

A Method of Classification of Waters Adapted From English to Cardiological Terminology

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Abstract: In this article, another method of learning words obtained in English is presented with a brief description of classification, although the reasons for the fact that this principle is rarely found in cardiology terminology are given.

Keywords: anglicisms, diagnosis of heart diseases, biopsy, hyperhydration, hypoventilation, disaggregation, denervation, dilatation, imbibirovanie, implantirovanie, prothesisirovanie, revascularization, regurgitation, reconstruction, stentirovanie, ultrafiltration, shuntirovanie

In addition to Latinisms, cardiology terminology in Russian also includes terms borrowed from European and Eastern languages. The greatest influence on filling the Russian cardiology vocabulary was made by borrowing from French and English. Currently, terminologists note another growth in the process of acquisition and activation of vocabulary in a foreign language, in particular, English in the modern Russian language. English borrowings (from now on in the text - anglicisms) are considered by many linguists to be the most remarkable feature of today's linguistic development, comparing the flow of Russian word acquisition with French word acquisition in the 18th century. only on 4%). These are the terms that entered the Russian language in the 20th century and are related to fields of medicine such as cardiology, immunology, microbiology, genetics. The process of introduction of such words has been especially evident in recent decades, which in turn is associated with scientific progress in medicine, new methods of diagnosis and treatment, and the emergence of tools and devices for medical purposes. According to our information, anglicisms are borrowed to mean:

- diagnosis and treatment of heart diseases: biopsy (XX v., Eng. biopsy), hyperhydration (XX v., Eng. hyperhydration), hypoventilation (XX v., Eng. hypoventilation), disaggregation, denervation, dilatation, imbibirova-nie, implantation, prosthesis, revascularization, regurgitation, reconstruction, stenting, ultrafiltration, shunting, etc.;
- devices used during heart operations: marker (XX century, English marker), stent (XIX century, English stent), inhibitor, defibrillator, shunt, prosthesis, implant, autotransplant, fibroplast, blocker, adrenoblocker, etc.;
- cardiovascular diseases: polyserositis (XIX century, English polyserositis), microembolism, microalbuminuria, etc.;
- drugs: anticoagulant (XX century, English anticoagulant), interleukin (XX century, English interleukin), corticosteroid, thromboxane, etc.;
- some cardiological features: bacterial-mycotic, denervirovanny, imbibirovanny, iono-osmatische-sky, reconstructive, transmural, shuntirovanny, endomiokardny, etc.

Most of the English terms, as can be seen from the examples given, were borrowed into English, in turn, from Latin and Greek. These words, as a rule, have an international character; despite some

differences in the pronunciation of these words in different languages, they are understandable to medical professionals without translation.

Words borrowed from other languages are also few and make up only 0.7% of the total volume of materials in the Russian language. Thus, cardiological terminology in Russian includes words from Polish (operation (XVII c., pol'sk. operacja), paralich, formirovanie, khronicheskiy), from Dutch (zontik (XVIII c., holl. zondek), coupling (XVIII c., Goll. mouwtje)), Czech (Purkin'e), Spanish personal name (d'acosta) and Japanese personal name (Takayasu). Some of these words are used to describe terms of the same name, for example: d'Acosta syndrome, syndrome.

According to our calculations, about 66% of the total volume of analyzed lexemes are formed by transliteration in Russian cardiology terminology.

In Russian cardiology terminology, as in English, the principle of citation is ineffective. In all cases, it is used in conjunction with the principle of transliteration. One of the components of the compound word, usually represented by letters of the Greek alphabet, is cited: interleukin-lfi Eng. interleukin-1/Z, opakhol'-a Engl. amulet-a, fi-blokator <— Engl. ft-blocker, fi-adrenoblokator fi-anerergin- blocker.

Most often, the calculation process is observed in the formation of multi-component terms in Russian:

- zhirnoe serdtse - fat heart <— cor adiposum (cor - serdtse; adiposus - jirnyy),
- legochnoe serdtse - pulmonary heart <— cor pulmonale (cor - serdtse; pulmonalis - lung),
- relapsing fever - recurrent fever <— febris remittens (febris - febrile fever; remittens - recurrent, relapsing),
- inflammation of all layers of the arterial wall panarteritis (rap - ves, cely; arteria - artery, -itis - suffix with the meaning of inflammation),
- serdechnyy otek - swelling of the heart <— oedema cardiacum (oedema - tumor; kardia - heart; - ia- cus - adjective suffix with the meaning of dependence),
- odnovennoe vospalenie seroznyx obolochek - simultaneous inflammation of the serous membranes <— Polyserositis (poly - mnogiy- many; serosa - serous membrane, serous membrane, -itis - suffix with the meaning of inflammation) and others.

It should be noted that in the Russian-language cardiology terminology, along with multi-component terms formed from foreign words through calcification, there are synonymous terms translated into Russian using transliteration. As a rule, this applies to multi-component terms consisting of three or more elements, for example:

- povyshennoe sodержanie erythrocytov (calc) - increase of red blood cells (tracking paper) - erythrocytosis (transliteration) lat. erythrocytosis (erythrocytus - erythrocyte; -osis - plural suffixes),
- ponijennoe sodержanie atsidofilnyx granulotsitov v krovi (kalka) - the amount of acidophilic granulocytes in the blood decreases (monitoring paper) - eosinopenia (transliteration) Greek. eosinopenia (eosino - eosinophil, penia - poverty, deficiency),
- zarashchenie polosti vnutrennego organa (calc) - excessive increase of internal organ space (tracking paper) - obliteration (transliteration) <— lat. oblitteratio (oblitterare - leveler, eraser) and others.

In our opinion, the appearance of such synonymous options in the Russian vocabulary is due to several reasons. First, the language's desire for a more precise term. Secondly, the words obtained with the help of respelling, as a rule, have an international character, which greatly facilitates the communication of specialists from different countries.

The use of term elements of Latin origin in modern languages is explained by the fact that they are often direct instructions for defining the semantics of terms, because in medical terminology the meaning of each term element is clearly defined: the location of inflammatory processes, the type of pathological changes, the method of diagnosing the disease and the method of its treatment.

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A common feature of word borrowing in cardiology terminology in Russian and English is the Greek-Latin origin of these terms. The commonality of Greek-Latin internationalisms, elements of words and terms in several European languages create a solid basis for terminological "mutual understanding", adequate writing of scientific concepts.

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It is well known that word derivations show great similarity in written rather than spoken form. Similar spelling of Latinisms and neo-Latinisms is typical for Russian and English languages. The main difference is that in terms of graphic design in Latin, English is the closest to the source language, and in Russian, the graphic design of Latin lexemes often turns out to be unique, because they absorb words through a special type of transliteration, that is, the original word based on the Latin alphabet is transmitted in Russian through the Cyrillic alphabet.

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