

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.

Table 1.1.

Term in English	Term in Latin	Term in Ukrainian
Diphtheria	Diphtheria	Дифтерія
Parotitis	Parotitis	Паротит
Influenza	Influenza	Грип
Meningitis	Meningitis	Менінгіт

Group II: SYMPTOMS AND SIDE EFFECTS. In this group, the spelling of terms is different, but the roots are the same, and some of these terms are written identically in two languages.

Table 2.1. Terms with different spelling, but same roots.

Term in English	Term in Latin	Term in Ukrainian
Dyspnea	Dyspnoe	Задишка
Cramp	Crampus	Судом
Dysentery	Dysenteria	Дизентерія

Table 2.2. Terms with same writing

Term in English	Term in Latin	Term in Ukrainian
Avitaminosis	Avitaminosis	Авітаміноз
Necrosis	Necrosis	Некроз
Paralysis	Paralysis	Параліч

Group III: DRUGS AND INGREDIENTS. This group of terms is divided into two subgroups: words that differ in spelling, but have a similar structure (differ in ending), and words that coincide in spelling.

Table 3.1. Terms with different spelling, but similar structure

Term in English	Term in Latin	Term in Ukrainian
Tetracycline	Tetracyclinum	Тетрациклін
Syrup	Sirupus	Сироп
Novocaine	Novocainum	Новокаїн
Ephedrine	Ephedrinum	Ефедрин

Table 3.2. Terms that coincide in spelling

Term in English	Term in Latin	Term in Ukrainian
Opium	Opium	Опіум
Elixir	Elixir	Еліксир
Magnesia	Magnesia	Оксид магнію

Group IV: ORGANS. This group, as well as the third, is divided into two subgroups: 1) terms that are different in spelling, but somewhat similar in pronunciation and structure (some of this subgroup are purely English and do not match Latin), 2) terms that have the same structure.

Table 4.1. Terms that are different in structure

Term in English	Term in Latin	Term in Ukrainian
Vein	Vena	Вена
Artery	Arteria	Артерія
Nerve	Nervus	Нерв
Cell	Cellula	Клітина
Clavicle	Clavicula	Ключиця

Table 4.2. Terms that are the same in structure

Term in English	Term in Latin	Term in Ukrainian
Thorax	Thorax	Грудна клітка
Abdomen	Abdomen	Живіт
Pancreas	Pancreas	Підшлункова залоза
Femur	Femur	Стегнова кістка
Cranium	Cranium	Череп

Group V: BACTERIA AND VIRUSES.

This group is also divided into two subgroups, the first subgroup, where the terms are similar in spelling, but slightly different in structure, the second subgroup with the identical in structure terms, these are almost all binomial botanical names and types of bacteria and viruses.

Table 5.1. Terms that are similar in spelling, but different in structure

Term in English	Term in Latin	Term in Ukrainian
Protozoa	Protozoa	Найпростіші
Parasite	Parasitus	Паразит
Microbe	Microbium	Мікроб
Vaccine	Vaccinum	Вакцина

Table 5.2. Terms that are identical in structure

Term in English	Term in Latin	Term in Ukrainian
Staphylococcus aureus	Staphylococcus aureus	Стафілокок
Treponema pallidum	Treponema pallidum	Бліда трипонема
Neisseria gonorrhoeae	Neisseria gonorrhoeae	Гонокок
Spirillum	Spirillum	Спірили

Results and discussion. According to the work carried out, it can be determined that the English terminology has many borrowed terms from the Latin language, but it is also worth noting that the borrowed terms in many cases are the assimilation of Latin words, due to the differences in spelling and orthoepy of the two languages. Also, in Latin, the terms in many cases are monosyllabic, while in English medical and pharmaceutical terminology, many phrases are used.

Conclusions. Having made a qualitative analysis of instructions, prescriptions and dictionaries, it can be determined that the English and Latin medical and pharmaceutical terminology are quite similar, but have differences. English terminology is more prone to simplifications, to the addition of typical endings and to the use of several words for one term, while in Latin most terms are monosyllabic, standard and reference for science.