

tail"), meaning "to end to nothing" that comes from the views of ancient people about mermaids that looked like beautiful girls but with fish tails. Though the creatures are mythological, the idea of them is simple and clear for all the people of European culture.

**Conclusion.** Knowing the origins helps to memorize set expressions and also find out unique historical cultural practices they are originating from. Studying French idioms with zoonymic component we have managed to see the variety of cultural and historical notions and ideas that are embedded in phraseology which is still used nowadays. Among them religious traditions, mythological views and folk beliefs, literary characters and specific historical events. That is why looking at the origins of phraseological units may be quite informative, as they are one of the best ways to align language learning experience with the knowledge of history and culture.

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## ETYMOLOGY OF SOME EPONYMIC MEDICAL TERMS

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Special attention is paid to eponymic terms, as they are used in all areas of medicine. Most of the classical eponyms that came into use in the XVI-XIX centuries are still used today. There are also new terms that reflect the stages of development of medicine, the status of a country or a scientist in new discoveries.

The purpose of the research is to study and analyze eponymic terms, identify the features of their formation and use in anatomical and clinical nomenclature, classification and methods of their functional use in modern medical terminology.

**Material and methods** of research. The research material were etymological dictionaries, reference literature on pharmacology. The following methods were used: word formation, comparatively comparative, linguistic and cultural.

**Findings and their discussion.** Eponym – from the Greek "giving the name", a person who gives something its name [1]. Eponyms are the cultural and historical part of the professional language of medicine. Currently, it is difficult to find a field of medicine where eponyms are not used to some extent. It is recorded in Russian dictionary literature about 20,000 dictionary entries with

eponymic terms with 9,000 eponyms, related to the field of medicine. Eponyms are terms that contain a proper name (an anthroponym or a toponym), as well as a common name in the designation of a scientific concept. The medical term is the result of theoretical generalization, and should most accurately reflect the essence of the described phenomenon [5,2], therefore, eponyms are not very informative, often complicated, form numerous synonymous series, many do not have transcription, and are difficult to transliterate. They only mark a scientific concept, but do not display details or characteristics of an object or phenomenon. But, nevertheless, eponyms are considered the most numerous layer of medical terminology. Eponyms can be combined in groups: bibleisms, mythologisms, indicating the names of literary heroes, the initials of physicians and scientists.

Morphological eponyms reflect the main stages of science development, the struggle of opinions and views, the formation of the scientific world view of man and his place in nature.

Most mythologisms appeared in medical terminology during the Renaissance, the active use of the Latin language. Anatomical names often used the names of goddesses and gods, such as Achilles tendon (tendo Achillis), the horn of Ammon (cornu Ammonis), the bridge of Venus (mons Veneris), etc.

Mythological eponyms can be found in clinical terminology: the term "psychiatria" psychiatry comes from the name Psyche, meaning the human soul, "hygiēna" hygiene, from the name of the daughter of Asclepius Hygeia. In clinical terminology, there are often eponyms-mythologisms in the names of symptoms and syndromes, for example, IO syndrome, tachykinesia (astate of increased motion activity). Many mythological eponyms are used in pharmaceutical terminology in names of medicinal plants, for example, wormwood (Artemisia), the plant of the goddess of hunting Artemis, the drug "Adonis-Brom" from the Greek (Adonis), the name of the son of Kinir and Metarma, etc.

Bibleisms appeared in medicine in the middle ages, when the names of diseases were associated with the names of saints, for example, the illness of St. Moor (gout), Anthony's fire (gangrenous disease), named after St. Anthony, an Egyptian monk who lived in the III-IV centuries. Sick people applied to his relics [8, p.187]. In clinical terminology, the eponyms, denoting symptoms and syndromes are found, for example, job's syndrome – a hereditary disease with a defect of humoral immunity, etc. There are also biblical terms in anatomical terminology, for example, Pomum Adami (prominentia laryngea) Adam's Apple.

Some medical and clinical terms are derived from the names of fictional characters. For example, Alice in Wonderland syndrome (illusory perception of space and time, depersonalization, Werther's syndrome (pre-suicidal state), which occurred on behalf of the hero of Goethe's novel "the Sufferings of young Werther".

The names of scientists, physicians, who described a phenomenon, make up the largest group of eponyms. Despite D.S. Lotte's suggestions to limit the use of

eponymic terms [4, p. 18], eponyms are a part of science, so it is impossible to refuse them. Often the eponym refers to only one person, although the scientific discovery is the result of group work. In some cases, the term contains two names, this occurs when the disease was diagnosed and described by two scientists, independently of each other, for example, Itsenko-Cushing's disease.

Some diseases in different countries have their own eponyms. For example, temporal arteritis (Horton's disease) in France is *maladie de Horton*, in Germany it is known as *Morbus Horton*, but in the United States under this name the disease is practically unknown. Transliteration and transcription of eponyms have a number of difficulties. For example, in Germany ankylosing spondylitis is written *Bechterew's disease*, in other countries *Behterew's*, and sometimes *Marie-Strümpell disease*. In addition, one eponym can denote two completely different diseases: *de Curwen's disease* is considered to be a disorder of thyroid function, and *tendo vaginitis*. In pharmaceutical terminology, eponyms are present in the names of plants and medicines, for example, *cinchona* (*Cinchona succirubra*), from the name of the Countess Chinchon, recovered from malaria using the bark of this tree, *Burov's liquid* (*liquor Burovi*), *Fowler's arsenic solution* (*liquor arsenicalis Fowler*), *Lugol's solution* (*solution Lugoli*). Eponyms are also widely used in anatomical terminology, for example, the *Cooper's* (upper pubic) ligament (*ligamentum pubicum superius*).

By structure, an eponym is a combination of two terms, which includes a proper name and a word with a general meaning. In clinical terminology – syndrome, disease, reaction, method, operation, reflex, for example, *Quincke's edema*, *Beck's operation*, *Bekhterev's disease*, *Romodanovsky's method*, *in anatomical-duct, canal, sinus* (*Arnold's artery*, *Bell's nerve*, *Botallov's duct*), in the pharmaceutical-solution, ointment, drops, tablet, collection, for example, *Lassar's paste*, *Zdrenko's collection*.

**Conclusion.** Eponymic terms are widely used in medical terminology, carrying the names of people for future generations. Two-component phrases are predominant. The use of eponyms provides rapid understanding, memorization, conveys the continuity of knowledge, reflects the stages of development of science, the formation of the scientific worldview of a person. Eponyms are convenient to use, as they replace long descriptive concepts, speeding up and facilitating the work of a specialist.

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