

# Linguistic Features of Latin and Greek Synonymous Morphemes in the Lexical System of the French Language (Based on Medical Texts)

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**Abstract:** It should be noted that the object of our study is the Latin term elements involved in the formation of the names of specific diseases, their symptoms, causes, and mechanisms.

Currently, there is no generally accepted definition of the term, despite many attempts by many researchers to identify it. “<...> there is no unit more diverse and indefinite than the term” [Komarova 1991: 13].

**Key Words:** Media education, medical text, term, vocabulary, terminology, methods.

### **Introduction**

Term formation has some differences from word formation in the common vocabulary. The productivity of methods in terminology and common vocabulary is different. It should be noted that different terminologies are dominated by different ways of forming terms. One of the differences between term formation and ordinary word formation is the presence of its own methods of formation within a narrowly limited vocabulary.

### **Methods**

It is worth noting that the term is the object of many sciences, and each science tries to give its own definition, based on features that are significant from its point of view. It is worth pointing out the impossibility of combining all the features of different sciences in one definition. Thus, there are several approaches to the definition of the term:

1. Philosophical and epistemological definition. In this definition, two features of the term are noted: the consolidation of the results of cognition and the discovery of new knowledge. “A term is a verbalized sign (a lexical unit of a particular language of special vocabulary within a particular natural language), which can have a number of options depending on the chosen theory and the degree of knowledge depth.

2. Logical definition. In the logical definition, a special place is occupied by the connection of the term with the concept and its logical consistency.

“A term is the exact name of a strictly defined concept” [Kondakov 1975: 594].

3. Linguistic definition. In this area, the problem of the status of the term in the lexical system of the language arises. The center of this problem is the question: is the term a word or a function of a word? And if a term is a word, then we can conclude that absolutely any word can become a term. Then you should not talk about the signs of the term, the requirements for it, about the creation of dictionaries; and this is absolutely not true. The main difference between a word and a term is the fact that the term expresses a scientific concept, and the word expresses an everyday idea. That is why there are cases where the lexical unit exists as a word and as a term.

4. Definition in terms of terminology. In terminology, the type of concept is the main feature. Thus, when defining a term, one should clarify the nature of the concept, since in addition to the term itself, there are many units of the language of special vocabulary, such as nomens, terminoids, etc. “A term is a lexical unit of a certain language for special purposes, denoting the general – concrete or abstract – concrete or abstract – the concept of

Shahnoza Esonovna Abrayeva al.

the theory of a certain special field of knowledge or activity” [Leichik 2009: 31].

Z.I. Komarova, describing approaches to the definition of the term, notes that each researcher needs to give his own "working" definition. Exploring many definitions, we came to the conclusion that the closest definition is: “A term is an invariant (word or phrase) that denotes a special subject or scientific concept, limited by definition and place in a certain terminological system”.

In this definition, the author notes the dignity - with its help, two main typological units of terms can be distinguished:

subject terms and proper terms.

The connection of a term with a concept comes to the fore in the logical definitions of the term. Describing this connection, V.M. Leichik puts forward “three clarifications: in this connection, categories also belong to concepts; terms reflect the level of knowledge in a certain period and are associated with the concepts of a certain theory; clarification about the nature of the concept is necessary”.

Following the third clarification, it can be noted that the term can be distinguished from the nomen, prototerm, terminoid from the nature of the concept. For example, terms designate general concepts, and single ones are designated by nomens. Prototerms, on the

other hand, appear in the pre-scientific period, thereby naming not concepts, but special ideas. The terminoid denotes natural concepts that can be ambiguously understood.

There are also such units of special vocabulary as pre-terms and pseudo-terms. The peculiarity of preterms is that they denote a new formed concept, but do not meet the requirements for the term. Pseudo-terms mean false concepts. As for the place of the pseudo-term in the language of special vocabulary, there are two points of view. Some researchers put pseudo-terms in a separate class, since the concepts themselves do not exist. Others refer pseudo-terms to terms because they correspond to all the features of the term.

Returning to the definition of the relation of a term to a concept, it is impossible to speak of a specific connection between a term and a concept. This is possible only in general terms with some clarifications.

It is worth noting that any term names a concept. “A term is a “reification” of an abstraction of an object of a special sphere in the form of a lexical unit of a natural language”. The term only names the concept, in the absence of motivation. But if the term is motivated, then it also expresses the concept, as it reveals distinctive features.

### **Results**

Thus, we adhere to the point of view that the term is correlated with the concept: it names and expresses the concept.

Shahnoza Esonovna Abrayeva al.

Suffixation plays an important role in term formation due to the classifying function: "... correlating a derived term with a certain class of concepts, the suffix determines the place of this term in the corresponding terminological field that characterizes such onomasiological categories as anatomical objects, chemicals, genera and types of microorganisms, natural and pathological processes in the body, methods of examination and treatment, etc. [Novodranova 2008: 220].

#### a) Suffixes of nouns.

Of the 32 suffixes in literary Latin, 21 suffixes have been preserved in medical terminology. It should be noted that from this quantity:

- 12 deverbalsuffixes (-ion, -or, -ur-, -ori-, -i-, -min-, -ment-, -or, -bul-, -ul-/cul-, -ion, -ic-);
- 4 dejectives (-tat, -i-, -tudin, -din-);
- 5 desubstantive (-ul-/ol-/-(i)cul-/uncul-/ell-/ill-/cell-, -ari-, -in-, gin-/lagin-, -iss-).

Also, the composition of medical terminology includes suffixes of Greek origin. According to V.F. Novodranova, suffixes of Greek origin are suffixes "isolated from Greek words in the term system, partly from borrowings that were in the Latin language itself (i.e., Latinized Greekisms), and from terms created artificially" [Novodranova 2008: 221]. Suffix Data there are 17: -asm-, -emat-, -er-, -es-, -i-1, -i-2, -i-3, -ias-, -ism-, -ist-, -it(itid)-, -omat-,

-os-, -yl-, -id-1, -id-2, -id-3.

It is worth noting the homonymy of the suffixes -i-1, -i-2, -i-3 and -id-1, -id-2, -id- associated with the narrow specialization of their meanings. So, the suffix -id-1 marks the value of the species, genus. -id-2 and -id-3 have the same format (inflection), but -id-2 denotes concepts related to the field of dermatology and oncology, and -id-3 to the field of biochemistry.

A significant layer of medical terms is made up of new suffixes of Latin origin, "suffixes that did not function at all in the substantive word formation of the Latin language" [Novodranova 2008: 224]. The medical terminology of the Latin language has 16 such suffixes: -ace-, -al-, -an-, -as-, -at-, -ell-, -en-, -ett-, -id-, -in-, -isation-, -isator-, -it-, -ol-, -on-, -os-. It is worth noting that this group also includes the suffixes -ett-, -isation-, -isator-, which are of French and Italian origin.

#### b) Suffixes of adjectives.

Of the 24 adjective suffixes in the literary language, 14 fall into medical terminology. Among these suffixes, there are:

- 4 deverbalsuffixes (-il-/bil-, -iv-, -ori-/atori-/itori-, -id);
- 10 substantive (-t-, -al-/ar-, -os-, -ari-, -n-, -ic-/at-ic/-est-ic-, -e-/ac-e-/an-e-, -lent-, -ac-).

The suffixes -ic- and -ac- are of Greek origin. V.F. Novodranova notes that only 10 suffixes of this number show word-formation activity.

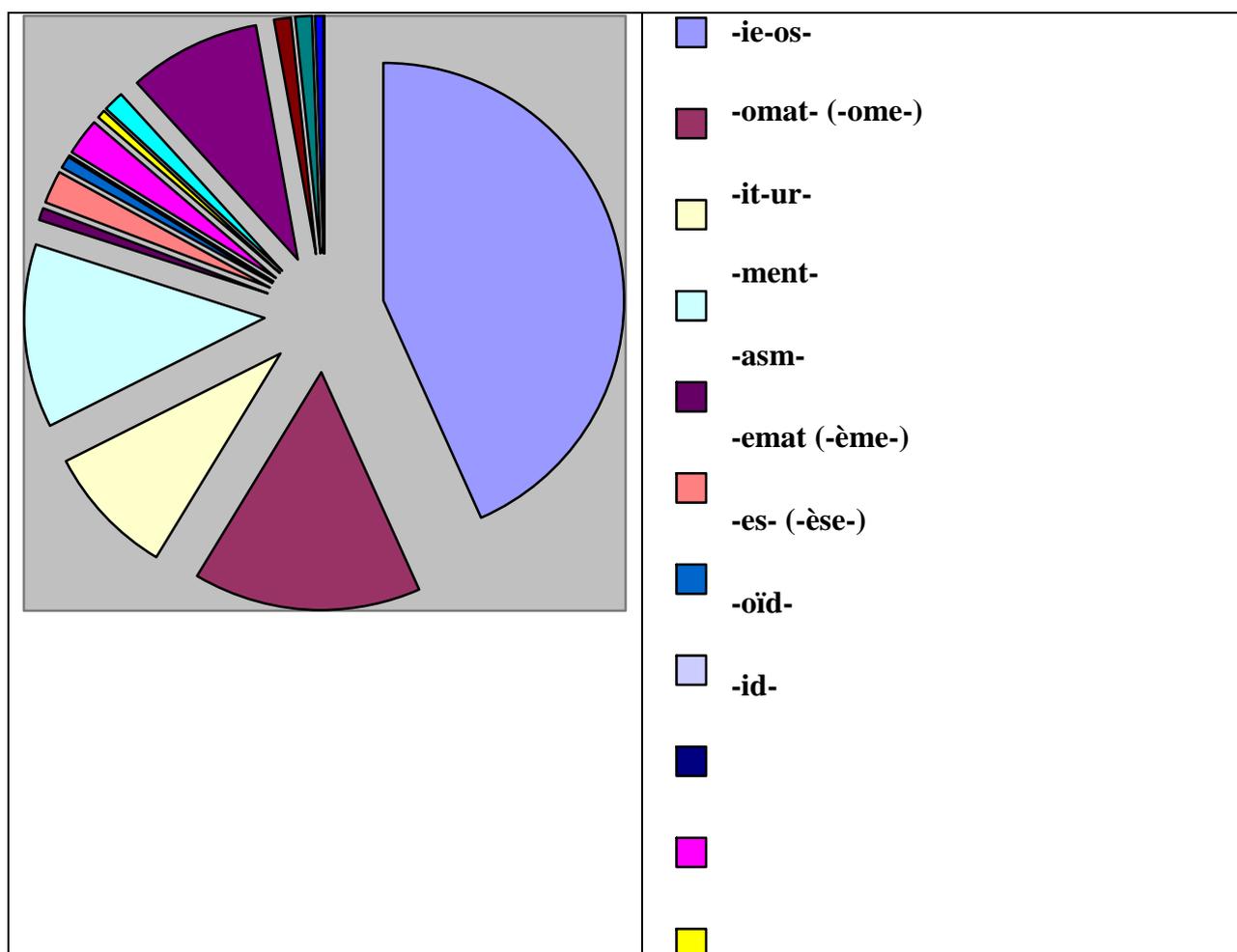
Shahnoza Esonovna Abrayeva al.

Also, the number of term-forming suffixes in Latin medical terminology was replenished with the suffix -nt-/-ent-, which in the Latin literary language was used "to form present participles, in word composition it could participate in the design of desubstantive basic

components" [Novodranova 2008: 227], suffixoids - form- and -ide-.

Thus, the medical terminology of the Latin language has 71 suffixes.

The material of the study of the Latin suffix system of nosological terminology has 5698 lexical units.



1) The most frequent are suffix units:

1. -ie- (-ia-) (41.24%);
2. -os- (14.54%);
3. -it- (11.83%);
4. -ion-/-tio-/-sio-/-xio- (8.51%) ;

5. -omat- (-ome-) (8.30%);

The suffix -ie- (-ia-) has the meanings of action, process, condition, disease state, disease. didactylie (f) - didactyly, two-fingeredness, didactylism; logastenie (f) - logasthenia, difficult speech; macrorhinie (f) -

Shahnoza Esonovna Abrayeva al.

macrorhynia, enlarged nose; nécromimésie (f) - necromimesia (painful presentation of oneself dead); bronchopneumonie (f) - focal pneumonia, bronchopneumonia; schizotrichie (f) - nodular trichoclasia, hair splitting; spinalgie (f) de Neisser-Petruschky - spinalgia (symptom) of Parsley; wirsungorragie (f) - bleeding from the Wirsung duct. The suffixal unit -os- has such meanings as:

1. anatomical education;
2. process;
3. deviation from the norm (strengthening of the sign);
4. non-inflammatory disease.

chondro-exosto-hyperostose (f)  
paraépiphysaire familiale - hereditary deforming chondrodysplasia; byssinose (f) - byssinosis (pneumoconiosis from inhaled cotton dust); érythrocyanose (f) - erythrocyanosis; lipoarthrose f des genoux - gonoarthrosis (arthrosis of the knee joint); ostéochondrose (f) - osteochondrosis (dystrophic process in the bone and cartilage) pachydermopériostose (f) - pachydermoperiostosis, Touraine-Solanta-Gole syndrome.

The meaning of the suffix -it- is an inflammatory disease. artériolite (f) - arteriolitis (inflammation of arterioles); bauhinite (f) - bauhinitis (inflammation of the bauhinite damper); thrombophlébite (f) du cordon spermatique -

thrombophlebitis seed cord; glissonite (f) - inflammation of the glisson capsule; gingivostomatite (f) - gingivostomatitis (gingivitis and stomatitis); strumite (f) - thyroiditis (inflammation of the thyroid gland); zonulite (f) - zonulit (inflammation of the ciliary zonula of the ligament of Zinn).

The suffix -ion- (-tio-, -sio-, -xio-) has the meaning of process.

acropigmentation (f) - acropigmentation (skin hyperpigmentation distal individual limbs); déshydratation (f) - 1) dehydration (of the body), exsiccosis. 2) dehydration of the body due to blood loss; érosion (f) - erosion; obstruction (f) - obstruction, blockage, obstruction; tumefaction (f) - 1) swelling, swelling, swelling, swelling. 2) tumor.

The suffixal unit -omat- (-ome-) has the meaning designations of tumors (neoplasms). carcinome (m) - carcinoma; folliculome (m) - folliculoma, granulosa cell tumor, adenoma graph bubbles; hématome (m) - hematoma; hémolymphangiome (m) kystique de la surrénale - cystic hemolymphangioma of the adrenal gland; kérotopapillome (m) - keratopapilloma, senile keratoma; neurinome (m) - neurinoma (Schwann cell tumor).

It is worth noting that most of the most productive suffixes (-i- (-ia-), -os-, -it-, -omat- (-ome-)) are Latinized Greek suffixes. The suffixal unit -ion- (-tio-, -sio-, -xio-) came into terminology from literary Latin.

Shahnoza Esonovna Abrayeva al.

2) The least productive suffixes are:

1. -emat- (-ème) (0.02%);
2. -es- (-èse) (0.02%);
3. -ell- (0.02%);
4. -ett- (0.05%);
5. -id- (0.34%).

The suffix -ème- has the following meanings:

1. a sign of illness; 2. pathological condition;
3. disease. arthroedème (m) - swelling of the joint;

myxoedème (m) - myxedema (a pronounced form of hypothyroidism); mégalérythème (m) épidémique - infectious erythma, the fifth disease.

The suffixal unit -èse has such meanings as the meaning of the process and the meaning of the state.

dyserythroïse(f) - violation of erythropoiesis;

hémidiaphorèse (f) - hemihidrosis (excessive sweating on one

half of the body) tératogénèse (f) - teratogenesis (the mechanism of occurrence of anomalies

development).

The meaning of the suffix -ell- is an infectious disease vaccinelle (f) - varioloid (a mild form of smallpox in vaccinated).

The meaning of the suffixal unit -ett- is a concrete formation.

grassette (f) - penguénula, wen; grenouillette

(f) - ranula, retention sublingual cyst. suette (f) - prickly heat (skin).

The suffix -id- has the meaning of skin rash; sickness, disease.

leishmanide (f) - leishmanioma (early skin node with skin

leishmaniasis); scrofulide (f) - scrofulide, skin lesion in scrofula; tuberculide (f) - tuberculide (skin lesion of toxic or allergic nature in tuberculosis).

The composition of the least productive suffixal units is quite diverse:

1. -emat- (-ème), -es- (-èse) and -id- are suffixes of Greek origin;
2. -ell- refers to a group of new suffixes of Latin origin;
3. -ett- is a suffix of Italian origin.

A summary table of all suffix units of the nosological terminology of the French language with their number and percentage is presented below.

### Discussion

So, summing up, we can state the following: at present there is no exact definition of the term. In this paper, four approaches to the definition of the term were identified. A "working" definition of the term was also chosen. Clarifying the connection of the term with the concept, we came to the conclusion that the term names and expresses the concept.

In terminology, there is no exact data on which method of term formation is the most productive. This is due to the fact that

Shahnoza Esonovna Abrayeva al.

different terminological systems are dominated by different ways of forming terms. This paper describes such types of term formation as morphological term formation, morphological and syntactic term formation and terminological borrowing.

It should be noted that at this stage of the development of terminology there is no exact and unified definition of the term element. Exploring various opinions regarding the definition of the term element, we agreed with the point of view that the term element is a word-forming morpheme.

The special role of the cognitive direction in terminology is noted. In this young direction, the unity of the concept and the word is emphasized.

Language reflects human consciousness through the linguistic picture of the world. The concept of categorization is put forward as the central concept of the cognitive direction of terminology. Categorization helps to systematize terminology, highlighting certain features of concepts. In this study, the definition of categorization and polycategorization was put forward.

The nosological terminology itself, being a section of medical terminology, is distinguished by its esoteric nature and the presence of many word-formation models of classical languages. It is worth noting that such a field of study as nosological

terminology remains popular and relevant among many linguists, as it is a constantly evolving science in need of constant updating of terminology.

In this paper, we came to the conclusion that the system of Latin suffixal units is diverse due to various sources, such as the Latin literary language itself, borrowing from various languages. In this system, Latinized Greek term elements take a particularly active part and, in most cases, are highly productive. Also, the diversity of Latin suffixes is provided by borrowings from European languages such as French and Italian.

There is also an active participation of suffixal units of Latin origin in the categorization of the nosological terminology of the French language. The analysis of the factual material showed that the most frequent categories are state (4058), properties (1251), process (1148). In turn, the most productive suffix units in the expression of these categories are: -ie-, -ism-, -ion- (-tio-, -sio-, -xio-), -os-.

A less frequent category is the attribute category (143), whose product suffixes are: -ant-/ent-, -form-, -oid-.

Thus, suffixal units of Latin origin have a categorizing function.

Cases of polycategorization were identified, consisting in the expression of one suffix of the characteristics of several categories at the same time. Also, such polycategorization models as property and state, property and

Shahnoza Esonovna Abrayeva al.

value, state and process, property and process are defined. It was found that the most frequent model of polycategorization is a combination of state and process.

Also, a small number of terms were found, which, in the future, can become verbalizers of certain categories. In this work, such categories as substance, pathogenic substance, pathogenic agent of animal origin were outlined. The formation of the above categories will depend on the development of nosological knowledge itself.

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