

- 2) names of liniments - Bilioth liniment;
- 3) names of tablets - Pavlov tablets;
- 4) names of drops - Zelenin drops, Botkin drops;
- 5) names of ointments - Vishnevsky ointment;
- 6) names of flasks - Büchner flask;
- 7) names of pastes - Shnyrov's paste;
- 8) names of mixtures - Bekhterev's mixture;
- 9) names of powders - Preobrazhensky powder;
- 10) names of salts - Fagigen's salt;
- 11) names of solutions - Singer's solution, Lugol's solution;
- 12) names of liquids - Rosenthal's liquid;
- 13) names of mixtures - Boyko mixture, Vorobjev mixture, Khuzhe mixture, Gordishevsky mixture, Durand mixture, Keffer mixture, Osipov mixture, Levy-na mixture, Likhachev mixture, Menshikov mixture, Neibel mixture, Syabro mixture;
- 14) names of samples - Sidorov's sample;
- 15) names of reagents - Steibler's reagent;
- 16) names of alcohol - Gebr's alcohol;
- 17) names of plaster - Lebedev's plaster;
- 18) names of lipsticks - Botkin's lipstick;
- 19) names of reactions - Lieberman reaction;
- 20) names of acids - Koch's acid;
- 21) names of lotions - Pirogov's lotions;
- 22) names of diseases - Wilkinson's anaemia.

**Conclusions.** It is difficult to imagine an area of medicine in which eponymic names would not be used to one degree or another. The use of eponyms in the circle of narrow specialists provides a quick understanding of the current picture, conveys the continuity of knowledge, and reflects the main stages of the development of science, the formation of a scientific worldview of man.

## **ETHYMOLOGY OF LATIN BOTANICAL NAMES**

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**Introduction.** As is known, the main taxonomic category of biological taxonomy is the species. Latin names of plant species are binomial, they consist of two words: the name of the genus and species epithet words. Latin botanical names are divided into indifferent and informative. Indifferent are terms formed from proper names: names and surnames of scientists (mostly botanists) and prominent people. For example: the genus *Linnaea* (Linnaeus) is named after the Swedish naturalist K. Linnaeus; genus *Nicotiana* (Tobacco) - in honor of the French ambassador J. Nico, who sent the seeds of this plant to Paris. Indifferent also include names formed from mythological names. For example: the name *artemisia* "wormwood" is given to the plant in honor of the Greek goddess Artemis; the name *centaur* (*kentaurea*) "cornflower" - in honor of the centaur Chiron, who treated various diseases with the help of medicinal plants. As a species epithet quite

often used eponyms - nouns in the form of Gen. Sing. or adjectives formed from proper names: *Triticum Timopheevii* - Timopheev wheat, *Secale Vavilovii* - Vavilov rye.

**Aim.** The aim is to investigate the specifics of the creation of the Latin botanical nomenclature, to determine the general patterns of binomial names of plants.

**Materials and methods.** The materials were etymological dictionaries of Latin plant names, textbooks on botany and Latin. The analysis of the used sources of information was carried out by selection of names similar in structure and their distribution in separate groups on specificity of value and formation of each binomial name.

**Results and discussion.** During the acquaintance with the dictionaries of the Latin botanical nomenclature, several groups of botanical names were found:

1. Names indicating the morphological features of plants:

*Cucurbita pepo* – Pumpkin. The noun *sucurbita* comes from two Latin words: *cucumis*, *eris n* - cucumber and *orbitus, a, um* - “round”, and literally translates as “round cucumber” (pumpkin and cucumber belong to the same family). The Greek name of the pepo plant - “pumpkin” is used as a species epithet.

*Capsella bursa-pastoris* - shepherd's purse. The name *capsella* translates as “box” (diminutive of *capsa* “box, box”). The compound species epithet *bursa-pastoris* translates as “shepherd's bag”: the triangular shape of the fruit of this plant resembles a shepherd's purse.

2. Botanical names that reflect the geographical distribution or homeland of plants: more common are names that contain informative species epithets that indicate the geographical distribution of the plant, such as: *europaeus, a, um* “European”, *orientalis, e* - “eastern”, *chinensis, e* - “Chinese” and others.

For example:

*Olea europaea* - European olive (olive);

*Schizandra chinensis* - Chinese magnolia-vine or schizandra.

3. Names indicating the time of appearance (flowering) of the plant:

*Calendula officinalis* - *Calendula officinalis* (pot marigold, ruddles). The name *calendula* comes from Latin. *Calendae* is “calendula, the name of the first day of the month” and is associated with the fact that the plant blooms for a long time.

*Chelidonium majus* - greater celandine. The name *chelidonium* comes from the Greek. “Chelidon” means “swallow”. According to ancient Greek observations, the plant appears when swallows arrive and dies when they fly away into a vortex. Dioscorides has another mythological explanation for this name: “It is said that when a swallow's chick goes blind, the mother brings this herb in its beak and cures it.” The form of the highest degree of the adjective *magnus, a, um* “big” is used as a species epithet. Among the species epithets that indicate the time of appearance (flowering) of the plant are the following: *aestivalis, e* “summer”, *vernalis, e* “spring” and others. For example, *Adonis vernalis* - pheasant's eye.

4. Names that indicate the practical significance of plants: the most numerous in this group are the names that reflect the healing properties of plants, for example: *althaea* “althaea” (from the Greek *althos* “medicine”), *salvia* “sage” (sage) (from Latin *salvus* “healthy”), *solanum* “nightshade” (from Latin *solamen* “comfort, soothing”: for narcotic and analgesic effects of most species), *sanguisorba* “great burnet” (from Latin *sanguis* “blood” and *sorbere* to absorb. The adjective *officinalis, e* “medicinal” (from the Latin *officina* “pharmacy, workshop”) is often used as a species epithet. There are also names based on other properties of plants that have led to their practical use: *Linum usitatissimum* - Flax. The noun *linum* is a Latinized variant of Greek. *linon*, which is derived from the Celts. *Lin* - “thread”: flax stalks were used to make threads. The adjective *usitatissimum* “most ordinary” (from *usitatus, a, um* “ordinary”) is used as a species epithet.

*Atropa belladonna* - belladonna or deadly nightshade. The genus name is indifferent: K. Linnaeus named the genus *Atropa* in honor of one of the parks of Greek mythology *Atropa*, which cut the thread of life of each person (most plants of this genus are very poisonous). The noun *belladonna* comes from the Italian words: “bella” - "beautiful" and “donna” - "woman". In ancient times, women used the juice of this plant as a cosmetic: they rubbed their cheeks like blush and instilled it into the eyes, which made the pupils dilate and the eyes themselves seemed large and shiny (the action of the alkaloid atropine).

*Viburnum opulus* (guelder-rose) - Guelder-rose. The noun *viburnum*, in comes from Latin. *viere* “weave, twist”: baskets were woven from young flexible branches of the plant. The noun *opulus*, if is the ancient Latin name for maple (*viburnum* leaves resemble maple leaves).

**Conclusions.** Most Latin binomial names of plant species contain an informative species epithet. Generic plant names can be both indifferent and informative. Quite often the name of the species is a combination of different in nature features of informative components that reflect the morphological characteristics of plants, their geographical distribution or ecological environment of growth, time of emergence or flowering, practical significance.

## **SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LATIN AND ENGLISH MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY**

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**Introduction.** The terminological composition of vocabulary, which is the basic foundation of all branches of science, serves as a support on which the organization of communication processes is based and through which there is a further development of all areas of scientific activity, enrichment of lexical material. At the present stage of the terminology science development there is a rapid growth of terminological systems, the process of term formation. Terms that are on the boundaries of sciences and industries change their meaning, internal form, due to the semantics of the components. Semantic features of a certain language unit are an important category of studying language units themselves for further analysis of the term and improvement of its translation.

**Aim.** To conduct analysis of English and Latin medical and pharmaceutical terms differences and similarities.

**Materials and methods.** English medical and pharmaceutical terminology is a system that combines the terminology of medical-biological and pharmaceutical disciplines, where the vast majority of terms are of foreign origin and most of them are derived from Latin.

Studying medical instructions and prescriptions of foreign doctors and dictionaries, it was noticed, that Latin or English terminological elements indicated in them are similar, although they also have their own specifics of creation and differences. This terminology system includes a significant number of terms, which can be divided into the following groups: DISEASES, SYMPTOMS AND SIDE EFFECTS, DRUGS AND INGREDIENTS, ORGANS, BACTERIA AND VIRUSES.

Group I: DISEASES. In this group, English and Latin terms are the same.