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MORPHOLOGICAL WAYS OF CREATING EPONYMS IN ENGLISH MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: *In English medical terminology, there is a steady tendency for the functioning and even an increase in the number of eponymous terms. The authors focus on the term formation potential of eponyms, ways of their creation, and the semantics of derived units. This paper highlights the main morphological methods of creating eponymous terms in English medical terminology. The suffixation is represented by the suffixes: -ia, -(i)an, -ean, -ella, -(i)al, -ic, -osis, -iasis, -ism, -itis, -oma, -ize. The productivity of this method is provided by derivational suffixes with a semantic burden borrowed from Greek and Latin languages. The semantic range of suffixes contributes to creating new terms with similar meanings. Prefixation in eponymous terms was limited to using prefixes pre- and non-. Only two terms were identified in our investigation: pre-Alzheimer's brain and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. The majority of eponymous terminological units are found to be formed by affix combination. The components of this type of eponymous term are the prefixes a-, anti-, de-, hemi-, non-, post-, pre-, and the suffixes -ian, -ic, -ism,-ize such as anti-Mullerian hormone or hemiparkinsonism. The prefix performs a word-building role as an affix with a mutational meaning, while the suffix generalizes and specifies the meaning of the term. The methods of the word and stem composition are not prevailing. There are structural models with the morphemes pseudo- in the preposition and -like in the postposition: pseudo-Cushing syndrome and Burkitt-like lymphoma. Morphological methods of creating eponymous terms combine borrowed and native English morphemes where the elucidation of derivatives relies on the meanings of their components. Suffixation occupies a dominant position in the creation of eponymous terminological units.*
Key words: *affixation, English medical terminology, eponymous terms, morphological methods of word formation,.*

1. Introduction

English medical terminology is a dynamic system that undergoes constant changes due to new terminological units. The main methods of its enrichment are creating new terms based on the word formation resources of a particular language or borrowed from others. Medicine covers a wide range of fields of knowledge, where eponymous terms are commonly used and firmly entrenched in medicine since they reflect the achievements of scientists. Entering eponyms into dictionaries is explained by several factors: a way of honoring the doctor; the desire to perpetuate the names of doctors and scientists who were the first to make discoveries in medicine or played an important role in detecting signs of the disease (Bebykh & Bytsko 2021; Schulman 2023); concision and brevity compared to descriptive terms (Withword 2007; Cappuzzo 2008).

Statement of the problem and its connection with scientific or practical tasks. The main issues in studying eponyms aim to identify theoretical framework and to distinguish word formation features in coinage of eponymous terms. Word formation processes are subject to rules, i.e., there are predictable relationships between form and meaning, while some rules (or affixes) are often used to create new words, and others are less often or not used at all (Plag 2006). A well-developed morphological word formation system functioned in the English language during its different historical stages, i.e., affixes and models of word formation (Dmytruk 2022). Mykhalchuk N. and Kovalenko K. outlined the functions of suffixes as

derivational elements and described shortening as a type of word formation (Mykhalchuk 2013; Kovalenko, 2013). The widespread use of terms in medical discourse makes it pivotal to study and systematically analyze the peculiarities of word formation mechanisms, using word-building means inherent in English and borrowed from other languages to create medical eponyms, and defines its relevance.

Review and analysis of recent publications the authors rely on. The study of eponymous names is essential in professional medical language since using terms targets to solve practical problems. Numerous publications in scientific medical foreign and domestic journals testify to the wide use of eponymous terminological units in medical discourse, for instance: Ferguson R. & Thomas D. *Medical eponyms* (Journal of Community Hospital Internal Medicine Perspectives, 2014); Riabushko O., Yeroshenko G., Klepets O., Vatsenko A., Ulanovska-Tsyba N., Perederii N. *Eponyms in medical biology* (Bulletin of Problems Biology and Medicine, 2021); Hryn, V. *Morphological Eponymous Terms in Dentistry as Part of Professional Culture* (Ukrainian Journal of Medicine, Biology and Sport, 2022) etc.

In English, such authors as McDonald (1993), Thielen (1995), Bodenreider & Zweigenbaum (2000), Dzuganova (2013), Ohanyan (2014), Chabner (2020), and Skowronek (2023) address functioning issues of eponyms. The traditional classification of eponyms in terms of the semantic content of the headword and an additional classification of medical eponyms given to the proper or common name that precedes the headword, is presented by Barbara Cappuzzo. The researcher draws attention to the structural features of some terms (Cappuzzo 2008). The principles of the formation of eponyms and their comparison within the Bulgarian, English and Latin terminology are described by Bulgarian researchers Zheleva Z., Petkova G., Ivanova V., and Petrova S. According to the authors, eponyms common to the abovementioned languages are divided into two large groups: monobasic terms (formed by conversion or combination of root and suffix) and compound terms (Zheleva et al.2021).

Various aspects of the creation of eponymous terms in the English language were reflected in the works of Ukrainian linguists. Saban O. pointed out the pragmatic features of occasionalisms and neologisms based on eponyms in modern English (Saban 2018). Vahnina Yu., Kozoriz I. determined the structural and semantic features of eponyms and productive nominating methods in the English language (Vahnina & Kozoriz 2022).

A range of works provides insights into the peculiarities of the creation and functioning of eponymous terms in English medical terminology. Zapotochna L. specifies six structural models for creating medical eponyms (Zapotochna 2014). Stegnitska L. identifies and analyzes the structural types of eponyms in clinical terminology (Stegnitska 2020). The structural models of terminological eponymous phrases in the language of infectious diseases (Teleky 2019), the structural and word-forming features of eponyms in traumatology and orthopedics (Voloshuk et al. 2021) as well as etymological, quantitative and structural analysis of eponyms in medicine (Lysynets & Belyaeva 2023) were underscored by Ukrainian authors. However, morphological ways of creating eponymous terms in English medical terminology in terms of word formation have not been fully covered in linguistics.

2. Research Methodology and Methods

The methodology is based on the key points of word formation as a sphere of linguistic reality, the system of semantic and formal indicators of which ensures the replenishment of English medical terminology. The word formation analysis enabled clarifying formal and semantic correlations between proper names and their derivatives.

The purpose of the article is to identify the word formation potential of eponyms and analyze the morphological methods of their creation in English medical terminology.

The descriptive method enabled the classification and interpretation of the studied terms. The word formation analysis to reveal the internal structure of derived terms and the systematization of word-building affixes were used in the presented paper.

Eponymous units were selected from respected sources, namely, *Dorland's English-Ukrainian Illustrated Medical Dictionary* and *Dictionary of Medical A & C Black*, which provide comprehensive coverage of theoretical and practical aspects of current medicine and etymology of terms. We also used *Ukrainian-Latin-English dictionary-minimum of names of intestinal infections and pathogenic microorganisms* to provide the definition of the terms related to microbiology.

3. Presentation of the Research Material

A significant part of the medical vocabulary consists of eponymous terms. Eponyms are special lexical units, cultural code, the axiological basis of which is individuality and personified nature (Savchuk 2022). It is noteworthy that the eponym was a municipal official in Ancient Greece honoured by using his name as the name of the month in the local calendar (Greek επώνυμος means one who gives a name) (Kucharz 2020)). The principle of commemoration is still used in international terminologies.

Despite the debate about the appropriateness of eponyms in medical discourse, they are a valid linguistic tool for conveying complex medical concepts concisely (Cappuzzo 2008). Commonly, eponyms originate from a proper name, primarily the doctor's surname, less often the patient's. The surname has a morphemic and word formation structure and belongs to a particular paradigm of grammatical forms and therefore, is a subject of morphemics, word formation, and morphology (Chuchka 2005). According to the Dutch linguist Geert Booij, in modern linguistics, morphology is considered the study of the internal structure of words and systematic correspondences between the form and meaning of words. Therefore, when it comes to morphology as the study of systematic correspondences between the words of a language in terms of form and meaning, it’s necessary to use a paradigmatic perspective since the properties of word classes as the starting point of morphological analysis are taken (Booij 2005).

The noun as the central part in the grammatical structure of the English language forms the core of the derivational base of the word formation. The authors of *The Oxford Reference Guide to English Morphology* claim that a noun belongs to the open classes of words which can easily acquire new members by applying the morphological process (Bauer 2013). Since the proper name belongs to the class of nouns accordingly, the eponym originated from it, has all the features of this class.

The material means of expressing noun word formation include the morphological method, which is understood as the creation of new eponymous units using various combinations of existing means: to build simple and complex words using affixes. In our study, we also consider several types of morphological way of creating eponymous terms, which are derived from anthroponyms: suffixal, prefixal, prefixal-suffixal, base- and word-composition.

3.1. Suffixal Method

A widely used method of word formation in English is affixation, a morphological process that consists of adding an affix (i.e., a bound morpheme) to a morphological base (Van Goethem 2020) or a root that is the carrier of lexical meaning. Suffixes and prefixes are involved in creating derived words in the English language. In addition to common suffixes, the English language borrowed Greek and Latin suffixes to create new terms (Banay1948).

A formal indicator of meaning is a suffix, a derivational element at the end of a word attached to a proper name. These are predominantly suffixes of Latin and Greek origin. The use of suffixes to create an eponymous term can be motivated by various factors.

For instance, the suffix ***-ia***, which identifies a pathological condition, suffering, or cause-and-effect relationship in clinical medicine, highlights another meaning in eponymous names, i.e., belonging to, related to, or common features.

The suffix ***-ella*** (Lat. *-ell*, in feminine nouns with the inflection *-a (-ell+a)* is similar to the diminutive Latin suffixes *-ol-*, *-ul-*, *-cul-*)) indicates the small size of the microorganism. These suffixes are productive in the terminology of medical microbiology and arise as a result of research works. Suffixes form the eponymous name of the genus to designate microorganisms belonging to a certain taxonomic group, are the following:

-ia: *Leishmania* – a genus of unicellular parasitic eukaryotes (named after the Scottish pathologist William Boog Leishman, who developed a dye to detect this pathogen);
Rickettsia – a group of intracellular microorganisms (named after the American pathologist Howard Taylor Ricketts, who first associated the bacterium with spotted fever and typhus);
Giardia – a genus of anaerobic flagellated protozoan parasites of the family Hexametidae of the subfamily Giardiinae (described by the French biologist Alfred Mathiei Giard);
Lamblia – a single-celled microscopic intestinal parasite that can cause infectious diseases in humans and animals (in honor of the Czech pathologist Vilem Dušan Lambl who observed it in patients. It should be noted that Dušan Lambl headed the Department of Anatomy at the School of Medicine of University in Kharkiv from 1861 to 1867. In 1895, In 1915, Charles Wardell Stiles renamed the microorganism *Giardia lamblia* in honor of both scientists. Currently, the name of this pear-shaped cell is recorded in Dorland's dictionary as a synonym: *Lamblia intestinalis* and *Giardia lamblia*.

-ella: *Salmonella* – a genus of rod-shaped, gram-negative, facultatively anaerobic bacteria (named in honor of theAmerican veterinarian Daniel E. Salmon, who isolated this type of microorganism in 1885);
Pasteurella – a genus of gram-negative, facultatively anaerobic bacteria (named after the French chemist, microbiologist and virologist Louis Pasteur who first isolated and described it);
Shigella – a genus of gram-negative immobile rod-shaped bacteria (named in honor of the Japanese bacteriologist Kiyoshi Shiga, who is credited with the discovery of the bacterium in 1898.
The suffix ***-osis /-sis*** (Gr. -ωσις *-osis*) is used to indicate a painful condition (Chabner 2020), any production, abnormal increase or accumulation (physiological or pathological). The names are formed as derived words from the names of the genus of microorganisms.

-osis: *esherichiosis* – a bacterial infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Esherichia* (Teodor Esherich, German doctor);
bartonellosis – an infection caused by organisms of the genus *Bartonella* (Alberto Leonardo Barton, Peruvian physician);
borreliosis – an infectious disease caused by bacteria of the genus *Borrelia* (Amedee Borrrel, French bacteriologist);
donovanosis – inguinal granuloma caused by bacteria of the genus *Klebsiella* (Charles Donovan, Irish doctor).
When referring to invasion and an increase in the number of parasites in the body, the suffix *-osis* is interchangeable with the suffix *-iasisis*, which indicates a pathological / disease condition or cause of occurrence:

-iasis: *bilharziasis* – a tropical parasitic disease which affects, in particular, children's developmental delay, disability. The name of the disease is derived from the genus *Bilharzia* (Theodor Maximilian Bilharz, German doctor);
leishmaniasis – a disease caused by single-celled microorganisms of the genus *Leishmania* (William Boog Leishman, Scottish pathologist);
giardiasis – an infectious disease caused by single-celled microorganisms of the genus *Giardia lamblia* (Alfred Mathiei Giard, French biologist).

Both suffixes *-osis* /*-iasis* to denote diseases may form synonymous pairs: lambliosis = lambliasis, bartonellosis = bartonelliasis, bilharziosis = bilharziasis.

The Greek suffix "-ισμός (*-ismós*)" came through the Latin suffix *-ism(us)* and then appeared in English as *-ism* to define the signs of deviation from the norm, a disease state, a system or a theory.

-ism: *parkinsonism* – a group of neurological disorders characterized by hypokinesia, tremors, and muscle rigidity (named after the British physician James Parkinson who was the first to describe the disease);

rombergism (Romberg's sign) – a test that assesses the ability to stay balanced (according to the observations of the German physician Moritz Heinrich Romberg);

galenism – a system of medical practice based on 84 surviving technical treatises of Galen, including the theory of the four bodily humors (Claudius Galenus was an ancient Roman surgeon and philosopher).

Borrowed from the ancient Greek language, the suffix ***-itis*** (Greek -ίτης (*-ítēs*) which means *in relation to)*) is used to denote a disease of an inflammatory nature.

-itis: *bartolinitis* – inflammation of the Bartholin gland (named after the Danish anatomist Caspar Tomeson Bartholin the Younger);

cowperitis – inflammation of Cowper glands (named after the English surgeon William Cowper).

The pathological process, as a newly formed tissue, reflects the Greek suffix ***-oma***.

-oma: *chagoma* – an erythematous nodule that appears at the site of a bite of a Reduividae bug that carries the causative agent of Chagas disease (Carlos Justiniano Ribeiro das Chagas, American gynecologist);

shwannoma – a tumor that develops in the peripheral nervous system or nerve roots from Schwann cells (Theodor Schwann, German physiologist, histologist).

Some words derived from Greek verbs that ended in -ιζειν (-izein), a suffix that was added to a noun to create a verbal infinitive. Then the same was done in Latin, using the suffix *-izare* to make a verb with the meaning *to make* (Aronson 2001). In medical terminology, the verbal suffix ***-ize*** indicates methods of treatment or process using special tools or devices.

-ize: *kocherize* – to use a surgical technique to mobilize the duodenum and head of the pancreas. It bears the name of Theodor Kocher, a Swiss surgeon, laureate of the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology;

pasteurize – to heat the liquid to eliminate bacteria from food (in honour of the French microbiologist Louis Pasteur, who developed a method of food preservation);

dopplerize – to use the Doppler effect, which is a change in frequency and wavelength of a wave (Christian Doppler was an Austrian physicist, who first described this phenomenon).

This verbal suffix contributed to the formation of such derivatives as *kocherization*, *pasterization* and *dopplerization*, where suffix *-ize* is fused with the suffix *-tion* from Lat. suffix *-tio*, which is commonly used to build nouns from verbs.

In two-word phrases, the proper name performs an attributive function. Surname adjectives are formed using the typical suffixes *-ian/-ean* (from Lat. *-ian(us)*/*-an(us)*, *-ial* (from Lat. *-ial(is)*/*-al(is)* with the meaning of belonging or connection with someone or something) and suffix *-ic* (from Lat. *-ic(us*)) – relating to something, someone or similar to someone or something.

-(i)an/-(e)an: *Pickwinian* syndrome – obesity hypoventilation syndrome which alludes Joe, the Fat Guy, a character in *The Pickwick Papers* by Charles Dickens;

Wallerian degeneration – a process that occurs when the axons of nerve fibers are damaged, and subsequently subjected to degeneration. The pathology is named named after the English neurophysiologist Augustis Volney Waller who described the process in 1850;

Morgagnian cataracta – a type of hypermature cataract caused by the cortex's liquefaction. It was first described by the Italian anatomist and pathologist Giovanni Battista Morgagni.

-ial: *borrelial* lymphocytoma – an infectious disease caused by bacteria of the *Borrelia* burgdorferi sensu lato complex;
rickettsial disease – a group of diseases caused by the genus *Rickettsia*.

- ic: *rolandic* fissure – one of the limiting sulcus in the cerebrum. It was first described by the Italian anatomist Luigi Rolando.
hippocratic nails – clubbing of the nails, which was first described by Hippocrates in 400 BC.
skodaic resonance – the tympanic resonance heard on percussion above a pleural effusion. This phenomenon is named after the Czech physicist Joseph Ritter von Škoda, who studied vibration and resonance in mechanical systems.

3.2. Prefixal Method

Word-building prefixes give derivatives new or additional meanings. The specificity of this type of word formation is that prefixes as word-building formants are attached to the surname. Surname prefixes can be distinguished as prepositional and conjuctional or formed from other function words as articles. In surnames, such prefixes commonly claim to the relationship such as origin, ancestors, family or nobility (Walkowiak 2017).

In our research, only two terms formed with the help of prefixes were found: *pre-* with the meaning of *being in front*, which largely preserves the semantics of the Latin preposition *prae-* with meaning *before* and the English negative prefix *non-*, which means *no*.

pre-: *pre-Alzheimer's* brain – brain before Alzheimer's disease (Alois Alzheimer, German psychiatrist and neurologist).

non-: *non-Hodgkin's* lymphoma – a group of blood cancers that includes all types of lymphomas, except for Hodgkin's lymphoma (Thomas Hodgkin, British pathologist).
Such inefficiency can be explained by the fact that prefixes do not have a transpositional and modifying function but perform only a mutational function in the word formation process. Moreover, English prefixes can create new words or lexemes, but they cannot change the word class of the derived word (Xhina 2013).

3.3. Prefixal-suffixal Method

Prefixation-suffixation word formation involves the simultaneous addition of a suffix and a prefix to the base of a proper name. The suffixal part of eponymous term performs a word-building role; meanwhile, the prefix gives the terminological unit additional semantic nuances. With prefixation, the word formation potential of the formant is weaker than with suffixation. Derivatives with the prefixes *pre-*, *non-*, *anti-* (Greek *anti-* opposite, opposing), *a-* (Greek *a-* absence of something, negation), *hemi-* (Greek *hemi-* half) were identified in terms of medical discourse). The prefix *post-* (Lat. *post-* comes after something or behind), *de-* (Lat. *de-* removal, separation). The prefixal-suffixal method of creation is reflected by the structural model **prefix-**+stem +**-suffix**:

post-+stem+**-ic:** *post-Hippocratic* age (era, school, period);

pre-+stem+**-ic**: *pre-Hippocratic* medicine; *pre-Galenic* pharmacy;

non-+stem+**-ian:** *non-Darwinian* evolutionary theories; *non-Newtonian* blood (*non-Newtonian* liquid);

anti-+stem+**-ian**: *anti-Mullerian* hormone; *anti-Darvinian* evolutionary theory;

hemi-+stem+**ism:** *hemiparkinsonism*;

a-+stem+**ism:** *aleydigism;*

de-+stem+**ize**: *de-Dopplerize.*

From the above terms, it follows that only a small number of affixes are used for surname derivatives. We agree with Ukrainian researcher Panko T. who states that there are many models of affixal formation, but terminology uses only those that have become the consolidating factor in the systemic organization of terminology (Panko 1994).

3.4. Word and Stem Composition

Word and stem compounding as ways of word formation are the most economical means of nominating, which testify to the law of conservation of linguistic energy operating in the language, which is an essential factor in the period of significant expansion of information (Tomilenko 2015). Due to the saving of linguistic effort, it became possible to accurately convey information without using descriptive constructions. Juxtaposed eponyms are characterized by the composition of components without connecting vowels, and, as a rule, without changing its components. The eponym acts as a core component, that is, a free morpheme combined with a bound morpheme. Among the structural models of the creation of terminological units, two components were identified: 1) *pseudo-* (Gr. πςηυδο which means deception, invention, or mistake) to denote a false, unauthentic version of something compared with something; 2) *-like* (English) to indicate similarity. In medical terms *-like* does not reproduce emotional and expressive functions. In compound words, their parts are written with a hyphen: *pseudo-* is a preposition, and *-like* is a postposition. Compounds can be formed by three elements according to the models: *pseudo-*+eponym+common name; eponym+-*like*+common name:

pseudo-: *pseudo-Wellens* syndrome – an electrocardiogram model that imitates Wellens syndrome (Henrick Joan Joost (Hein) Wellens, Dutch cardiologist).

pseudo-Brugada ECG pattern – resembles Brugada syndrome, observed according to unique electrocardiographic data of heart disease (named as the eponymous Brugada syndrome in honor of the Spanish Brugada brothers).

pseudo-Cushing syndrome – refers to conditions that mimic Cushing syndrome (Harvey Cushing Harvey Cushing, American surgeon).

-like: *Purthcher-like* retinopathy – a disease characterized by similar retinal findings that occur in Purthcher retinopathy (Othmar Purtscher, Austrian ophthalmologist).

Burkitt-like lymphoma – it shares similarities with Burkitt lymphoma but differs in clinical features (Denis Parsons Burkitt, Irish surgeon).

With the help of an interfix, compound words are written together or hyphenated, which is variable since there are no hard and fast rules about its use for compound words (McArthur 1992).

4. Conclusions

Eponymous terms are international in nature and contain a significant amount of information. In their creation, it is freer and easier to combine national and borrowed word-building morphemes, where the meaning of the eponym is derived from the meanings of the constituent parts. The study of the morphological way of word formation and models in the formation of eponymous terms in modern English medical terminology points to suffixation as the most productive way of word formation of eponymous terminological units.

Twelve basic word-building suffixes were detected in word-formation process: *-ia, -(i)an, -(e)an, -ella, -ial, -ic, -osis, -iasis, -ism, -itis, -oma,* and *-ize*. In our study, eight prefixes: *de-, post-, pre-, non-, a-, anti-, hemi-* and *non-* were distinguished to involve in prefixation and prefixal-suffixal methods, which appeared to be less common. Prefixes modify, and suffixes generalize and reflect the lexical-semantic meaning of the term. Only two structural models were identified for creating eponymous terms with the morphemes *pseudo-* in the preposition and *-like* in the postposition.

The modern English language has a significant word formation potential for building eponymous terms, which prompts us to continue studying the functioning of abbreviated eponymous formations in medical terminology.

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