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**LATIN TERMS FOR THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF THE FIELD OF
REHABILITATION****ЛАТИНСЬКІ ТЕРМІНИ НА ПОЗНАЧЕННЯ ОСНОВНИХ ПОНЯТЬ ГАЛУЗІ
РЕАБІЛІТАЦІЇ**

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to the analysis of Latin terms used to denote the main concepts in the field of rehabilitation. The lexical-semantic features and methods of formation of selected nomina generalia of the specified field are described and an etymological analysis was carried out.*

Key words: *term, Latin language, rehabitology, rehabilitation.*

Introduction.

Against the backdrop of the reform of medical education in Ukraine since 2017, new health care specialties "Ergotherapy", "Physical therapy" have been introduced, which has led to the emergence of a great demand for trained specialists of these specialties, who, in addition to professional competences, would be distinguished by terminological literacy. But, according to A.M. Hertsyk, the terminological problems of physical rehabilitation are still far from being solved and belong to the priorities that have appeared before the branch science [1], which determined the direction of our scientific research. The conducted information search did not reveal special publications dedicated to the formation and development of the Latin terminology of rehabilitation, while the study of the thesaurus of the main professional concepts of the science of rehabilitation remains in the focus of attention of both domestic and foreign researchers. In our opinion, a number of publications by A. M. Hertsik, Doctor of Sciences in Physical Education and Sports, specialty 24.00.03 "Physical Rehabilitation", professor, member of the working group for the development of the professional standard "Physical Therapist" A. M. Hertsyk, regarding the interpretation of key Ukrainian terms are particularly important. of this sublanguage of medicine (2003-2016) and a comprehensive study of the terminology of physical and medical rehabilitation on the material of the French and Ukrainian languages (2010-2023), conducted by R. S. Koval.

The aim of the study.

Since the basis for the formation of medical terminology in general continues to be the Greek and Latin languages, the goal of our study is the lexical-semantic and etymological characteristics of the basic Latin terms of rehabilitation.

Research methods. In order to achieve the set goal, the general linguistic method of continuous selection, analysis of dictionary definitions, etymological and structural analysis was used.

Actual material. Terms and terminological combinations were obtained from medical encyclopedic dictionaries, textbooks on occupational therapy (authors:

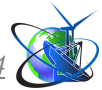


Shvestkova Olga, Svetsena Katarzyna, Kyiv, 2019), physical rehabilitation (author: V.M. Mukhin, Kyiv, 2009), basics of rehabilitation, physical therapy, occupational therapy (edited by L.O. Vakulenko and V.V. Klapchuk, Kyiv, 2023) etc. and scientific articles devoted to the formation and development of rehabilitation.

Main text.

Within the framework of this article, we plan to consider, first of all, nomina generalia, which relate to the field of rehabilitation and separate terminological combinations that specify the essence of this concept.

As a result of a continuous sampling, we singled out terms that in one way or another indicate the restoration of lost functions and the return of a person (as far as possible) to a normal social and professional life. First of all, we are talking about the Latin term *rehabilitatio, onis f*, which is widely used in Ukrainian and foreign scientific literature, textbooks, and teaching aids - rehabilitation (compare the English term rehabilitation, French réhabilitation, German Rehabilitation, Polish rehaabilitacja, Italian riabilitazione, Czech rehabilitace), which is understood as a complex of measures aimed at restoring the impaired functions of the body and working capacity of the sick and disabled, creating a full-fledged life in society. This term is not recorded in Latin dictionaries [2], the chronological framework of which covers the period from the middle of the III century BC to the 30s of the VII century AD, which may indicate the late Latin origin of this noun era. In the "Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language" [3, p. 37) its origin is derived from the verb *rehabilitare* (re- + *habilitare*). We tried to split the investigated lexeme into components, which made it possible to isolate the Latin prefix *re-* back, again, which in terms means "restoration, repetition or counteraction" + the base *habilitate-* to the noun *habilitas, atis f* ability, fitness, formed from the adjective *habilis, e*, which in antiquity had several meanings, in particular, "capable, suitable" and the suffix *-tio*, which serves to form abstract nouns denoting action, the so-called nomina actionis. Note that throughout the history of the development of the Latin language, numerous abstract nouns denoting actions and processes were formed using the suffix *-tio/-sio*. A connoisseur of the history of Latin word creation, the lexicographer Karl Heinrich von Pauckr (1820-1883), having made relevant calculations, names a huge number of such formations - 3134 lexical units [4]. For example, in modern medical terminology, according to our calculations based on the dictionary of Doctor of Medicine Georgi Arnaudov [5], there are 550 nomina actionis with the suffix *-tio/sio*. For the verbal codification of types of rehabilitation, two-word terminological compounds are used, which syntactically are an agreed definition formed according to the scheme "basic noun in Nom. sing + adjective of the second group with two generic endings in Nom. sing." These include: *rehabilitatio medicalis* (*medicalis, e* - medical) – a complex of medical and diagnostic and medical and preventive measures aimed at timely and accurate diagnosis, hospitalization, as well as restoration and development of the patient's physiological functions, identification of his compensatory capabilities, elimination of the pathological process, prevention of complications, restoration or partial compensation of lost functions, prevention of disability, preparation of those who recover and the disabled for household and work loads, active independent life [6, p. 178]; *rehabilitatio professionalis* (*professionalis,*



e) - professional rehabilitation (industrial, labor) involves preparing the patient for work in specific conditions, taking into account his functional capabilities and abilities (work is considered as a therapeutic tool), as well as returning the patient to economic independence, which includes mastering available forms of work, provision of individual technical devices in order to facilitate the use of work tools, devices, adaptation of workplaces to the functional capabilities of the body [6, p.180].

In addition to the term *rehabilitatio* analyzed above, a modern specialist may come across terms that are close in meaning but different in terms of expression: ***readaptatio, onis f*** - restoration of lost or weakened functions of the human body in new conditions of its existence. The components of this derivative are again the prefix *re-* and the derivative of the group *nomina actionis adaptatio, onis f*, which in turn consists of the Latin prefix *ad-* + the past participle of the verb *apto, avi, atum, are* + the suffix *-tio*. Schematically, the structure of this term can be represented as follows: *re-* + *ad-* + *apto-* + *-tio* (prefix + prefix + past participle base + suffix *-tio*); ***redintegratio, onis f*** - restoration of a damaged part of the body. According to the structure, this term belongs to the prefix-suffix formations and contains the prefix *red-* + the base *integrat-* the participle of the past tense of the passive state *integratus, a, um* from the verb *integro, avi, atum, are* to restore + the suffix *-tio*. By the way, dictionaries of the Latin language of the period of antiquity [2, p. 681] record the noun *integratio, onis f* in the sense of "restoration" in the works of the Roman comedigrapher Publius Terentius Aphra, who lived approximately 185-159 BC; ***recuperatio, onis f*** - restoration of strength and health. This noun was in use as early as the time of Cicero (146-43 AD) and had the meaning of "return" and was formed again with the help of the suffix *-tio* from the past participle of the passive state *recuperatus, a, um* to the verb *recupero, avi, atum, are*, which in antiquity had four meanings, in particular, "to restore strength."

The medical discipline, which includes a set of methods for restoring the patient's health after injuries or illness, is called *rehabitologia* - ***rehabilitologia***. We did not find this Latin term in any of the dictionaries available to us, but we believe that it was formed according to the usual scheme of constructing terms to designate sections of medicine such as cardiology, neurology, gastroenterology etc. The science of rehabilitation is at the intersection of three fields: medicine, pedagogy and psychology and has many directions (medical, social, sports, children's, etc.). A specialist who provides medical and psychological assistance to such people is called a *rehabilitologist* - ***rehabilitologus***. In connection with the development of rehabilitation care in Ukraine, the Ministry of Health of Ukraine issued order No. 1171 [7], according to which item 93 was added to the section "Professionals", subsection "Professionals in the field of medical affairs (except dentistry)": Doctor physical and rehabilitation medicine, and to the section "Professionals in the field of medicine (except nursing and midwifery)" - item 26: Occupational therapist. Therefore, it is appropriate to mention such terms as ***physiatria***, the definition of which boils down to the following: a section of medicine dealing with prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease or injury and rehabilitation of existing injuries or disabilities using physical factors [8, p. 1794]. Etymologically, this term goes back to two Greek words: *φύσις* - nature (as the initial term element means "relating to



nature, natural properties of physical factors") and the final term element - *iatria*, which means "treatment of diseases" and is a tracing of the Greek noun *ἰατρεία* - treatment. In the dictionaries [9, p. 247; 10, p.308] the term **physiotherapia** is given as a synonym with the following interpretation: the field of medicine studies the effect of natural and preformed physical factors on the body, their application to treatment, rehabilitation of patients, prevention of diseases. Structurally, this term is also of Greek origin, formed by combining the initial term element *physi(o)*-which was discussed above, with the final term element - *therapia* from the Greek noun *θεραπεία* - treatment, formed from the verb *θεραπεύω* - to treat. Since 2017, the list of fields of knowledge and specialties for which higher education applicants are trained includes the specialty "227 Physical therapy, occupational therapy" [11]. The term **ergorherapia** refers to a complex of rehabilitation measures for a person with a violation of mental or physical functions of the body, aimed at restoring a person's daily activities, taking into account existing physical limitations. The term itself is a composite of Greek origin, created by combining the initial term element *ergo-* and the final term element -*therapia*. Therefore, the terms "physical therapist" - **physiotherapeutista** are used to denote the master's specialty in the field of education "Health Care", specialization "Physical Therapy" (the term contains three components: *φύσις* + *θεραπευτής* - who treats patients + the suffix *-ista* - indicates a specialist) and its synonym **physiater** (a two-component term: *φύσις* + final term element - *iater*, which is related to the Greek noun *ἰατρός* - doctor), and a specialist in the field of education "Health care", specialization "Ergotherapy" is classified as "ergotherapy" - **ergotherapeutista** (a three-component term: the Greek initial term element *ergo-* in the meaning "pertains to work, action, activity" from the Greek noun *ἔργον* - work + *θεραπευτής* - who treats the sick + the suffix *-ista* - indicates a specialist).

Conclusions.

Based on the conducted research, we conclude that nomina generalia, functioning in rehabilitation terminology, can be divided into two groups: terms of exclusively Latin origin, formed mainly from the use of the Latin prefix *re-* and suffix *-tio*; the combination of exactly these affixes to form the terms of rehabilitation is quite understandable - because it is about restorative medicine and emphasis on the action, as a result of which the desired result is achieved. Another group consists of composites formed using traditional Greek term-forming components; we did not find hybrid formations (as a result of combining components of Latin and Greek origin).

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***Анотація.** Стаття присвячена дослідженню латинських термінів на позначення основних понять в реабілітаційній галузі. Описано лексико-семантичні особливості та способи утворення відібраних потіпа generalia зазначеної галузі, здійснено етимологічний аналіз.*

***Ключові слова:** термін, латинська мова, відновлювальна медицина, реабілітація.*