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*I. Horbachevsky Ternopil National Medical University***LATIN PHRASEOLOGICAL FUND AS A SOURCE  
OF DEVELOPING FUTURE PHYSICIANS' LEXICAL COMPETENCE****О. Д. Колодницька, Г. Б. Паласюк, І. І. Ворона***Тернопільський національний медичний університет  
імені І. Я. Горбачевського МОЗ України***ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЧНИЙ ФОНД ЛАТИНСЬКОЇ МОВИ ЯК ДЖЕРЕЛО  
ФОРМУВАННЯ ЛЕКСИЧНОЇ КОМПЕТЕНЦІЇ МАЙБУТНІХ ЛІКАРІВ**

**Abstract.** The article reviews Latin proverbs and sayings, short quotes, statements of historical figures as a means of aphorism; it summarizes the importance of learning Latin aphorisms, quotes, proverbs and sayings and their corresponding equivalents in English and Ukrainian by medical students on Latin classes.

According to historical conditions, Latin has lost its communicative function, but it has gained great historical and educational significance and has become an inexhaustible source of universal human culture and a link between antiquity and modernity. Learning Latin helps the deeper acquisition of knowledge from many specialties, and plays an important role in the artistic and aesthetic education of future physicians.

Phraseological funds of many modern languages have been replenished by Latin and Greek aphorisms borrowed by new languages mainly through Latin. The Latin phraseological fund contains numerous proverbs and sayings borrowed by world's languages in the translated form.

Many Latin words were borrowed by Ukrainian, and it is not only the international terminological vocabulary used by scholars in various branches of knowledge but also everyday words (forum – форум (forum), colleague – колега (collega), professor – професор (professor), etc.).

Latin is a basis of all medical terminology facilitating professional communication between languages. The study of Latin obviously helps future physicians to better understand and learn the medical terminology of Greek-Latin origin. Learning Latin not only introduces folk wisdom (learning of aphorisms, proverbs, and sayings), but also lays the foundations of scientific knowledge, promotes the formation of a professional language, which allows to carry out communicative tasks of medical staff.

**Key words:** Latin phraseological fund; Latin aphorisms; Latin proverbs; Latin quotes; medical students; future physicians.

**Анотація.** У статті розглянуто латинські прислів'я та приказки, короткі цитати, вислови історичних осіб як засіб афористики; узагальнено значення вивчення латинських афоризмів, цитат, приказок і прислів'їв на заняттях із латинської мови студентами-медиками та їх еквівалентів англійською та українською мовами.

Історично склалося так, що латина втратила свою комунікативну функцію, але набула великого історичного та освітнього значення, стала невичерпним джерелом загальнолюдської культури та сполучною ланкою між античністю і сучасністю. Вивчення латинської мови допомагає більш глибокому засвоєнню знань із багатьох спеціальностей і відіграє важливу роль у художньому та естетичному вихованні майбутніх медиків.

Фразеологічні фонди багатьох сучасних мов поповнилися латинськими та давньогрецькими афоризмами, які були запозичені новими мовами переважно через латинську мову. Фразеологічний фонд латинської мови налічує численні прислів'я та приказки, що увійшли до складу багатьох мов світу у перекладній формі.

Багато латинських слів увійшло і в українську мову, і це не тільки міжнародна термінологічна лексика, якою користуються науковці в різних сферах знань, а й ті слова, що ми вживаємо повсякденно (forum – форум (Latin: forum), колега – colleague (Latin: collega), професор – professor (Latin: professor) та ін.).

Латинська лежить в основі всієї медичної термінології, сприяючи тим самим міжмовній професійній комунікації. Вивчення латинської мови не лише знайомлює з народною мудрістю (вивчення крилатих висловів, прислів'їв та приказок), а й закладає

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основи наукових знань, сприяє засвоєнню медичної термінології греко-латинського походження майбутніми лікарями та формуванню професійного мовлення, що дозволяє виконувати комунікативні завдання медичного працівника.

**Ключові слова:** фразеологічний фонд латинської мови; латинські афоризми; латинські приказки; латинські прислів'я; студенти-медики; майбутні медики.

**Introduction.** Ukrainians have entered a new era of their historical development. There are great opportunities for the development of education, especially medical education, together with the prospects for the development of the state. These, in turn, require a radical restructuring of the medical education and upbringing of the young generation of physicians. Medical education is impossible without mastering the basics of Latin.

The study of Latin obviously helps medical students to better understand and learn the terms of Greek-Latin origin. Latin is attracted by its brevity, the perfection of morphological structure, its lexical richness, expressiveness. The international multilingual phraseological funds belong to the sights of Latin and Greek phraseology borrowed by new languages mainly through Latin. This is a large value of Latin and Latin literature in the history of European culture.

Therefore, the study of Latin should actively use its rich phraseological fund which deepens the course of an ancient language, helps to better understand the specifics of the political system, ideology, culture and morality. Latin proverbs, sayings, and aphorisms are of great educational value, as they reflect the worldview of ancient society. In addition, beautiful Latin proverbs, sayings, and aphorisms, most of which includes literary and mythological imagery, and plays an important role in the artistic and aesthetic education of students [2].

**The aim** – to reveal importance of learning Latin aphorisms, sayings and proverbs and their corresponding equivalents in English and Ukrainian in upbringing of the young generation of physicians on Latin classes.

**Theoretical framework.** The development of European civilization, science, culture, and education was influenced by Latin. Thus, the Latin phraseological fund contains numerous proverbs and sayings borrowed by numerous world's languages in the translated form, and as direct borrowings with preservation of graphics and spelling inherent in the source language.

According to historical conditions, Latin has lost its communicative function, but it has gained great historical and educational significance and has become an inexhaustible source of universal human culture and a link between antiquity and modernity. Learning Latin

helps the deeper acquisition of knowledge from many specialties, either humanitarian, natural and technical. Many Latin words were borrowed by Ukrainian, and it is not only the international terminological vocabulary used by scholars in various branches of knowledge but also everyday words. They are so deeply rooted in our native language that they are no longer perceived as foreign or borrowed: a line – лінія (linea), oil – олія (oleum), wine – вино (vinum), box, chest – скриня (scrinium), factory – фабрика (fabrica), fruit – плід (fructus), forum – форум (forum), foundation, basis – основа (fundamentum), lion – лев (leo), master, teacher – учитель (magister), metal – метал (metallum), coin – монета (moneta), wall – стіна (murum), fly – муха (musca), nature – природа (natura), swimming – плавання (navigatio), jewellery – прикраса (ornamentum), homeland, motherland, fatherland – батьківщина (patria), professor – професор (professor), pyramid – піраміда (pyramis), repetition – повторення (repetitio), school – школа (schola), table, chart – таблиця (tabula), body – тіло (corpus), colleague – колега (collega), house – будинок (domus), monument – пам'ятник (monumentum), etc. [1].

The Bible is the most widespread book in the world. Over the centuries our citizens replenished the Ukrainian phraseology from it. It is fully or partially translated into 1900 languages. Today the Bible is not only a holy book for believers, it is also one of the world's oldest cultural heritage.

The influence of religion on culture (art, literature, morality, philosophy) is obvious. Separate words, phrases, and sentences had been transmitted from the Bible into the spoken language over the centuries, since the Christianization of Kievan Rus.

The famous scientist Sophronius Eusebius Hieronymus (around 404-420 AD) translated the Bible into Latin in the IV century AD. However, the ancient Romans were familiar with the Bible, especially the New Testament, much earlier, because they knew the Greek language very well. Both cultures developed under the conditions of mutual influence, which opened wide access to biblical sayings in Latin.

A lot of modern Ukrainian sayings have biblical origin: "Give to Caesar what is Caesar's" – «Віддайте кесареви кесареви» (Latin: "Quae sunt Caesaris

Caesari”); “Let light be made!” – «Хай буде світло!» (Latin: “Fiat lux!”); (Latin: “Qui quaerit, reperit”) “He who seeks finds” – «Хто шукає, знайде»; “Vanity of vanities, all is vanit” – «Суєта суєт і все суєта» (Latin: “Vanitas “vanitatum et omnia vanitas”); “Heal/cure yourself; take care of yourself” – «Вилікуй себе сам» (Latin: “Cura te ipsum” (saying, urging physicians to take care for and healing themselves before dealing with patients)); “What is unlawful is more keenly desired” – «Заборонений плід солодкий (найприємніший)» (Latin: “Quod non licet acrius urit”), etc.

Latin aphorisms are characterized by humanism, imagery, actualization in new historical conditions and ways of thinking. Latin aphorisms are both a kind of sound advice and philosophical considerations and judgments about human existence. They clearly and concisely reflect the foundations of the outlook of the people, their unwavering moral and ethical principles. Folk wisdom concentrated in proverbs and sayings conveys an endless variety of human relationships.

The subject “Latin Language and Medical Terminology” lays the foundations of scientific knowledge, helps to get acquainted with folk wisdom and professional terminology, provides great opportunities for the formation and development of professional language, which allows future physicians to perform communicative tasks of medical staff.

It is quite difficult to read foreign and professionally-oriented texts filled with international Greek-Latin terminology without knowledge of Latin. Latin is a basis of all medical terminology facilitating professional communication between languages. Physicians do not accidentally say: “There is no way into medicine without the Latin” – “Invia est in medicina via sine lingua Latina” (Ukrainian: «Непрохідний шлях у медицині без латинської мови»).

Hippocrates believed that physician, like the philosopher, is equal to God – “Medicus enim philosophus est deo aequalis”. All previous deontological experience was presented by Hippocrates in aphorisms. Unfortunately, there are few true manuscripts of the “father of medicine”, and most of the “Hippocratic Corpus” (“Corpus Hippocraticum”) belongs to his pupils and followers.

The serving of doctors to people was compared to the burning of a candle: “Shining to others, I burn myself” – “Aliis inserviando consumer”. These words of the Dutch anatomist and surgeon Nicholas van Tulp serve as the motto of medicine, and a burning candle as a symbol of self-sacrifice in medicine.

According to philosophers, a terrible weapon against ailments is a sense of proportion, moderation in everything – work, food, rest, entertainment, as well as a healthy lifestyle. This idea is reflected in sententiae “Homini cibus utilissimus simplex est” – “Simple food for humans is the most beneficial”, “Intemperantia est medicorum nutrix” – “Intemperance is the doctor’s wet-nurse”, “Edimus, ut vivamus, non vivimus, ut edamus” – “We eat to live, not live to eat”, “Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est” – “To get up at dawn is most healthy”, “Pigritia mater vitiorum (est)” – “Idleness is the mother of all evil”, “Medicus curat, natura sanat” – “Nature heals and physician cures”, etc.

We offer medical students to study aphorisms on different topics on Latin lessons. They are presented at the end of each topic in the Latin textbooks. For instance, Latin aphorisms promoting healthy lifestyles and condemning bad habits, like excessive alcohol consumption: “Non facit ebrietas vitia, sed protrahit” – “Drunkenness does create flaws, it just shows them” (Seneca), “Prima cratera ad sitim pertinet, secunda – ad hilaritatem, tertia – ad voluptatem, quarta – ad insaniam” – “The first cup is for the thirst, the second for the joy, the third for pleasure, the fourth for the madness”, etc.

Many aphorisms are called upon to have your own point of view, like: “Quot homines tot sententiae: suus cuique mos” – “There are as many opinions as there are people: each has his own view”; self-confidence: “Possunt, quia posse videntur” – “They can because they think they can”; and study hard for success in life, because “Labor et patientia omnia vincunt” – “Work and patience conquer all”, “Patientia comes est sapientiae” – “Patience is the companion of wisdom”, “Animos labor nutrit” – “Work nourishes the soul”, “Fit via vi” – “The road is made by force”, “Labores pariunt honores” – “Work generates respect”, “Si sapis, sis apis” – “If you are wise, be a bee”, “Piger ipse sibi obstat” – “Lazy harms himself”, etc.

A separate large group includes aphorisms and quotes of Roman philosophers about education of highly moral citizens who were devoted to their homeland: “Salus populi suprema lex esto” – “The welfare of the people must be the highest law” (Ukrainian: «Благо народу повинно бути найвищим законом» (Justinian)), “Si vis pacem, para bellum” – “If you want peace, prepare for war” (Ukrainian: «Якщо хочеш миру – готуй війну», тобто будь готовий дати відсіч ворогові), etc.

The saying “O tempora, o mores!” (Oh the times! Oh the customs!) is often used to state the decline of

morality, to emphasize the insensitivity of an event, to condemn the shameful customs of entire generations. The source of this saying is the incipit of Cicero's first speech against Catilina, where he accused the Roman Senate of the lack of previous strength and determination to punish state criminals who are preparing the death of the Roman Republic and trying to establish a military dictatorship.

Latin aphorism: "Et tu autem, Brute, contra me?!" – "You too are against me, Brutus?!" is used to express a bitter disappointment in a person who has enjoyed unlimited confidence so far.

Distrustfulness or suspiciousness of someone's doubtfully benevolent action reveals an aphorism "Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes" – "Beware of Danaans (Greeks) bearing gifts (about the Trojan Horse)".

There are numerous Latin proverbs about the true love, friend, and friendship: "Amicus usque ad aras" – "A friend as far as to the altars/a friend to the very end", "Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori" – "Love conquers all things; let us yield to love", "Ammor

magnus doctor est" – "Love is a great teacher". It is not appropriate to insult a friend even with a joke – "Amicum laedere ne ioco quidem licet". Friendship between honest people is to seek the same, to hate the same, to fear the same – "Eadem cupere, eadem odisse, eadem metuere, inter bonos amicitia est").

**Conclusions and Prospects for Research.** Therefore, Latin as an international language of science and fiction has lost its communicative function, but it has become an inexhaustible source of universal human culture and a link between antiquity and modernity. It continues to live and develop according to modern requirements. Learning Latin helps the deeper acquisition of knowledge from many specialties, and plays an important role in the artistic and aesthetic education of future physicians. Latin is a basis of all medical terminology facilitating professional communication between languages. One of the primary tasks of modern education is to ensure the high quality of learning Latin terms and aphorisms as a component of socio-cultural training by medical students for the formation of linguistic and professional competence, and performing communicative tasks of medical staff.

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