed words were associated with the daily life of a person: trade and travel (for example, wine, cheap, mint, inch, street), culinary arts (cook, kitchen, mill), things (chest, dish), plants and fruits (pear, peach, peas, peppers, plums). The Latin vocabulary of the medical sphere appeared in English as a result of the following waves of influence: in the era of Christianization and the Renaissance. The vocabulary of these periods was naturally associated with the Christian sphere and the sphere of science, which actively developed in the Renaissance. Medical science, like other fields of science, was not only enriched with Latin words, but, as it was customary in the Renaissance, was studied and described in Latin. The same phenomenon can help explain the appearance of words of the Latin origin in the Russian Language as well.

As you know, anatomical terminology is the basis for medical communication in all countries. The anatomical terminology is based on Latin, but in each country it is

translated into the national language. In 1895, the first Latin anatomical nomenclature was published under the title *Basiliensia Nomina Anatomica*. This was the first attempt to create a universal basis for a general agreement on the use of terminology in anatomy and other medical fields. The modern version was developed, adapted and published in 1998 by the joint efforts of the Federal Committee for Anatomical Terminology (FCAT) and the International Federation of Anatomy Associations (IFAA). The latest edition, *Terminologia Anatomica (TA)*, created by the Federal Committee for Anatomical Terminology, was approved by the International Federation of Associations of Anatomists in 2011. In addition to the official Latin anatomical terminology, it includes a list of recommended English equivalents.

In Russia, the formation of anatomical terminology began in the 18th century, when the first medical books in Russian appeared. Currently, the official publication edited by L.L. Kolesnikov is used in Russia. It is a detailed list of anatomical terms in Latin, Russian and English.

Aim:

1. To analyze anatomical terminology related to the skeletal system in English and Latin, to compare terms and classify them into groups and subgroups.

2. To analyze anatomical terminology in Russian and Latin, to compare terms and classify them into groups and subgroups.

3. To calculate the total number of terms and the number of those terms that belong to a particular group of our own classification of English and Russian anatomical terms.

4. To study the degree of Latinization of the anatomical terminology in English and Russian.

Material and methods. The analysis of anatomical terms related to the skeletal system was made, Latin terms were compared with English and Russian equivalents, classified. Materials used: International anatomical terminology edited by L. L. Kolesnikov [3] and *Terminologia Anatomica (TA)* [1].

Results and their discussion. When analyzing Latin and English (1164 terms) anatomical terminology three groups and five subgroups were identified.

The first group includes English terms that completely coincide with Latin ones, that is, lexemes borrowed from Latin, but not assimilated into English.

Subgroup 1.1 has 65 terms that completely coincide in English and Latin, e.g. *glabella* – *glabella*, *metaphysics* – *metaphysics*.

Subgroup 1.2 includes 14 terms that completely coincide, but at the same time have synonyms in English, e.g. *diaphysis* – *diaphysis* – trunk, *patella* – *patella* – knee bone.

The second group includes terms that partially coincide with the Latin term. All terms have a different grammatical structure at the syntactic and morphological level:

- a different word order (the adjective in English precedes the noun)

- other inflections (or none)

- other ways of conveying case relations (the use of preposition instead of using the genitive case).

In the second group, three subgroups were identified.

Subgroup 2.1 has 390 terms that have similar lexical units, but with different grammatical characteristics, e.g. *linea temporalis* – temporal line, *processus clinoides posterior* – posterior clinoid process.

Subgroup 2.2 has 199 terms, which include word combinations, in which one of the words does not have a Latin origin, the grammatical characteristics of the elements of the word-combinations are also different but all English elements are of the same parts of speech as in Latin: Noun + Adjective (with the reverse word order in English), e.g. *sulci venosi* – venous grooves, *cornu sacrale* – sacral horn.

Subgroup 2.3. has 465 terms that have a completely different grammatical structure, contain one or more English words, but in general the terms are similar to Latin and do not cause difficulties in the perception of native English speakers, e.g. *squama frontalis* – squamous part of frontal bone, *basis ossis coccygis* – base of coccyx.

The third group includes 32 terms. It contains English word combinations with lexemes of non-Latin origin, e.g. *costae verae* – true ribs, *ala major* – greater wing.

When analyzing Latin and Russian terms, 912 anatomical terms were counted and 3 groups and 4 subgroups were identified.

The first group includes Russian terms that completely coincide with Latin ones.

Subgroup 1.1 has 20 terms that completely coincide in the Russian and Latin languages, e.g. *diaphysis* – диафиз, *apophysis* – апофиз, *diploe* – диплоэ.

Subgroup 1.2 has 8 terms that completely coincide, but at the same time have synonyms in Russian, e.g. *periosteum* – периост, надкостница; *neurocranium* – мозговой череп, нейрокраниум; *choana* – хоана, заднее носовое отверстие.

The second group includes partially matching Russian terms. This group is characterized by lexical analogies but different grammatical structure of the terms.

Subgroup 2.1 has 7 terms that contains similar lexical units, but with different grammatical characteristics, e.g. *linea epiphysialis* – эпифизарная линия, *canales diploid* – диплоические каналы, *epiphysis anularis* – анулярный эпифиз.

Subgroup 2.2 has 140 Russian word combinations with different grammar characteristics, one or more components of which are not borrowed from Latin, e.g. *lamina epiphysialis* – эпифизарная пластинка, *sulci venosi* – венозные борозды, *sulci arteriosi* – артериальные борозды.

The third group is the largest and has 737 terms that have no similarities with Latin variants, e.g. *fossa condylaris* – мышцелковая ямка, *corpus* – тело, *ala vomeris* – крыло сошника, *curvaturae secundariae* – вторичный изгиб.

Conclusions: quantitative analysis shows an unequal distribution of terms by groups in English and Russian (Table 1).

Table 1. Quantitative distribution of anatomical terms

Language	Group 1 absolutely coinciding terms	Group 2 partially coinciding terms	Group 3 absolutely different terms
English	79	1054	32
Russian	28	147	737

The group of terms that include absolutely dissimilar lexemes in the Russian language is more than 80% of the total number of studied units, and absolutely similar only 3% (Figure 1).

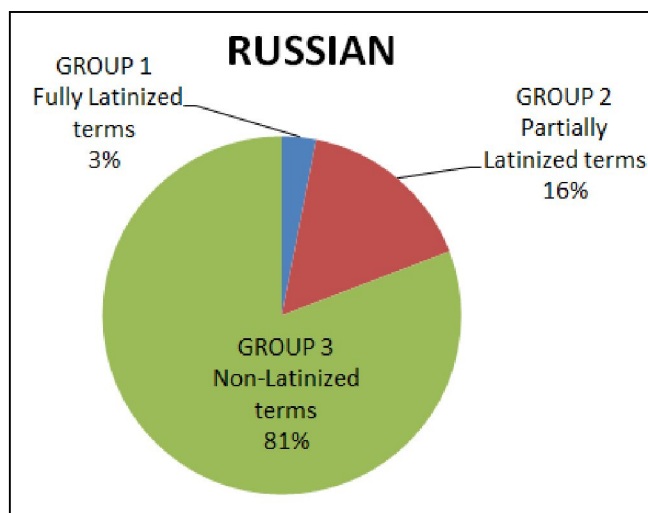


Fig. 1 – The degree of Latinization of the Russian terms

In English, the situation is absolutely opposite: 2.7% are absolutely dissimilar terms; 6.7% are absolutely similar, while the percentage of partially similar terms with different grammatical indicators and quite easily perceived by native speakers is 33.55% (Figure 2).

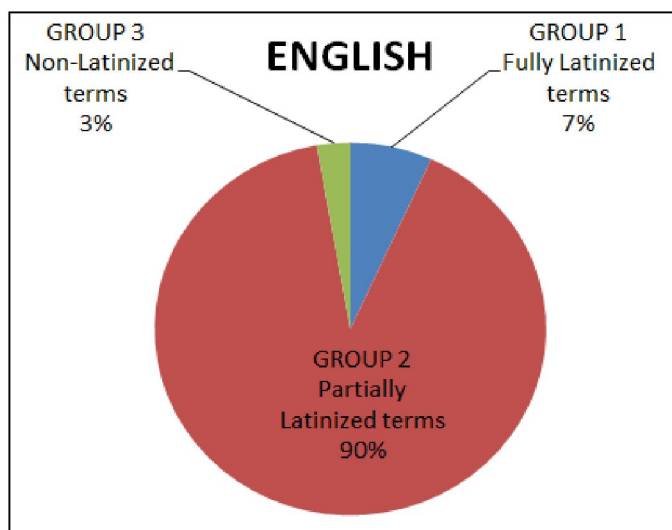


Fig. 2 – The degree of Latinization of the English terms

Thus, based on the quantitative analysis performed, it can be concluded that anatomical terminology in English is more Latinized than Russian anatomical terms.

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