GREEK-LATIN STEM TERM-ELEMENTS IN ENGLISH HISTOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract. In the modern English word-formation system, the method of combining words occupies a large place. A combination of words is a way of forming a word in which a new word contains at least two fully meaningful bases or words. The article discuss Greek-Latin term-elements of the stem type and their structural-semantic features.

Key words: medical terminology, English, histology, Greeko-Latin, term-elements, stem, structural-semantic, analysis.

КОРНЕВНЫЕ ТИПЫ ГРЕКО-ЛАТИНСКИХ ТЕРМИНОЭЛЕМЕНТОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ГИСТОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ

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Аннотация. В современной английской словообразовательной системе большую роль играет способ соединения слов. Словосочетание – это такой способ образования слова, при котором новое слово содержит не менее двух вполне значимых основ или слов. В статье рассматриваются корневые типы греко-латинских терминов-элементов и их структурно-семантические особенности.

Ключевые слова: медицинская терминология, английский язык, гистология, греко-латин, термин-элементы, корень, структурно-семантический, анализ.

It is known, that the criteria for making a complex word of a lexical unit should be focused on its definition. In linguistic studies, existing complex words in the English language have been given consistent definitions by linguists such as A.I.Smirnitsky, I.V.Arnold, R.S.Ginzburg, H.Marchand, O.Jespersen, R.Quirk.

Linguist I.V.Arnold in his “The lexicology of modern English language” source classifies compound words as follows: 1) by the type of joining and linking elements; 2) by parts of the sentence; 3) according to semantic features. [1]

Regarding complex words, O.D.Meshkov stated that a complex word is a lexical unit formed by combining two or more stems and distinguished on the basis of its integrity. [4] Agreeing with this definition of the author, we approach it in our research.

In our opinion, the study of the structural and semantic features of the artificial words formed as a result of the mutual addition of words is important for organizing the terminology and improving the ways of creating terms.

Latin models, which are word-forming components of Greco-Latin etymology, are widely used to supplement various terminological systems in English and other languages with new artificial terms. Studying the structure and semantics of such models allows understanding the terms formed in most European languages.

Wide use of this type of Latin models in different languages, classical etymology is explained by the fact that morphemes are very convenient word-forming elements. The units under consideration are semantically separated from the previous ones, more generalized, and in some cases acquire a more specialized meaning, and at the same time determine the terminological nature of the formation, while maintaining a semantic connection with their etymology.

For example, the connected stem ***-blast-*** (Greek: «bud, sprout») is used in medical terminology to mean any developing structure (cell, group of cells, tissue, etc.): *erythroblast, blastospore, blastocyte, blastomycosis, blastoderm, chondroblast, histoblast, myoblast, gliablast*, etc.

The problem of syntactic relations between the components of complex words is solved by the exact analysis method, which gives a general synchronic idea of the interaction of syntax and semantics of word formation.

The analysis of the materials collected for research shows that the same structure model can have several semantic options. When completing the first and the second stems ***-cyte*** (Greek: kytos – cell), examples of the form stem $_1$+o+stem $_2$ were observed. If the ***cyte-*** term-element acts as the first component of the model, for example: *cytoplasm, cytosol, cytokinesis, cytometry, cytoskeleton, cytogenesis,* from the nominative point of view it plays the role of an onomasiological feature and acts as an onomasiological basis. The individualizing feature corresponding to its semantics reflects the individual characteristics of the subject or process designated by the second stem, which can be chosen as ***cyte-*** or another stem.

If the term-element ***-cyte*** fills the second stem of the word-formation model, it represents the cells belonging to the first stem of naming the unit or the properties characteristic of them. For example, complex terms such as *blastocyte, chondrocyte, leucocyte, gigantocyte, granulocyte, lymphocyte, thrombocyte, phagocyte, erythrocyte, histiocyte, myocyte, neurocyte, epitheliocyte, anisocytosis* can be given.

So, in the structure of the word formation model, the dual role of the formation component is manifested by the difference in semantic variants. The above-mentioned ***cyte-*** term-element appears as the first stem or is observed in the second stem as a formative.

English histological terminology has *deverbal* and *desubstantive* stems for Greek and Latin adjectives and nouns. The deverbal stems of nouns borrowed from Latin are not very numerous, for example ***-form-, -secret-, sens-, -trans-***, but they occupy an important place in terminology. These deverbal stems actively serve to create complex terms that express important conceptual concepts in tissue genetics, cytology, and embryology, which form the basis of histology. In complex words of the terminological type, the most productive of the deverbal stems of Latin-derived nouns is the term-element ***-form-***, which means “to form”.

The deverbal stems of Greek nouns (27) are more numerous than the deverbal stems of Latin nouns (4). Among them, term-elements such as ***-gen, -genesis, -lyso, -lysis, -pathy, -kinesis, -trophy, -phage*** are the most productive: *cytogenic, heterogenesis, lysosome, haemolysis, homeopathy, karyokinesis, phagotrophy, phagocytosis*.

These term-composites are characterized not only by two stems, but also by the fact that they are multi-component. For example, 3 components: *pseudolysogeny, heterolysosome, myohistogenesis*; or 4 components: *heterophagolysosome, crinophagolysosome, autophagolysosome*, etc.

As with nouns, the range of verbs that motivate the onomasiological stems of complex adjectives is also limited. In histological terminology, the deverbal stems of adjectives (7) are less productive, and the number of complex terms formed by them is not many. Among them, the most productive is the term-element ***-genic***, which means "origin from…, appeared from…". Examples of this are complex terms such as *pathogenic, aerogenic, cariogenic, allogenic.*

Deverbal stems of adjectives are formed by suffixes: ***-ic, -al, -ous***. In Greek, the main components are marked with the suffix ***-ic***. These components form one chain with the same root noun stems: ***-graphy*** = ***-graphic***; ***-lysis*** = ***-lytic***; ***-pepsia*** = ***-peptic***.

Desubstantive stems of nouns in Greek and Latin languages mean the process or result of a noun becoming another word group. This is often done through suffixation or other morphological changes.

It is known that nouns are actively used as the main component in complex words in English histological terminology. First of all, Latin and Latinized Greek nouns are related to free-flowing terms and express gender-species relations. For example, Latin words: *bacillus, basis, cavitas, lamina* or Greek words: *blastos (-blast), chondros, histon, karyon, myos, somatos (soma).*

Also, noun stems expressed by formants derived from Greek and Latin are formed in English with the suffix ***-y*** or without any inflection and formant: *-blast, -cyte, -lith, -aemia, -chrom, -logy.*

For complex nouns with a desubstantive onomasiological stem, the bases borrowed from the Greek language prevail. Among them, basic components such as ***cyt- (-cyte), -some, -blast, -karyon, neur-, myo-*** can be mentioned as the most productive.

For example, in the English histological terminology, using the desubstantive Greek root ***cyt- (-cyte)***, you can find 27 actively used composites such as: *cytosol, cytoplasma, leucocyte, histiocyte, thrombocyte*. Or, using the Greek base ***-some***, 21 composites such as *acrosome, chromosome, caveosome, cytosome,* and 15 composites such as *myology, myoblast, myofibroblast*, *myocyte* were found to be actively used the desubstantive ***myo-*** of Greek stem. Also, desubstantive stems derived from the Greek language, such as ***-karyon, neur-, -blast***, form about 10 term-composites and are among highly productive stems.

When we study desubstantive stems from Greek (39) and Latin (7), there are many pure Greek + Greek stems such as *chondroblast, chondrocyte, acrosome*, and Latin + Latin stems such as *bacilliform, basophilia, lamelliform* is a number, and therefore it was observed that the active use of Greek + Latin stems such as *cytosol, myoglobin, hemoglobin*, or Latin + Greek term-composites such as *caveosome, granulocyte, filipodium* is actively used in histological terminology.

Complex adjectives with a desubstantive onomasiological stems are divided into two groups. The first group includes adjectives whose main component exists independently and which are semantically modified by the first component: *nuclear – cytonuclear; capsular – multicapsular; cellular – isocellular.*

In histological terminology, this group of adjectives is quite productive, but the main part of complex adjectives of the terminological type are complex adjectives with deverbal stems. For example, ***-form-*** (lat. formare – to make) is formed using a single deverbal stem: complex adjectives such as *bacilliform, fusiform, piriform, filiform, reniform, digitiform, spongiform* are proof of our point.

A distinctive feature of the structure of English complex adjectives is mainly the vowel connecting (interfix) ***-o-*** according to the Greek model (*neur+o+cyte,*

oste+o+cyte), and in some cases, it is formed as the Latin model by using the vowel conjunction ***-i-*** (*neur+i+blast, lamell+i+form*).

Complex adjectives in the second group are much less in number, and their entire structure is based on a syntactic attributive phrase that has moved to the class of adjectives.

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