

The History of the Latin Language in The Development of Medical Terminology and The Structure of Modern Word-Formation

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Abstract

The article is a study of the structure of a word, its division into root and affixal morphemes, the subject of morphological or morphemic analysis, word formation, and the study of certain word formation models. The problem of word formation analyzed from the study of the vocabulary of modern Romance-Germanic languages, finding a solution to the problem, to the study of their history.

Keywords: Latin alphabet, phonetics, grammar, modern medical nomenclature, word formation issues, classics.

Introduction

For doctors and pharmacists, ancient Latin is of particular importance. Why does this ancient classical language continue to play the role of the main source in the formation of new terms to this day? Why are the Latin alphabet, phonetics and grammar used to write, pronounce and work with modern medical nomenclature? To answer these questions, you need to familiarize yourself with a brief history of the Latin language. Latin, belonging to the Italic group of the Indo-European language family, is one of the so-called dead languages, like ancient Indian (Sanskrit), ancient Greek and others. However, it was once a living, spoken language. "Latin" comes from the name of the Italian tribe of the Latins, who lived in the region (Latium).

It spread to the countries of ancient civilization, including Greece, Carthage, Egypt, Syria, and the uncivilized ancient tribes of Europe. Spreading in the process of colonization and Romanization, intensified by Roman soldiers, merchants, teachers, orators, sailors, fugitive slaves, and others, Latin, established by force of arms and decrees, became the dominant language of the vast Roman Empire. Long before Greece (Hellas) came under Roman rule in 146 BC; it was at a high level of cultural development. Hippocrates (460 BC - about 370 BC) considered the "father" of European scientific medicine. His works, which have only partially survived to our time, laid the foundation for scientific medical terminology.

Medicine began to develop as an independent science of medicines. Hippocrates and his students, who were engaged in the production of medicines, began to name them in Latin, as is well known. Hippocrates, in his surviving writings, uses the word *pharmakeia* (Latinized as *pharmacy* - *pharmacy*) to refer to the art of preparing medicines.

A number of plant names known to modern botanists date back to the works of another great ancient scientist - one of the first botanists of antiquity, Theophrastus (372-287 BC). Many of his works have survived, in particular, the essay "On the History of Plants", consisting of 10 books. Another ancient Roman scientist, Dioscorides (1st century BC), an ethnic Greek, described about 400 plants. His treatise "De materia medica" ("On Medicines"), originally written in ancient Greek and known in Europe in Latin, translated from Arabic, has survived. It consists in analyzing the methods of word formation in the Romance-Germanic languages and identifying existing and new trends in the formation of new words. It is also important to consider the features of the conversion process in the material of adjectives and nouns in modern languages, since the conversion of verbs and suffixes is less typical of the modern language.

The study of word formation, that is, in this case, conversion, is very important, since the replenishment and development of the language is one of the least studied problems of Romance. This process directly related to the problem of word formation in the language system and the emergence of new words. There is no reason to say that the problem of word formation is not sufficiently studied, but the aspect that interests us in considering issues related to this area is the solution to the problem of studying the vocabulary of the modern Romance-Germanic language. Clarification of the essence of the method of word formation in Romance-Germanic languages, as well as their lexical and grammatical features, is one of the main important issues in considering their lexical and grammatical features.

The problems of word formation occupy an increasingly important place in linguistic literature. As can be seen from the data of the scientific literature on word formation, the attention of linguists attracted not only by the description of the ways of forming new words, but also by the development of a general theory of word formation. The results achieved in this direction are significant and have led to a change in the position of word formation in a number of linguistic disciplines. Thus, some scientists completely link it to morphology, i.e. to grammar, other researchers to lexicology, and a third group of scientists assign word formation an intermediate place between these two branches of linguistics.

It should be recognized that word formation is indeed closely related to both grammar and lexicology. The connection between word formation and grammar explained by the fact that the study of the formation of new words inevitably affects the issues of their structure, i.e. questions of morphology. Naturally, the study of the phenomenon and processes of word formation cannot be carried out without taking into account the grammatical categories of the words they contain, and the word-forming suffixes themselves, as a rule, are at the same time an indicator of the belonging of the derived word to the corresponding word.

The study of the structure of a word, its decomposition into root and affixal morphemes, is the subject of morphological or morphemic analysis. Morphological word formation involves the creation of new words by changing the form of existing words using various formal means according to certain word formation models.

The connection of word formation with lexicology is an obvious phenomenon, because the study of vocabulary replenishment? In addition, word-forming formants allow us to distinguish word groups not only according to their grammatical affiliation, but also according to their lexical-semantic properties, according to their belonging to certain classes and categories. It should be noted that new words are created not only under the influence of changes in the surrounding reality, but they are often created under the influence of intralinguistic factors.

Romance-Germanic languages have a complex and diverse system of word formation tools. For each part of speech, certain word formation methods used that are specific to it. New lexical units created using all levels of language - phonetic, morphemic, lexical-semantic and syntactic. Sometimes several different methods used at the same time. With phonetic word formation, new words formed through onomatopoeia. Phonetic word formation also serves to form phrases, that is, words expressing various emotional states (for example: chut, pst, etc.).

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All authors paid serious attention to the improvement and refinement of the special language of medicine, often there are detailed explanations of this or that Greek term, the most accurate equivalents in Latin are given. Galen even compiled a special dictionary for the writings of Hippocrates, was very concerned about the exact meaning of words, and included in the terminology the names of a number of medicinal forms and means.

During the Renaissance or Renaissance (15th-16th centuries), in Italy in the 14th-16th centuries, a new rise of the Latin language occurred. During the cultural and ideological development of Western and Central European countries, in the 16th century, more books published in Latin than in national languages in all European countries. During this period, Latin began to take the position of the international language of science. Humanist scholars of the Renaissance actively fought for the classical Latin language, to cleanse it of vulgarisms, and excluded Arabic words from the Greco-Latin terminology. During the Renaissance, the foundations of international medical terminology laid and terminological word formation significantly strengthened. Much work done to unify and systematize the terminology of medicine, pharmacy, chemistry and other fields of science, dictionaries (lexicons, catalogs) published for individual sections of sciences.

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