

ЛИНГВИСТИКА

УДК 811.124:611.1/8

ТЕРМИНЫ-ДЕМИНУТИВЫ В БОТАНИЧЕСКОЙ НОМЕНКЛАТУРЕ

Алтайский государственный медицинский университет, г. Барнаул
М. Л. Левченко, Л. В. Бабошкина, Е. В. Дыкусова

В статье раскрывается проблема использования ботанических названий лекарственных растений, представляющих собой существительные-деминутивы, которые довольно активно употребляются в фармацевтической терминологии. При анализе ботанических названий лекарственных растений выделяются четыре группы терминов-деминутивов в зависимости от характера мотивирующей основы: термины с мотивирующей основой имени существительного, глагола, числительного и имени прилагательного. Определяется наиболее продуктивная модель номинации деминутивов от названия рода растений в ботаническом названии. Подчеркивается значимость исследования, обосновывается необходимость анализа такого рода лексики в учебно-образовательном процессе.

Ключевые слова: ботанические названия лекарственных растений, фармацевтическая терминология, фармацевтический термин, деминутив, модели номинации, этимологический анализ

MODELS DEMINUTIVE TERMS IN BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE

Altai State Medical University, Barnaul
M. L. Levchenko, L. V. Baboshkina, E. V. Dykusova

The article reveals the problem of using botanical names of medicinal plants, which are deminutive nouns, which are quite actively used in pharmaceutical terminology. When analyzing the botanical names of medicinal plants, four groups of deminutive terms are distinguished, depending on the nature of the motivating basis: terms with a motivating basis of nouns, verbs, numerals, and adjectives. The most productive model for nominating deminutives from the name of the plant genus in the botanical name is determined. The importance of the research is emphasized, the need for the analysis of this kind of vocabulary in the educational process is substantiated.

Keywords: botanical names of medicinal plants, pharmaceutical terminology, pharmaceutical term, deminutiv, nomination models, etymological analysis

Introduction

Medical terminology is represented by three subsystems: anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical. Deminutive nouns are widely represented in each of the subsystems. This article examines deminutives, which are actively used in pharmaceutical terminology. Deminutive nouns were selected from the entire variety of this type of vocabulary, which are botanical names of medicinal plants.

Purpose

Identify and describe models of nomination of deminutive terms, which are botanical names of medicinal plants.

Materials and Methods

The work used methods of word formation, etymological analysis and elements of comparative historical analysis. The source of the material was the data presented in the textbook "Encyclopedic Dictionary of Medicinal Plants and Products of Animal Origin" edited by G.P. Yakovlev and K.F.

Blinova and in the reprint edition “Etymological Dictionary of Latin Names of Medicinal Plants” edited by A.F. Gammerman.

Results and Discussions

It is well known that a deminitive is a word that denotes a subjective evaluative meaning of small volume, size, usually expressed through diminutive affixes. These kinds of words are quite widely represented both in the general literary language and in the language of terminology, including medical terminology. In each of the three sections of medical terminology (anatomical, clinical, pharmaceutical) there is a large number of deminitive nouns. Deminitives are also widely represented in pharmaceutical terminology. Let's take, for example, the names of such dosage forms as capsule (capsula, ae f) or pill (pilula, ae f). This kind of vocabulary is excluded from our study. The format of this article presents deminitive nouns, which are the Latin botanical names of medicinal plants with the suffixes -ul-, -ol-, -ill -, -ell-.

As a result of the analysis of terminological vocabulary, four groups of Latin botanical names of medicinal plants were identified, formed from the motivating stems of various parts of speech using suffixes with a diminutive meaning: 1) terms with a motivating basis of an noun, 2) terms with a motivating basis of an verb, 3) terms with a motivating basis of a numeral, 4) terms with a motivating basis of an adjective.

The first and most numerous group of deminitive terms includes botanical names of medicinal plants, obtained by suffixation from the bases of living plants. Such deminitive terms are formulated in parliaments with motivating words noted in the “Etymological Dictionary of Latin Names of Medicines” edited by A.F. Gammerman and in the “Encyclopedic Dictionary of Medicinal Plants and Products of Animal Origin” edited by G.P. Yakovlev and K.F. Blinova. Let us give an example of such names.

As is known, botanical nomenclature traditionally uses a binary method of nomination: the name of a plant consists of the name of the genus and the species epithet. A deminitive can be formed, firstly, from the name of the genus, secondly, from the name of the species, and thirdly, simultaneously from the generic and specific name. Let's look at each subgroup in more detail.

Terms of the first subgroup formed from the generic name. For example, in the botanical name of the medicinal plant *Gratiola officinalis* L. – avran officinalis – the generic name *Gratiola* comes from the words *gratia*, meaning “grace” and indicating the medicinal properties of plants. No less interesting is this theory of the botanical name *Violet tricolor* L. – tricolor violet, pansy. The ancient Romans called the word *Viola gesso*; it is a diminutive of *ion* – violet (the root of this word is *vion-*).

The adjective *tricolor*, meaning three-colored, consists of *tri* - three (from the Latin numeral *tres*, *tria* - three) and the Latin noun *color* - color, coloring. The specific epithet in this term indicates the color of the flowers. *Calendula officinalis* L. – marigold. The noun *Calendula* is a diminutive of *Calendae* (or *Kalendae*), which is the Roman name for the first day of each month. This is due to the fact that marigolds bloom for a long time. This deminitive is also formed from the stem of the generic name. The specific epithet here is represented by the adjective *officinalis* – pharmaceutical, medicinal.

Among the names of medicinal plants, deminitive metaphors stand out, distinguished by a figurative component of meaning. The transfer of meaning often occurs either by appearance (shape and size) or by function. *Scutellaria baicalensis* Georgi – Baikal skullcap.

The noun *Scutellaria* comes from the Latin word *scutellum* – shield, which is a diminutive of *scutum* – shield. This is due to the shape of the appendage on the upper part of the calyx in most species. “The Russian name “shellemnik” corresponds to the ancient name of the genus *Cassida* from *lat. cassis* or *cassida* – helmet” [Hammerman, Mintz, 1962, p. 43].

The specific epithet, expressed by the adjective *baicalensis*,*e* (Baikal), indicates a geographical feature in connection with the place of growth. *Capsella bursa-pastoris* - shepherd's purse. The noun *capsella* is a diminutive of the Latin word *capsa* - bag. The specific epithet *bursa-pastoris* means "shepherd's bag". The triangular shape of the fruits of this plant resembles a shepherd's bag. *Ranunculus acer* L. – acrid buttercup. The noun *Ranunculus* is a diminutive of the Latin *rana*, frog. The name refers to the small size of the plant, "which is found in swamps, in the same place where frogs are found (most types of buttercup love damp places; *acer*, *is*, *e* (adj.) – pungent, burning, acrid, since the fresh plant has an acrid and burning taste" [Hammerman, Mintz, 1962, p. 38]. *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. – common fennel, dill or Voloshsky. The word *Foeniculum* is a diminutive of the Latin noun *foenum* – hay. "The name is associated either with the fragrant, like hay, smell, or with grass-like, finely dissected leaves, reminiscent of hay. The specific epithet here is represented by the adjective *vulgaris*,*e* – ordinary" "[Hammerman, Mintz, 1962, p. 23]. In the examples representing the second subgroup, the diminutives are formed from the basis of the species epithet. *Thermopsis lanceolata* R. Br. (syn. *Sophora lupinoides* Poll.) – *thermopsis lanceolata*, mushroom, drunken grass. Modern *thermopsis* comes from the Greek words: *thermos* – big bean, *opsis* – appearance, luxury. The specific epithet in this term, represented by the feathered *lanceolata*, and, *um*, which means *lanceolate*, *lanceolate* and indicates the norm of leaf lobes. In turn, the adjective *lanceolatus*, *a*, *um* comes from the Latin noun *lanceola*, which is a diminutive of the word *lancea* – spear, peak. *Solanum aviculare* Forst. – bird's nightshade. The specific epithet in this term is represented by the adjective *avicularis*, *e*, which translates as *avian*. The adjective *avicularis*, *e* is derived from the Latin noun *avicula* – bird, which is a diminutive in relation to the word *avis* – bird. The species epithet got its name due to the fact that the bright colors of this plant, the hut birds living in Australia decorate their nesting nests. *Cypripedium pubescens* Willd, seu *Cypripedium calceolus* var. *pubescens* R. Br - the shoe is fluffy. The distorted Greek word "cypripodion – "the slipper of Cypris (Venus)" [Yakovlev, Blinova, 2002, p. 78] is synonymous with the Latin noun *salceolus* – slipper, boot. In turn, *calceolus* is a diminutive form of *calceus* – a shoe, a half-boot. The plant got its name because of the bright yellow flowers, shaped like a shoe.

The third subgroup includes the botanical names of medicinal plants, represented by the diminutives, which are formed simultaneously from the generic and species names. An example of such a term is the Latin name of the hop plant – *Humulus lupulus* L. The origin of the word *Humulus* is explained in various ways. Maybe it comes from *humus* – earth, since the plant twists and, if there are no supports, creeps along the ground. Maybe the noun *Humulus* comes from the Latin adjective *humilis*, *e* is low. Schrader and Bakker believe that the name is borrowed from Slavic languages (Russian "hop"). The word *lupulus* goes back to the Italian name of the hop *lupuli*. Maybe *lupulus* is a diminutive of the Latin noun *lupus* – wolf, since hops wrap around other plants and strangle them, harm them, for example, willows, so Pliny calls hops "*Lupus salictarius*" – "wolf for willows" (willow – *Salix*).

Among the terms of this subgroup there are botanical names of medicinal plants, in which the diminutive value is represented by the least common suffixes *-ill-*, *-ell-*. *Potentilla erecta* Hampe (syn. *Potentilla tormentilla* Schrank) is an erect foot. The generic name *Potentilla* is a diminutive of the Latin noun *potentia* – strength, since the plant, although small, is potent. The noun *tormentilla* is derived from the Latin "*tormentum* – suffering, severe pain. This was the name in the Middle Ages of a disease with severe abdominal pain, intestinal colic. The plant was already used against stomach colic and diarrhea" [Hammerman, Mintz, 1962, p. 37].

The second group of terminological terms is represented by nouns formed from the basis of Latin verbs. Let's give the following terms as an example. *Frangula alnus* Mill. (syn. *Rhamnus frangula* L.) is an alder-shaped or brittle buckthorn. The word *Frangula* is a genus name, derived from the Latin verb *frangere*, which means to break. Buckthorn is known to have very fragile wood. The noun *Alnus* (alder) is used here as a specific epithet "alder-shaped", indicating the shape of the leaves. The

synonym *Rhamnus* is a Latin transcription of the ancient Greek noun *rhamnus*. This was the name of some thorny bushes, including species of buckthorn. *Lavandula officinalis* Chaix (syn. *Lavandula vera* DC.) – medicinal lavender (real lavender). The noun *Lavandula* comes from the Latin verb *lavare*, meaning to wash. After all, even in ancient times, the plant was used when bathing in baths for aromatization. In this subgroup, the terms-terminatives are derived from the generic name.

The third group consists of deminutive terms, the motivating basis of which is the numeral name. *Primula veris* L. (syn. *Primula officinalis* Jacq.) – spring primrose (medicinal). The noun *Primula* is a diminutive of the numeral *primus*, a, um – the first. It was assigned by Linnaeus to this genus, apparently due to the fact that most of its species are the first spring flowers. The word *veris* is a form of the genitive case from the Latin *ver* – spring. The specific epithet in this term is represented by the Latin adjective *officinalis*, e – pharmacy, medicinal. *Trigonella foenum-graecum* – fenugreek hay (shambhala). The generic name *Trigonella* is formed using the suffix -ell- from the Greek noun *trigonon* – triangle, which is based on the numeral *tri* (three), since the plant has triple-compound leaves resembling a triangle in shape. It is extremely rare that an adjective is used as the basis of a deminutive in botanical plant names. Such deminutive terms represent the fourth group of names. *Salsola Richteri* Karel. - Richter's saltwort. The word *Salsola* is a diminutive form of the adjective “*salsus*, a, um - salty, used as a noun. The name is associated with the bitter-salty taste of the leaves of species of this genus and their habitat in saline deserts” [Hammerman, Mintz, 1962, p. 41]. The specific name is given by the name of the botanist Richter.

So, the analysis of the terminological vocabulary we have undertaken has allowed us to identify and describe the main models for the nomination of terminological terms used in pharmaceutical terminology.

Firstly, the specifics of the motivating basis were considered, which made it possible to establish that the basis of Latin nouns (the first group) is most actively used in the formation of names of medicinal plants, less often the basis of the Latin verb (the second group) acts as the motivating basis, even less often the basis of Latin adjectives and numerals (the third and fourth groups). Among the terms of the first group, three subgroups were identified, depending on the specifics of the nomination of the diminutive, which can be formed from both the genus name and the species name, as well as from the generic and species names at the same time. In the process of analyzing the botanical names of medicinal plants, it was revealed that the most productive way of nomination can be considered the formation of a diminutive from the generic name of the plant.

Secondly, it was found that in the process of nominating diminutives representing botanical names of medicinal plants, suffixes -ul-, -ol- are more frequent, while suffixes -ill-, -ell- are less common in such terms-diminutives.

Thirdly, the signs underlying the nomination were identified: similarity in shape, size of leaves, flowers; functional similarity with objects of real reality, which is explained primarily by the desire to express accuracy and objectivity of perception in the pharmaceutical term. The nomination of pharmaceutical objects also occurs on the basis of the properties of medicinal plants (for example, the fragility of wood), the place of distribution (for example, swampy places, salt marsh deserts), taste sensations (for example, the bitter-salty taste of leaves), which distinguishes pharmaceutical terms from anatomical ones.

Conclusions

Thus, the terminological terms presented in this article, which are botanical names of plants, are actively used in pharmaceutical terminology. The word-formation and etymological analysis of such names arouses cognitive interest among students and ultimately develops the creative abilities of medical students. Because of this, the materials of this study can be used in the practical activities of teachers of linguistics at a medical university.

Список литературы:

1. Гаммерман А.Ф., Минц И.П. Этимологический словарь латинских названий лекарственных растений, 1962.

2. Яковлев Г.П., Блинова К.Ф. Энциклопедический словарь лекарственных растений и продуктов животного происхождения", 2002.
3. Дворецкий И. Х. Латинско-русский словарь, 1976.
4. Большая медицинская энциклопедия. Available at: <https://бмэ.орг/>

References:

1. Gammerman A.F., Minc I.P. Etimologicheskij slovar' latinskih nazvanij lekarstvennyh rastenij, 1962.
2. Yakovlev G.P., Blinova K.F. Enciklopedicheskij slovar' lekarstvennyh rastenij i produktov zhivotnogo proiskhozhdeniya", 2002.
3. Dvoreckij I. H. Latinsko-russkij slovar', 1976.
4. Bol'shaya medicinskaya enciklopediya. Available at: <https://bme.org/>

Автор, ответственный за переписку:

Левченко Марина Леонидовна – канд. филол. наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков с курсом латинского языка Алтайского государственного медицинского университета, Барнаул, пр. Красноармейский, 72.

E-mail: marinalevch@list.ru

Информация об авторах:

Левченко Марина Леонидовна, канд. филол. наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков с курсом латинского языка Алтайского государственного медицинского университета, Барнаул.

Бабошкина Любовь Валентиновна, ст. преп. кафедры иностранных языков с курсом латинского языка Алтайского государственного медицинского университета, Барнаул.

Дыкусова Елена Витальевна, ст. преп. кафедры иностранных языков с курсом латинского языка Алтайского государственного медицинского университета, Барнаул. 656038, Алтайский край, г. Барнаул, пр. Ленина, 40.

Email: marinalevch@list.ru