

EPONYMS IN BULGARIAN CLINICAL TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract

First clinical eponyms appeared in 19th century and their number is permanently increasing. The present text does not aim to include all of them in order to make a classification, but to select only the most popular ones and on the basis of their construction to group them in accordance with different patterns used in the process of their formation.

Keywords: *clinical eponyms, text, classification, construction, pattern*

Rezumat

Primele eponime „clinice” au apărut încă în sec. al XIX-lea. Astăzi, numărul lor este într-o permanentă creștere.

În articol, autoarea nu-și propune să cerceteze toate eponimele din această sferă pentru a le clasifica într-un fel sau altul. Ea se mulțumește doar cu cele mai întrebuițate și le supune analizei din perspectiva formării.

Cuvinte-cheie: *eponime clinice, text, clasificare, construcție, model*

The fact that human body remains to be an enigma for human knowledge is really curious. Thousands of years have passed from the day when people were not interested only in the world around them, but also in the world inside them. They focused their attention on their inner space. And a lot of questions began to appear – what is the structure of the body, how different organs and systems function and what the purpose of them is and so on, and so forth.

At the beginning it was very difficult to find any answers to these questions, no matter if the responds are true, or not. As Helen King in her "Greek and Roman Medicine" wrote: "The ancient doctor was expected to diagnose by studying the external signs in order to determine what was happening inside. (...) Everything coming out of the body was examined with interest as a way of finding out what was going on in the mysterious regions inside. (...) There were a few instruments which were used to enable the doctor to see into the body. In the absence of X-rays, scans and blood tests, diagnosis usually had to rely on the patient's answers to questions and on what everyone could recognize through their senses" (King, 2001, p. 12).

But it soon became clear that only ancient doctors' senses were not enough to understand all the necessary information and to solve the problems. As a result, new instruments were created and new methods began to be used in order to help human knowledge to reveal the mysteries of human body.

And another difficulty appeared here – this time not in the field of medicine, but it is a linguistic one – how these new instruments and methods to be called, whom to be named after. As a basis for these new terms, of course, the names of their discoverers were used. The word, with which terms of that kind are called, is "eponym".

Eponyms take an important role in the terminological system of every language. In the sphere of medicine they emerged for the first time in 16th and 17th centuries. Clinical eponyms came into view a little bit later, in 19th century, but their number is permanently increasing (Tosheva *et alii*, 2000, p. 323).

In the present research it is paid attention on those Bulgarian clinical terms which are the most popular and are familiar even to the ordinary people. That is why the list with clinical eponyms does not claim to be full and complete because the main purpose is an attempt for classification of them to be made.

"Encyclopedic Dictionary from A to Z" by Sergey Vlahov is used for a basic source of information. The selected eponyms and facts about them are compared with the data introduced in "Dictionary of Foreign Words in Bulgarian Language" by A. Millev, B. Nikolov and J. Bratkov, and that shown in "Terminologia Medica Polyglota" ("Medical Terminology in Six Languages") by Dr. George Arnaudov and "Nova Terminologia Medica Polyglota et Eponymica" ("New Medical and Eponymic Terminology in Seven Languages") by Petya George Arnaudov.

The list contains eleven eponyms from seven French¹ and eleven from four German names, six terms from five British names, five from three Italian personal names, two eponyms from Galenus' name². There is also an eponym with a Russian origin, one with a Dutch origin, one with a Czech origin, and another one with an American origin. All the thirty-nine clinical terms come from the surnames of their discoverers.

In order to be classified³, these eponyms are divided into two major groups in accordance to the principles, used in their formation. The first group covers terms formed by the means of conversion or created by combination of root (usually the personal name of the discoverer) and a suffix, carrying its own meaning. Such terms are called monobasic. The second group includes eponyms that are compound terms.

I. Monobasic terms

1) created by conversion: *манѣмѣ* (пазг.) < *Mantoux* (French proper name), *рѣнтгѣн* (пазг.) < *Röntgen* (German proper name). All these units are used only in the colloquial speech.

¹Joseph Babinski is a French neurologist but with Polish origin.

²He is with Greek origin but lived in Ancient Rome as a Roman citizen.

³In the process of classification, the eponyms of Bulgarian, used as examples in this article, are presented with their Latin and English equivalents.

2) created by combination of root and suffix:

- A) root + suffix *-ин*: *никотин*⁴. The meaning of the suffix *-ин* is “pertaining to or of”.
- B) root + suffix *-ела*: *бруцела*, *пастъорела*, *сальмонела*⁵.
- C) root + suffix *-ия*: *риккетсия*, *листерия*. The suffix *-ия* is with Greek origin (<-εια, -ια) and is used in forming names of countries, diseases, flowers. It denotes character or condition too⁶.
- D) root + suffix *-изация*: *дарсонвализация*, *фарадизация* etc.⁷
- E) root + suffix *-графия*: *хайморогграфия*, *рентгенография*⁸.
- F) root + suffix *-терапия*: *рентгенотерапия*⁹.
- G) root + suffix *-грама*: *рентгенограма*¹⁰ (= *рентгенова снимка*).
- H) root + suffix *-скопия*: *рентгеноскопия*¹¹.

II. Compound terms

In the Bulgarian clinical compound terms two subgroups could also be distinguished according to their structure. The first one includes compound terms containing an adjective, derived from a personal name by adding

⁴In Latin we can find the suffix *-inum*: *nicotinum*. In English – the suffix *-ine*: *nicotine*. The suffix *-inum* usually indicates a relationship of position, possession, or origin. It is added to a noun base (especially a proper name) to form an adjective (to see http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Category:Latin_suffixes).

⁵In Latin and English we can find the units *Brucella*, *Pasteurella*, *Salmonella*. The suffix *-ella* is added to a noun to form a diminutive of that noun (to see http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Category:Latin_suffixes).

⁶In Latin and English we can find the suffix *-ia*: *rickettsia*, *listeria* etc. (to see http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Category:Latin_suffixes).

⁷In Latin and English the Bulgarian suffix *-изация* has the equivalents *-isation/-ization* (Engl.) and *-isatio* (Lat.) (with alternative forms *-atio*, *-tio* and *-io*): *faradisatio*, *darsonvalisatio*, *faradisation*, *darsonvalization*. They are used to form a noun relating to some action (to see http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Category:Latin_suffixes).

⁸In Latin we can find the suffix *-graphia*: *highmorographia*, *roentgenographia* etc. In English – the suffix *-graphy*: *highmorography*, *roentgenography* etc. The suffix *graphia* is with Greek origin and means “something recorded or pictured” (to see http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Category:Latin_suffixes).

⁹In Latin we can find the suffix *-therapia* (in *roentgenotherapia* for example), in English – the suffix *-therapy* (in *roentgenotherapy*). The suffix *-therapia* is with Greek origin and means “a course of treatment, therapy” (Arnaudov, 1964, p. 537).

¹⁰In Latin we can find the suffix *-gramma* (in *roentgenogramma* for example), in English – the suffix *-gram* (in *roentgenogram* and other units). The suffix *gramma* is with Greek origin and indicates something written, drawn, or otherwise recorded, as in electrocardiogram (Rothenberg et alii, 2000, p. 243).

¹¹In Latin we can find the suffix *-scopia* (in *roentgenoscopia* for example), in English – the suffix *-scopy* (in *roentgenoscopy*). The suffix *-scopia* is with Greek origin and used in compound words, it means “to look, to examine with the help of an instrument” (Arnaudov, 1964, p. 475).

the suffix *-ov(-), -ова, -ово* or *-ев, -ева, -ево*, and a common noun. For example: *Кохов бацил*¹² (син. *бацил на Кох, туберкуозна бактерия, туберкуозен бацил*), *граафов фоликул*¹³, *галенови препарати*¹⁴ (син. *галенични лекарства*), *неогаленови/новогаленови препарати*¹⁵, *рентгенова снимка*¹⁶ (син. *рентгенограма*), *базедова триада*¹⁷ (син. *мерзебургска триада*), *хайморова кухина*¹⁸ (син. *максиларен синус*), *шванова обвивка*¹⁹ (син. *обвивка на Шван, неврилиема*), *малпигиев слой*²⁰ (син. *произведен/герминативен слой; малпигиева мрежа*), *малпигиева мрежа*²¹ (син. *малпигиев слой*), *евстахиева тръба*²², *фалопиева тръба*²³ (син. *маточна тръба*), *малпигиево телце*²⁴.

The second subgroup includes compound terms containing a common noun, the preposition *на* (that expresses possession) and a personal name: *бацил на Кох*²⁵ (син. *туберкуозна бактерия, туберкуозен бацил, Кохов бацил*), *влакна на Пуркине*²⁶, *обвивка на Шван*²⁷ (син. *шванова обвивка, неврилиема*), *проба на Манту*²⁸ (син. *реакция на Манту*), *реакция на Манту*²⁹ (син. *проба на Манту*), *рефлекс на Бабински*³⁰ (син. *феномен на Бабински*), *рефлекси на Бехтереви*³¹, *тетрада на Фало*³², *триада на Фало*³³, *феномен на Бабински*³⁴ (син. *рефлекс на Бабински*), *фрактура на Дююитрен*³⁵.

¹²In Latin - *Kochi Bacillus* (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*), in English - *tubercle bacillus*.

¹³In Latin - *graaft folliculus oophorus vasiculosus*, in English - *graaftian follicle*.

¹⁴In Latin - *praeparata galenica* (*galenica (remedia)*), in English - *galenical preparations* (*galenicals*).

¹⁵In Latin - *neogalenica* (*praeparata neogalenica*), in English - *neogalenicals*.

¹⁶In Latin - *roentgenogramma*, in English - *roentgenogram*.

¹⁷In Latin - *Basedowi trias* (*Merseburgi trias*), in English - *Basedow's triad* (*Merseburg's triad*).

¹⁸In Latin - *Higsmori antrum* (*sinus maxillaris*), in English - *antrum of Highmore* (*maxillary sinus*).

¹⁹In Latin - *neurilemma*, in English - *neurilemma, sheath of Schwann*.

²⁰In Latin - *stratum Malpighii* (*stratum germinativum*), in English - *Malpighian layer* (*Malpighian rete*).

²¹In Latin - *stratum Malpighii*, in English - *Malpighian rete* (*Malpighian layer*).

²²In Latin - *tuba Eustachii* (*tuba auditiva*), in English - *Eustachian tube* (*auditory tube*).

²³In Latin - *tuba Fallopii* (*tuba uterina*), in English - *Fallopian tube* (*oviduct, salpinx*).

²⁴In Latin - *corpusculum Malpighi* (*corpusculum renis*), in English - *Malpighian corpuscle* (*renal corpuscle*).

²⁵In Latin - *Kochi Bacillus* (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*), in English - *tubercle bacillus*.

²⁶In Latin - *Purkinje' fibrae*, in English - *Purkinje's fibres*.

²⁷In Latin - *neurilemma*, in English - *neurilemma, sheath of Schwann*.

²⁸In Latin - *Mantoux' testum* (*Mantoux'reactio*), in English - *Mantoux test* (*Mantoux reaction*).

²⁹In Latin - *Mantoux'reactio* (*Mantoux' testum*), in English - *Mantoux reaction* (*Mantoux test*).

³⁰In Latin - *Babinski reflexus*, in English - *Babinski's reflex* (*Babinski's phenomenon*).

³¹In Latin - *Bechterevi/Behterevi reflexus*, in English - *Bechterev's/Behterev's reflexes*.

Conclusions

Different patterns of term-formation have different degree of productivity. The most profitable of all, from the presented types of construction, are those models which are typical for the two subgroups of compound clinical terms. The monobasic Bulgarian eponyms with Greek origin are more creative than those with Latin origin.

It is very interesting how words and language in general, illustrate and depict changes in human knowledge and life. Ancient doctors rely on their senses to feel and understand their patients' pain, while modern medicine relies on innumerable complicated instruments to discover and describe the same – human pain. But neither the ancient doctors, nor contemporary scientists can discover and explain everything (King, 2000, p. 62). New facts and innovations are permanently appearing, and the new words (especially new terms), created for naming them, have to be described and classified.

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³²In Latin - *Falloti tetralogia*, in English - *Fallot's tetrad*.

³³In Latin - *Falloti triad*, in English - *Fallot's trias*.

³⁴In Latin - *Babinski reflexus*, in English - *Babinski's phenomenon (Babinski's reflex)*.

³⁵In Latin - *Dupuytreni fractura*, in English - *Dupuytren's fracture*. In conclusion we can say that in Latin clinical terminology is followed that the personal name is given a grammatical form for Genitive, singular and that form is added to the common noun. Terms like *Mantoux' testum* and *Mantoux'reactio* are rare here but are the preferred one in "Nova Terminologia Medica Polyglota et Eponymica". Principles for phrase syntax are wavered (*Basedowi trias*, but *stratum Malpighii*). The same is the situation about the usage of capital and small letters. Sometime the adjective is derived from the name of the discoverer and it is added to the common noun (*praeparata galenica*). In English clinical terminology the adjective is derived from the scientist's personal name and it is added to the common noun. Often the adjective in English is substantivated. Two ways for expressing possessiveness are also observed – by "s" and by construction *personal name + preposition "of" + common noun*. In both Latin and English systems the usage of terms formed by the combination of Greek and Latin terminoelements are found. There are pairs of synonyms just like the Latin and English eponyms *Listeria* and *Listerella* (monobasic terms), and the Bulgarian *иванова обвивка* and *обвивка на Шван* (compound terms). Such types of synonyms are called absolute synonyms or lexical doublets and their meaning and stylistic usage is completely alike (Georgiev *et alii*, 1996, p. 165). They could be observed only in scientific terminology (*idem*, pp. 165-166).

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