

THE STRUCTURE OF MEDICINAL PLANTS WORD COMBINATIONS, THEIR VALUE AND APPLICATION IN PRACTICAL MEDICINE

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СТРУКТУРА МОДЕЛЕЙ СЛОВОСПОЛУЧЕНЬ ЛІКАРСЬКИХ РОСЛИН, ЇХ ЗНАЧЕННЯ ТА ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ В ПРАКТИЧНІЙ МЕДИЦИНІ

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Томка Інна, Рак Олександр, Зазуля Ірина. Структура словосочетаний лекарственных растений, их значение и применение в практической медицине. Стремительное развитие современного общества требует качественной медицины. В последнее время активизировался исследовательский интерес к сверхважной роли лекарственных растений в медицинской сфере. **Целью** этой статьи является сосредоточение внимания на выделении из лекарственных средств тех, которые содержат лекарственные растения и используются в практической медицине сегодняшнего дня, а также провести анализ структур словосочетаний лекарственных растений. Медицина развивается, и поэтому постоянно появляются новые лекарственные средства, содержащие лекарственные растения. Актуальной задачей медицины является расширение исследований по изысканию источников для получения новых эффективных и безопасных лекарственных препаратов растительного происхождения. **Методы исследования**, которыми пользовались в процессе исследования: описательный, выборочный, количественного анализа, сравнительно-исторический. **Научная новизна** статьи заключается в том, что она является первым опытом выделения лекарственных растений из лекарственных средств.

Выводы. Исследование, в котором сосредоточено современное значение лекарственных растений и анализ структуры словосочетаний в названиях лекарственных растений, позволяет утверждать, что лекарственные растения как сырье, но прежде всего действующие вещества, высвобождающиеся из них остаются ценными помощниками медиков, гарантией чего является дальнейшее развитие медицинских наук, в том числе профессиональной терминологии. Современные реалии подчеркивают, что ученым, биологам, врачам, фитотерапевтам нужно совместить все свои силы и знания, чтобы в полной мере использовать тысячелетний опыт народной медицины для лечения человека. На сегодняшний день медицина активно использует лекарственные растения поэтому изучение моделей терминов является перспективным направлением.

Ключевые слова: модель, словосочетание, лекарственные растения, сырье, заболевание, алкалоиды, гликозиды, вещество, фитотерапия, исследование.

Introduction. Primitive people, exploring the habitats, also explored the local flora, finding for themselves plants that had both healing and deadly properties. This is how the first medicine came about.

Since ancient times, people have been trying to find the "Philosopher's Stone" and the miraculous medicinal herb that will present immortality and be able to cure and cure a variety of ailments¹. Not one researcher notes that medicinal plants were the first medicine of mankind. It is interesting that stories about medicinal plants consisted of fables, fairy tales, stories and more. They were sung in poems. For example, in the medico-botanical poem of the 11th century "On the Properties of Herbs" (Latin name "Macer Floridus de viribus (virtutibus) herbarum" as well as "De naturis herbarum") Odo from Mena (Macer Floridus) described the medicinal properties of more than 100 medicinal plants.

Centuries passed, and people did not part with the plants, watched them, often treated them and carefully studied their healing properties.

From time immemorial people knew the medicinal properties of medicinal plants. The first reports of medicinal plants on the territory of Ukraine have been preserved since

the days of Trypillia (3rd millennium BC) and the Scythian period (1st millennium BC). Industrial harvesting and cultivation of medicinal plants in Ukraine began in the 18th century. Wildlife seems to program everything necessary for humans in the vegetation of the Earth.

The aim of this article is to focus on the isolation from medicinal products of those containing medicinal plants and used in practical medicine and the role of medicinal plants in medicine today.

The urgent task of medicine is to expand research into finding sources to obtain new effective and safe herbal medicines. It is of great importance in human health, for the prevention and comprehensive treatment of certain diseases. After all, the problem of health is the most common and important problem of humanity. As the analysis showed, medicinal plants are also an interesting commercial commodity.

Medicinal plants play a significant role in health care today, and their proportion in the drug arsenal is very high. It is important to look for possible natural or synthetic compounds with protective and restorative properties. Herbal extracts have no side effects and have adaptogenic, anabolic,

¹ Voronov F. D. Poem "About the properties of herbs" as a source on history of medicine, St Petersburg, 2013, P. 5 [in English].

immunomodulatory, antioxidant, bactericidal and anti-inflammatory effects, as well as improve blood rheological properties. Medicinal plants are also used in the food and textile industries for perfume and leather production. Other types of medicinal plants belong to other groups of useful plants – rubber, oilseed, pet food or used by humans as vegetables, fruits or ornamental plants, etc.

The current state of development of herbal medicine as a science of the use of natural resources of plant origin – Is the result of the historical development of folk medicine of Ukraine. From empirical medicine to the modern scientific and practical section of folk medicine, phytotherapy has made a big step forward.

Very detailed descriptions of medicinal plants were made by the famous Greek physician Theophrastus (372-287 BC). The founder of pharmacognosy – the science of medicinal plants and medicinal raw materials – consider the Greek scientist Dioscorides (1st century AD). The ancient name of *Materia medica* pharmacology (until the mid-19th century) came from the work of the scientist De material medicalibra, one of the first pharmacology textbooks in five books. It is written in Latin and covers about 600 plant names².

In ancient China medicinal plants were also widely used. The first Chinese book about this was created 2500 years B.C. It describes 900 plants. In 695, a Chinese scientist, Li-Di, wrote a work called *Xin-Xu-Ben-Cao*, which described 844 species of plants. Known is the fundamental work of the doctor LiShiZhen (1522-1596) “Fundamentals of Pharmacology”, which describes more than 1500 preparations of medicinal herbs. This work has not lost its significance so far³.

It should be noted that the Cossack era, its ideas, its renaissance greatly contributed to the study of the use of medicinal plants and the use of a powerful arsenal of folk medicine. In the Hetman era one of the first state-owned Ukrainian pharmacies was created, which was established in Lubny during the time of Hetman Ivan Mazepa⁴. One of the founders of Ukrainian scientific herbal medicine is a doctor, thinker and writer Yu. 1944). He was also one of the first researchers of medicinal plants to grow on the lands of Ukraine. The result of these studies were numerous capital textbooks⁵.

Main material. The flora is rich and diverse. Plants are an inexhaustible storehouse of natural medicinal raw materials. Throughout human history, plants have been used by humans for medicinal purposes. One of the remedies for a doctor to heal a patient is medicinal plants. The main task of modern medicine is to treat the so-called civilizational diseases. These are: heart attack, stroke, circulatory disorders, cancer or viral diseases, etc. This article provides information not only on medicinal plants but also on basic medical research in this field. We study the importance of medicinal plants, how to use medicinal plants and list, medicinal properties and characteristics of some plants. Our focus is also on the isolation from medicinal products of

those containing medicinal plants and used in practical medicine. In addition to therapeutic applications, they are sources of aromatic substances used in the perfume and food industries. For example, they can provide spinning fibers for the textile industry, wood, tannins for leather production and the like. Some types of medicinal plants are rubber, oil seed, pet food, used by humans as vegetables, fruits or ornamental plants. There are different types of medicinal plants: those that are used only for the treatment of diseases and those that are partially used for medicinal purposes because they are used in another area. For example, purely medicinal plants include species that are poisonous to the human body, such as *Datura stramonium*, *Digitalis lanata*, *Claviceps purpurea*, and others, also non-poisonous *Plantago lanceolata*, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, pharmacy steamer (*Agrimonia eupatoria*) and the like.

Here are examples of plants that are more widely used, but are mainly used for medicinal purposes is elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), which is also used for the preparation of refreshing soft drinks and wines, chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla*), which receive essential oil for essential oil the preparation of cosmetics and baths of a non-healing nature, high in Oman (*Inula helenium*), on a smaller scale is also used to obtain essential oils for perfume production and the like. Some medicinal plants have only minor medicinal uses, compared to widespread use in other fields. It is worth noting here that the Latin botanical names are often a combination of different informative components that reflect the morphological characteristics of plants (shape, size, color), their geographical distribution or ecological growth environment, the time of flowering, taste or smell, its practical meaning⁶. For example, *Allium caepa* – Onions. *Allium* (*alium*) is an ancient Latin name for garlic (onions and garlic belong to the same family). The noun “*allium*” comes from the Celtic adjective *all* – “burning”: garlic has a pungent, burning taste. There may also be a connection with the lat. *halare* – to smell (*helium* → *alium*), because the plant has a strong characteristic odor. As a species epithet, the noun *caepa*, *ae f* “onion”, derived from the Celtic *cap* (*cep*) “head” is used: the bulb has a spherical shape⁷. These include onion – garlic (*Allium sativum*), onion (*Allium schoenoprasum*), common horseradish (*Armorata rusticana*), annual capsicum (*Capsicum anuum*), parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*) and curly parsley (*Petroselinicris*), primarily used as vegetables. The same group also includes anise ordinary (*Anisum vulgare*), cumin ordinary (*Carumcarvi*), odoriferous odor (*Anethum graveolens*), coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*), common thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*) and others, mainly used as spices. The medicinal use of some plant species is even more strongly outweighed by other, basic, use; this applies to crops such as poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), flax (*Linum itatissimum*), hops (*Humulus lupulus*) and black mustard (*Brassica nigra*). Their medicinal value for humans is quite significant. For example, the poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) is a crop that is 90% diluted

²Lipa Y. Medicines underfoot, Kyiv: Ukraine, 1996, 107 p. [in English]; Ivy V. “Folk medicine in Ukraine”, *Medicinal Bulletin*, Lviv-Chicago, 1996 [in English]; Ivy V. Essays on history in country medical science and education, Munich, 1970, Bk. 1, P. 14, 272 p. [in English].

³Alekseenko IP Essays on Chinese Medicine, Kyiv: Publishing House of the USSR Academy of Sciences, 1959, 186 p. SSR, 1956, Book. 2, 827 p. [in English].

⁴Fatty E.S. I recommend medicines tested for millennia, Kyiv : Rural News, 1993, 190 p. [in English]; Fatty E.S. Phytotherapy, Kyiv: Health, 1993, 350 p. [in English]; Chopik V.I., Dudchenko L.G., Krasnova A.N. Wild growing useful plants of Ukraine, Kyiv: Sciences. opinion, 1983, 400 p. [in English]; Lypa Y. Phytotherapia: Podrecznik dla lekarzy [Handbook for doctors], Warszawa, 1933, 191 p. [in Polish].

⁵Lypa Y. “Fitoterapia w niektórych chorobach pszemiany materji” [Phytotherapy in some diseases of matter], *FarmaciaWspolczesna* [Contemporary Pharmacy], 1935, P. 4-5, 26 p. [in Polish].

⁶Balalaeva O. Yu. “The use of etymologization in the teaching of Latin botanical nomenclature at the Faculty of Landscape and Landscape Architecture” *Scientific Bulletin of NAU*, N. 77, Kyiv: NAU, 2004, P. 290 [in English].

⁷Balalaeva O. Yu. Latin language and basics of biological systematics: [textbook] a manual for students of higher education], Kyiv: Phytosociocenter, 2012, P. 155 [in English].

to obtain seeds from which oil is extracted or used in the food industry in various species. Only 10% of the treated poppy is used to produce opioid alkaloids, but for humans they play a much more important role, since without them, modern medicine would not have the most active painkillers, painkillers and antispasmodics of the widest use.

Chemistry was intensively developed in the second half of the XIX century. Medicinal plants became one of the main objects of interest of chemists of the time, who distinguished pure substances from them. The first synthetic drugs came into fashion, shedding the raw materials that were previously used and soon occupying a dominant position in therapy. This process continues in our time. We return to medicinal plants again, with other methods of isolation and testing of substances and incomparably more complete scientific knowledge and opportunities in the field of pharmacology. Despite all the alternatives, it should be noted that the importance of medicinal plants is relevant today.

It should be noted that medicinal plants, that is, collected and dried parts thereof, are the raw material used for the production of pure active substances. In this way get all the substances, the synthesis of which has not yet been studied, not implemented or not cost-effective. These substances are further used in the form in which they were obtained or used as feedstock for partial synthesis, by which, by changing the structure of the obtained pure substance, new substances are created, which often have an even more pronounced therapeutic effect.

In modern pharmaceutical terminology, alkaloids and glycosides, which are extracted from medicinal plants, play an important role. Alkaloids (from Arab. Alkali – alkali + eidos – like) – a large group of nitrogen-containing substances that gives an alkaline reaction.

Glycosides (from the Greek. Glycys – sweet + eidos – like) – a group of organic compounds whose molecules consist of sugar and sugar-free substance (aglycone)⁸.

Examples can be given here: cardiotoxic glycosides are the main remedies for heart disease – natural substances released from (*Digitalis lanata*) digitalis, (*Digitalis purpurea*) digitalis, spring goricitis (*Adonis vernalis*), (*Convallariaherbalis*) species of plants. Separate alkaloids isolated from uterine horns (*Claviceps purpurea*), mixtures or derivatives of them – form the basis of drugs used in obstetrics, neurology and internal diseases. Alkaloids isolated from opium (*Papaver somniferum*), primarily morphine – and their derivatives – are part of many painkillers, antispasmodics and cough medications. All these substances of plant origin are indispensable.

Medicinal plants and their raw materials in a number of cases are used for the preparation of herbal medications, for example, extracts (water extracts, alcohol or ether extracts, by their consistency of thick, liquid, powder and solid) or tinctures. From fresh medicinal plants, juices (succus) are sometimes prepared by compression and subsequent thickening. Galenic drugs (Claudius Galen of Pergamum in Asia Minor – a Roman physician and naturalist who lived in the 2nd century AD and described the methods of obtaining herbal medicine known at that time). These days are no longer so important roles as before. However, there are still medicinal plants from which it is not possible to isolate the active substances in pure form, or the extracts obtained from them work much better in the whole complex of their composition.

Here are some examples: excellent medicines for nervous

and neurovegetative disorders are tincture or extract made from (*Valeriana officinalis*). Alcohol extract from a mixture of leaves of the trefoil (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), the herb of the goldenrod (*Centaureum erythraea*), the fertilized bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium*), the root of the yellow gentian (*Gentiana lutea*), with the addition of a small amount of tincture of gyara, is an outstanding, ancient remedy for digestive disorders.

Herbal medicinal raw materials are used for the preparation of tea (species), which are taken in the form of decoction or infusion. Examples include: typical herbs used for preparation, (*Betula pendula*) birch, (*Matricaria chamomilla*) chamomile, (*Crataegus monogyna*) barley, (*Plantago lanceolata*) plantain, (*Tiliacora databia*) linden, different species of wormwood (*Artemisia* sp.), cold snapper (*Hernia riaglabra*), roundworm (*Drosera rotundi folia*) and the like.

The conducted research makes it possible to claim that the flora is an inexhaustible source of detection of new species containing therapeutically valuable substances. This fact is recognized by scientists all over the world.

Take, for example, the discovery of reserpine – an alkaloid having an antihypertensive effect – in plants of the genus *Rauwolfia*, the isolation of antihypertensive alkaloids from periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) and an alkaloid that has anticancer action in the plants of the genus *Catharanthus psilocybin*, a substance having a psychotherapeutic effect. Pharmaceutical chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla*) essential oil contains substances that have a specific anti-inflammatory effect – chamazulene and bisabolol. In plants of the umbrella family (*Apiaceae*), numerous are discovered to have great prospects in the field of therapy, substances from the group of furocoumarins and the like. Some solanaceae and dioscoreaceae plants contain glycoalkaloids, for example, solasodin, tomatidine, diosgenin, and others, which are the starting materials for the synthesis of steroid hormones that were previously excreted solely from organ or animal products⁹.

As the analysis showed, medicinal plants are also an interesting commercial commodity. For example: a group of large-volume industrial plants include horns (*Claviceps purpurea*), (*Digitalis lanata*) digitalis, pharmacy chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla*), peppermint (*Mentha piperita*), poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), rhubarb (*Rheum palmatum*), belladonna (*Atropa belladonna*) and the like.

The external environment of the planet is polluted by synthetic substances that are not inherent in nature, changes the gas composition of the air. As a result, the number of plant species is reduced. Of the 250,000 species of Earth's higher plants, about 1/10 are in a threatened position. Therefore, the idea of creating the Red Book belongs to the outstanding English zoologist, Professor Peter Scott. The Red Book seeks to draw humanity's attention to the uniqueness of all life on Earth. About 140 medicinal plants are listed in the Red Book of Ukraine in Chernivtsi region.

If we all care about nature, then life on our planet will be completely different. Our study, which focuses on the modern meaning of medicinal plants, does not require many words, since the evidence in this article is quite convincing and suggests that medicinal plants as raw materials, but above all the active substances released from them were, remain and will always be valuable assistants to physicians, a guarantee of which is the further development of the medical and biological sciences, including chemistry.

Doctors say patients can be cured by using herbal reme-

⁸Palasyuk G.B., Cholach V.V. Latin: Textbook, Ternopil: Ukrmedkniga, 2000, P. 163–164 [in English].

⁹Lipa Y. "Forest plants in ancient and modern Ukrainian medicine", *Medicinal Bulletin*, 1937, Part 4, P. 119–125 [in English].

edies. Therefore, the future of world health care will be based on the integration of evidence and natural medicine.

Since the 70's of XX century the interest in herbal medicine and herbal remedies has increased.

In the proposed article, we will try to distinguish from medicinal products those containing medicinal plants and used in practical medicine. Phytotherapy is quite widely used in clinical practice in all fields of medicine. The plant world, in general, and medicinal plants, in particular, can be considered as a natural ecosystem that protects people from the negative impact of adverse environmental factors on them. Medicinal plants adjust the immunity, increase the body's resistance in conditions of hypoxia and high radiation¹⁰.

In the treatment of osteoarthritis, it is possible to use plants. In ancient times, famous doctors (Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, Paracelsus) believed that any disease can be cured by herbs. Medicinal herbs can be used in combination with other medicines. Improvement in herbal medicine comes after 2-3 weeks of regular intake of herbs. However, a lasting effect can be achieved only in the case of prolonged and regular use of plants (for 8-12 months or more). Even with persistent remission compulsory repeated courses of herbal medicine for 1.5-2 months are required.

In diseases of the joints the following plants are recommended: air (*Acorus calamus* L.), marsh bog (*Ledum palustre* L.), barberry (*Berberis vulgaris* L.), birch (*Betula verrucosa* Ehrh.), Hawthorn (*Crataegus sanguinea* Pall.), Cranberries (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L.), black elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.), Oman (*Inula helenium* L.), clover (*Melilotus officinalis* L.), oregano (*Origanum vulgare* L.), St. John's wort (*Hypericum calycinum* L.), strawberries (*Fragaria vesca* L.), nettles (*Urtica dioica* L.), lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis* L.), flax (*Linum catharticum* L.), linden (*Tilia cordata* Mill.), Etc.¹¹. For example, preparations of elderberry leaves are submerged, diuretic, anti-inflammatory, disinfectant effects¹².

Ayr rhizome has different properties (anti-inflammatory, analgesic, expectorant, choleric), but the most powerful are bactericidal. Air is used in arthritis, cholelithiasis, liver and kidney diseases¹³.

Medicinal plants from the point of view of modern word formation are characterized by their inhomogeneous structure. They may be classified into one-word and multiword. The conducted research proves that the most numerous are two-word word combination models, composed on the basis of substantive-adjective and substantive-substantive bounds. For example, substantive-substantive terms are formed of noun in Nom. Sing. and noun in Gen. Sing.: cortex *Quercus* – oak tree bark, folium *Belladonnae* – Belladonna leaves.

Larger group is made up by substantive-adjective combinations, expressed by noun in nominative case and corresponding adjective (sometimes participle): *Digitalis lanata* – woolly foxglove; *Datura stramonium* – jimson weed; *Sambucus nigra* – black elder; *Anethum graveolens* – dill; *Papaver somniferum* – poppy; *Menyanthes trifoliata* – bog bean etc.

Except two-word terms adjectives are to be found in mul-

tiword combinations. Generally such complex terminological structures are formed according to different word forming schemes, the most common are three-component, for example: noun+noun+adjective: succus *Brassicae* – dry cabbage juice; gemmae *Piniconcisae* – chopped Pine buds.

The basic term fund is made up of one-word terms, pharmaceutical names of medicinal plants, for example: *Betula* – birch, *Leonurus* – nettle, *Althaea* – althea, *Crataegus* – hawthorn etc.

Four-, five-, or six-word terms are less in the names of medicinal plants. Thus, the integrated use of herbal and synthetic drugs complement each other in the fight against a variety of human diseases. There are over 300,000 species of plants worldwide. Introduced into the State Pharmacopoeia and described in the directories of about 250–300 medicinal plants. In clinical practice, 0.15% of all potential medicinal plants are used. This indicates that humanity knows little about the medicinal properties of plants¹⁴.

Jordan K. M. Recommendations of the European Anti-Rheumatic League (EULAR) 2003: an evidence-based approach to the treatment of patients with osteoarthritis of the knee. Report of the Special Committee of the Standing Committee on International Clinical, including Therapeutic Studies (ESCISIT) / K.M. Jordan, N.K. Arden, M. Doherty // *Ukr. rheumatol.* – 2004. – №3 (17). – P. 26–40.

The following types of herbal products are in greatest demand: chamomile, hay, sage, kidney tea, martyr, valerian, linden, oak bark, as well as respiratory, urological, soothing, choleric and anti-hemorrhoids.

The urgent task of medicine is to expand research into finding sources to obtain new effective and safe herbal medicines. It is of great importance in human health, for the prevention and comprehensive treatment of certain diseases. After all, the problem of health is the most common and important problem of humanity. It is a mistake to think that the world of plants has already exhausted itself.

The medicinal properties of plants have not yet been used and have not been fully studied. In this direction, much remains to be done by botanists, chemists, pharmacologists and physicians. The progress of these scientific disciplines often forces us to “resurrect” a forgotten medicinal plant, as new possibilities for its use are presented. The flora of Asia, Africa, South America and Australia remains practically unexplored in this aspect and, therefore, the discovery of new valuable medicinal substances awaits us. So, in the future, in our opinion, this will cause us to continue to address this topic. We also sharpen our vigilance at the fact that it will be possible to create an interpretative international guide to medicinal plants used in practical medicine.

Conclusions. Our study, which focuses on the modern meaning of medicinal plants and the analysis of the structure of word combinations in the names of medicinal plants, does not require many words, since the evidence in this article is quite convincing and suggests that medicinal plants as raw materials, but above all the active substances released from them were,

¹⁰ Medicinal plants. Encyclopedic reference book, Ed. A.M. Grodzinsky, Kiev: URE, 1989, 543 p. [in English]; Innes J. “Diet and disease: exploring the link through nutrigenomics” *Can. Vet. J.*, 2006, Vol. 47 (1). P. 68–70 [in English].

¹¹ Medicinal plants. Encyclopedic reference book ... op. cit., 543 p. [in English].

¹² Wolf E.V., Maleev O.F. World Resources of Useful Plants, Lviv: Nauka, 1969, P. 400–401 [in English]; Gubanov I.A., Kiselev K.V., Novikov V.S. Wild growing useful plants, Moscow: Moscow Publishing House, Univ., 1987, P. 34 [in English]; Kashcheev A.K. Wild growing edible plants in our diet, Moscow: Scream. prom, 1980, P. 33 [in English].

¹³ Maznev N.I. Encyclopedia of Medicinal Plants. – 3rd ed., Ispr. and ext, Moscow: Martin, 2004, P. 59–60, 496 p. [in English]; Telyat'ev V.V. Useful plants of Central Siberia. – 3rd ed., Ispr. and ext, Irkutsk: East Siberian Book Publishers, 1985, P. 54–55, 384 p. [in English]; Universal Encyclopedia of Medicinal Plants, Comp. I.N. Putyrsky, V.N. Prokhorov, Moscow: Machon, 2000, P.47–49 [in English].

¹⁴ Checkman I.S. “Medicinal plants: pharmacological aspect” *Pharmacology and Toxicology*, 1991, Issue 26, P. 3–6 [in English].

remain and will always be valuable assistants to physicians, a guarantee of which is the further development of the medical and biological sciences, including chemistry.

As the analysis showed, medicinal plants are also an interesting commercial commodity. The introduction of industrially used medicinal plants into crops entails an increase in the volume of their preparations and the positive economic results that result from this. For example: a group of industrial plants with a large volume of harvesting include horns (*Clavicepspurpurea*), digitalis woolly (*Digitalislanata*), chamomile (*Matricariachamomilla*), peppermint (*Menthapiperita*), poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), *Rheum palmatum*), belladonna (*Atropa belladonna*) and the like. Almost 40% of medicines are of herbal origin and the tendency to use natural remedies is increasing every year. But in the 1970s, this percentage was lower. Turning to the two-volume Mashkovsky M.D. (Medicines), we have processed 6275 thousand medicines. Of these, 167 medicines of plant origin were identified. This is 2.66% of medicinal plants. The flora of Asia, Africa, South America and Australia remains virtually unexplored and, accordingly, we are awaiting the discovery of new valuable medicinal substances. So, in the future, in our opinion, this will cause us to continue to address this topic.

Modern realities strongly suggest that scientists, biologists, doctors, phytotherapists need to combine all their strengths and knowledge in order to make full use of the thousands of years of folk medicine experience for human healing. As of today, medicine is actively using medicinal plants.

Functional disorders have been treated for a long time to this day, mainly with herbal preparations: more than half of choleric, diuretic, laxative, hemostatic agents are obtained from plant material, and in the treatment of widespread cardiovascular diseases they generally occupy the first place. The medicinal properties of plants have not yet been fully utilized, studied and researched. Botanists, chemists, pharmacologists and physicians still have a lot to do in this area.

The prospect of further research. Considering the growing tendency towards European integration, the creation of an international interpretative reference book on medicinal plants used in practical medicine is promising in the future.

Томка Інна, Рак Олександр, Зазуля Ірина. Структура моделей словосполучень лікарських рослин, їх значення та застосування в практичній медицині. Стрімкий розвиток сучасного суспільства вимагає якісної медицини. Останнім часом активізувався дослідницький інтерес до надважливої ролі лікарських рослин в медичній сфері.

Метою цієї статті є зосередження уваги на виокремленні із лікарських засобів тих, які містять лікарські рослини і вживаються у практичній медицині та на ролі лікарських рослин в медицині сьогодення. Також проаналізувати структуру моделей словосполучень лікарських рослин. Медицина розвивається і тому постійно з'являються нові лікарські засоби, які містять лікарські рослини.

Актуальним завданням даної статті є спостереження за розширенням досліджень з вишукування джерел для отримання нових ефективних і безпечних лікарських препаратів рослинного походження.

Висновки. Дослідження, в якому зосереджено сучасне значення лікарських рослин та аналіз структури словосполучень

у назвах лікарських рослин, дозволяє стверджувати, що лікарські рослини як сировина, але перш за все діючі речовини, що вивільняються з них, залишаються цінними помічниками медиків, гарантією чого є подальший розвиток медичних наук, у тому числі фахової термінології. Сучасні реалії наголошують, що вченим, біологам, лікарям, фітотерапевтам потрібно поєднати всі свої сили та знання, щоб повною мірою використати тисячолітній досвід народної медицини для зміцнення людини. На сьогоднішній день медицина активно використовує лікарські рослини тому вивчення моделей термінів є досить перспективним напрямком.

Ключові слова: модель, словосполучення, лікарські рослини, сировина, хвороба, алкалоїди, глікозиди, речовина, фітотерапія, дослідження.

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