

USE OF INTERNATIONALISMS MOTIVATED BY GREEK ROOT MORPHEME «HAEMAT-» IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY (SECOND COMMUNICATION)

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Irrespective of the fact that terms tend to be synonymous, in practice semantic relations as synonymia, antonymia, polysemia, omonymia are established in terminology although not all the characteristics of these phenomena are present in comparison with literary language.

The investigation of the semantic relations in the terminological field studied is carried out not only in it but also concerning the terms formed from native words meaning «blood» in single languages.

1. Synonyms in terminology are in line with one and the same denotation and that is why they are complete synonyms, duplications or alternants. Synonymia is based on stylistic nuances.

1.1. There can be duplicity between internationalisms, e. g. hemopoetic and hematogenic;

1.2. Synonymy is created by the existence of internationalisms and national (home) terms in single languages, e. g.:

English	French	German	Russian	Bulgarian
hematuria bloody urine	hematurie pissement de sang	Hämaturie Blutharnen	гематурия кровь в моче	хематурия кръвопикаене, кръв в урина- та

Even if both international terms and native names are used in scientific papers of different rank, they possess a functional-stylistic difference because internationalisms dominate in strictly limited scientific sphere while terms of national origin do not possess any strict stylistic fixedness.

1.3. Duplicity exists between complex and compound term, e. g. hémato-cornée and infiltration hématique de la cornée;

1.4. Complete and short term variants are also duplications, e. g. hyper-glycinemia and glycinemia;

1.5. Terms formed after different models are also duplications, e. g. oligo-/hypo-_____ -aemia = _____ -penia;

_____ -cytaemia = . . . -cytosis.

The second model is shorter but it has not displaced the first one: oligosideremia = sideropenia, thrombocytemia = thrombocytosis, oligocytemia = oligocytosis;

1.6. Duplicity exists also between terms formed by a term element of various origin, e. g. aeremia (Latin) and pneumathemia (Greek);

1.7. There are also duplications based on the inversion of one and the same term elements, e. g. hematosepsis and septicemia.

Terms designating «increase of the count of red blood cells» present an interesting case of synonymia. In them, synonymia is due to the choice of a different

support element (haem-, globul-, erythrocyt-, -cythaem), to close meaning of the initial term element (hyper-, poly-), or to the choice of different term-formation models. This results in a synonymous group of 6 terms with one denotation: hypercythemia, hyperglobulia, polycythemia, polyemia, polyglobulia, erythrocytosis.

2. Antonymic relations are most frequently based on the antonymia of term elements of Greek origin hypo- and hyper-: hypocalcemia — hypercalcemia. Antonyms with oligo- and poly- occur more seldom: oligocythemia — polycythemia.

Terms formed with a prefix a(n) (for negation) are also antonymically opposed to those without such a prefix:

aleukemic stage—leukemic stage of a disease.

Sometimes terms are not rather regularly formed with an- which means «hypo-»: anoxyhemia—hypoxyhemia as the latter reflects more correctly the substance of the phenomenon.

Antonymy is also observed in terms with anti- (single cases) and their initial forms: hémorragique—antihémorragique.

3. Polysemy is expressed by several ways in the terms studied.

3.1. Categorical polysemy when one term denotes two notions of different logic-categorical belonging: hematocrit which means: a) a percentage index, and b) an apparatus for its determination; hemagglutination which means: a) process, and b) result from this process. In these cases polysemy is determined by the polysemy of Latin suffix -tio, -tionis; hematuria which means: a) process, and b) result from it. There is a trend towards semantic distinction by using of different term elements, e. g. hematuria — excretion of red blood cells in the urine (as a process) and hematocyturia (or true hematuria) — presence of red blood cells in the urine (as a result).

3.2. Polysemy determined by the basic element occurs very seldom. For instance, a polysemantic term is «hematogenic» where «gen-» means: a) «generating» and b) «generated by». In the first case as synonym the term «hematopoietic» but in the second one — «hematogenous» (a distinguishing term-formation duplication) is used. In «hemostasis» the basic element «stasis» means: a) cessation, stagnation, and b) stopping=suppression. The distinguishing morphological duplication «hemostasia» is used when the second meaning is concerned.

3.3. There is a polysemy of the term element haemat- (and variants) determined by different support bases which is manifested within the scope of terms studied as the meaning of the term element interpreted is concretized by the rest elements contained in this term:

- blood in the broadest sense — hematology
- concrete kind of blood — hematocolpos (menstruation blood)
- blood containing, bloody — hemospermia
- related to blood, blood, (attr.) — hemogram
- collection of blood, bleeding— hemothorax
- blood cells — hémoblastose
- erythrocytes — hemotoxins, hemolysis
- related to hemoglobin — hematin

3.4. The variant -emia has most often the following two meanings:

- content of . . . in the blood, e. g. lipemia, hypocalcemia;
- pathological state of the blood itself, e. g. sapremia, anemia.

4. Omonymia existence among medical terms studied is an extraordinarily rare phenomenon. Only functional omonyms occur, e. g. in French — hémodynamique (adjective, i. e. hemodynamic, and substantive, i. e. hemodynamics).

Our analysis of the medical terms studied reveals that in all the languages there is a concordant use of internationalisms created on the basis of the Greek root morpheme «haemat-». Sometimes they are not preferred or even are absent in some languages, e. g. hemosconcentration, hémococoncentration but Bluteindickung, сгущение крови, съгъстяване на кръвта. In some cases national terms are disseminated as terms used most recently, e. g. blood pressure, pression sanguine, Blutdruck, кровяное давление, кръвно налягане despite the existing internationalism haematopoesis. English is the language most receptive to Greek-Latin terms but German is the most resistant one. Most parallel forms exist in Russian, i. e. international and corresponding national terms functionate together.

5. Orthographically, internationalisms with «haemat-» (and variants) are accepted according to the manner traditional for every single language subordinated to the phonetical laws of the accepting language:

Latin	English	French	German	Russian	Bulgarian
haemat- -aemia	hemat- (haemat-) -emia -(aemia)	hém- -émie	Häm -ämie	гем- -емия	хем- -емия

In English the use of variants with reduced diphthong (hemat-, -emia) is not codified enough but it prevails in all the dictionaries. «Haemat-» is regularly applied in biologic-medical denominations, e. g. haemadipsa, haemagogus, haematopinus. When assimilated international terms are subordinated to the specific phonetical, grammatical and orthographical laws of the accepting language. Thus old-Greek strong aspiration and diphthong in αιμα is regularly transmitted into Latin with haem, in Bulgarian the aspiration is restored but the diphthong is simplified (-хем-), in Russian -гем-, in German -Häm-. Abbreviations of disseminated terms occur: Hb or Hgb = hemoglobin, HbF = fetal hemoglobin, Hct = hematocrit.

6. With designation of terms in contemporary medical terminology some processes are outlined as trends ascertained in the terminological field studied by us, too.

6.1. There is an increase of forms' use composed by the initial syllables or letters, especially with multicomponent term combinations. This contributes to rationalization of professional communication and to easier perception of scientific text context by specialists, e. g. ЖДА (желязодефицитна анемия), ALL (Akute Lymphatische Leukämie). The trend of language of science towards an isolation from the literary language is once more manifested here.

6.2. In clinical terminology, together with classical nominations new names are more and more often applied originating from dynamically advancing medical specialties such as biochemistry, genetics, immunology, e. g. Faktor VIII-Mangel together with Hämophilie A, Faktor IX-Mangel together with Hämophilie B. This process results in creation of new synonyms in terminology.

6.3. In relation with science development and discovery of new facts a certain specifying and change of some terms can be observed. Thus in the term «leukemia» more and more often term element «-emia» is replaced by the suffix «-osis» (i. e. leukosis instead of leukemia) which reflects more precisely the substance of the phenomenon considered paying one's attention to leukocyte count as the most-characteristic sign of the disease.

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ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛИЗМЫ В МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ, СОДЕРЖАЩИЕ ГРЕЧЕСКУЮ КОРЕННУЮ МОРФЕМУ НАЕМАТ- (ВТОРОЕ СООБЩЕНИЕ)

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Во второй части работы рассматриваются интернациональные медицинские термины в английском, французском, немецком, русском и болгарском языках, в состав которых входит греческая коренная морфема *haemat-*. В отличие от первой части, посвященной вопросам словообразования, здесь обращается внимание на содержательную сторону указанных терминов. Независимо от тенденции терминов к однозначности, устанавливается наличие семантических отношений, как синонимия, антонимия, полисемия, омонимия. Подчеркивается более ограниченный и специфический характер этих явлений в терминологии по сравнению с общелитературным языком. Указывается на наличие синонимии, доминирующее место дублетных форм, виды синонимов, анализируются причины их возникновения. Обращается внимание на активность процесса и на наличие живых тенденций в этом отношении. Выявляются явления антонимии в этом терминологическом поле и факторы, обуславливающие ее существование. Указывается на явления полисемии и на ее характер в терминологии. Проводится параллель между терминами-интернационализмами, содержащими коренную морфему *haemat-*, с одной стороны, и соответствующими названиями в различных языках. Обращается внимание на функциональную характеристику терминов. Выявляются некоторые новые тенденции, имеющие место в области исследуемых явлений, которые характерны для современного состояния медицинской терминологии.