

History of origin of Russian medical and pharmaceutical terms

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Annotation. This article is devoted to the history of the origin of Russian medical terminology. Most words are of Greek and Latin origin and are cosmopolitan. Despite this, Russian medical and pharmaceutical terminology contains many folk names of diseases, plants and medicines, as well as terminological groups formed by words of Old Slavonic and Old Russian origin.

Keywords: Medical terminology, plants, diseases, Russian language, Old Russian language, folk names

The origin of Russian medical and pharmaceutical terminology has a rich history. The origins of medical terminology are closely connected with the Greek lexical and word-formation basis and with words of Russian origin. Latin absorbed many elements of the Greek language and became not only the richest source of future terminological systems, but also the medium through which terminological elements of Greek origin replenished these systems. Latin names of diseases, medicinal plants and botanical preparations are cosmopolitan due to the common cultural heritage of ancient Greek and Latin, but each language has its own special names and many synonyms. In Russian medical and pharmaceutical terminology, folk names of diseases, plants and drugs form large groups. They represent an interesting material for research in terms of the origin of words, the peculiarities of their structure and connection with various ideas about the surrounding reality. In general, folk names are characterized by a great variety of synonyms, and often one word can have several meanings. Many words used in modern medicine came from Old Russian and Church Slavonic languages. In Old Russian chronicles, healers were called lechtsy (to treat, to heal). They are also described in the "Concise Russian Pravda". Lechtsy passed the secrets of treatment from father to son. Further mention is made of lechtsy, who treated with herbs and ointments, and lechtsy-surgeons, who could cauterize or "amputate tissues". The Slavic word "vlach" has a common etymology with the words "complain" and "speak" and originally meant "sorcerer, znakhar, diviner, magician, schemer, healer with spells" In the "Medicines", "Travniki" and "Vertogrady" of Old Russian medicine recorded many native Russian words used in the language [3] Words belonging to the common Slavic stratum are attested in Old Russian manuscripts and have reached us from the depths of centuries. For example, the word "thigh", known since the 11th century, meant a bulge or swelling. The abbreviation "thigh, bertso" is the root of the word "shin". The Old Russian word "vyka" meant neck or back of the head, which later became the anatomical term "vyjnaya ligament". The word "persta" meant finger, from which the term "duodenum" was derived. The length of the duodenum is about 12 times the length of the fingers of the hand, hence the term "duodenum". The word "peritoneum" also comes from the Church Slavonic word "uterus," meaning belly. In addition, the word "pregnancy" comes from the word "burden," a variant of the word "burden," meaning burden or heaviness. As for Old Russian, it is possible to identify words common to Church Slavonic and Old Russian, or words that belonged to one of them but established themselves as Russian medical terms: pregnancy, infertility, twins, sickness, pain, disease, pus, shin, larynx, thirst, stomach, bile, conception, health, vision, intestines, skin, bone, medicine, treat, cure, cure, brain, callus, muscle, nostril, smell, touch, swelling, poisoning, groin, liver, spit, shoulder, sole, waist, thighs, navel, horn, mouth, spasm, body, jaw, skull, neck, ulcers. [2] Many disease names have survived to this day and are not only used in people's daily lives, but also have practical applications in medicine. The term "cancer" referring to a malignant tumor is not a scientific term, but an idiomatic designation of malignant tumors. It is believed that the tumor was so named because of its resemblance to a crab's shell or its claws. Deafness was a hearing loss in which a person heard other people poorly or not well enough to hear their words. Twilight vision impairment was called

"chicken blindness" and it was believed that humans, like chickens, could not see well in the dark. 'Scrofula' comes from the adjective 'golden' (yellow). The disease got its name because of the yellow coloring of the patient's skin and the appearance of a golden rash in the area behind the ears, which gradually spread to the entire head. An interesting origin of the name of this disease is the typical pathologic course of the fever. In the past, this was the name given to all diseases accompanied by fever. Lihomanki or Tryasovitsy in the ancient Slavs were evil demons of disease, masquerading as female sisters. They were represented as ugly maidens, stunted, eternally hungry, and sometimes blind and even armless. However, most of the Old Russian names of diseases and their signs have long since fallen out of use, and it is difficult to identify them in the modern sense. For example, vdush (asthma), zlatnitsa (jaundice), kamchyug (arthritis), bloody nits (dysentery), dysentery, paralysis (epilepsy), prische goryushch (anthrax), leprosy (leprosy, lupus and some other skin lesions), vermifuge (scabies) and shake (malaria). [The first medicines were plants. Folk names of plants are closely related to reality, because since ancient times people have been looking for "immortal herbs" that can cure many diseases. They reflect the features of their shape, taste, color, nature of flowering, medicinal properties and the nature of the effect on humans. Folk nomenclature of medicinal plants differs significantly from the scientific one. There is also a regularity that if the name of a plant is spread over a large territory, it has no or few synonyms. When describing plant names and their properties, it is necessary to study their folk etymology. Many names are very unstable and have many synonyms that depend on where the plant grows and the cultural traditions of the local population. For example, reed mallow (*Acorus calamus* L.) has several names, including mallow marsh mallow, mallow fragrant, tatarnik, tatarchina, tatar potion, il, il root, javur, sheval. Common derman (*Datura stramonium* L.) - stinking derman, stinking derman, stinking dormouse, stinking durm, cowslip, swinoroi, prickly pear. Wolf berries, laxative joster (*Rhamnus cathartica* L.), brittle cherry (*Rhamnus frangula* L.), bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* L. Spreng.), sweet-bitter nightshade (*Solanum dulcamare* L.), marsh shoredibnick (*Pedicularis palustris* L.), and some other plants commonly called plants. This is because wolfberry is often referred to as plants with poisonous, irritating, and inedible fruits. Motherwort (*Leonurus cardiaca* L.) is commonly referred to as heart herb. Juice and decoctions of dried plants have long been used for weakness of the heart and various neurological disorders. This is evidenced by the Latin species name *cardiaca*, which comes from the Greek word *cardia* (heart). The same can be said about the medicinal melon (*Fumaria officinalis* L.), which is used for liver diseases, hence the folk names "liverwort" and "liver herb." [4] The history of the origin of the name of the useful and very unique plant podbel (*Tussilago farfara* L.) is interesting. In modern Russian, this is the name of a well-known herbaceous medicinal plant of the family *Complexiflorum*, which is distributed throughout Russia and grows on hillsides, in ravines, along the edges of meadows, in fields and near rivers. The scientific name of the genus, *Tussilago*, comes from the Latin *tussis* (cough). Under the name *Farfara*, the plant was known as far back as Roman times. Preparations containing podobel are widely used as anti-inflammatory and expectorant remedies for all chest diseases. The plant podobel has many folk synonyms, including mother and stepmother, horse hoof, white hoof, motherwort. The most common of these is mother and stepmother. The toothed, rounded leaves that appear after flowering look a bit like a horse's hoof, hence the names "white hoof" and "horse hoof". And here's how the name of the mother and stepmother is explained. 'Warm like the summer sun, cold like the winter sun; I don't like stepmother's milk like winter'. The same idea underlies the name of this plant. A characteristic feature of this plant, as of many others, is that the surface of the leaves is shiny and cold, while the underside is whitish, soft and warm, as if covered with cobwebs. In this way, the plant is both a "mother" and a "stepmother." [4,5] Medicine is the oldest field of human activity and already has an established terminology; the development of medicine in Russia in the XVII century urgently required the development of new scientific medical terminology. This was facilitated by the appearance of the first significant medical works by Russian physicians - "Pharmacology" by Dr. Ivan Benediktov and a medical treatise by Athanasius, Archbishop of Gormogorsk. It was during this period that the medical terminology that has survived to this day was formed and established. Most of the terms are of Greco-Latin origin. However, it should be noted that along with borrowed words there is a large layer of terms of Russian origin. Russian medical and pharmaceutical

terminology includes many names of folk origin, such as names of diseases, plants and medicines. In the past, diseases were often named based on external symptoms and signs. In addition, diseases were often associated with mystical entities and named for their cause. Many anatomical terms came from the Church Slavonic and Old Russian languages. A special group is occupied by medicinal herbs. In the past, folk healers, herbalists and witch doctors named medicinal herbs according to their properties in the treatment of specific diseases. Often the appearance of the plant, its habitat, taste and odor played a role. This is how most plants and herbs got their names. Over time, the number of special medical terms increased, and many new scientific concepts and words appeared. Nevertheless, the generally accepted traditional terminology is the easiest for both physicians and patients to understand.

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