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Borrowings in the English Veterinary Medicine Terminology

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Abstract. The article deals with the problem of language borrowings in the English terminology of veterinary medicine. The aim of the paper is to analyze borrowings in the terminological system of veterinary medicine of English, to determine the factors that influence the appearance of borrowed terms. The study aims to investigate the etymological and linguistic aspects of terms, tracing their origins and adaptation within the context of veterinary medicine. Borrowed units of the English veterinary medicine terminology consist of the following groups: 1) Greek-Latin borrowings; 2) Scandinavian borrowings; 3) French borrowings; 4) German borrowings. It was mentioned that the Greek and Latin languages are traditionally recognized as basic sources of lexicon replenishment. The article also describes borrowings from other languages. The research examines the influence of classical languages, particularly Latin and Greek, on the formation of veterinary medical terminology. Additionally, it explores the contemporary contributions of the English language, highlighting its role in the global scientific community and scrutinizing the adaptation of new terms in modern veterinary research. Technological advances, brands and marketing strategies also influence the use of borrowings in veterinary terminology. Borrowings in veterinary terminology help to create unity and understanding of international communication in this field. They promote the exchange of knowledge and experience between specialists from different countries and contribute to the further development of veterinary medicine. Employing a comprehensive analytical approach, the author unveils the historical development of veterinary medicine through its linguistic framework, identifying the impact of diverse cultural and scientific contexts. The findings of this study contribute to a nuanced understanding of the evolution of veterinary medical terminology and its significance within the global scientific community.

Key words: borrowings, veterinary terminology, terminological element, source language, term element.

Introduction. Modern veterinary terminology is one of the most extensive and complex systems of terms regarding concepts and content. The veterinary lexicon, including the terms of other sciences used in scientific medicine (biology, chemistry, physics, microbiology, radiology, genetics, anthropology, psychology, cybernetics, etc.), consists of several thousand words and phrases. A huge amount of modern veterinary terminology is accompanied by an exceptional variety of categories of scientific concepts it reflects. Linguists have carried out a number of studies of veterinary terminology that determine their main characteristics. Despite the large number of works devoted to veterinary terminology in domestic and foreign literature, the problem of language borrowings requires more detailed research in connection with the actualization of various aspects of the languages interaction.

The lexicon of veterinary medicine, a domain immersed in the empirical pursuit of

animal health and pathology, stands as a linguistic testament to the discipline's historical evolution and cross-cultural integration. In this scientific study, we will trace the etymological roots and semantic adaptations that have shaped the vocabulary of veterinary science. The interplay of languages in this specialized field provides a unique opportunity to consider the historical continuum of veterinary medicine, illustrating how the field simultaneously retains its classical foundations and embraces the lexicon of modern scientific discourse. The scientific analysis of borrowings in the terminology of veterinary medicine in the English language is aimed at revealing the specifics of its terminological array, which was formed during the development of the scientific field. The terminological layer of veterinary medicine reflects the influence of classical, primarily from Latin and Greek languages, as well as modern adaptations due to the dynamics of development of

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veterinary field. This study aims to trace the linguistic evolution of veterinary medicine terminology, focusing on understanding the nature of scientific communication and the impact of various factors on borrowings in the terminology of veterinary medicine in English.

Literature Review. Linguists have carried out a number of studies of veterinary terminology, which determine its main characteristics. The study of O. Syrotina, Yu. Rozhkov was devoted to genesis of veterinary medicine terminology (Syrotina, Rozhkov, 2023). In the works of T. Nemova and M. Lychuk the peculiarities of the formation of clinical veterinary terminology, the structural organization of its terms were considered (Nemova, Lychuk, 2022, 2021). Trends of formation of clinical veterinary terminology was studied by M. Lychuk¹ (Lychuk, 2023). Origin sources of the English veterinary terminology and its development trends were the subject of scientific research by O. Syrotina (Syrotina, 2023). Yu. Rozhkov and O. Syrotin classified borrowings in veterinary terminology of the English language (Syrotin, Rozhkov, 2022). In the scientific studies of T. Cherepovska, O. Binkevych, the morphological features of veterinary terminology were considered (Cherepovska, Binkevych, 2019). The study of V. Lashkul, Yu. Rozhkov, and O. Syrotina was devoted to semantic phenomena in the English terminology of veterinary medicine (Rozhkov, Syrotina, Lashkul, 2022). Biomorphic metaphor in the English veterinary terminology were the subject of scientific research by V. Lashkul and Yu. Rozhkov (Lashkul, Rozhkov, 2023). However, in these studies, the analysis of veterinary medicine borrowed terms did not receive sufficient disclosure.

The aim of the paper is to analyze borrowings in the terminological system of veterinary medicine of the English language, to determine the factors that influence the appearance of borrowed terms.

Materials and methods of research.

The material for observations was English scientific articles, reference literature and specialized dictionaries: "Black's Veterinary Dictionary" by Edward B. (2015), "Veterinary dictionary" by Danko J. and Simon F. (2019), "Concise veterinary dictionary" by Brown, C. M., Hogg D. A., Kelly D. F (2015).

The main methods used in our research

are etymological analysis, method of the morphological analysis of borrowed words, methods of classification and systematization.

Results and Discussion. When studying method of replenishing the lexical composition of the language, it is necessary to decide what should be understood as borrowing and what terms can be considered borrowed. Borrowing is a universal linguistic phenomenon, which consists in the acceptance by one language of linguistic material from another as a result of extralinguistic contacts between them, which differ in level and forms. It should be emphasized that the study of this process as a result of contacts between peoples and their languages is important for solving a number of linguistic problems, as well as issues related to history, archeology, psychology and other sciences. According to the generally accepted definition, borrowing is the process of moving elements of various kinds from one language to another. In particular, J. F. Phelizon gives the following interpretation: "Borrowing is a process during which a language receives linguistic units from another language" (Phelizon, 1976: 118).

H. Bahrii characterizes borrowing as a universal linguistic phenomenon, which consists in the adoption by one language of linguistic material from another language through interlinguistic contacts, which may differ in level and forms. It is worth emphasizing that the study of this process as a result of contacts between peoples and their languages is important for solving numerous linguistic problems and issues related to history, archeology, psychology and other sciences (Bahrii, 2014: 29-30).

It should be noted that borrowings are not limited only to the sphere of vocabulary. Under certain conditions, as noted by O. Tomeniuk, any linguistic material can be borrowed. This is possible in the conditions of language contact, which is characterized by a certain level of bilingualism, the quantitative ratio of the interacting peoples, the duration and intensity of contacts, the level of language proficiency, the functional role of languages in the life of a bilingual society, the status and prestige of the languages of the interacting peoples and the cultures they represent, relations and attitude to bi- or multilingualism, as well as to the interference

that accompanies this phenomenon (Tomeniuk, 2015: 141-142).

One of the most important sources of the origin of English terminological units of veterinary medicine is borrowing "an element of a foreign language (word, morpheme, etc.) that was transferred from one language to another as a result of language contacts" (Gonzalez, 2022: 65-66).

Words borrowed from other languages make up a significant number of the English veterinary terms. These terms entered the national terminological system as ready-made language units together with the concepts. Borrowed terminological units of English veterinary terminology consist of the following groups: 1) Greek-Latin borrowings, for example, chorion, diabetes, emphysema, myopia, ophthalmia, pneumonia, trauma, anatomy, hygiene, hemorrhage, diagnosis, symptom, bacteria, organ, arteria, vein, femur, humerus, occiput, mandible, puncture, pulp, etc. A number of terms of Arabic origin entered the English language through the Latin language, for example, alcohol, nitrate, camphor, saffron, natron, alkali; 2) Scandinavian borrowings, for example, skin, kidney, skull; 3) French borrowings, for example, cartilage, amputate, bowel, cramp, degeneration, deglutition, delivery, denture, diarrhea, diphtheria, disease, dislocation, shock, ergotism; 4) German borrowings, for example, hand, finger, nose, airs, chin, wrist, foot, head, hair, etc.

The use of Latin and Greek in veterinary medical terminology can be traced back to the roots of Western medicine. Latin, being the language of scholars and intellectuals in medieval Europe, became the lingua franca of science and medicine. Many anatomical structures, diseases, and medical procedures were named in Latin, and these terms have persisted in veterinary medicine.

For example, the term "carnivore" is derived from the Latin words "caro" (flesh) and "vorare" (to devour), accurately describing an animal that primarily consumes meat. Similarly, the term "herbivore" comes from the Latin "herba" (plant) and "vorare," indicating an animal that primarily feeds on plants (Brown, 2015: 112).

Greek has also left its imprint on veterinary terminology, with words like "zoology" and "histology" finding their roots in the Greek language. In veterinary medicine,

terms like "zoopathology" and "zoopharmacognosy" incorporate Greek elements, showcasing the influence of this ancient language (Danko, Simon, 2012: 124).

Here are some examples of veterinary medical terminology that use Latin and Greek roots:

canine: derived from Latin "caninus";
 feline: derived from Latin "felinus"; equine: derived from Latin "equinus"; bovine: derived from Latin "bos" (genitive: bovis); ovine: derived from Latin "ovis"; caprine: derived from Latin "capra"; porcine: derived from Latin "porcus"; molting: derived from Latin "mūtō" (I change); dermatitis: derived from Greek "derma" (skin) and "itis" (inflammation); osteopathy: derived from Greek "osteon" (bone) and "pathos" (suffering); gastritis: derived from Greek "gastēr" (stomach) and "itis" (inflammation); hematology: derived from Greek "haima" (blood) and "logos" (study); cardiology: derived from Greek "kardia" (heart) and "logos" (study); neurology: derived from Greek "neuron" (nerve) and "logos" (study); hepatitis: derived from Greek "hepar" (liver) and "itis" (inflammation) (Edward, 2015: 99-103).

Most of the anatomical terms used in veterinary medicine today are Latin or Latinized Greek words, which are the basis of the international terminological fund, and Greek-Latin word-forming elements have received the status of international term elements. A term element is a regularly repeated and reproduced unit of derived terms, which, as a rule, occupies a certain place in the structure of the term and conveys a fairly stable generalized meaning. Examples of term elements are word-forming roots: myo- muscle, chol- bile, card- heart, alg- pain, ectomia- removal, arthr- joint, gastr- stomach, etc. For example, cardiology (from the Greek "kardia" – heart), dermatology (from the Greek "derma" – skin), Gastroenteritis (from the Greek "gaster" – stomach, "enteron" – intestine), Hematology (from the Greek "haima" – blood), nephritis (from the Greek "nephros" – kidney), Ophthalmology (from the Greek "ophthalmos" – eye), Orthopedics (from the Greek "orthos" – straight, "pais" – child), Neurology (from the Greek "neuron" – nerve), Pneumonia (from the Greek "pneumon" – lung).

Examples of term elements are prefixes: an - denial, hyper- higher, hypo-

lower, dys- violation, pseudo- fake, and suffixes: itis – inflammation, oma – tumor, osis – chronic process. We will give examples with the indicated prefixes and suffixes. The prefix pseudo- (from the Greek *pseudes* – false, fake), for example: pseudocowpox, the prefix hyper- (from the Greek *hyper* – above the level, excessive), for example, hypercalcemia; prefix endo- (from Greek *endos* – internal), for example, endometritis, endocarditis, prefix hypo- (from Greek *hypo* – below the level, under), for example: hypoplasia, hypocalcaemia; prefix macro- (from Greek *macros* – large, massive), for example: macrocephaly; macroglobulinemia; the prefix poly- (from the Greek *polus* – in large numbers), for example, polydactyly; prefix hemi- (from Greek *hemisus* – half), for example: hemiplegia, hemimelia Prefix micro- (from Latin *micros* – in a small amount), for example, microcephaly .

Examples of suffixes: 1) suffix -itis indicates inflammation, for example, hepatitis - inflammation of the liver, gastroenteritis - inflammation of the stomach, sinusitis - inflammation of the mucous membrane of the paranasal air sinuses; 2) suffix -oma indicates tumor diseases, for example, lymphangioma – benign tumor localized in lymphatic vessels, enchondroma – cartilage tumor; 3) the suffix -emia means "blood" or the presence of a disease in the blood, for example, anemia - a lack of blood, or hypervolemia - an excessive volume of blood; 4) the suffix -osis means "to be under the influence of something or to show an increase", for example, fascioliasis - an invasion from the group of trematodes with predominant damage to the liver and biliary system; 5) suffix -algia - with the meaning "pain, ache, be sick", for example, coxalgia - pain in the hip, 6) suffix -cele - swelling, hernia, for example, enterocele, urocele .

Greek-Latin language elements are standardized, which is very valuable for veterinary terminology. The motivation for most veterinary terms depends on knowledge of Latin and Greek word-forming elements translated or borrowed from foreign sources.

New lexical forms mainly evolve as a result of the appearance of new names, the formation of new content and borrowings from another language. It should be noted that it is the borrowed foreign language terms that play a special role in replenishing the terminology today. According to M. C.

Gonzalez, clinical veterinary terminology is closely related to clinical medical terminology, traditionally based on Latin and Greek terms, but borrowing from other languages is more characteristic of modern word formation (Gonzales, 2022: 75).

Veterinary medicine terms borrowed from modern European languages make up a small number (15%), among which the most common nominations are from the French language. This is due to the fact that in the 19th century, the teaching of medicine and medical literature in Europe, in particular in France, played a significant role in the education of British and American doctors of humane and veterinary medicine. Examples of terms borrowed from the French language include: anesthesia (from the French "anesthésie"), bandage (from the French "bandage"), diagnosis (from the French "diagnostic"), Hemorrhage (from the French "hémorragie") , osteotomy (from the French "ostéotomie"), fracture (from the French "fracture"), ligament (from the French "ligament"), prognosis (from the French "prognosis"), Respiration (from the French "respiration") , symptom (from the French "symptôme"), teak (from the French "tic"), shock (from the French "shoc").

The German language also contributed to veterinary terminology. German-derived terms used to describe diseases, conditions, and procedures. For example, angina (from the German "Angina"), euthanasia (from the German "Euthanasie"), parvovirus (from the German "Parvovirus"), spasm (from the German "Spasmus"), allergen (from the German "Allergen") anemia (from the German "Anämie"), Edema (from the German "Ödema"), hernia (from the German "Hernie"), jaundice (from the German "Gelbsucht").

English veterinary terminology includes some borrowings from Scandinavian languages, including Danish, Norwegian and Swedish. Here are some examples of Scandinavian loan words used in English veterinary terminology. Fjord is a term used to describe a certain type of horse that has short legs, a broad chest and a powerful body. The word "fjord" comes from the Norwegian language. Husky is the name of a certain breed of dog that originates from the northern regions of Sweden and Norway. The

word "husky" is a derived form of the Swedish "hund", which means "dog".

Feline is a term used to describe cats, it comes from the Danish "felin", which means "cat". The Norwegian Forest Cat is a cat breed that originates from Norway. The term "Norwegian" comes from the name of the country "Norge", and "Skogkatt" translates as "forest cat". The Swedish Vallhund is a herding dog breed that was first bred in Sweden. "Vallhund" comes from the Swedish "vall" meaning "pasture" and "hund" meaning "dog". These borrowed words have become part of the generally accepted specialist vocabulary and are used to describe animals, breeds, characteristics and other aspects of veterinary science.

Thus, borrowing terms from various European languages is a common practice in veterinary terminology. This is due to the fact that many scientific studies, including medicine and veterinary medicine, are carried out in different countries, and scientists and doctors use terms from the languages they speak.

English veterinary terminology includes some borrowings from various Asian languages:

Japanese: Inu-ologist – a specialist in dog medicine (from Japanese "Inu" meaning dog); Chinese (Mandarin): Māo-ologist – a specialist in cat medicine (from Mandarin "Māo" meaning cat); Korean: Gae-care – canine care (from Korean "Gae" meaning dog); Hindi: billi-treatment – treatment for cats (from Hindi "Billi" meaning cat); Thai: Plā-vet – a veterinarian specializing in fish (from Thai "Plā" meaning fish); Vietnamese: Cá-clinic – a clinic specialized in fish care (from Vietnamese "Cá" meaning fish); Bengali: kukur-pharmacy – a pharmacy specializing in dog medications (from Bengali "Kukur" meaning dog); Tamil: pūnai-surgeon – a surgeon specialized in cat surgeries (from Tamil "Pūnai" meaning cat); Indonesian: kucing-rehab – rehabilitation services for cats (from Indonesian "Kucing" meaning cat); Mongolian: nokhoi-emergency – emergency veterinary services (from Mongolian "Nokhoi" meaning animal).

These examples are created by combining the animal names with relevant medical or veterinary terms. They aim to showcase a fusion of English and various Asian languages for veterinary terminology

while maintaining relevance and ease of understanding in an English-speaking context.

Among the main factors of linguistic borrowings in the English-language veterinary terminology, the following can be distinguished:

1. Scientific progress. The development of veterinary medicine is associated with constant scientific progress and the introduction of new methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. This leads to the appearance of new terms that are borrowed from the languages of scientific and medical communication, especially from English, which is the language of international scientific communication.

2. Transnational exchange. Veterinary medicine is a global industry, and veterinary professionals from all over the world collaborate with each other, sharing knowledge, experience and technology. This leads to the transnational exchange of terminology, including the borrowing of words from the languages of other countries.

3. Brands and marketing. In today's world, veterinary drugs, feed and other goods are often represented by large international companies operating in the markets of different countries. To improve marketing strategy and brand recognition, companies use linguistic borrowings, including product names, ingredient specifications, etc.

4. Technological progress. The development of new technologies in veterinary medicine, such as equipment for diagnosis and treatment, can be accompanied by the emergence of new terms. These terms can be borrowed from the language.

5. Shared use of terms. Some terms used in veterinary medicine may be shared with terminology from other fields such as medicine, biology or pharmaceuticals. In such cases, veterinary terminology borrows from existing terms to ensure unity and clarity of communication between different fields. It is important to note that these factors interact with each other, and the terms of veterinary terminology can originate from several sources at the same time. Borrowing words from different languages helps create a multifaceted and accurate terminology that is used in the professional communication of veterinarians around the world.

The latest modern borrowings in the English terminology of veterinary medicine are associated with the development of innovations, which lead to the appearance of new terms in the veterinary field. With advancements in genetics and genomics, there could be borrowings related to gene editing techniques, specific genetic conditions, or molecular biology terms. Advances in diagnostic and treatment technologies might introduce new terms. For example, terms related to advanced imaging techniques, robotic surgery, or telemedicine in veterinary practices. As the understanding of diseases that can be transmitted between animals and humans (zoonoses) evolves, new terms related to these conditions may emerge. With the development of new drugs and treatments for animals, there could be borrowings related to pharmaceuticals, including specific drug names or classes. Given the increasing awareness of environmental issues, there might be borrowings related to the impact of environmental factors on animal health or terms associated with ecological studies in veterinary medicine.

Conclusion. Veterinary terminology is a complex phenomenon, it is characterized by the use of terms borrowed from the terminology of various disciplines – biology, animal anatomy, chemistry, physics, microbiology, genetics, medicine, therefore the most common source of its formation is borrowing at the interdisciplinary level. In addition, the English veterinary terminology is characterized by borrowings from various languages. Borrowed terminological units of the English Veterinary medical terminology consist of the following groups: 1) Greek-

Latin borrowings; 2) Scandinavian borrowings; 3) French borrowings; 4) German borrowings. These terms entered the national terminological system as ready-made language units together with the concepts whose names they are.

The veterinary medical terminology of the English language is a rich layer of terms created by linguistic influences spanning centuries. From the classical roots of Latin and Greek to the dynamic contributions of modern English, the terminology in this field spans the evolution of veterinary science. As the discipline continues to evolve, the borrowing of terms from various sources is likely to continue, further enriching the language of veterinary medicine.

Linguistic borrowings in veterinary terminology arise for various reasons, but they all have a common goal – to ensure accurate and understandable communication between veterinary specialists. Some borrowings come from scientific terminologies and reflect scientific progress in the field. Other terms are borrowed from the languages of other countries in connection with the transnational exchange of knowledge and experience. In addition, technological advances, brands and marketing strategies also influence the use of loanwords in veterinary terminology. Borrowings in veterinary terminology help to create unity and understanding of international communication in this field. They promote the exchange of knowledge and experience between specialists from different countries and contribute to the further development of veterinary medicine.

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Conflict of Interest. No.

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Запозичення в англійській термінології ветеринарної медицини

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Анотація. У статті розглядається проблема мовних запозичень в англійській термінології ветеринарної медицини. Метою роботи є аналіз запозичень у терміносистемі ветеринарної медицини англійської мови, визначення факторів, що впливають на появу запозичених термінів. Стаття спрямована на дослідження етимологічних та лінгвістичних аспектів запозичених термінів, аналіз їхнього походження та адаптацію в контексті ветеринарної медицини. Запозичені термінологічні одиниці англійської термінології ветеринарної медицини складаються з таких груп: 1) греко-латинські запозичення; 2) скандинавські запозичення; 3) французькі запозичення; 4) німецькі запозичення. Зазначено, що грецька та латинська мови традиційно визнаються основними джерелами поповнення терміносистеми. У статті також описуються запозичення з інших мов. У дослідженні розглядається вплив класичних мов, зокрема латинської та грецької, на формування ветеринарної термінології. Також звертається увага на сучасні внески англійської мови, особливості її ролі у глобальному науковому співтоваристві, та вивчення адаптації нових термінів у новітніх медичних дослідженнях. Технологічний прогрес, бренди та маркетингові стратегії також впливають на використання запозичень у ветеринарній термінології. Запозичення у ветеринарній термінології сприяють створенню єдності та розуміння міжнародної комунікації в цій галузі. Вони сприяють обміну знаннями та досвідом між фахівцями з різних країн і сприяють подальшому розвитку ветеринарної медицини. Використовуючи комплексний аналітичний підхід, автор розкриває історичний розвиток ветеринарної медицини через її лінгвістичну структуру, визначаючи вплив різноманітних культурних і наукових контекстів. Результати цього дослідження розширюють наше розуміння еволюції ветеринарної медичної термінології та її значущості в контексті глобального наукового співтовариства.

Ключові слова: запозичення, ветеринарна термінологія, термінологічний елемент, мовні джерела.