

**„GEORGE EMIL PALADE” UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE,
PHARMACY, SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY OF TÂRGU MUREŞ**

**DOCTORAL SCHOOL IN LETTERS, HUMANISTIC AND APPLIED
SCIENCES. FIELD: PHILOLOGY**

THESIS

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DIN TÂRGU MUREȘ

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**French source loans
(Terminology and discourse in the field of *Pneumology*)**

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FRENCH SOURCE BORROWING

(Terminology and Discourse in the Field of *Pneumology*)

SUMMARY

The general objective of the PhD thesis *French Source Borrowings (Terminology and Discourse in the Field of Pneumology)* was to investigate the features that characterise the lexicon of Pneumology, the formation of nomenclatures in the context of general medical language. Based on the concepts belonging to general terminology, we investigated the lexicon of Pneumology in Romanian, compared to the specialised language of *Pneumology* in French, as a source language. The study is carried out from a synchronic perspective, with due exceptions, a descriptive-linguistic perspective - at corpus level, and a functional perspective- at contextual level.

In our research, we have proposed several objectives, among which: the analysis and identification of specific features of the *Pneumology* lexicon, of the lexical and functional characteristics that highlight the subdomain in question. The objective involves the research of specialized lexis by reference to the general lexicon. Another goal (and not the last!) it is the realization of a comparative, complex research of French source loans and the establishment of neology patterns in the vocabulary of Romanian *Pneumology*.

We cannot fully understand the field of medicine if we do not take into account the interdisciplinary scientific fields, including Anatomy, Chemistry, Physics, Computer Science, Pharmaceuticals, Classical Languages, Modern Languages, etc. To this end, we have proposed a comparative study of the dynamics of neologisms borrowed from French. The development of medical subfields has been achieved, over time, through interaction with these fields. We can also mention here the linguistic policies for the development of the specialised lexicon in recent decades, with a particular importance being given to the standardisation of the medical lexicon.

In Romance and Anglo-Saxon linguistics there are numerous works dealing with aspects of medical lexicon. Chevallier Jacques, in his volume, *Précis de terminologie médicale*¹ analyses a large number of medical terms classified by conceptual spheres and specialised meanings. It is a reference work, in which terms are treated in relation to their Greco-Latin etymology, their

¹ „It brings together a large number of medical terms classified by specialties, showing their structure based on radicals, prefixes and suffixes, mostly from Greek and sometimes Latin.” Chevallier Jacques, *Précis de terminologie médicale*, 9^e édition, Paris, Maloine, 2015.” Brings together a large number of medical terms classified by specialty, showing their structure based on radicals, prefixes and suffixes, mainly from Greek and sometimes from Latin.” t. n.

structure, while clarifying eponyms. Thumerelle Pierre-Jean and Alphonse d'Houtaud, in their work *Sociology of health: language and knowledge, environment and ethics*, take a socio-linguistic approach to specialised languages in general.² In the article *From multiple and varied medical discourses to a single and universal medical language*,³ Faure Pascaline considers that there are linguistic and discursive features in the *background* of medical discourse, even if *the subject* is eminently scientific.

The author stresses the idea of the universalisation of medical language through the use of English on an international scale, but also the consequences of this phenomenon, which go beyond linguistic boundaries. Even though our concern was not the automatic translation of the medical language, we also consulted the *Description de la langue de la medecine* article signed by Gross Gaston, Mathieu-Colas Michel for the functional and descriptive approach of some terms in speech. Specialized languages have their own predicates that must appear in a domain dictionary.⁴ The study *Vocabulaire du discours médical: structure, fonctionnement et apprentissage*⁵ which we used in our scientific approach, signed by Joseph Ghazi offers a descriptive and functional vision of the medical language used in the speech: the problem of lexical creation, the textual organization of the linguistic material, the prefixes and suffixes specific to the medical language, and, existing in French etc. Although there is a general pattern of structure in the medical lexicon, the author believes that in practical terms, learning methods sometimes tend towards individualization.⁶

In Romanian linguistics there are numerous studies on medical terminology. In our research, we have drawn on medical and linguistic studies, including Iuliana Popovici, Lăcrămioara Ochiuz, Dumitru Lupuleasa, *Medical and Pharmaceutical Terminology*.⁷ The study

² Thumerelle Pierre-Jean, Alphonse d'Houtaud, *Sociologie de la santé: langage et savoirs, environnement et éthique*, in „Espace, populations, sociétés,” 2000-3. *Le vieillissement dans le monde*, Paris, L'Harmattan, 1998, pp. 499-500. https://www.persee.fr/doc/espos_0755-7809_2000_num_18_3_1969_t1_0499_0000_6

³ „the growing influence of the English language is first felt in the lexicon. Ainsi, en français, le terme emprunté à l'anglais wheezing renvoie à des sifflements localisés lors d'une auscultation pulmonaire...” Pascaline Faure, *Des discours de la médecine multiples et variés à la langue médicale unique et universelle* dans ASp, (Revue du GERAS, Groupe d'Étude et de Recherche en Anglais de Spécialité) n° 58, pp. 73-86, 2010, <https://doi.org/10.4000/asp.1826>. „The growing influence of the English language is first felt at the level of the lexicon. Thus, in French, the term borrowed from English wheezing refers to localised wheezing during pulmonary auscultation.” t. n. p. 83.

⁴ „Les langues de spécialité comportent des prédicats qui leur sont propres et qui doivent figurer dans un dictionnaire du domaine. Il est clair qu'une description de la langue de l'informatique ne peut se passer de recenser des termes comme saisir dans saisir un texte, des données.” Gaston Gross, Michel Mathieu-Colas, *Description de la langue de la médecine* in „META”, vol. XLVI, n° 1, 2001, p. 70.

⁵ Joseph Ghazi, *Vocabulaire du discours médical: structure, fonctionnement et apprentissage*, Didier Érudition, Paris, 1985.

⁶ *Ibidem*. „Le langage médical est donc fait de niveaux différents, et ce serait une erreur de croire que chaque homme se tient à son niveau; c'est au contraire l'une des obligations professionnelles propres à ce métier que de savoir manipuler tous les niveaux.”

⁷ Iuliana Popovici, Lăcrămioara Ochiuz, Dumitru Lupuleasa, *Medical and Pharmaceutical Terminology*, Editura Polirom, Iași, 2007.

is a synthesis of medical terminology, carried out from a structural and etymological perspective, including Greco-Latin roots, formants (prefixes and suffixes) prefixes and specialised suffixes. The authors succeed in making the relationship between medical concepts and terms more explicit through the structural method of approaching terminology. Another particularly valuable research in which the structure and evolution of Romanian medical terminology is presented belongs to the university professor Mariana Flaișer, *Introduction to Romanian Medical Terminology*.⁸ The work starts from the role of Latin in the structure of medical language, but also addresses the issue of terms of non-Latin origins: terms of neo-Greek origin, terms of Slavic, German origin etc. Mariana Flaișer granted a substantial chapter is devoted to researching the role of French in the modernisation of Romanian medical terminology. English neologism in medical terminology, patronymics, abbreviations are other issues addressed in this volume. Another study used in our approach is entitled *Means of formation of clinical (medical) terminology in Romanian*,⁹ signed by Vasile Melnic.

In the first chapter, *Theoretical Preliminaries*, we dealt with the concepts of general terminology and the specific concepts of our research: the concept of *neologism*, in which context we made the necessary distinction between *lexical neologisms* in the general vocabulary of the Romanian language and *neonyms / terminological neologisms*, used in the specialised lexicon. Another area of interest is the issue of *French influence* in the medical lexicon and *the neologism - neonym relationship*. These are topics of permanent concern in our research. By means of the comparative method, the particularities and typology of French source borrowings were highlighted, namely French as the source language and Romanian as the target language. According to Jean Prouvost and Jean-François Sablayrolles¹⁰ *the neologism* was considered only a *new term* existing in a language, but the issue of neologisms is much more complex, requiring indepth research on etymology, structure and function - aspects that we have taken into account in our research.

In this PhD thesis we considered the distinguishing criteria between *neologism* and *neonym*, of which Maria Teresa Cabré¹¹ proposes: a. the criterion of the history of the word that has recently entered the language; b. the lexicographic criterion: a word can be considered a

⁸ Mariana Flaișer, *Introduction to Romanian medical terminology*, Editura ALFA, Iași, 2011.

⁹ Vasile Melnic, *Means of formation of clinical (medical) terminology in Romanian*, in Revista „Limba Română”, (Journal of Science and Culture), nr. 2-3, XIII, 2003, Chișinău, pp. 186-189.

¹⁰ Jean Prouvost și Jean-François Sablayrolles, *Les néologismes*, PUF, Paris, 2003.

¹¹ „There are several possible parameters to determine if a unit constitutes a neologism or not: diachrony: a unit is a neologism if it has arisen recently; lexicography: a unit is a neologism if it is not in dictionaries; systematic instability: a unit is a neologism if it exhibits signs of formal instability (e.g. morphological, graphic, phonetic) or semantic instability; psychology: a unit is a neologism if speakers perceive it as a new unit.” in Maria Teresa Cabré, *Terminology: Theory, methods and applications*, Translated by Janet Ann DeCesaris, John Benjamins Publishing Company, Amsterdam / Philadelphia, 1999, p. 205.

neologism if it has not been recorded in lexicographic works up to the date of its research; c. semantic oscillation: a newly borrowed word may have forms that are not adapted to the phonetic and grammatical rules, to the morphological classes of the Romanian language, or the semantic oscillations at the functional level; d. attitude of the receiver: a word is considered a neologism if the speaker recognises a new form in it. These criteria are not mutually exclusive, but they cannot be applied in the same type of context.

Our research considered the necessary differences between neologism and neonym, with application on the French source loanwords: the term neologism is used in the context of the modernisation of the general lexicon of the Romanian language, the concept becoming a collective concern. The period of modernization of the Romanian language brings with it the French influence from the end of the XVIIIth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century, influence continued at the beginning of the twentieth century. *Neonyms* or *neologisms terminological* are two other concepts that we have used in our research. We considered the criteria for distinction between *neologisms* and *neonyms*, theorized by Maria Teresa Cabré:¹² in their creation; in their primary function; in their relationship with co-occurring synonyms; in the resources favoured for creating the word; in their continuance in the language; in the way they coexist in the system; in the way they relate to other systems etc. Other differences regarding lexical and non-onymous neologisms, which we focused on are: a. *lexical neologisms* are not motivated, *neonyms* are motivated by the need for designation, in terminology; b. *lexical neologisms* establish relations of synonymy, have stylistic, aesthetic, emotional value, while *neonyms* eliminate synonymy; c. in terms of phonetic structure, lexical loans are characterized by semantic concision (i.e. ro. *exercise* – cf. fr. *exercice*; i.e. ro. *creation* – cf. fr. *création*; i.e. *communication* – cf. fr. *communication*), while *neonyms* can be whole phrases or phrases, as can be seen in our selected examples, from the lexicon of *Pneumology*: ie. *pulmonary hyperinflation* – cf. fr. *hyperinflation pulmonaire*; *diffuse pulmonary interstitial diseases* – cf. fr. *maladies pulmonaire interstitielle diffuse*; d. *lexical neologisms* are specific only to a natural language, unlike *neonyms* that are used both nationally and internationally; e. there are also semantic and linguistic differences between the two classes of loans. So for example, the lack of ambiguity, the existence of a single reference, the terminological stability are specific features of the *neonymy*. From the same perspective, Guy Rondeau believes that the *neonyms* comprise the

¹² „From the standpoint of their belonging to the general language, there is a distinction between two large groupings of lexical neologisms that behave differently: those present in the general language (true neologisms) and those present in special languages (also known as neonyms). They differ from one another in several features: in their creation; in their primary function; in their relationship with co-occurring synonyms; in the resources favoured for creating the word; in their continuance in the language; in the way they coexist in the system; in the way they relate to other systems.” in Maria Teresa Cabré, *Terminology. Theory, methods and applications*, Translated by Janet Ann DeCesaris. John Benjamins Publishing Company, Amsterdam/Philadelphia, 1999 p. 206.

totality of the terms that have the following characteristics:¹³ a. *univocity*, consisting of a unique and reversible relationship between concept and term; b. *monoreferentiality*, a trait according to which the polylexic syntagma must designate a concept or a notional ensemble unique and specific to a particular field; c. *belonging to a domain*, a characteristic by which the difference between neonyms and neologisms is realized; d. *utility*, in the sense that neonyms are created to meet the need for communication in a specialized field, either in the language of origin or in another language, used by the specialist, terminologist, etc, translator; e. *from the point of view of form*, neonyms are syntagmatic structures; f. *neonyms have a greater degree of stability than neologisms*; g. the seventh characteristic of neonyms is that in the source language they can be formed on the basis of Greek-Latin roots, by derivation with suffixes and prefixes, and, unlike the target language - where they have the status of a loan. There is no clear dividing line between the classes of *lexical neologisms* and *neonyms*, as there are many cases of terminologisation of words belonging to the general lexicon. For example, the romanian *funcție*– (i.e. function) - cf. fr. *fonction* becomes a *neologism* in specialised contexts, moving from the general lexicon to the medical lexicon due to the relationship it establishes with semantic modifiers: med. *simple haptic function*, *pulmonary function*, etc. We have also included in the sphere of terminological neologisms/neonyms semantic neologisms, formed by widening, narrowing or changing the meaning of the basic word. Most of the French source neologisms we have identified in the medical lexicon of *Pneumology (Treatise on Pneumology for Resident Physicians)*,¹⁴ *Pneumology, Handbook for Students and Residents*,¹⁵ *Handbook of Internal Medicine for Mid-level Practitioners*,¹⁶ *Pneumology. Handbook for Students and Young Physicians*,¹⁷ *Pneumology Course for Students*,¹⁸ *Pneumology, Référentiel pour la préparation de l'ECN* ¹⁹) in medical dictionaries (Valeriu Rusu *Medical Dictionary* ²⁰, *Dictionnaire de l'Académie Nationale de Médecine*²¹, *Dictionnaire médical*²²) in dictionaries of neologisms

¹³ Guy Rondeau, *Introduction à la terminologie*, Gaëtan Morin, Quebec, 1984, p. 129.

¹⁴ Cristian Oancea, Ovidiu Fira-Mlădinescu, Voicu Tudorache, *Treatise on Pneumology for Resident Physicians*, Editura „Victor Babeș”, Timișoara, 2021.

¹⁵ Cristian Cojocaru, Elena Cojocaru, Traian Mihăiescu, *Pneumology, Handbook for Students and Residents*, Ediția a III-a, Iași, 2010.

¹⁶ Corneliu Borundel, *Handbook of Internal Medicine for Mid-level Practitioners*, Editura ALL, București, 1994.

¹⁷ Radu Crișan Dabija, Traian Mihăiescu, Sânziana Lovin, *Pneumology. Handbook for Students and Young Physicians*, Editura Tehnopress, Iași, 2016.

¹⁸ Sorin Eugen Boia (coord.) *Pneumology Course for Students* (colectiv), Editura „Victor Babeș”, Timișoara, 2019.

¹⁹ *Pneumologie, Référentiel pour la préparation de l'ECN* - Collège des Enseignants de Pneumologie Édition 2017

²⁰ Valeriu Rusu, *Medical Dictionary*, ediția a II-a revizuită și adăugită, Editura Medicală, București, 2004.

²¹ *Dictionnaire de l'Académie Nationale de Médecine*, <http://dictionnaire.academie-medecine.fr/search?titre> , accessed on 12.05.2021, ora 12:20.

²² *Dictionnaire médical*, <https://www.dictionnaire-medical.fr/definitions/826>, accessed on 12.05.2021, ora 12:20.

FRENCH SOURCE LOANS (Terminology and discourse in the field of *Pneumology*) (Florin Marcu, *Updated dictionary of neologisms*²³) and last but not least, in general dictionaries (*DEX*²⁴: 2016).

Secondly, we have considered the concept of *terminology* as theorised in the specialised literature: a. the science that deals with the study of the formation, development, etc. of terminology in various fields of knowledge; b. the totality of terms belonging to a specialised vocabulary. We have addressed the issue of the constitution of terms in each chapter, in comparison with French, from the perspective of the *term-concept* and *term-word* relationship, but also from the perspective of the opposition *internal terminology* - *external terminology*.²⁵ In researching specialised meanings we focused on the extension and intension of meanings, as well as on the interdisciplinary and intradisciplinary character of terminology in the field of research. As a general rule in the scientific approach of the research, we respected the relationship between the intension – aspect that concerns the general concepts and extension – specific for the class of concrete objects, as they were theorized by Loïc Depecker, Maria Teresa Cabré.

Other theoretical aspects concern the relationship between *general* and *specialised lexicon*, the *communicative theory of terminology*, orientations in contemporary terminology, where the academic literature distinguishes between *internal terminology* - of specialists - and *external terminology*. We have considered the two directions of terminology development theorised in the literature:²⁶ *internal, classical terminology* in the tradition of Eugen Wüster's studies²⁷ and *external terminology*. External terminology - *socioterminology* - differs from *normative* - internal - terminology in its „descriptive linguistic orientation.”²⁸ We have also researched other concepts related to our field, including the *term* - *concept* relationship, the *terminology* - *lexicology* relationship, the *terminography*- *lexicography* relationship. We point out that each chapter includes a theoretical preamble on issues related to term formation - *terminologisation*, concept designation by *cataphoresis metaphor*, using and updating the necessary bibliographical sources. By extension, the concept of terminology can also mean „an

²³ Dan Florin Marcu, *Updated dictionary of neologisms*, ediția a III-a, Editura Saeculum I.O., București, 2019.

²⁴ *DEX, Explanatory dictionary of the Romanian language*, 2nd revised and added edition, Bucharest, Romanian Academy, Institute of Linguistics "Iorgu Iordan", Univers Enciclopedic Publishing House, 2016.

²⁵ Bidu-Vrăncănu, A. *Specialised Lexicon in Motion. From dictionaries to texts*, Editura Universității din București, București, 2007, pp. 18-25.

²⁶ Angela Bidu-Vrăncănu (coord.), *Terminology and Terminologies*, Editura Universității din București, București, 2010.

²⁷ Eugen Wüster, *Internationale Sprachnormung in der technik besonders in der Elektrotechnik*, VDI Verlag, Berlin, 1931.

²⁸ Angela Bidu-Vrăncănu (coord.), *op. cit.*, p. 15.

activity or practice, through which notions, principles and methods are systematised.”²⁹ For the Canadian researcher Guy Rondeau, *terminology* means above all the activity of collecting, creating, managing and disseminating terminological data using specific methods.³⁰

In our scientific approach we have illustrated the model of terminology formation, in a broad sense, from several perspectives: from the perspective of the *specialised lexicon - common lexicon* relationship, from the perspective of the structural elements of terminology, i.e., *concept - term -concept definition*, given by dictionaries or academic treatises. We considered the relationship between *term* and *word*, the necessary differentiations, the monosemantic character of the term, as opposed to the polysemantic aspect of the word.

In Chapter II, we dealt with the terminology of *Pneumology* from an internal perspective. We have briefly presented *the internal terminology* in the field of *Pneumology*, structured in conceptual spheres and specialised meanings, according to medical treatises (*Treatise on Pneumology for Resident Physicians*, *Pneumology, Handbook for Students and Residents*, *Handbook of Internal Medicine for Mid-level Practitioners*, *Pneumology. Handbook for Students and Young Physicians*, *Pneumology Course for Students*, *Pneumology*) cited in our bibliography. We have made a brief foray into the formation history of the fundamental concept our field of investigation, i.e. the Greco-Latin root *pulmon-*. The root with the Greek etymonym *pulmon-* was first used in a treatise on anatomy written in Latin by William Harvey, *Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis in animalibus*.³¹ Although this treatise contains complex terminology in the designation of concepts in the field of cardiology, the book is valuable for its use of the term *pulmon-* in 82 occurrences (*pulmonary vein*, *pulmonary artery*), in phrases such as: „*bronchiapulmonum*,” „*in pulmonibus*,” „*folliculis pulmones aere impleret per vim*,” „*aeris copiam in pulmonibus*,” „*sanguinem è pulmonibus*.”

Chapter III, *Socioterminology* (with application to the lexicon of *Pneumology*) comprises two sub-chapters that focus on the semantic ways of creating nomenclature in the lexicon of *Pneumology*, i.e. *terminologisation* and *transfer of meaning*, *metaphorisation*. We have realised the necessary differences between *terminologisation*, as a semantic process, consisting in the extension of meaning, and *metaphorisation*, even if a dividing line cannot always be drawn. We

²⁹ „An activity that consists of systematising and naming concepts as well as presenting terminologies according to established principles and methods.” in Rachel Boutin-Quesnel, Nicole Bélanger, Nada Kerpan, Louis-Jean Rousseau, *Vocabulaire systématique de la terminologie*, les Publications du Québec, Québec, 1990, p. 17.

³⁰ „what the professional activities of terminologists boil down to, i.e. collecting, retrieving, processing and analysing, synthesising, critiquing and recommending terminological data.” in Guy, Rondeau, *Introduction à la terminologie*, Editura Gaëtan Morin, Montreal, 1984, p. 21.

³¹ William Harvey, *Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis in animalibus*, Francofurti, Sumptibus Guilielmi Fitzeri, 1638, p. 17, https://books.google.ro/books?id=CchqAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=ro&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false, accessed on 07.07.2022, ora 12:00.

have conceived *terminologisation* as a process consisting of modifying and adding new meanings to words in the general lexicon without the use of an analogy. In contrast to this process of lexical renewal, *terminological metaphor* is formed on the basis of a pre-existing pattern - in the source domain and a transfer of meaning to the target domain. Isabelle Oliveira observed that metaphor is a tool that can facilitate knowledge, making learners more interested.³² Alessandra Rollo remarked that while we accept the fundamental role of metaphor in naming the elements of reality, it is necessary to understand that conceptual metaphor designates a vision of reality, not reality itself. This type of metaphor is part of the speaker's ancestral, emotional and cultural, subjective experience.³³ Lakoff G. & Johnson M. mention that the essence of a metaphor is the understanding of „something” by „something else.”³⁴ Following the tradition of research in the field by Isabelle Oliveira, Lakoff G. & Johnson M., John Humbley, Alessandra Rollo, J. P. Assal, C. Cortès, Rossi Micaela, we analysed metaphors in the lexicon of *Pneumology*, organised into three specialised conceptual fields: *the tree metaphor*, *the war scenario*, and *catachrestic metaphors*.³⁵ The medical discourse develops on a *rhetoric of aggressiveness*, based on lexical neologisms of French source, on which we focused in the sub-chapter entitled *The Rhetoric of Aggression in the war scenario*. It is a rhetoric of aggression of a conceptual nature, not of the human behaviour nature of the specialist. From the catachrestic metaphors, a good number were formed on the basis of lexical borrowings and neonyms from French. Of the lexical-semantic figures of speech, *catachresis* - cf. fr. *catachrèse*, lat. *catachresis* - consists in transferring the meaning of one word onto another word with a similar meaning. Max Black³⁶ offers as an example the situation of the lexical unit orange: the meaning of the word orange has been extended beyond the conceptual sphere of colours, beyond its own meaning, to the fruit called orange, through a phenomenon of semantic extension.

³² „We deduce that the metaphorical tool can illustrate students' knowledge by making it more engaging and much more accessible.” in Oliveira Isabelle, *Métaphore terminologique et stratégie pédagogique*, Paris, L'Harmattan, 2009, p. 6, <http://anale.litere.ro/doc/anale/2008>, accessed on 15.10.2022, ora 13:00.

³³ „While recognising the fundamental contribution of metaphor in conceptualising and naming reality, it must nevertheless be kept in mind that it "is not reality, but only a vision of reality" [...], it is a prism through which one filters the surrounding world. By their nature, conceptual metaphors are rooted in the experience of speakers, a physical, affective and cultural experience that is unquestionably subjective, though more or less widely shared; consequently, the metaphors used to define reality do not embody universal, immutable models” in Alessandra Rollo, *Les métaphores conceptuelles dans la science médicale: outil cognitif et communicatif, Les avatars de la métaphore*, Publifarum, n. 23, 2015, url: http://www.farum.it/publifarum/ezine_pdf.php?id=312, p. 4, accessed on 14.01.2023, ora 16:30.

³⁴ „The essence of a metaphor is that it allows something to be understood (and experienced) in terms of something else.” in Lakoff G. & Johnson M., *Les Métaphores dans la vie quotidienne*, Paris, Editions de Minuit, 1985, p. 15.

³⁵ Cf. DEX 2016, „Figure of speech consisting in transferring the meaning of one word onto another word with a close meaning.” DEX, *Explanatory dictionary of the Romanian language*, 2nd revised and added edition, Bucharest, Romanian Academy, Institute of Linguistics "Iorgu Iordan", Univers Enciclopedic Publishing House, 2016, p. 166.

³⁶ Black Max, *More about Metaphor* in: Ortony, Andrew (ed.), *Metaphor and Thought*, (2nd ed.), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1993 pp. 19-41.

In the literature, *catathesis* is considered a type of metaphor that is meant to fill a denominative gap.³⁷ This role of the catathetic metaphor, to fill a gap in terminology, is also identified in the study *Aspects of Metaphor in Physics. Examples and Case Studies*.³⁸ Our research focused on the functional and descriptive aspects of catathesis in medical language. In *Pneumology*, the *catathetic metaphor* can be associated with orientation in space, especially in anatomical descriptions - *left lobe* - *right lobe*, *extrapyramidal system* etc. Terminological metaphor formed on the basis of borrowings from French sources - lexical and terminological borrowings - is one of the innovative and original aspects we bring through our research. Catathetical metaphors are formed on the basis of the French source neological loan (DEX: 2016), the words inherited from the Latin language and the terms borrowed from other languages (very few in number). These are terms that come from various areas of the material world, civilization and culture, such as: a. from architecture; b. from elements of clothing; c. from marine language; d. of household items, ornaments and traditional civilization; e. of music.

Another original aspect of our thesis is the investigation of the functions of terminological metaphors, following the functions of language theorised by Jakobson. This approach has been carried out in comparison with the lexicon of *Pneumology* in French. Roman Jakobson, in his work *Essays of General Linguistics*³⁹ identifies six functions of language: *the expressive / emotive function* - in the sender, *the persuasive / conative function* - in the receiver, *the connotative / poetic function* - in the message, *the metalinguistic function* - in the code, *the denotative / referential / cognitive function* - in the context and the phatic function - in the verification, transmission of the channel. Isabelle Oliveira highlights four functions⁴⁰ of terminological metaphor used in discourse: *the denotative function*, *the heuristic function*, *the metalinguistic function* and *the didactic function*, functions that we will consider in our research.

Through its *denotative function*, terminological metaphors have the role of *designating*, of *naming a concept* belonging to a specialised language. The question is what are the features of the terminological metaphor in specialized languages. First of all, the terminological metaphor is a linguistic sign, as was theorized by Ferdinand de Saussure. It has the same characteristics as

³⁷ „catathetic metaphors, which allow a concept to be expressed and described, filling a naming gap in scientific terminology.” in Alessandra Rollo, *Les métaphores conceptuelles dans la science médicale: outil cognitif et communicatif, Les avatars de la métaphore*, Publifarum, n. 23, 2015, url: http://www.farum.it/publifarum/ezine_articles.php?art_id=312, p. 5, consultat în data de 13.04.2022, ora 12:55.

³⁸ „We will speak of catathesis as referring to a non-evolutionary event of a stipulation of meaning closing gaps in terminology by means of a transfer of a denotation such that violates a whole network of semantic restrictions.” in Hanna Pulaczewska, *Aspects of Metaphor in Physics. Examples and Case Studies*, Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen 1999, p. 63.

³⁹ Roman Jakobson, *Essays on General Linguistics. Les fondations du langage*, Les Éditions de Minuit, 2003.

⁴⁰ „The terminological metaphor in the field of cardiology serves five functions: cognitive, heuristic, denominative, metalinguistic and didactic.” I. Oliveira, *op. cit.*, p. 45.

the term,⁴¹ that is: a. has a monoreferential character; b. the designated concept belongs to a system of predefined concepts; c. the terminological metaphor should not be confused with the conceptual metaphor, theorized by Lakoff G. & Johnson M.⁴² The role of the denotative function is to designate a concept in a particular specialised field. We stopped only at an example from the lexical of *Pneumology*: *the added respiratory noise* is a metaphor used only among specialists in the field. The term *noise* also appears in other types of metaphors - *a lot of noise for nothing*. These two metaphors are distinguished by their context of use and their creators (terminologists, William Shakespeare). Medical metaphors denote a view of reality, not reality itself. Terminological metaphors provide the terminology in the lexicon of *Pneumology* cognitively accessible notions for structuring information, as can be deduced from the *tree metaphor*, the *war scenario* and the *catachresis metaphor*.

In designating the concepts, certain logical-semantic patterns are observed: a. the general meaning of the word *tree* is subject to a resemantization process, in terms of *bronchial tree type*; b. the properties of a concrete object can become terms, designating a scientific concept through a catachretical metaphor: *the tubular form* of some organs of the human body – *chest tube*, *renal tube*. The appropriation of *the wall to separate* contributed to the development of numerous catachretical metaphors: the term *wall* designates over twenty concepts in the field of NA: *arterial wall of the lung*; *wall of the bronchi*; *bronchial wall*, etc. the function that the concrete object has is transferred in the conceptualization of abstract notions, such as *bifurcation*: *bifurcation of the pulmonary artery*, *bifurcation of the bronchi*.

In our research we have observed that the cognitive approach of the conceptualisation process follows the methods and rules of terminological innovation, generally it respects the objective factors, the interaction between them. For example, the term *tissue* means „assembly of animal or vegetable cells, having the same structure and the same functions in an organism.”⁴³ By observing the rules of analogy and transfer of meaning, syntagms carrying a single specialised meaning are created in the medical language. By analogy monoreferential metaphor is formed *lung tissue*. The cognitive meaning of the term *septum* is related to the idea of separating two paired cavities /paired parts of the human body through a partition wall. By observing the rules of analogy and transfer of meaning, one creates in the medical language the bearers of a single specialized sense.

The heuristic function of metaphor has been theorised by Isabelle Oliveira as having the role of facilitating the understanding of abstract concepts of science through the use of analogies

⁴¹ Doina Butiurcă, *Linguistics and terminology. Hermeneutics of the specialized metaphor*, Publishing House of the European Institute, Iași, 2016.

⁴² G. Lakoff, M. Johnson, *Metaphors we live by*, Chicago, Chicago University Press, 1980.

⁴³ *DEX*, op. cit., p. 1279.

with objects, facts in the external world, accessible to the speaker. Catachrestic metaphors are generally used in this process. Micaela Rossi noted that the heuristic function of metaphor is to trigger understanding of theoretical concepts through analogy.⁴⁴ In *Pneumology* we have identified unique analogies, in catachrestic metaphors with heuristic function, such as: *the respiratory system is a tree; the fight between microorganisms and the respiratory apparatus or between applied treatment schemes and diseases - is a war*. We illustrate the heuristic function of metaphor with *the tree metaphor* in *Pneumology*. In analyzing medical metaphors, we researched both the conceptual values and linguistic values of each type of metaphor.

The metalinguistic function of metaphor is a language-focused function that emphasises code. In this context we have made the necessary distinctions between „object language” and metalanguage, the latter being used in object language research. *The metalinguistic function* in medical discourse is achieved by: a. the use of italics in transcribing words, especially in scientific enumerations: „a number of signs: - *the heel sign*: pain that occurs when walking on the heel - dorsal flexion of the foot or dorsal flexion of the haluce...; - *the tip of the foot sign*: pain that occurs when walking on toe - plantar flexion of the foot or ventral flexion of the halo;⁴⁵ b. by italics, in terms of type: „Term of antigens (Ag) was first used in 1899...”⁴⁶, where *antigens* are used in metalanguage; c. the use of metalanguage can also be marked by quotation marks, brackets, etc.

The didactic function of metaphor appears in the form of a pattern of thought. It is a way of teaching and a way of thinking about abstract objects, concepts. For example, the halo sign is a metaphor used in radiological representations that allows specialists to understand this representation in more accessible terms, facilitating access to the concept.

In the chapter IV, *The specialized meanings of the terms borrowed from the French language*, structured in three subchapters, we researched the French source loans, observing some specialisation patterns in *Pneumology*, among which:

- a. terms specialised in the designation of the *privative* features of the concepts;
- b. terms specialized in the designation of *negative* features of concepts;
- c. terms specialized in designating the *locative* features of the concepts;
- d. terms specialized in designating *temporal* features of concepts;
- e. terms specialized in the designation of *associative* features and *opposition* values of concepts;

⁴⁴ „Une fonction heuristique dans les cas où la métaphore joue le rôle de déclencheur pour établir des analogies et favoriser la compréhension de nouvelles théories;” în Micaela Rossi, *Métaphores terminologiques: fonctions et statut dans les langues de spécialité*, SHS Web of Conferences Volume 8, 2014 4^e Congrès Mondial de Linguistique Française, Lexique(s), <https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20140801268> p. 714, consultat în data de 14.05.2022, ora 13:00.

⁴⁵ Corneliu Borundel, *op. cit.*, p. 562.

⁴⁶ Cristian Oancea, Ovidiu Fira-Mlădinescu, Voicu Tudorache, *op. cit.*, p. 83.

f. terms specialized in the designation of *repetitive* features of concepts;

The novelty is given by the fact that we researched the French source loans according to the specific features of the concepts. Depending on these meanings we were able to make a classification of neonyms. Contexts for the use of neonyms maintain the specialized meanings entered in the Romanian medical lexicon – with the French source term. Thus, in our corpus we have identified specialized neonyms in designating various features of concepts, but a special role he was occupied by researching neonyms specialized in the designation of negative features of notions that are designated by the *non*-formant. His *non*-unitary spelling: it is written about the noun-base /the adjective-base; *non*- is spelled with hyphen, according to the French model, in structures with acronyms; *non*-is used in structures with terms originating from the English language; *non*-occurs in atypical situations with a high degree of abstraction: *non* + patronymic; *non*- + logo; *non*- + letters. It is an innovative and original approach to our thesis. Under the morphological class, *non*-precedes: categorical adjectives according to the French model; abstract nouns. Also in the fourth chapter, we made a classification of neonyms according to the morphological criterion. We considered two morphological classes, adjectives and nouns.

The categorical adjectives, specialized in *Pneumology*, of French source have become particularly stable, stability given by use and volume of information. We have classified the scope of category adjectives according to the specialized meaning, considering only the class of neological adjectives that designate *anatomical segments*. This type of adjectives is imposed by a wide variety claimed by the conceptual development of the field: adjectives that designate, in addition to the *anatomical segments*, *the instrument*. We recall here the case of the term *vascular* which refers not only to the notional feature, but also to the idea that a *vessel* is the instrument through which blood or oxygen supply is ensured; adjectives with the general meaning of *regarding*, *provided with*; We have identified adjectives that express the idea of *excess* quantity in the designation of features of anatomical (*fibros*) segments.

The class of French source neological nouns represented a special interest in our research. The borrowed nouns may designate:

- the name of the specialist, the person performing a specialized activity: *anesthesiologist*, *biochemist*, *radiologist* etc.
- neological substances denoting *diseases* (*pneumopathy*, *thrombophilia*), *tumors*. It is a class of name particularly well represented by loans, having the *overall meanings* of, *cumulation of*;
- neological substances that denote *inflammation*, *infections* (*pleurisy*, *pneumonia*). In the tradition of the French language, nouns in the Romanian language know different

specializations and meanings to denote *acute inflammations (bronchitis, tracheitis), inflammatory processes (pleuritis, pericarditis), infectious diseases (tuberculosis);*

- neological substances by which tumors are designated: *adenoma, carcinoma;*
- nological substances by which the – *instrument* is designated in the broad sense, *medical technique, processes – vasodilator, respirator* etc.

The research of morphological classes in the field of *Pneumology*, represents another note of novelty and originality of our thesis.

In Chapter Five, *Specific neological terms belonging to the „dural kernel” of the field of Pneumology*, we started from the premise that as medical science evolves, the terminological units have polymer-mebra structures. We consider from this perspective that the medical terminology system is a progressive diachronic process. Among the Greek-Latin roots, based on which the vocabulary of *Pneumology* was formed in French, which we borrowed in Romanian, we mention the following: *pneumo-, bronho-, pleuro-, alveo-, toraco-, faringo-, rhino-, fibro-, traheo-*.

French source loans, formed on the basis of the Greek-Latin roots mentioned, form the „hard and stable core” of our research field, by monoreferential excellence. So, for example, in the base of the *bronho-* root we identified over 400 occurrences in the investigated lexicon (*bronchogram, brohopneumopathy, bronchospasm* etc.). The terms denote *diseases (pneumoconiosis)*, biological structures (*pneumocyte*), instruments (*pneumography*), the name of the medical subdomain (*pneumology*) etc. From the perspective of the morphological criterion, the class of nouns and adjectives is best represented. We consider from this perspective that the medical terminology system is a progressive diachronic process.

In chapter VI, *Neonyms formed by the abbreviation process* (comparative study) we devoted a large research space to neonyms formed by abbreviation of the lexicon of *Pneumology*, which is, considering not only the structural patterns, the conceptual values of the abbreviations in the Romanian and French languages, but also the morphological and functional status of the neonyms used in the medical language, the functions they perform, respectively the *denotative* function and the *phatic* function.

The morphological and functional status of neonyms formed by abbreviation is another theme on which we have focused our attention. These neonyms have entered in the last decades under the action of the literary norm, acquiring their own status in the morphological system of the Romanian language, by the fact that they receive determinations of the type of the definite and indecisive article, adjectival determination, have gender, number and case. These

abbreviations have the neutral gender, rarely the female gender. It is awarded with the adjective in gender, number and case.

Acronyms perform all the functions of language, but in our research we have focused on the *denotative* and *phatic* function. As for the *denotative function* of the neonyms in the field of *Pneumology*, they have a conceptual cognitive sense, through intellectual excellence. From this perspective, abbreviations, like all French source loans, do not have subjective meanings, which are analyzable outside of context. This lexical class has first of all a *referential* function.

Also in the sixth chapter, we have dealt, even if only in passing, with the *phatic* function of French source loans from *Pneumology*. Unlike interpersonal communication, where the speaker checks the functioning of the channel through questions, in academic treaties and in university courses researched by us, the fatal function is achieved through pragmatic tools to maintain contact with the interlocutor: the use of cumulative structures through which, to a previously used concept in context, the scientist adds a new concept; the permanent connection between the court communicating the information (author, university professor) and the interlocutor is maintained. In the same chapter, we investigated the medical terms from the perspective of the functions of the tongue and the morpho-synthetic criterion. Neological syntagms form an eclectic sphere, which is why in their classification we considered the structural criterion of formation, respectively, the neological noun that forms the conceptual basis of the phrase. For this reason I called it a noun-base. These nouns have conceptual values – designate a concept together with non-ological determinants, have functional values – perform different syntactic functions in context, cultural – especially French source loans, formed in this Romance language on the basis of elements of Greek-Latin culture, linguistic values, etc. Not all the phrases in the field of *Pneumology* are calculi by French. There are complex syntagmatic structures that were formed on Romanian language field or that were formed on the basis of a noun belonging to the general lexis of the Romanian language or inherited from the Latin language etc.

Among the types of syntagms identified in the lexical of *Pneumology* numerous are the structures that were created based on the French model - bimember structures both in Romanian and in French; syntagms and trimm structures in Romanian and French; polylexic syntagms.

The last chapter, *The interdisciplinary nature of French source borrowings*, comprises two sub-chapters, where we briefly addressed the *interdisciplinary* and *intradisciplinary* nature of French source medical terminology. Eugen Wüster⁴⁷ noted the interdisciplinary character of terminology, considering this new discipline a science at the crossroads. *Terminology* established

⁴⁷ Eugen Wüster, *Internationale Sprachnormung in der technik besonders in der Elektrotechnik*, VDI Verlag, Berlin, 1931.

itself as a discipline, defined in relation to other disciplines in science. Each discipline has its own system of concepts, conceptual fields, made up of a set of notions and conceptual features - thus becoming an autonomous discipline. We showed in the theoretical chapter – in the tradition of the studies carried out by Maria Teresa Cabré⁴⁸ - the fact that terminology is at the intersection of linguistics, logic, ontology, computer science, modern languages, classical languages, general culture, etc. It is an interdisciplinarity determined by the terminological neologisms, the cognitive elements, the logic and ontology of the cognitive sciences, but also by the theory of communication.⁴⁹ Also in this chapter we have focused on some novel aspects, among which, the analysis of some cases of *interdisciplinarity* and *intradisciplinarity*: the case of the terms *temperature*, *syncope*, *pulmonary heart*, *function*, *percussion*, *collection* - analysis carried out from a conceptual and linguistic perspective.

In the last part of the paper we have included *General Conclusions*, *Bibliography* and *Appendices*.

⁴⁸ Maria Teresa Cabré, *Terminology. Theory, methods and applications*, Translated by Janet Ann DeCesaris, John Benjamins Publishing Company, Amsterdam/Philadelphia, 1999.

⁴⁹ *Ibidem*. „This interdisciplinarity of terminology is determined by the characteristics of terminological units, which are simultaneously language units (linguistics), cognitive elements (logic and ontology, i.e. part of cognitive science) and vehicles of communication (communication theory). Terms appear in specialized communications (information science) and computers are usually employed in terminographic activity (computer science).”, p. 25.

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