Scientific novelty. Linguistic features of medical terminology remain in the center of attention of modern researchers given the need for in-depth study of the nomination mechanisms of concepts and phenomena represented in modern medical terminology, identification of compositional and semantic characteristics which will certainly contribute to standardization and unification of medical terminology in general and its individual terminological subsystems. Such sublanguages of medicine as ophthalmology (S.V. Shvetsova, Irkutsk, 2005), cardiology (K.V. Smirnova, Yaroslavl, 2012), nephrology and urology (M.V. Tokareva, Omsk, 2003), oncology (L.M. Gushchina, Moscow, 2004), genetics (M.F. Kobzheva, Kyiv, 1984) as well as a comprehensive description of terms - mythologies in clinical psychology conducted by researcher T.V. Tritenko (Moscow, 2011) were undoubtedly noticed.

The vast majority of publications and theses are based on English language, which is quite understandable given the undeniable influence of English on international medical terminology. Unfortunately, there is not much research devoted to the study of Latin medical terms, despite the influence of Latin language on the terminological fund of any modern medical terminology. Therefore, any scientific research in this direction is quite desirable and relevant.

The aim of the study is to carry out the etymological, morphological, syntactic, cognitive and structural characteristics of Latin terminological units (hereinafter TU) with the basic seme “erythema”. The choice of the above-mentioned TU as the basis for scientific research is explained, on the one hand, by the lack of any linguistic research in this area, on the other hand, by the sheer variety of clinical forms of erythema which can be both of physiological (erythema padosis, erythema frigoris, erythema caloricum, etc cetera) and of nonphysiological (erythema infectiosum, erythema brucellosum, erythema migrans, etc cetera) nature.

Study methods. The following methods were used while conducting the study: the method of continuous sampling which allowed the selection of actual material; descriptive method, due to which the inventory and internal interpretation of the selected TU were carried out; structural method for establishing connections and relationships between language elements.

Object of research is the Latin TU with the seme “erythema” and their attributive components.

Subject of research is the structure and etymology of binary TU and their attributive components.

Source base. The actual material was obtained by...
continuous sampling from the educational literature, modern medical encyclopedia dictionaries. Publication Whonamedit. The dictionary of medical eponyms served as a guideline for studying TU with eponymous components. Etymological conclusions were made on the basis of the dictionary by J.Kh. Dvoretskiy. Analysis of recent research. The nomination problem of objects or phenomena by polylexemic terminological units is subjected to the works of many modern researchers (S.V. Brykina, 2012; Yu.S. Perevezentseva, 2014; G.V. Demidova, 2016; K.A. Degt yarenko, 2017; S.A. Leonova, 2018, etc.). The publications of Yu.S. Devyatko (2015), A.V. Kosenko (2015), O.Y. Snitovska (2017), L.V. Zastrizhna (2018) are worth mentioning regarding the status of terminological units in the medical terminological system. The works of T.D. Kiyak (1989), S.V. Grinyov (1993), S.V. Grinyov-Grinevich (2008), V.M. Leichi ka (2008) served as methodological basis for current research. They formed a course of terminological work, including inventory, ordering, coordination and design of terminological systems. Particular attention was paid to the works of V.F. Novodranova, dedicated to compositional semantics on the basis of medical terminology (2002), problems of term formation in cognitive and communicative aspects (2003), semantic modification of the term in medical discourse (2011) and her monograph “Nominal word formation in Latin and its reflection in terminology” (Moscow, 2008), where the researcher first described word-forming models for the construction and organization of medical terminology.

The main material. In the modern medical encyclopedia dictionaries, the term erythema is interpreted as “redness of the skin caused by the influx of blood to the capillaries”, “redness of the skin due to dilution of blood vessels”, “more or less persistent reddening of the skin associated with transient or stable dilution of blood vessels”, “limited or diffused reddening of the skin due to active hyperemia occurring for various reasons”. And although the definitions differ slightly, the key word “redness” remains unchanged being represented by the noun of Greek origin erythema, which corresponds with the verb erythainen – to paint in red.

In general, word families with the basic seme erythema contain a significant number of TU: 25 in the dictionary edited by L. Petrukh, 34 in the dictionary by K. Rudzitis, but the largest in quantitative terms case, 40 TU, is presented the dictionary article in the medical illustrated dictionary by Dornald.

According to the number of attributive components TU can be divided into two groups: TU with one attributive component and TU with two attributive components. Three or more attributive components could not be detected.

Binary TU syntactically make up the modifying construction “Noun + Adjective”. The first place is occupied by noun erythema, the second – by attribute expressed by adjective. Therefore, the terminological model can be schematically denoted as follows: Subst. nom sing + Adject. nom sing. Regarding morphological characteristics of adjective components, in sixteen cases adjective belongs to the first class of Latin adjectives and only in four cases to adjectives of the second class (erythema simplex, erythema solare, erythema annulare, erythema fugax) are used. The main task of adjectives is to perform the classification function, to specify the meaning of the basic terminological unit, to detail the concept expressed by the seme “erythema” and thus “to help improving the structure of the information and communication process”.

The study results found the binary TU adjectives to indicate: etiological feature: erythema infectiousum – infectious erythema characterized by airborne transmission and causes fever and rash mainly on the face and extremities; 

The adjective infectious (dictionary form infectious, a, um) belongs to the first class adjectives and is a derivative of the Latin verb inficio, feci, fectum, ere meaning to infect; erythema brucellosum – brucellosis erythema: large erythema with itching caused by brucellosis. In this case, the adjective brucellosum (vocabulary form brucellosum, a, um)
is a name-derived notion: because the English doctor Sir Devid Bruce (1855–1931) was able to identify small gram-negative immobile cocobacteria that cause brucellosis (Lat. *brucellosis*), an infectious disease of zoonoses; *erythema toxicum* (another name for *erythema venenatum*13) is toxic erythema caused by the action of exotoxins or endotoxins. The attributive component *toxicum* (dictionary form *toxicus, a, um*) is of Greek origin, formed from the noun *toxon*, meaning poison; the participle *venenatum* (dictionary form *venenatus, a, um*) is of Latin origin, derived from the verb *veneno, avi, atum*, are meaning to poison. Note that in medical discourse preference is given to TU *erythema toxicum*. The reason for this is thought to lie in the widespread use of the original Greek term element *tox-, toxic-*, meaning a poison. The attributive component *venenatus, a, um* refers to the alchemical term meaning lead (modern name Plumbum, i n), and is derived from the mythical name of the god and planet Saturnus.

**Symptom of the disease:** *erythema nodosum* – nodular erythema, i.e. dense painful bright or bluish-red nodules of various sizes on the anterior surface of legs, rarely forearms. The component *nodosum* (dictionary form *nodosus, a, um*) is the first class adjective formed from the Latin noun *nodus*, i m (the second declension). According to the data, TU *erythema nodosum* first appeared in 1779 thanks to the English dermatologist R. Willan (1757-1812);

**Clinical expressiveness:** *erythema subitum* – sudden erythema, i.e. an infectious disease with an acute onset, fever, moderate intoxication and elements of a rash in the form of small pale pink spots (according to the data, first described in 1900). The component *subitum* (dictionary form *subitus, a, um*) is a second class adjective formed from the Latin noun *subitus*, i m (the second declension). According to the data, TU *erythema subitum* first appeared in 1779 thanks to the English dermatologist R. Willan (1757-1812);

**Form:** *erythema annulare* – annular erythema i.e. erythema in which the skin lesions have a rounded shape. The attributive component *annulare* (dictionary form *annularis, e*) is a second class adjective, formed by the suffix –*ar*, attached to the base of the noun *anulus, i m* (the second declension) meaning a circle; *erythema gyratum* – spiral erythema characterized by the appearance of tortuous, annular, arcuate or reticular lesions with enlightenment in the center. Etymologically, the second component of the TU is a past participle passive of the Greek verb *gyro, avi, atum*, are meaning to turn, to bypass; *erythema figuratum* – figured erythema. The component *figuratum* (dictionary form *figuratus, a, um*) is a past participle passive of the Latin verb *figuro, avi, atum, are* meaning to form, give shape;

**Consequence:** *erythema infrarubrum* – infrared erythema caused by the skin reaction to the infrared rays; *erythema ultravioletum* – ultraviolet erythema which occurs due to the influence of ultraviolet rays on a certain area of skin. The adjectives *infrarubrum* (dictionary form *infraruber, bra, brum*) and *ultravioletum* (dictionary form *ultravioletus, a, um*) refer to adjectival composites. It is worth noting, that Latin adjectival composite on the basis of Latin medical terminology were sufficiently studied by M. M. Teleky15, who, taking into account the partial language approach to the adjectival composites analysis, singled out nine possible formation patterns dividing them into productive, semiproductive and unproductive. One of the above-mentioned analyzed patterns is relevant to our study: the adjective *ultravioletus, a, um* is formed by combining the Latin adverb *ultra* meaning on the other side, above – with the supporting adjective *violaceus, a, um*, which in turn is formed from the noun *viola, ae f*. The noun *viola* means violet (plant) and violet (color) as recorded in the Latin dictionary of I.Kh. Dvoretsky16, furthermore, Pliny the Elder in his existing work “Historia naturalis” repeatedly used the adjective *violaceus, a, um* meaning violet, purple. Another adjective – *infraruber, bra, brum* – is formed by joining the basic adjective *ruber, bra, brum* and Latin prefix *infra-* which has the meaning below, under, after, behind. Etymologically, both adjectival composites are exclusively of Latin origin.

In addition to the TU with adjectives as attributes, the study showed TU with nouns occupying the second position as well as several prepositional constructions. The more detailed description of these TU follows:

1) TU with a noun substituting an attributive component. Syntactically, this construction refers to a modifying construction “Noun + Noun”, the first position is occupied by the basic terminological unit *erythema*, the second – the noun in the genitive singular (6 examples: *erythema iridis; erythema palmae; erythema radiations; erythema irradiations; erythema gravidarum*). This also includes a binary TU with an eponym as an attributive component: *erythema Gamelli* (J.A. Gamelli, a modern American physician) is a paraneplastic lesion of the torso skin in the form of erythema, which migrates rapidly.

2) TU having prepositions. Only three such cases were found in the dictionary by K. Rudzit17: *erythema ab igne, erythema ab acridus, erythema e frigore.*

According to the study there are synonymous names, which may or may not include the key term *erythema* among binary TU. Some examples are provided below to illustrate the notion. Thus, according to the dictionary by K. Rudzit18, *erythema infectiosum* is synonymous to *megalerythema epidemicum, morbus quintus, morbus Stickeri.* The appearance of the term *erythema infectiosum* in medical discourse dates back to 1899, three years after Theodor Escherich (Austrian pediatrician, 1857–1911) in 1896 classified the disease as an independent nosological unit. The term *morbis quintus* was created due to the fact
that scientists tend to consider this disease as one of the six most common childhood rashes. The TU megalerythema epidemicum structurally contains a substantive composite megalerythema, which, in turn, is divided into a morpheme of adjective origin megal- (Greek adjective megas, megal – large) + noun erythema; an adjective of Greek origin epidemics, a, um (derived from the Greek noun epidemia, ae f – the rapid and widespread spread of infectious disease in the area) is used as a detailed component.

In the course of the study it was found that different parts of speech and syntactic constructions are used to denote the same concept. This refers to a pathological erythema that can be seen on the palms (liver disease, rheumatoid arthritis, even during pregnancy) or on the palms and soles (a hereditary disease associated with abnormal arterial and venous anastomoses). Thus, palmar erythema in some sources is presented as a binary TU with an adjectival component specifying the place of erythema: erythema palmarum (erythema plantare), where the attribute is derived from the noun palma, ae f – palm (planta, ae f – sole) and is presented as an adjective of the second group. However, the dictionary by L. Petrukh distinguishes another TU with a noun in genitive plural serving as an attributive component: erythema palmarum (similarly: erythema plantare). Both constructions from the point of view of Latin grammar have the right to exist, but, never the less, comparisons with the corresponding TU in English: palmar erythema, plantar erythema indicate in favor of TU with an adjectival component. This fact once again confirms the statement of M.N. Chernyavsky about the disorder of medical terminology.

Summarizing up the data, it should be noted that:
1. The vast majority of TU with the same “erythema” consists of the binary terminological units formed in the pattern “Subst. nom. sing. + Adject. nom. sing.”;
2. Model of TU formation according to the pattern “Subst. nom. sing. + Subst. gen. sing./gen. plur.” is unproductive;
3. TU using the prepositions belong to the unproductive model of term formation.
4. The attributive component, regardless of the model of TU formation, in each case provides a classification detail of the denoted phenomenon and thus contributes to the specification of clinical forms of erythema and allows to avoid misunderstandings between dermatologists and infectious disease specialists.

Prospects for further research. According to the preliminary sample, there are more than 20 TU with a nucleus base of erythema and two attributive components in medical discourse. A linguistic study of the structural and etymological aspects of these polylexemic nominations is thought to provide a complete description of the functioning TU with the basic seme “erythema” in the Latin medical terminology to understand the mechanisms of term formation at the present stage of medicine development.

Валентина Синица, Олена Мироник, Марія Тесленко. Мета і новизна дослідження. У статті вперше досліджується статус термінологічних словосполучень з базовою семою “erythema” в структурі латинської медичної терміносистеми. Простежується вербальна кодифікація відібраних термінологічних словосполучень в сучасних медичних енциклопедичних словниках. Здійснюється етимологічний, морфологічний, синтаксичний аналіз бінарних атрибутивних компонентів словосполучень, що функціонують в медичному усуну та писемному дискурсі. 

Методи дослідження. В ході дослідження використано метод супер- визнання, який уможливив добір фактічного матеріалу; описовий метод, завдяки якому здійснено інвентаризацію та внутрішню інтерпретацію відібраних термінологічних словосполучень; структурний метод для встановлення зв’язків і відношень між мовними елементами. 

Висновки. За результатами дослідження встановлено, що атрибутивний компонент у структурі бінарних термінологічних словосполучень з базовою семою “erythema” окреслює епідеміологічну ознаку, симптоматичну захворювання, форму, наслідок, клінічну експресивність, тобто, атрибутивний компонент в кожному конкретному випадку здійснює класифікуючу деталізацію позначуваного явища і тим самим сприяє конкретизації клінічних форм еретеми та дозволяє уникнути непорозумінь при виставленні діагнозу. Переважна більшість термінологічних словосполучень з семою “erythema” складають бінарні термінологічні словосполучення, утворені за схемою Subst. nom. sing. + Adject. nom. sing.; модель утворення термінологічних словосполучень за схемою Subst. nom. sing. + Subst. gen. sing./gen. plur. є малопродуктивною; термінологічні словосполучення з використанням прийменників відносяться до непродуктивної моделі терміноутворення.

Ключові слова: латинська медична терміносистема, термінологічні словосполучення, атрибутивний компонент, морфолого-синтаксична характеристика, етимологія.

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19 Ibidem, Vol. 1, P. 806; Vol. 1, P. 618