

# Medicinska terminologija u savremenoj Srbiji: postojanje duže od 150 godina

Ankica V. Jelenković

lekar, naučni savetnik u penziji

# Medical terminology in new age Serbia: over 150 years of existence

Ankica V. Jelenkovic

MD, Scientific Adviser, retired

## Sažetak

**Sažetak.** Za medicinsku terminologiju u Srbiji izuzetno je značajna godišnjica koja je obeležena 2022. godine. Posle prve, kratkotrajne institucionalizacije u Društvu srpske slovesnosti 1842. godine, ova tema je drugi put postala deo radnih obaveza i aktivnosti jedne institucije, ovoga puta Srpskog lekarskog društva (SLD) odmah posle njegovog osnivanja 1872. godine. Svaku proizvoljnost u ovoj oblasti onemogućavali su sasvim jasni i precizni stavovi utemeljeni prvim Ustavom SLD. U ovoj oblasti naše medicinske nauke, pored samih osnivača i prvih članova SLD, posebno mesto imaju doktori Jovan Stejić, Milan Jovanović-Batut, Radivoje Pavlović, Aleksandar Kostić, Aleksandar Belić i drugi.

Danas, medicinska terminologija više nije sastavni deo Ustava SLD. Još nije istraženo kada je to nastalo, niti koja je i da li je neka druga institucija preuzela ovako veliku obavezu i odgovornost za razvoj, unapređenje i očuvanje medicinske terminologije u srpskom jeziku. U njenom stvaranju je potrebna saradnja stručnjaka različitog obrazovanja, u prvom redu lekara i vrhunskih znalaca srpskog jezika, upravo zbog toga što se radi o temeljnim, skoro identitetskim vrednostima. Potrebno je da se termini tačno uspostave i veoma precizno protumače. Odsustvo toga neminovno vodi ne samo u zastoj, nego i u urušavanje već postignutog čime se, umesto obogaćivanja, srpski jezik samo osiromašuje.

**Gljučne reči:** medicinska terminologija, srpski jezik

## Abstract

**Abstract.** The marking of the anniversary in 2022 was of great importance for medical terminology in Serbia. After the first, short-lived institutionalization in the *Društvo srpske slovesnosti* in 1842 this topic became part of the work assignments and activities of an institution, for the second time. This time it was for the Serbian Medical Society (SMS) right after its foundation in 1872. Every randomness in this area was disabled by very clear and precise attitudes established by the first Constitution of SMS. In this area of our medical science, besides founders and first members of SMS, the special place belongs to physicians Jovan Stejic, Milan Jovanovic-Batut, Radivoje Pavlovic, Aleksandar Kostic, Aleksandar Belic, and others.

Nowadays, medical terminology is no longer a part of the Constitution of the SMS. It is not yet clear how this happened, nor who, if any, other institution, has taken this huge obligation and responsibility for the development, improvement, and maintenance of medical terminology in the Serbian language. Its creation needs the cooperation of professionals from different walks of education, first of all, physicians and experts in the Serbian language, because it is a matter of foundation, almost identity values. It is necessary to make proper terms and interpret them precisely. The absence of this inevitably leads, not only to a standstill, but collapsing of the already achieved that would instead of enriching only impoverish the Serbian language.

**Keywords:** medical terminology, Serbian language

## Uvod

Evolucija medicinske struke i nauke, kao i svih drugih naučnih i stručnih disciplina neminovno podstiče i evoluciju jezika sredine u kojoj se one primenjuju. To se posebno odnosi na sredine u kojima su ove oblasti nove ili su do tada bile manje razvijene u odnosu na druge, kao i na uklopljenost lokalnog jezika u društveno-naučni nivo razvijenosti te sredine. Kako prof. Radivoje Pavlović, prvi saradnik Arnolda Holstea, osnivača Farmakološkog instituta Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu, i prvi srpski profesor farmakologije, piše u radu „O medicinskoj terminologiji” iz 1928. godine: „...razvitak naše medicinske literature doneo je sa sobom stvaranje novih izraza...za obeležavanje novih pojmova moraju se stvarati novi izrazi” (Slika 1)<sup>1</sup>. Ističe da moraju da postoje neka pravila u stvaranju medicinske terminologije i „u glavnim pitanjima moraju se stvoriti izvesne direktive, mora se imati neki oslonac”. On definiše dva osnovna smera u stvaranju medicinske terminologije. Jedan je folkloristički (traži se narodna reč za svaki nov termin), a drugi neologistički (za obeležavanje novih pojmova stvaraju se novi izrazi) što uz poštovanje pravila srpskog i jezika iz koga se termin preuzima unapređuje medicinsku terminologiju. Radivoje Pavlović, poliglota, uspeo je da medicinsku terminologiju i njeno stvaranje obradi ne samo na jedinstven, do sada neponovljen način, već i izrazito stručno sa jezičkog stanovišta, razložno i jezgrovito. Ovaj njegov rad je izvrsna osnova za stvaranje i unapređenje medicinske terminologije u čemu se do danas sasvim malo odmaklo.

## Introduction

The evolution of the medical profession and science, as well as other scientific and professional disciplines, inevitably initiates the evolution of the domestic language in the surrounding environment. It especially applies to environments in which these areas are new or were undeveloped until then, compared to others, as well as the inclusion of the local language into the socio-scientific level of development of the environment. As professor Radivoje Pavlovic, first assistant to Arnold Holst, the founder of the Pharmacology Institute of the Medical University in Belgrade, and the first Serbian professor of Pharmacology, writes in his article „On medical terminology” from 1928: „...development of our medical literature brought the creation of new phrases...for marking new terms we must create new phrases” (Figure 1)<sup>1</sup>. He emphasizes there must be some ground rules in creating medical terminology and „, in main questions, there should be some directives, there should be some prop”. He defines two basic directions in creating medical terminology. One is folkloristic (looking for a popular word for every new term), and the other is neologistic (for marking new terms new phrases are created), which respects the rules of the Serbian language, and the language from which the term originates and improves medical terminology. Radivoje Pavlovic, a polyglot, succeeded in processing medical terminology and its creation, not only in a unique, but one-of-the-kind way and it was also very skilled, reasonable, and succinate from the linguistic point of view. His work is an excellent basis for the creation and improvement of medical terminology, but very little has been achieved until now.



**Slika 1.** Dr Radivoje Pavlović  
**Figure 1.** Dr Radivoje Pavlovic

## Razvoj medicinske terminologije u savremenoj Srbiji

U savremenoj Srbiji, počevši od Kneževine Srbije (1815–1882, od kada postaje Kraljevina), prvi put se problem medicinske terminologije spominje 1842. godine u tek osnovanom *Društvu srpske slovesnosti* (1841. godine), znači pre 180 godina. U njegovom radu aktivno je učestvovao i darovit i širokog opšteg obrazovanja doktor Jovan Stejić (Arad, 1803 – Beograd, 1853). Radio je ne samo na polju medicinske terminologije, nego i na polju srpskog jezika uopšte. U njegovom prevodu sa nemačkog jezika knjige *Makroviotika* (1826), prvi put se pokazala potreba za novim rečima iz oblasti medicine u srpskom jeziku. „Smatra se (Jovan Stejić - prim. autora) osnivačem medicinske književnosti i medicinske terminologije na ovim prostorima“<sup>2</sup>. Aktivnosti Društva na medicinskoj terminologiji trajale su veoma kratko.

Dalje je, do osnivanja *Srpskog lekarskog društva* (SLD) 1872. godine, rad na medicinskoj terminologiji bio u domenu ličnog interesovanja i angažovanja. Ali već na prvom stručnom sastanku SLD, dr Vladan (Hipokrat na rođenju) Đorđević (Beograd, 1844 – Baden, Austrija, 1930), jedan od osnivača SLD, osnivač vojnog saniteta i Društva crvenog krsta u Srbiji, ministar, ambasador, književnik (Slika 2), u prikazu bolesnika koga je lečio, imao poteškoće da nađe odgovarajuću reč za latinski termin *nodus*. Odlučio se za reč gromuljica. Sa ovakvim poteškoćama se sreo i Milan Jovanović-Batut (Sremska Mitrovica, 1847 – Beograd, 1940) još kao student medicine u Beču, jer na srpskom jeziku nije imao odgovor za latinsku reč *scapula*. On je do kraja života neumorno radio na prikupljanju građe za medicinsku terminologiju. Još je 1886. godine štampana njegova knjiga „Građa za medicinsku terminologiju“, prva takve vrste kod nas<sup>3</sup>.



Slika 2. Dr Vladan Đorđević  
Figure 2. Dr Vladan Djordjevic

## Development of Medical terminology in new-age Serbia

In new-age Serbia, starting with the Principality of Serbia (1815–1882, when it becomes a kingdom), for the first time, the term medical terminology is mentioned in 1842 in just founded *Društvo srpske slovesnosti* (1841), some 180 years ago. Doctor Jovan Stejić (Arad, 1803 – Belgrade, 1853), a man of many talents and extensive education, took active participation in its activities. He worked not only in the field of medical terminology but Serbian language in general, as well. In his translation of *Makroviotika*'s book (1826) from the German language, the need for new medical words in the Serbian language arose for the first time. „He is considered (Jovan Stejić – author's note) the founder of the medical literature and medical terminology in these parts“<sup>2</sup>. Activities of the Society concerning medical terminology lasted very shortly.

Further on, until the foundation of the *Serbian Medical Society* (SMS) in 1872, work on medical terminology was mainly in the domain of personal interest and engagement. But at the very first meeting of the SMS, dr Vladan (Hippocrates at birth) Djordjevic (Belgrade, 1844 – Baden, Austria, 1930), one of the founders of the SMS, the founder of military medical and the Red Cross Society in Serbia, minister, ambassador, writer (Figure 2), in the report of the patient he was treating, had difficulties finding the proper word for the Latin term *nodus*. He decided on the term *blob*. Milan Jovanovic-Batut (Sremska Mitrovica, 1847 – Belgrade, 1940) met with similar problems, as early as a student of medicine, in Vienna because there was not an appropriate word in the Serbian language for the Latin word *scapula*. Until his dying day, he worked tirelessly on gathering materials for medical terminology. His book “Materials for medical terminology” was published in 1886, the first of the kind in our country<sup>3</sup>.

U SLD se nastavlja institucionalizovan i organizovan rad na medicinskoj terminologiji (stvaranje, razvoj, očuvanje) započetim u Društvu srpske slovesnosti. O ozbiljnosti sa kojom su tadašnji lekari sagledavali problem medicinske terminologije jasno govori činjenica da je ona bila sastavni deo prvog Ustava SLD (Slika 3). U njegovom prvom paragrafu pod tačkom „a” stoji da se SLD „stara i o razvitku srpske naučne terminologije u medicinskoj nauci i njenim jestastveničkim (prirodnjačkim) pomoćnicama”<sup>74</sup>. Neki od zaključaka sa četvrtog sastanka SLD o medicinskoj terminologiji su štampani u Srpskom arhivu za celokupno lekarstvo (SACL), časopisu Društva, koji je počeo da izlazi 1874. godine<sup>5</sup>:

„a) da se društvo služi onim terminima kojima se služi narod, pa ukoliko još nisu pribrani da ih ono za svoju potrebu i u napredak pribira u narodu;

b) termini novoskovani da se ne predaju štampi, dokle u društvu ne izdrže kritiku u međama napred označene slobode pisanja, a

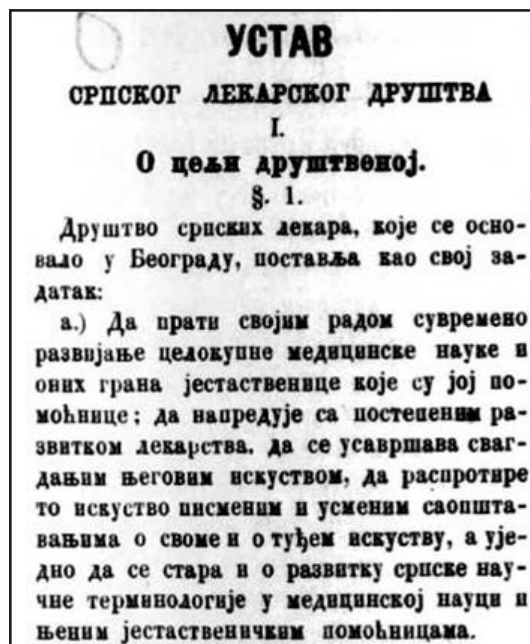
v) mesto ostalih narodnih termina, dokle društvo ne sazna i mesto novoskovanih termina, koji se ne usvoje, da se i u napredak zadržavaju grčki i latinski termini, kao što to čine najveći naučenjaci u drugih naroda“.

The institutionalized and organized work on medical terminology (creation, development, preservation) that was started in the *Društvo srpske slovesnosti*, was continued in the SMS. The seriousness with which the physicians of that time overviewed the problem of medical terminology is clearly shown in the fact that it was the integral part of the first Constitution of the SMS (Figure 3). In its first paragraph, under *a*, it says that the SMS „takes care of the development of the Serbian scientific terminology in medical science and its naturalistic assistants”<sup>74</sup>. Some of the conclusions from the fourth SMS meeting on medical terminology were published in the Serbian Archives of Medicine (SAM), the Society’s journal which was first published in 1874<sup>5</sup>:

„a) the Society uses the terms that are used by regular people, and if they are not gathered yet to be used, the Society will do that by looking for them in the people’s language;

b) the newly-coined terms are not to be given to the press until they are critiqued by the Society, in the limits of the formerly highlighted freedom of writing and

c) instead of other people’s terms, until the Society finds them, and instead of newly-coined terms that are not accepted, the Greek and Latin terms should be used, as it is done by the greatest scientists of other nations“.



Slika 3. Prvi Ustav Srpskog lekarskog društva i medicinska terminologija  
Figure 3. First Constitution of the Serbian Medical Society and medical terminology

Osnovni zadatak SLD u odnosu na medicinsku terminologiju potvrđen je i u izmenjenom i dopunjenom prvom Ustavu iz 1873. godine, što je formulisano u tački 3 člana 1: „da se (SLD - prim. autora) stara o srpskoj terminologiji u medicinskoj nauci i njenim jestastveničkim pomoćnicama u duhu i po zakonima nauke o srpskom jeziku i pre svega pribirajući i kritično usvajajući one reči koje ovamo idu, a u srpskom se narodu nalaze“<sup>6</sup>. Rasprave o medicinskoj terminologiji vođene na sastancima SLD su kasnije štampane u SACL. Na sedmom redovnom sastanku SLD (8. april 1879) je, na predlog dr Jovana Jovanovića Zmaja, usvojeno da u SACL postoji poseban odeljak namenjen isključivo medicinskoj terminologiji.

## Saradnja lekara i stručnjaka za srpski jezik u oblasti medicinske terminologije

Da li je pravilno da se kaže klube, klupče ili klupko za patološki izmenjen, hiperfosforilisani protein tau koji se nalazi u mikrotubulama aksona, a koji se stvara u, na primer, Alchajmerovoj bolesti? Veoma dugo se uglavnom koristio termin klube. Pošto se lekari o izboru reči nisu usaglasili, jedino rešenje je moglo da se dobije od stručnjaka za srpski jezik, kao što je, na primer, dr Stana Ristić<sup>7</sup>. Njena pomoć je bila od neprocenjivog značaja za rešenje ove nedoumice: po pravilima srpskog jezika, ispravna reč je klupko u jednini, klupka u množini. I da ne bi bilo ikakve zabune, ona je dala i promenu ove reči po padežima (Slika 4).

The main task of the SMS concerning medical terminology was confirmed in the changed and supplemented first Constitution from 1873, which was formulated in clause 3, paragraph 1: „ It should (SMS – author’s note) take care of the Serbian terminology in medical science and its naturalistic assistants, in the spirit and under the law of science of the Serbian language; first of all, it should gather and critically adopt the words that are primarily found with the Serbian people“<sup>6</sup>. The debates on medical terminology were mostly led at the SMS meetings and were later published in SAM. At the 7. regular meeting of the SMS (April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1879), as proposed by dr Jovan Jovanovic Zmaj, it was conceded that there should be a separate chapter solely for medical terminology in SAM.

## Cooperation of physicians and experts for the Serbian language in the field of medical terminology

Is it correct to say a yarn, a ball, or a wad for pathologically modified, hyperphosphorylated protein *tau* found in microtubules of the axons, which are usually found in Alzheimer’s disease? For quite a long time the term *yarn* was mainly used. Since the physicians couldn’t make a unanimous decision, the only solution was to ask for the opinion of the experts on the Serbian language, such as dr Stana Ristic<sup>7</sup>. Her help was of invaluable importance for the solution of this dilemma: applying the rules of the Serbian language, the correct word is *yarn* singular and *yarns* plural. And to remove any doubt, she offered the word change through different cases (Figure 4).

Padeži	Klupko	
	Jednina	Množina
Nominativ	Klupko	Klupka
Genitiv	Klupka	Klubaka
Dativ	Klupku	Klupcima
Akuzativ	Klupko	Klupka
Vokativ	Klupko	Klupka
Instrumental	Klupkom	Klupcima
Lokativ	Klupku	Klupcima

Slika 4. Klupko, klupče ili klube? Rešenje uz pomoć stručnjaka za srpski jezik  
Figure 4. Ball, ball or clubs? A solution with the help of Serbian language experts

Relacija lekar-stručnjak za srpski jezik, neminovno, mora da bude dvosmerna. Upravo su ovakve stavove imali i naši umni lekari čak i pre više od 150 godina. Takođe, potreba za saradnjom sa filozofima, među kojima je bio i Aleksandar Belić, bila je jedna od osnovnih ideja pri osnivanju Terminološkog seminarara na sasvim mladom Medicinskom fakultetu od strane Milana Jovanovića-Batuta. U okviru seminarara bi „nastavnici i studenti medicinskog fakulteta (uz pripomoć i kontrolu stručnog filologa sa filozofskog fakulteta) radili na tome da se što više skupi pouzdan rečnički materijal iz pojedinih grana medicine, da se taj materijal stručno preradi...da se iz *proverenog* (prim. autora) materijala odabere ono što je za definitivnu terminologiju na našem jeziku podesno i upotrebljivo...(kako bi se) moglo pristupiti izradi „Medicinskog rečnika“ (Slika 5)<sup>8</sup>. Profesor Batut, nažalost, rečnik nikada nije priredio. A nije ni poznato gde i kako je nestala njegova obimna prikupljena građa.

A physician-Serbian language expert relationship must be bidirectional, our smart physicians agreed even 150 years ago. Also, the need for cooperation with philosophers, among whom was Aleksandar Belic, was one of the basic ideas for the founding of the Terminology seminar at, yet young, Medical University organized by Milan Jovanovic-Batut. During the seminar „teachers and students of the Medical University (with the help and control of an expert philosopher from the Philosophy University) worked on gathering as much of the reliable word material for the specific medical branches, processing the expert material...choosing from the *processed* (author's note) material the definitive terminology in our language, that was proper and usable...(in order to) be able to write the „Medical dictionary“ (Figure 5)<sup>8</sup>. Professor Batut, unfortunately, never wrote the dictionary. It is also unknown where and how all of his huge material disappeared.

Да не би до тога дошло, ја сам одмах у почетку рада медицинског факултета у Београду пред професорски Савет изнео мисао, да оснујемо „*Терминолошки Семинар*“, где би наставници и студенти медицинског факултета (уз припомоћ и контролу стручног *филолога* са *филозофског факултета*) радили на томе, да се што више скупи поуздана речничког материјала из појединих грана Медицине; да се тај материјал строго провери, стручно преради и за згодне флексије спреми; да се из провереног материјала одабере оно, што је за дефинитивну терминологију на нашем језику пodesно и употребљиво и т. д. Укратко: „*Терминолошком Семинару*“ била би залаћа, да учврсти једнообразну терминологију појединих струка и дисциплина, како би трајно нестало оних разлика и несугласица, које су нам до сада толико сметале. Из материјала тога семинара и из стручно проверених и сређених збирака појединих скупљача могло би се онда веома лако и брзо приступити дефинитивној изradi „*Медицинског Речника*“.

Slika 5. Farmakološki seminar i medicinska terminologija (Milan Jovanović-Batut)

Figure 5. Pharmacological seminar and medical terminology (Milan Jovanović-Batut)

Kako piše Aleksandar Kostić, prvi profesor histologije na Medicinsom fakultetu u Beogradu, autor višejezičnog Medicinskog rečnika (prvo izdanje 1957): „Meni se čini da od lingvиста ne može da potiče inicijativa za pravilno rešenje jezičkih problema medicinske literature: stručnjaci treba da pitaju, a lingvisti da daju svoje mišljenje. Što je potrebno ima da kažu stručnjaci, a šta je moguće ima da odrede lingvisti“<sup>9</sup>.

U odsustvu dvosmerne saradnje lekar-stručnjak za srpski jezik postoji mogućnost da se domaći termini, koji se već dugo koriste, nepotrebno i nesmotreno potisnu i zamene stranim terminima. Sa insistiranjem da se po svaku cenu domaći termini zamene internacionalizmima, ulazi se u začarani krug koji ne dovodi do obogaćivanja srpskog jezika u medicini. Naprotiv, dolazi do njegovog sistematskog osiromašivanja.

As written by Aleksandar Kostic, the first professor of histology at the Medical University in Belgrade, the author of the multilingual Medical Dictionary (first edition 1957): „It is my belief that linguists cannot initiate the language problem-solving in medical literature; the experts should ask and the linguists should give their opinions. What is necessary should be said by the experts and what is possible should be defined by the linguists“<sup>9</sup>.

In the absence of bidirectional cooperation between physicians and Serbian language experts, there is a possibility that some domestic phrases, which have been used for a long time, might be unnecessarily and recklessly repressed and replaced by foreign terms. By insisting, at all costs, on replacing domestic terms with international ones, we enter a vicious circle that doesn't lead to the enrichment of the

Posebno su značajna obrazloženja i uticaj stručnjaka za srpski jezik u oblasti tzv. opscenih reči (sinonimi: vulgarne, lascivne, nakaradne, sramotne, prostačke, nepristojne). „U savremenoj medicinskoj terminologiji *obavezni* (prim. autora) su i internacionalni termini, pa se njihovom upotrebom izbegavaju narodni opsceni nazivi“<sup>10</sup>. Zato se nameće jedno sasvim logično pitanje: „Zašto je, u odnosu na srpski jezik, manje opscen termin za neki deo tela čoveka na bilo kom stranom jeziku?“. Bilo da je on iskazan na latinskom ili grčkom jeziku koji (grčki jezik) čini osnovu medicinske terminologije uopšte, uključujući i latinski jezik, što je sasvim prirodno imajući u vidu da je vekovima pre nove ere južna Italija bila grčka kolonija. U toj davnoj prošlosti je latinska medicina apsorbovala već razvijenu grčku medicinu i medicinsku terminologiju, koja je već prihvatila i arapsku medicinsku tradiciju, ukazujući na snažne grčke, arapske i latinske međusobne uticaje. Čak je i Klaudije Galen (129–216) „pisao na starogrčkom jeziku, pošto se sam smatrao potomkom starih Grka (rođen je u Maloj Aziji), iako su njegove najaktivnije godine protekle u Rimu“<sup>11,12</sup>. Navodimo nekoliko primera tzv. opscenih reči i njihovih književnih parnjaka:

#### “Opscena reč”

- polni organi
- rodnica
- materica
- polni ud
- mudo
- mošnice
- čmar
- stolica
- šuljevi
- mokraćna
- proliv
- gasovi (trbuh)

#### Književna reč

- seksualni organi
- vagina
- uterus
- penis
- testis
- skrotum
- rektum, ređe anus
- izmet
- hemoroidi
- urin
- dijareja
- flatulencija

A za Milana Jovanovića-Batuta je bilo jedino moguće da se domaća, opscena reč sa današnjeg stanovišta, ne i sa njegovog, jedino predstavi na stranim jezicima (Slika 6).

Serbian language in medicine. On the contrary, it leads to its systematic impoverishment. Explanations and the influence of the experts on the Serbian language are of great importance in the area of the, so called, obscene words (synonyms: vulgar, massive, hideous, shameful, boorish, indecent). „International terms are also *compulsory* (author’s note) in the modern medical terminology, and by using them we can avoid using the obscene everyday names“<sup>10</sup>. So the logical question arises: „Why is the name of some part of the human body more obscene in Serbian language than in some foreign language?“. It may be in Latin or Greek language. The Greek language is the basis of medical terminology, in general, including Latin as well. It is quite natural, considering that centuries b.c.e. South Italy was a Greek colony. In ancient times, Latin medicine absorbed the already developed Greek medicine and medical terminology which on the other hand accepted Arabic medical tradition, thus showing strong Greek, Arabic, and Latin interpersonal influences. Even Claudius Galen 129–216) „wrote in ancient Greek, since he considered himself the ancestor of the ancient Greeks (born in Little Asia), although his most active years were spent in Rome“<sup>11,12</sup>. Here are several examples of so called obscene words and their literary counterparts:

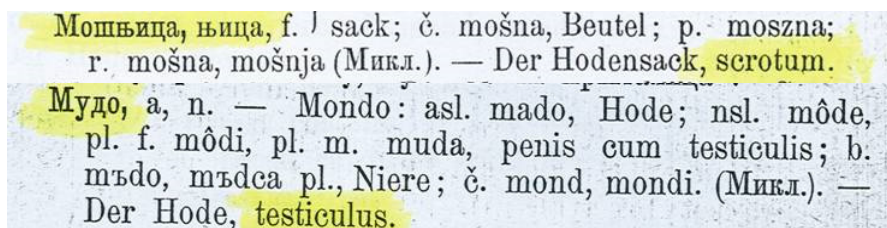
#### “Obscene word”

- Sex organ
- Birth canal
- womb
- shaft
- balls
- sac
- asshole
- stool
- piles
- pee
- loose stool
- gas (stomach)

#### Literary word

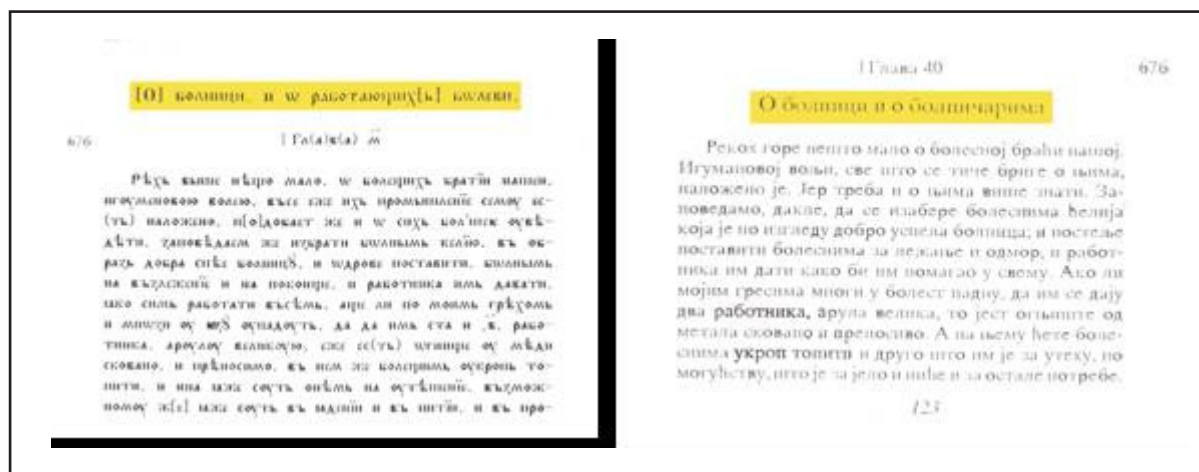
- Genitals
- vagina
- uterus
- penis
- testis
- scrotum
- rectum, rarely anus
- feces
- hemorrhoids
- urine
- diarrhea
- flatulence

The only possible solution for Milan Jovanovic-Batut was to replace obscene word, from today’s point of view but not his, with a foreign word (Figure 6).



Slika 6. “Opscene” reči u knjizi Milana Jovanovića-Batuta „Građa za medicinsku terminologiju”  
Figure 6. “Obscene” words in Milan Jovanović-Batut’s book “Materials for Medical Terminology”

Donedavno se išlo toliko daleko da pojedine reči, upravo zbog svoje opscenosti, nisu ni unošene u Rečnik srpskohrvatskog književnog i narodnog jezika<sup>13</sup>. Do promena je došlo tek u tomu u kome se već obrađuju reči koje počinju na slovo P (19. knjiga). Nije jasno kako, na koji način i od strane kog stručnog tela se donosi odluka o tome da li je neka reč u medicini opscena ili ne, kao i to kojom stranom reči ona treba zauvek da se istisne iz srpskog jezika. Kao i to koliko daleko u prošlost seže ovakav odnos prema sličnim terminima srpskog jezika<sup>10</sup>. Nasuprot ovome, postoje i sasvim obratni primeri. Neka za to posluži, recimo, dugovečnost reči *bolnica*. U nepromenjenom obliku ona traje duže od osam vekova. Prvi put se pojavljuje u Hilendarskom tipiku Svetoga Save u glavi 40, naslovljenoj „O bolnici i bolničarima“ (Slika 7)<sup>14</sup>.



Slika 7. Hilendarski medicinski kodeks, glava 40  
Figure 7. Hilander Medical Code, Chapter 40

## Stvaranje medicinske terminologije

Svi stavovi SLD iz 1872. i 1873. godine sasvim jasno pokazuju da stvaranje medicinske terminologije nikako ne može da se bazira na znanju, volji, shvatanju i odluci pojedinca, nego je to briga SLD kao organizacije. Koliko se u ovome istrajavalo i koliko je sve to trajalo, nije još utvrđeno. U poslednjem Statutu SLD od 28. decembra 2018. godine u članu 4, u kome prvi paragraf nosi naslov „Ciljevi i zadaci u okviru delatnosti Društva“, početak prve rečenice glasi: „Ciljevi Društva su čuvanje istorijskih tekovina zdravstva Srbije i briga o njima...“<sup>15</sup>, a ako je nešto istorijska tekovina SLD, onda je to, svakako, jasno izražena svest i dalekovidost prve generacije lekara, osnivača i članova SLD o potrebi i znača-

Until recently it went as far as certain words, due to their obscenity, were not entered into the Dictionary of Serbian-Croatian literary and national language<sup>13</sup>. The changes were made in the chapter starting with the letter P (19. book). It is not clear how, in which way, and which professional body made the decision, that some word in medicine was obscene or not, and which foreign word should push it out forever from the Serbian language. Also, it is unknown how this attitude toward similar terms in the Serbian language reaches far into the past<sup>10</sup>. Contrary to this, there are quite the opposite examples. Such an example is the longevity of the word *hospital*. In an unchanged form, it lasts longer than eight centuries. It was first mentioned in the Hilandar script of Saint Sava, chapter 40, named „About hospital and medicine“ (Figure 7)<sup>14</sup>.

## Creation of medical terminology

All the viewpoints of SMS from 1872 and 1873 clearly showed that making of medical terminology could, by no means, be based on the knowledge, will, understanding, and decision of one person but it should be in the care of SMS, as an organization. How long they persevered and how long it lasted was never quite confirmed. In the last Constitution of SMS, from December 28<sup>th</sup>, 2018, article 4, paragraph 1 is named „Goals and tasks concerning the Society“. The beginning of the first sentence says: „The goals of the Society are keeping the historic assets of the healthcare in Serbia and taking care of them...“<sup>15</sup>. And if something is the historic asset of the SMS, then most certainly it is the striking awareness



ju razvoja medicinske terminologije. Da li je već prevaziđena ova ideja nastala pre tačno 180 godina u Društvu srpske slovesnosti koja je jasno definisana Ustavom SLD pre 150 godina: „Na ovaj način društvo će srpskih lekara sačuvati jezik od kvara, strane termine zameniti malo po malo srpskim rečima i vremenom učiniti da će mu spisi ugodno prožeti i same mirjanske krugove. A to je upravo krajnja svrha društvu, počem su rezultati njegovog rada pre svega namenjeni narodu srpskom.“<sup>67</sup>

Danas nije poznato koje nacionalne institucije su propisom i pravnim aktom zadužene za brigu o čuvanju, stvaranju i razvoju medicinske terminologije u srpskom jeziku, a medicinska terminologija uglavnom zavisi od volje pojedinaca. A Radivoje Pavlović je još kao vrlo mlad lekar ukazao na potencijalni izvor opasnosti za pravilno stvaranje medicinskih termina: „Polupismeni intelektualci, tako mnogobrojni u svojim strukama, pri svome školovanju nedovoljno proučavaju svoj jezik, te postanu neotporni prema uticaju gramatike, sintakse i stilistike stranih jezika, naročito ako se još i poduže bave u tim sredinama. Otuda potiču one bezbrojne greške svih vrsta, ne samo u žurnalističkoj, popularnoj i stručnoj literaturi, nego čak i u beletristici“<sup>71</sup>. I nastavlja: „Elementarno poznavanje svog jezika bila bi dužnost svakog inteligentnog čoveka, ali se ono naročito mora zahtevati od ljudi koji pišu ili se bave nekom pedagoškom strukom“. Samim tim, studenti medicine uče od svojih nastavnika termine medicinske struke, bilo da su oni pravilni i nepravilni, jer sami još nisu u stanju da procene njihovu ispravnost. To se odnosi i na studente drugih struka.

## Smernice za unapređenje medicinske terminologije

Kako da se medicinska nauka odupre haotičnom stvaranju neologizama i „srbizaciji“ stranih reči, danas ponajviše iz engleskog jezika, jer se novi termini sa retkim izuzecima stvaraju bez analiziranja i provere njihove ispravnosti, tačnosti, smisla? Zahvaljujući neizostavnoj pomoći stručnjaka za srpski jezik, lekari danas znaju da ne treba da koriste neispravne termine kao što su hemoterapija, insulinska rezistencija/senzitivnost, pankreatični, informisani pristanak (informed cosent), prostata-specifičan antigen (PSA), dlačni folikul<sup>16</sup> i stvaraju se uslovi za nestanak nedoumica lekara o tome da li je pravilno da se kaže srčana insuficijencija ili insuficijencija srca, rinitis-rinit, abdomenski-abdominalan-abdomenalan, inflamacijski-inflamatorni-inflamativni, dendritične-dendritske (ćelije), meningiom-meningeom, imunski-imunološki, genski-genetski-genetički, kinoloni-hinoloni, oksidanti-oksidansi, relaksanti-relaksansi, epileptični-epileptički...

Da je očuvanje jezika moguće jedino uz sistematski i trajan rad pod pokroviteljstvom države, izvrstan primer za to je nacionalni program za stvaranje strukovne terminologije u

and foresight of the first generation of physicians, founders, and members of the SMS, of the need and importance of the development of medical terminology. Is this idea from the *Društvo srpske slovesnosti*, from 180 years ago, overcome although it was clearly defined by the Constitution of the SMS 150 years ago: „This way, the society of Serbian physicians will save the language from tarnishing, foreign terms will gradually be replaced by Serbian words, and in time, the scripts will blissfully permeate even the layman circles. And it is actually the final purpose of the Society since its work results are foremost intended for the Serbian people.“<sup>66</sup>

Nowadays, it is unknown which national institutions are assigned, by law and legal acts, to take care of saving, making, and developing medical terminology in the Serbian language and it seems that it mostly depends on the will of an individual. Radivoje Pavlović, even as a very young physician, pointed to the potential dangers in creating proper medical terms: „Semi-literate intellectuals, in abundance in their professions, insufficiently study their own language during their studies, so they become resistant to the influences of grammar, syntax, and style of foreign languages, especially if they stay longer there. That’s the source of numerous mistakes of all kinds, not only in journalistic, popular, or professional literature but even in belletristic“<sup>71</sup>. And on he goes: „Basic knowledge of one’s own language should be the duty of every intelligent person and it should especially be requested from people who write or are in education“. Therefore, medical students learn medical terms from their teachers, whether they are correct or not, because they are still unable to assess their correctness. It also applies to other professions.

## Guidelines for improvement of medical terminology

How should medical science resist the chaotic creation of neologisms and “serbianization” of foreign words nowadays, mostly from the English language, because new terms, with rare exceptions, are created without analyzing and checking their correctness, accuracy, and meaning? Thanks to the unavoidable help of Serbian language experts, physicians know nowadays not to use incorrect terms such as chemotherapy, insulin resistance/sensitivity, pancreatic, informed consent, prostate-specific antigen (PSA), hair follicle<sup>16</sup>, and the circumstances lead to creating dilemmas in physicians who use them, being at a loss whether it’s correct to say heart failure or failure of the heart, rhinitis-rhinit, abdominal-abdomen-abdomenal, inflammatory-inflammational-inflamative, dendritic-dendrit (cells), meningiom-meningeom, immune-immunologic, gen-genetic-genetical, kinolone-chinolone, oxidative-oxidizing, relaxant-relaxans, epileptic-epileptiform...

An excellent example that the language can be pre-

hrvatskom jeziku, čiji je akronim STRUNA (Hrvatsko strukovno nazivlje), koji država finansira<sup>17</sup>. “STRUNA je terminološka baza hrvatskoga strukovnog nazivlja u kojoj se sustavno prikuplja, stvara, obrađuje i tumači nazivlje različitih struka radi izgrađivanja i usklađivanja nazivlja na hrvatskome jeziku. Pokrenuta je na inicijativu Vijeća za normu hrvatskoga standardnog jezika. STRUNU je financijski od 2008. do 2013. godine, a ponovno od rujna 2016. godine poduprla Hrvatska zaklada za znanost. Nacionalni koordinator je Institut za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje“. Medicina je jedna od 33 stručne oblasti u terminološkoj bazi STRUNA. Navodimo nekoliko primera stranih termina za koje je STRUNA dala odgovarajuće nazive na hrvatskom jeziku:

- compliance: suradljivost,
- cost benefit analysis: analiza troška i koristi,
- two compartment model: model s dvama odjeljcima (model s dva odjeljka),
- indirect: neizravni,
- adverse drug reaction: nuspojava lijeka (dopušteni naziv: neželjeni učinak lijeka),
- excitability: podražljivost,
- transporter: prijenosnik,
- distribution: raspodjela,
- regulatory: regulativno (u srpskom je, uglavnom, regulatorno),
- serotonin transporter: serotoniniski prijenosnik,
- synaptic vesicle: sinapsni mjehurić.

A u srpskom jeziku su se već, nažalost, odomaćili: komplijansa, adherencija, monitoring, trajali, suplement (dijetetski), suplementacija, skrining, markeri, susceptibilnost, imidžing, prediktori, prekursorski, deterioracija....

Ako zaključimo konstatacijom Milana Jovanovića-Batuta iz 1886. godine da je „naša medicinska terminologija za sada tako nepotpuna...“<sup>3</sup>, to bi značilo da i dalje mora da se radi na njenom razvoju, reformi i standardizaciji, organizovano i bez ikakve improvizacije. Od neprocenjivog je značaja i to da se uspostavi i očuva ravnoteža između domaćih i starnih termina, i to u svim vremenima. Time se:

- sprečava gubitak identiteta srpskog jezika čemu su posebno podložni brojčano mali narodi, koji se veoma teško odupiru uticaju stranih jezika,
- postiže očuvanje jezika.

Terminologija, pa i medicinska, mora da postane deo nacionalnog identiteta i interesa. Kao potvrda ovakve potrebe može da posluži primer koji ni posle 180 godina od svog nastanka nije izgubio na savremenosti. Naime, pored drugih članova Društva srpske slovesnosti, ponajpre je, ipak, pod uticajem Vuka Stefanovića Karadžića 1845. godine prekinut sistematski rad Društva na izradi terminološkog sistema uopšte, pa i medicinskog jer su se članovi protivili ponudjenim rešenjima. Zašto? Zbog toga što je „Vuk kritikovao ovaj eksperiment i pismeno i usmeno (stvaranje terminologije u

served only through systemic and continuous work, under the patronage of the state, is a national program creating professional terminology in Croatian, acronym STRUNA (Croatian professional terms), funded by the state<sup>17</sup>. “STRUNA is the terminology basis of the Croatian professional terms which gathers, creates, processes, and interprets terms of different professions for the sake of building and harmonizing terms in the Croatian language. It was initiated by the Council for the norm of the standard Croatian language. STRUNA was financially assisted from 2008 to 2013, and again from September 2016 by the Croatian Foundation for Science. The national coordinator is the Institute for Croatian Language and Linguistics“. Medicine is one of 33 professional areas in the terminology base STRUNA. Here are several examples of foreign terms for which STRUNA gave proper terms in the Croatian language:

- compliance: suradljivost,
- cost benefit analysis: analiza troška i koristi,
- two compartment model: model s dvama odjeljcima (model s dva odjeljka),
- indirect: neizravni,
- adverse drug reaction: nuspojava lijeka (dopušteni naziv: neželjeni učinak lijeka),
- excitability: podražljivost,
- transporter: prijenosnik,
- distribution: raspodjela,
- regulatory: regulativno (u srpskom je, uglavnom, regulatorno),
- serotonin transporter: serotoniniski prijenosnik,
- synaptic vesicle: sinapsni mjehurić.

And in the Serbian language, unfortunately, some terms have become domesticated: compliance, adherence, monitoring, trials, supplements (diet), supplementation, screening, markers, susceptibility, imaging, predictors, precursor, deterioration...

If we conclude, using the statement of Milan Jovanovic-Batut from 1886, that „...our medical terminology is so incomplete for the time being...“<sup>3</sup>, it would imply we have to keep working on its development, reform, and standardization, organized and without any improvisation. It is of invaluable importance to establish and maintain the balance between domestic and foreign terms, at all times. That way we would:

- prevent the loss of identity of the Serbian language, which small nations are especially susceptible to, and they find it hard to fight the influence of foreign languages,
- preserve the language.

Terminology, even medical one, must become a part of the national identity and interest. An example, which didn't lose any of its contemporaneity even after 180 years, may be the confirmation of such a need. Apparently, under the influence of the other members of the *Društvo srpske slovesnosti*,

Društvu, prim. autra), navodeći kao glavni razlog to da učesnici ne znaju dobro svoj jezik. Pojedinaac bi još i smeo predlagati nove reči, veli Vuk, pa bi ih drugi prihvatili ili odbacivali; ali Društvo predstavlja autoritet, ono ne sme da predlaže greške<sup>18</sup>. Koja bi danas stručna organizacija stala iza ovakih opsežnih i krupnih zadataka od nacionalnog značaja u oblasti medicinske terminologije? Rezultati, nažalost, nisu ohrabrujući. Ali jeste uputstvo autorima koje daje časopis Opšta medicina: *“Prevod pojmova iz strane literature treba da bude u duhu srpskog jezika. Sve strane reči ili sintagme za koje postoji odgovarajuće ime u srpskom jeziku, zameniti tim nazivom”*<sup>19</sup>.

## Zaključak

U savremenoj Srbiji, počevši od postanka Kneževine 1815. godine, medicinska terminologija, kao i terminologija u srpskom jeziku uopšte, prvi put se pre 180 godina jasno definiše u jednoj državnoj instituciji 1842. godine. Bilo je to Društvo srpske slovesnosti. Do osnivanja Srpskog lekarskog društva (SLD) 1872. godine, rad na medicinskoj terminologiji bio je u domenu ličnog interesovanja i angažovanja. Od tada, znači pre 150 godina, ovo prelazi u nadležnost SLD. Danas, SLD u svom najvišem pravnom aktu nema, kao što je to bilo u njegovom prvom Ustavu iz 1872. godine, obavezu da se stara o razvoju, unapređenju i čuvanju medicinske terminologije. Još nije utvrđeno kada se to desilo. Zato bi, možda, bila dobra smernica STRUNA, terminološka baza hrvatskoga strukovnog nazivlja koja postoji kao državni program radi „izgrađivanja i usklađivanja nazivlja na hrvatskome jeziku“. U suprotnom, u Srbiji će da se nastavi „obogaćivanje“ medicinske terminologije rečima komplijansa, adherencija, monotoring, imidžing, benefit, transporter... Do daljeg ostaje sledeća dilema: da li su današnje generacije lekara svojim angažovanjem na medicinskoj terminologiji u dovoljnoj meri ispoštovale trud i postignuća na tom polju umnih lekara, koji su započeli rešavanje ove oblasti još pre više od jednog i po veka?

firstly Vuk Stefanovic Karadzic, in 1845 the systemic work of the Society on producing terminology system in general, including medical, was stopped because some of the members were against offered solutions. Why? Because “Vuk criticized this experiment orally and in writing (creating terminology in the Society – author’s note), implying that the members didn’t know their own language properly. “An individual might suggest new words”, Vuk said, “and others might adopt or refuse them; but the Society is an authority, it must not suggest mistakes”<sup>18</sup>. Which professional organization would stand behind these overwhelming and enormous tasks of national interest in the field of medical terminology? The results are not encouraging, unfortunately. But the instructions for the authors in the journal General Medicine says:” *Translation of the terms from the foreign language should be in the spirit of the Serbian language. All foreign words or syntagmae, for whom there is an appropriate word in the Serbian language, should be replaced with a Serbian word*”<sup>19</sup>.

## Conclusion

In new-age Serbia, starting with the foundation of the Principality in 1815, medical terminology, as well as terminology in the Serbian language in general, is first clearly defined 180 years ago, in a state institution (1842). It was the *Društvo srpske slovesnosti*. Until the founding of the Serbian Medical Society (SMS) in 1872, work on medical terminology was in the domain of personal interest and commitment. Since then, 150 years ago now, it was transferred to the jurisdiction of the SMS. Today, SMS doesn’t have in its supreme legal act, as was the case in its first constitution in 1872, the obligation to take care of the development, improvement, and preserving of medical terminology. It is not yet clear when it happened. Therefore, STRUNA might be a good guideline. It is a terminology database of Croatian professional terms, which is a state endeavor for „building and harmonizing terms in the Croatian language“. Otherwise, “the enrichment” of medical terminology will continue in Serbia with words such as compliance, adherence, monitoring, imaging, benefit, transporter... This dilemma will remain until further notice:” Did today’s generations of physicians, with their commitment to medical terminology, sufficiently respect the effort and achievements of their smart colleagues, who started the solving of the problem more than one and a half century ago?”

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