LATIN-BASED VOCABULARY EMPLOYED IN MEDICAL BOOKS

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During many centuries, many linguists and scientists wrote many books and journals, in order to keep the information safe and to leave as inheritance to future generations. They tried to leave a scent about their existence. From the very beginning, books were written in old languages such as Latin or Greek. Nevertheless, through the time appeared many languages but however they tried to keep the Latin-based vocabulary and they did not try to change a lot the language used in their books. Latin is one of the oldest languages, which is considered a dead one. Nowadays, this language is used mostly in the medical field, law and many other spheres. This is a classical language belonging to the Italic branch of the Indo-European languages. Latin was the language of science up to the beginning of the 18th century, so all medical texts were written in Latin. Under the influence of the great anatomical work of Andreas Vesalius, De humani corporis fabrica (1543), the terminology of anatomy is almost exclusively Latin [1, p.5].

Latin has for many centuries been a crucial language for all of the sciences, therefore Latin has been crucial also to innovation, invention, exploration, transport, discovery, medicine, health, anatomy, every human and animal condition, and life itself. Moreover, Latin was the language employed in all books. Mainly, it was commonly the bridge between cultures. Even now, the Latin language is present in a prominent way, especially in Medicine, the science of international nature.

The development of technical languages in the individual branches of science is connected with frequent borrowing of foreign language lexical material, which is mostly of Latin or Greek origin.

Greek and Latin represent the traditional language material to be used in medical terminology. In order to create this vocabulary based on Latin and Greek roots, many linguists and scientists tried to overcome some challenges and provide something to the requests.

Prestwick House developed Vocabulary from Latin and Greek Roots in response to numerous requests for a solid etymology-based vo-

cabulary program [2, p.2]. This specific vocabulary was created because of the aim to increase the number of the new words and in this way, they tried to associate the root with the idea how English words derivate from Latin and Greek roots. From this point of view, we can reconsider that all the books can contain more than 10 Latin and/or Greek roots. Nowadays, in the language of medicine, there can be observed a trend showing the shift from a Latin and Greek influence on medical terminology to an English influence on the creation of modern international medical terms (Dobrić, 2013) [3, p.140]. That is why we can point out that medical texts can contain the most expanded vocabulary of Latin and Greek words.

According to this statement, we can deduce that medical books are the ones, which can keep the richest vocabulary of Latin and Greek words. These one are describing medicine and we related that medicine is the science mostly influenced by Latin and Greek languages.

The Greek-based Latin vocabulary was preserved in the names of diseases, operations, medical herbs and special fields of medicine, whereas new constructions, actions and phenomena in the fields of anatomy, physiology and pathology were usually given names which were based on the original Latin vocabulary [4]. From the fifteenth century onwards, Latin language lost its significance, because it was emphasised through internationalisation and there were produced some major changes, which resulted to creation of a specific vocabulary.

Since then, medical vocabulary was employed in all printings, books and journals. In medical practice, the Latin background has been best preserved in anatomical studies, in the diagnoses of case histories and medical reports, in some forms of recipes and in so-called “doctor’s Latin” or hospital slang [5]. Latin vocabulary is very popular nowadays in medical field. It is very important to study Latin in order to know the translation of the some diseases and conditions, which are of Latin origin, and even more what the meaning of this term is and what role has it in medicine. It results that Latin background has preserved essentially in all subject fields. We stated that Latin is the language of the all languages, because however it represents the fundament of them. However, we find out that medical field is fully influenced by Latin based vocabulary. This happened

because the medicine has very old origins. As far back as ancient times, medicine was a topic of the interest to many philosophers and scientists. In the ancient Greece, Hippocrates became known for the discovering medicine.

In that period of time, he studied from all points of views the medicine and provided the most clear information why people dies, and proved that there is no intervention of the God or witchcraft.

He based his medical practice on observations and on the very detailed study of human body. In this way, he wrote several studies about medicine, and because in that period the language was Latin, it leaves traces until present days. In this way, we can relate and make visions why Latin is the language of the medicine.

Cardiologists, who are specialised physicians in this field of medicine, they make great efforts in trying to save people's lives and in concordance with this, they try to write their own books about interesting and new improvements in cardiology. They make the best writers specialised in scientific papers, share their accumulated knowledge during their life, and provide some recommendations to future cardiologists. Accordingly, they used the vocabulary, which can be understandable to the future doctors or specialists.

There are some best-known cardiologists, who spent their life not only to save people but also to edit and publish books about cardiology. For instance, William Harvey was the first known physician who described completely, and in detail, the full circulation of the blood in the human body. In addition, he worked a lot to provide experiments and arguments to support this idea [6].

Eugene Braunwald, who is an Austrian-American cardiologist. He is one of the key contributor of the cardiology. He has served as an editor of Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine for 12 editions.

He is the founding editor of Braunwald's Heart Disease, now in its 11th edition, as well as two other prominent cardiovascular textbooks [7]. One more cardiologist, who has involved in writing a work about cardiology, is Joseph Loscalzo. He is one of the main editors of the *Harrison's Cardiovascular Medicine, which* served as a work for our master paper. Cardiology (from Greek καρδίᾱ kardiā, "heart" and –λογία -logia, "study") is one of the medical branch that deals with disor-

ders and conditions of the heart as well as the some parts of circulatory system. We observed that cardiology is the branch of medicine, which has a great number of terms of Latin or Greek origin.

This results that all the studies done about cardiology employs the Latin based vocabulary.

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