SYNONYMY IN ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

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Introduction. Modern medical terminology is ingrained in languages all around the world and serves as the foundation for the results of extensive historical development. Latin terminology, which serve as the foundation for all medical discourse texts, are the subject of this study.

Aim of the study. The aim of our research is to explain and categorize synonymic nouns and adjectives in Latin anatomical terminology, taking into account term functional consistency. The following tasks will be addressed in order to accomplish the goal: 1) identifying terms with comparable semantic nests and meanings; 2) establishing criteria for semantic differentiation of the terms within these groups; 3) creating classifications of terms-synonyms.

Materials and methods. During the research, we used the following methods: comparative method, method of structural and semantic analysis, method of linguistic description.

Results and discussion. Three categories of synonyms can be identified based on how semantically similar they are. Group 1: synonyms that are completely synonymous in both meaning and usage. Nouns in Group 2 are distinguished by their historical compatibility with other terms. Their existence could be caused by a number of things, such as the fact that different experts may have given the same object multiple names. Group 3 consists of phrases with comparable meanings that are used to represent various concepts. We refer to these concepts as quasi-synonyms. A number of things that are similar in structure and function and can be identified by their location and morphological similarity make up the human body.

Conclusion. When examining contemporary anatomical terminology and differentiating between words with similar meanings, as well as assessing the compatibility of these terms in the Latin language, three categories of synonymous nouns have been identified. It has been observed that the characteristics used to differentiate Latin quasi-synonyms in anatomical terminology vary significantly and can reflect attributes such as the shape of an object, type of tissue, morphological similarities, and location. Additionally, an analysis of the limited group of Latin adjective synonyms indicates that they may fit into Group 2 of this classification, as the selection of an adjective largely depends on its compatibility with the associated noun. Future research opportunities lie in further investigating synonymous nouns and adjectives. Furthermore, a comprehensive analysis of the anatomical term system is warranted due to the current disorganization within anatomical terminology.