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RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY: DEGREE OF LATINIZATION
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Relevance. The Latin language, as it is well-known, had the most significant impact on the English language, as a result of which a large number of Latin words entered the English language. The medical sphere was not an exception. In addition 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.

Aim: to study the degree of Latinization of the anatomical terminology in English and Russian.

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

Results and discussion. When analyzing Latin, English (1164 terms) and Russian anatomical terms (912 terms) three groups for both languages (English and Russian) were identified.

The first group included the terms that completely coincide with Latin ones, that is, lexemes borrowed from Latin, but not assimilated into English or Russian. Among them we identified completely identical lexemes as well as those that the same time have synonyms in English or Russian: glabella- glabella, patella – patella – knee bone; diaphysis – диафиз, periosteum – периост, надкостница.

In the second group the terms partially coincide with the Latin terms. The allocation of this group is due, as in the first group, to the presence of lexical analogies. But unlike the first group, here 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).

Some terms here consist of similar lexical units, but with different grammatical characteristics and others have a completely different grammatical structure, containing even one or more English / Russian words. Nevertheless, general, these terms are similar to Latin ones and do not cause difficulties when perceived by native English / Russian speakers: linea temporalis – temporal line, sulci venosi – venous grooves, basis ossis coccygis – base of coccyx, canales diploid – диплоические каналы, sulci arteriosi – артериальные борозды.

The third group contains English / Russian word-combinations with lexemes of non-Latin origin, from which it is impossible to restore Latin terms: costae verae - true ribs, ala major - greater wing, fossa condylaris – мыщелковая ямка, curvaturae secundariae – вторичный изгиб. This group appears to be the largest in Russian. Whereas for English the second group is the most numerous.

Conclusions. 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%. In English, the picture 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%.

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