

**MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY WORDS INCLUDED IN DOOM₃
(THE ORTHOGRAPHIC, ORTHOEPIC AND MORPHOLOGICAL
DICTIONARY OF ROMANIAN).
GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICAL COMMENTS**

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Abstract

The development of science and technology at a rapid pace and access to information through the media, which informs the public about various aspects of social and political life, have brought more and more terms into the common language. Among specialized languages that have become increasingly popular is medical language. Thus, the present article aims to trace the newly introduced elements in DOOM₃ that belong to medical terminology. The selection of medical terms – out of a total of 3600 words added in the new edition of DOOM – is made by referring to medical lexicography and, where appropriate, to specialists' articles. After the actual identification of medical terms, several statistical tables are set up on the basis of lexical-grammatical information. The last part contains comments on the means of word formation we delimited.

Keywords: DOOM₃, *specialized language, medical terminology, common language, word formation*

Résumé

Le développement rapide de la science et de la technologie et l'accès à l'information à travers les médias qui informent le public sur les divers aspects de la vie sociale et politique, ont introduit dans le langage commun de nombreux termes. Parmi les langues spécialisées qui sont devenues de plus en plus populaires on compte le langage médical. Ainsi, cet article vise à suivre les nouveaux éléments introduits dans le DOOM₃ qui appartiennent à la terminologie médicale. La sélection de termes médicaux – sur un total de 3600 mots ajoutés dans la nouvelle édition du DOOM – se fait par référence à la lexicographie médicale et, le cas échéant, aux articles des spécialistes. Après l'identification proprement-dite des termes médicaux en base d'informations lexico-grammaticales, on a compilé plusieurs tableaux

statistiques. La dernière partie comprend des commentaires sur les moyens de formation des mots qu'on a délimités.

Mots-clés: DOOM₃, *langage spécialisé, terminologie médicale, langage commun, formation des mots*

1. Introduction

Extending the scope for the use of terms beyond a strictly specialized field is a phenomenon that can be observed in practice. For example, if we consider the unprecedented medical situation caused by the coronavirus pandemic, we see that it has gone beyond the medical sphere, affecting all levels of human society. Thus, “in a very short period of time, ordinary citizens have had to assimilate into their everyday vocabulary many specialized terms necessary to relate communicatively to the new medical phenomenon and to understand the changes affecting society in the context of the global crisis”¹. A significant number of medical terms have tended to break out of the closed framework of medicine by “migrating to the common language”² through a wider use.

The appearance, in 2021, of the third edition of DOOM is, without any doubt, an essential moment for understanding the Romanian language today. The 3600 items added in DOOM₃ compared to DOOM₂ represent words in current use, “mostly **neologisms**, including elements from certain **terminologies** (computer science, medical, etc.) that have recently acquired an increasingly wide, even cutting-edge, circulation”³.

Of the approximately 3600 words introduced in the new DOOM, at least 288 entries, or 8%, refer to the medical sphere. The delimitation of these words has been done mainly using specialized dictionaries⁴. In a few cases, some medical articles available online⁵ were also used.

¹ Cristina Varga, *COVID-19 Terminology in Romanian. Online Glossary of Specialized Terms*, in Cezar Bălăsoiu, Carmen Mirzea Vasile, Isabela Nedelcu (editors), *Romanian Language – Modernity and Continuity in Linguistic Research. Proceedings of the 20th International Colloquium of the Linguistic Department* (Bucharest, 20-21 November 2020), Bucharest University Press, 2021, p. 337.

² Angela Bidu-Vrânceanu (coord.), Claudia Ene, Silvia Săvulescu, Alice Toma, Alexandra Vrânceanu, *Common Lexicon, Specialized Lexicon*, Bucharest University Press, 2001, p. 10.

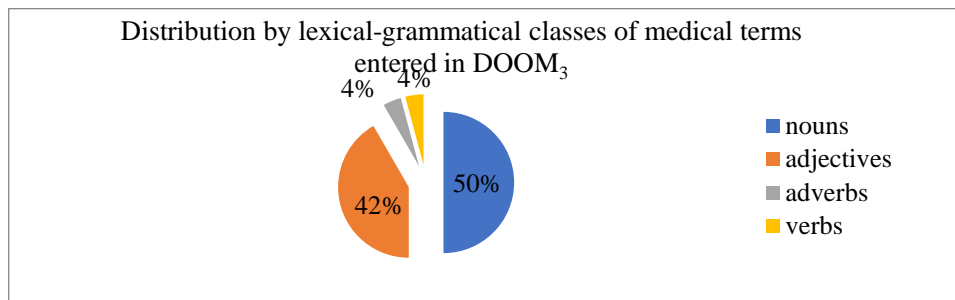
³ *Orthographic, Orthoepic and Morphological Dictionary of Romanian [DOOM₃]*, 3rd edition revised and enlarged, Bucharest, Univers Enciclopedic Publishing, 2021, pp. 11–12.

⁴ Valeriu Rusu, *Medical Dictionary*, 4th edition revised and enlarged, Bucharest, Medical Publishing, 2010; Cristina Varga, *Multilingual Glossary of COVID-19 Terms*, 2020, available at: <http://2019.iplv.fr/Varga/covid/>, accessed: 27.06.2022.

⁵ <https://www.medlife.ro/blog/articole-medlife>, respectively <https://www.reginamaria.ro/-articole-medicale>.

2. Lexico-Grammatical Remarks

From a lexical-grammatical point of view, the table of delimited words looks like this:



Eugenia Mincu notes that “the terminological system, in terms of usable parts of speech, is focused on nouns”⁶, nouns constituting the core of medical terminology. This is confirmed by the statistical table set up for DOOM₃ since 144 of the 288 words belonging to the medical field are nouns:

| No. | Headword | Grammatical Indication | Plural Form | More Information |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>abord</i> | n. n. ⁷ | <i>abords</i> | (med.) |
| 2. | <i>adduction</i> | f. n. | <i>adductions</i> | <i>lining up of a member</i> |
| 3. | <i>aerosolization</i> | f. n. | <i>aerosolizations</i> | |
| 4. | <i>ageusia</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 5. | <i>analgo sedation</i> | f. n. | <i>analgo sedations</i> | |
| 6. | <i>anavirus</i> | n. n. | <i>anaviruses</i> | |
| 7. | <i>endurance</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 8. | <i>antalgic drug</i> | n. n. | <i>antalgic drugs</i> | |
| 9. | <i>antibiotic therapy</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 10. | <i>antihypertensive</i> | n. n. | <i>antihypertensives</i> | |
| 11. | <i>antifungal drug</i> | n. n. | <i>antifungal drugs</i> | |
| 12. | <i>antiparasitic drug</i> | n. n. | <i>antiparasitic drugs</i> | |
| 13. | <i>antipsychotic drug</i> | n. n. | <i>antipsychotic drugs</i> | |

⁶ Eugenia Mincu, *Medical Terminology in Romanian: Evolution and Trends*, PhD Habilitation Thesis in Philology, Chişinău, 2018, p. 144, available at: http://www.cnaa.md/files/theses/2018/53398/eugenia_mincu_thesis.pdf, accessed: 01.06.2022.

⁷ The following abbreviations are used to indicate grammatical aspects about the medical terms registered: n. n. = neuter noun, f. n. = feminine noun, m. n. = masculine noun, f. n. ph. = feminine noun phrase. Others include med. = medical, anat. = anatomical/ anatomy, abbr. = abbreviation, fam. = familiar, Engl. = English, pron. = pronounced/ pronunciation.

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 14. | <i>antirabic drug</i> | n. n. | <i>antirabic drugs</i> | |
| 15. | <i>antiretroviral</i> | n. n. | <i>antiretrovirals</i> | |
| 16. | <i>antistreptolysin O</i> | f. n. | no plural | abbr. <i>ASLO/Aslo</i> |
| 17. | <i>antivirus</i> | n. n. | <i>antiviruses</i> | |
| 18. | <i>shareholder</i> | m. n. | <i>shareholders</i> | |
| 19. | <i>appendix</i> | n. n. | <i>appendices (~ sexual)</i> | (anat.) |
| 20. | <i>ICU Intensive Care Unit</i> | n. n. | no plural | |
| 21. | <i>stroke</i> | n. n. | <i>strokes</i> | |
| 22. | <i>balneophysiotherapi st</i> | m. n. | <i>balneophysiotherapis ts</i> | |
| 23. | <i>balneophysiotherapi st</i> | f. n. | <i>balneophysiotherapis ts</i> | |
| 24. | <i>heartbeat</i> | f. n. ph. | <i>heartbeats</i> | <i>palpitation</i> |
| 25. | <i>BCG Bacille Calmette- Guérin</i> | n. n. | no plural | |
| 26. | <i>beta-blocker</i> | n. n. | <i>beta-blockers</i> | |
| 27. | <i>betacoronavirus</i> | n. n. | <i>betacoronaviruses</i> | |
| 28. | <i>bioethics</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 29. | <i>biomedicine</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 30. | <i>botox</i> | n. n. | no plural | |
| 31. | <i>gill</i> | f. n. | <i>gills</i> | |
| 32. | <i>bronchopneumopath y</i> | f. n. | <i>bronchopneumopathi es</i> | |
| 33. | <i>quarantine</i> | f. n. | <i>quarantines</i> | |
| 34. | <i>health insurance office</i> | n. n. | no plural | |
| 35. | <i>social health insurance office</i> | n. n. | no plural | <i>health insurance contributio n</i> |
| 36. | <i>female surgeon</i> | f. n. | <i>female surgeons</i> | (rare) |
| 37. | <i>cytokine</i> | f. n. | <i>cytokines</i> | |
| 38. | <i>comorbidity</i> | f. n. | <i>comorbidities</i> | |
| 39. | <i>contact</i> | m. n. | <i>contacts</i> | <i>person in contact with</i> |

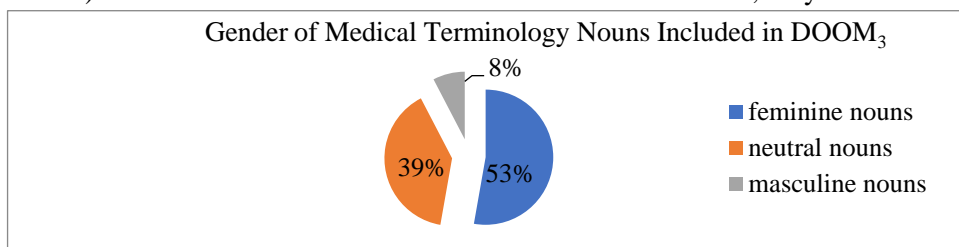
| | | | | |
|-----|--|-------|---|----------------------------------|
| | | | | <i>a sick person</i> |
| 40. | <i>contagiousness</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 41. | <i>coronavirus</i> | n. n. | <i>coronaviruses</i> | |
| 42. | <i>corticosteroid</i> | m. n. | <i>corticosteroids</i> | |
| 43. | <i>COVID-19</i> | n. n. | no plural | |
| 44. | <i>coxarthrosis</i> | f. n. | <i>coxarthroses</i> | |
| 45. | <i>chronicity</i> | f. n. | <i>chronicities</i> | |
| 46. | <i>CT, computer/ computed tomography</i> | n. n. | <i>CTs, computer/ computed tomographies</i> | |
| 47. | <i>defibrillation</i> | f. n. | <i>defibrillations</i> | <i>stopping fibrillation</i> |
| 48. | <i>detoxification</i> | f. n. | no plural | abbr. (fam.) <i>detox</i> |
| 49. | <i>detox</i> | f. n. | no plural | abbr. (fam.) <i>detox</i> |
| 50. | <i>distress</i> | f. n. | <i>distresses</i> | (med.) |
| 51. | <i>digestive</i> | n. n. | <i>digestives</i> | <i>drink; drug</i> |
| 52. | <i>dopamine</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 53. | <i>public health directorate</i> | n. n. | <i>public health directorates</i> | |
| 54. | <i>Ebola</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 55. | <i>echocardiograph</i> | n. n. | <i>echocardiographs</i> | |
| 56. | <i>ultrasound</i> | n. n. | <i>ultrasounds</i> | |
| 57. | <i>endorphin</i> | f. n. | <i>endorphins</i> | |
| 58. | <i>fibrosis</i> | f. n. | <i>fibroses</i> | |
| 59. | <i>twinning</i> | f. n. | <i>twinnings</i> | |
| 60. | <i>gonarthrosis</i> | f. n. | <i>gonarthroses</i> | |
| 61. | <i>hepatoprotective</i> | n. n. | <i>hepatoprotectives</i> | |
| 62. | <i>hiatus</i> | n. n. | <i>hiatuses</i> | <i>discontinuit y</i> |
| 63. | <i>hyperclinic</i> | f. n. | <i>hyperclinics</i> | |
| 64. | <i>hypnotherapy</i> | f. n. | <i>hypnotherapies</i> | |
| 65. | <i>impression</i> | f. n. | <i>impressions</i> | <i>print</i> |
| 66. | <i>immunodeficiency</i> | f. n. | <i>immunodeficiencies</i> | |
| 67. | <i>immunodepression</i> | f. n. | <i>immunodepressions</i> | |
| 68. | <i>syringe pump</i> | n. n. | <i>syringe pumps</i> | |
| 69. | <i>head box</i> | f. n. | <i>head boxes</i> | |
| 70. | <i>lethality</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 71. | <i>liposuction</i> | f. n. | <i>liposuctions</i> | |

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|------|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|--|
| 72. | <i>mastoid</i> | n. n. | <i>mastoids</i> | <i>mastoid bone</i> |
| 73. | <i>microphotoradiography</i> | f. n. | <i>microphotoradiographies</i> | |
| 74. | <i>micronutrient</i> | m. n. | <i>micronutrients</i> | |
| 75. | <i>microradiography</i> | f. n. | <i>microradiographies</i> | abbr. (fam.) <i>micro</i> |
| 76. | <i>minifocus</i> | n. n. | <i>minifocuses</i> | |
| 77. | <i>morphism</i> | n. n. | <i>morphisms</i> | |
| 78. | <i>nebulization</i> | f. n. | <i>nebulizations</i> | |
| 79. | <i>nebulizer</i> | n. n. | <i>nebulizers</i> | |
| 80. | <i>nephritic</i> | n. n. | <i>nephritics</i> | <i>drug</i> |
| 81. | <i>neo</i> | n. n. | no plural | (med.; fam.) <i>a ~</i> |
| 82. | <i>neonatology</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 83. | <i>neuroanaesthesia</i> | f. n. | <i>neuroanaesthesias</i> | |
| 84. | <i>neuronavigation</i> | f. n. | <i>neuronavigations</i> | |
| 85. | <i>neuroscience</i> | f. n. | <i>neurosciences</i> | |
| 86. | <i>nucleosol</i> | m. n. | <i>nucleosols</i> | |
| 87. | <i>nucleotide</i> | f. n. | <i>nucleotides</i> | |
| 88. | <i>WHO/ World Health Organization</i> | n. n. | no plural | |
| 89. | <i>onychomycosis</i> | f. n. | <i>onychomycoses</i> | |
| 90. | <i>orthosis</i> | f. n. | <i>orthoses</i> | <i>medical device</i> |
| 91. | <i>orthodontist</i> | m. n. | <i>orthodontists</i> | |
| 92. | <i>palatal</i> | n. n. | <i>palatals</i> | <i>bone</i> |
| 93. | <i>palliation</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 94. | <i>pathophysiology</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 95. | <i>pathogen</i> | m. n. | <i>pathogens</i> | |
| 96. | <i>pathogenesis</i> | f. n. | <i>pathogenesis</i> | |
| 97. | <i>PCR</i> | n. n. | <i>PCRs</i> | <i>test</i> |
| 98. | <i>pneumocyte</i> | n. n. | <i>pneumocytes</i> | |
| 99. | <i>pneumophthysiology</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 100. | <i>female podiatrist</i> | f. n. | <i>female podiatrists</i> | <i>foot medicine female specialist</i> |
| 101. | <i>podiatry</i> | f. n. | no plural | <i>foot medicine</i> |

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|------|--|-------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 102. | <i>male podiatrist</i> | m. n. | <i>male podiatrists</i> | <i>foot medicine male specialist</i> |
| 103. | <i>prebiotic</i> | n. n. | <i>prebiotics</i> | |
| 104. | <i>prolapse</i> | n. n. | <i>prolapses</i> | |
| 105. | <i>preoperative</i> | n. n. | no plural | <i>in ~</i> |
| 106. | <i>probiotic</i> | n. n. | <i>probiotics</i> | |
| 107. | <i>male prosthetician</i> | m. n. | <i>male prostheticians</i> | |
| 108. | <i>female prosthetician</i> | f. n. | <i>female prostheticians</i> | |
| 109. | <i>pulse oximeter</i> | n. n. | <i>pulse oximeters</i> | |
| 110. | <i>collector</i> | n. n. | <i>collectors</i> | |
| 111. | <i>reinfection</i> | f. n. | <i>reinfections</i> | |
| 112. | <i>respirator/ ventilator</i> | n. n. | <i>respirators/ ventilators</i> | |
| 113. | <i>retroposition</i> | f. n. | <i>retropositions</i> | |
| 114. | <i>retroversion</i> | f. n. | <i>retroversions</i> | <i>retropositio n of an organ</i> |
| 115. | <i>rhinorrhea</i> | f. n. | <i>rhinorrhoeas</i> | |
| 116. | <i>MRI/ magnetic resonance imaging</i> | n. n. | <i>MRIs</i> | |
| 117. | <i>rotavirus</i> | n. n. | <i>rotaviruses</i> | |
| 118. | <i>SARS</i> | n. n. | no plural | |
| 119. | <i>sclera</i> | f. n. | <i>scleras</i> | |
| 120. | <i>screening</i> | n. n. | <i>screenings</i> | (Engl.) |
| 121. | <i>sequencing</i> | f. n. | <i>sequencings</i> | |
| 122. | <i>seroprevalence</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 123. | <i>serotonin</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 124. | <i>somatization</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 125. | <i>somnography</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 126. | <i>spermogram</i> | f. n. | <i>spermograms</i> | |
| 127. | <i>hospital-buffer</i> | n. n. | <i>hospital-buffers</i> | |
| 128. | <i>stent</i> | n. n. | <i>stents</i> | |
| 129. | <i>overdose</i> | n. n. | <i>overdoses</i> | |
| 130. | <i>adrenal gland</i> | f. n. | <i>adrenal glands</i> | |
| 131. | <i>deafblindness</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 132. | <i>telemedicine</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 133. | <i>quadriplegia</i> | f. n. | <i>quadriplegias</i> | |
| 134. | <i>toning</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 135. | <i>toxoplasmosis</i> | f. n. | no plural | |

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|------|--|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 136. | <i>transaminase</i> | f. n. | <i>transaminases</i> | |
| 137. | <i>tremor</i> | n. n. | no plural | (med.) |
| 138. | <i>thrombus</i> | m. n. | <i>thrombi</i> | <i>clot</i> |
| 139. | <i>vaccinology</i> | f. n. | no plural | |
| 140. | <i>wart</i> | f. n. | <i>warts</i> | |
| 141. | <i>viremia</i> | f. n. | <i>viremias</i> | |
| 142. | <i>viricide/ virucide</i> | n. n. | <i>viricides/ virucides</i> | |
| 143. | <i>vortex</i> | n. n. | <i>vortexes/ vortices</i> | |
| 144. | <i>ESR/ Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate</i> | n. n. | no plural | |

As for the gender of these nouns, more than half are feminine nouns (76 words). There are 57 neutral nouns and fewer masculine nouns, only 11 words:



Out of a total of 144 nouns analyzed, 38 (26.29%) have no plural form: *ageusia*, *endurance*, *antibiotic therapy*, *antistreptolysin O*, *ATI* (rom.) = *ICU/ Intensive Care Unit*, *BCG/ Bacille Calmette-Guérin*, *bioethics*, *biomedicine*, *botox*, *CAS* (rom.)/ *health insurance office*, *CASS* (rom.)/ *social health insurance office*, *contagiousness*, *COVID-19*, *detoxification*, *detox*, *dopamine*, *Ebola*, *lethality*, *neonatology*, *neo*, *OMS* (rom.) = *WHO/ World Health Organization*, *palliation*, *pathophysiology*, *pneumophthisiology*, *podiatry*, *preoperative*, *SARS*, *seroprevalence*, *serotonin*, *somatization*, *somnography*, *deafblindness*, *telemedicine*, *toning*, *toxoplasmosis*, *tremor*, *vaccinology*, *VSH* (rom.) = *ESR/ Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate*.

“If the noun forms the core of medical terminology, then the adjective is considered a *defence belt*”⁸, says Eugenia Mincu about adjectives which, coming from noun-terms, have taken on the meaning of the noun or relate, in context, to the status of terms. DOOM₃ contains 120 such adjectives from the medical field:

⁸ Eugenia Mincu, *op. cit.*, p. 153.

| No. | Word Headword | Grammatical Indication | More Information |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1. | <i>allergological</i> | m. adj. ⁹ | |
| 2. | <i>ambulance driver</i> | m. adj. | |
| 3. | <i>anorectal</i> | m. adj. | |
| 4. | <i>anorexic/ anorectic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 5. | <i>ante-mortem</i> | invar. adj. | ~ <i>medical examination</i> |
| 6. | <i>antacid</i> | m. adj. | |
| 7. | <i>antalgic/ analgesic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 8. | <i>anti-coronavirus</i> | invar. adj. | ~ <i>drugs</i> |
| 9. | <i>antihypertensive</i> | m. adj. | |
| 10. | <i>antifungal</i> | m. adj. | |
| 11. | <i>antiparasitic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 12. | <i>antipsychotic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 13. | <i>antivaccinist</i> | m. adj. | (fam.) |
| 14. | <i>antivirus</i> | invar. adj. | ~ <i>drugs</i> |
| 15. | <i>anxiogenic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 16. | <i>anxiolytic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 17. | <i>asymptomatic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 18. | <i>atherosclerotic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 19. | <i>atrial</i> | m. adj. | |
| 20. | <i>autoimmune</i> | m. adj. | f., pl. ~ <i>diseases</i> |
| 21. | <i>bronchoalveolar</i> | m. adj. | |
| 22. | <i>oral maxillofacial</i> | m. adj. | |
| 23. | <i>carcinogen</i> | m. adj. | |
| 24. | <i>cytokine</i> | m. adj. | <i>cytokine storm/ cascade/ hypercytokinemia</i> |
| 25. | <i>cytostatic</i> | m. adj. | m. ~ <i>agent</i> ; f. ~ <i>substance</i> |
| 26. | <i>clitoral</i> | m. adj. | |
| 27. | <i>colorectal</i> | m. adj. | |
| 28. | <i>corneal</i> | m. adj. | |
| 29. | <i>coronasceptic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 30. | <i>covidic, COVID related</i> | m. adj. | |
| 31. | <i>brainless</i> | m. adj. | |
| 32. | <i>dermatovenerological</i> | m. adj. | |
| 33. | <i>detox</i> | invar. adj. | (fam.); ~ <i>cure</i> |

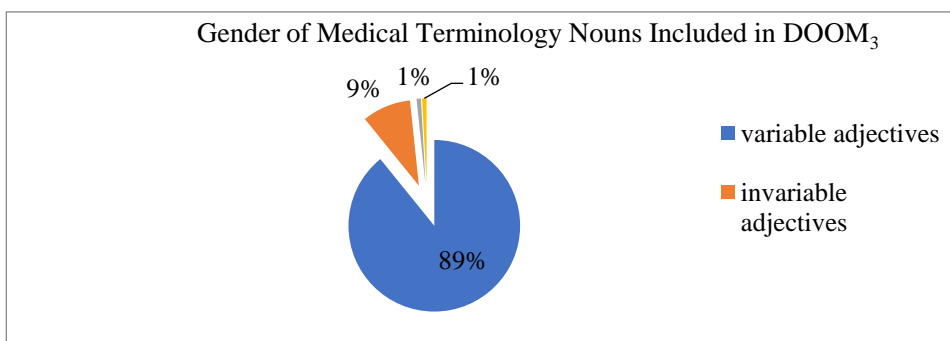
⁹ The abbreviations used in the table are as follows: m. adj. = masculine adjective, invar. adj. = invariable adjective, f. adj. = feminine adjective, adj. ph. = adjective/ adjectival phrase, fam. = familiar, f. = feminine, pl. = plural, pharm. = pharmacy, med. = medical, Fr. = French.

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|-----|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 34. | <i>dialyzed</i> | m. adj. | |
| 35. | <i>disfunctional</i> | m. adj. | |
| 36. | <i>dysmature</i> | m. adj. | |
| 37. | <i>endo-exocrine</i> | m. adj. | |
| 38. | <i>phenotypic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 39. | <i>gastro-oesophageal</i> | m. adj. | |
| 40. | <i>twinning</i> | f. adj. | ~ woman |
| 41. | <i>genomic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 42. | <i>gestational</i> | m. adj. | |
| 43. | <i>hemolytic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 44. | <i>hepatoprotective</i> | m. adj. | |
| 45. | <i>hiatal</i> | m. adj. | |
| 46. | <i>hyperimmune</i> | m. adj. | |
| 47. | <i>hypo (hypotensive)</i> | invar. adj. | ~ patients |
| 48. | <i>histopathological</i> | m. adj. | |
| 49. | <i>hygienic-sanitary</i> | m. adj. | |
| 50. | <i>immunosuppressant</i> | m. adj. | |
| 51. | <i>immunosuppressed</i> | m. adj. | |
| 52. | <i>immunogen</i> | m. adj. | |
| 53. | <i>inflammatory</i> | m. adj. | <i>inflammatory pathology</i> |
| 54. | <i>insulin-dependent</i> | m. adj. | |
| 55. | <i>intradermic/ dermal</i> | m. adj. | (pharm.; med.) abbr. <i>i.d.</i> |
| 56. | <i>intraoperative</i> | m. adj. | m. ~ protocol |
| 57. | <i>in-hospital/ intra-hospital</i> | m. adj. | m. ~ germ; f. ~ <i>infection</i> |
| 58. | <i>invasive</i> | m. adj. | |
| 59. | <i>hypochondriac</i> | m. adj. | |
| 60. | <i>jeun (à ~)</i> | adj. ph. | (fr.) ~ analysis |
| 61. | <i>laticifer</i> | m. adj. | m. ~ tissue; f. ~ cell |
| 62. | <i>lithiasic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 63. | <i>malformed</i> | m. adj. | |
| 64. | <i>maternal-fetal</i> | m. adj. | |
| 65. | <i>mini-invasive</i> | m. adj. | |
| 66. | <i>multisystem</i> | invar. adj. | ~ syndromes |
| 67. | <i>necroptic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 68. | <i>undiagnosed</i> | m. adj. | |
| 69. | <i>non-medical</i> | m. adj. | |
| 70. | <i>neo</i> | invar. adj. | (med.; fam.) ~ <i>formation</i> |
| 71. | <i>neonatal</i> | m. adj. | |

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|------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|
| 72. | <i>unsubtyped</i> | m. adj. | f., pl. ~ <i>viruses</i> |
| 73. | <i>untreatable</i> | m. adj. | |
| 74. | <i>neuronal</i> | m. adj. | |
| 75. | <i>neuropsychic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 76. | <i>non-invasive</i> | m. adj. | |
| 77. | <i>nosocomial</i> | m. adj. | m., pl. ~ <i>germs</i> ; f. ~ <i>infection</i> |
| 78. | <i>operatory/ operating</i> | m. adj. | <i>intended for operations</i> ; m. ~ <i>block</i> |
| 79. | <i>oral maxillofacial</i> | m. adj. | |
| 80. | <i>orthodontic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 81. | <i>otic/ auricular</i> | m. adj. | <i>referring to the ear</i> ; m. ~ <i>product</i> ; f. ~ <i>secretion</i> |
| 82. | <i>palpebral</i> | m. adj. | |
| 83. | <i>periodontal</i> | m. adj. | |
| 84. | <i>periocular</i> | m. adj. | |
| 85. | <i>perioral</i> | m. adj. | |
| 86. | <i>pyloric</i> | m. adj. | m. ~ <i>spasm</i> ; f. ~ <i>stenosis</i> |
| 87. | <i>podiatric</i> | m. adj. | <i>regarding foot medicine</i> |
| 88. | <i>polycystic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 89. | <i>post-acute</i> | m. adj. | |
| 90. | <i>post-discharge</i> | invar. adj. | ~ <i>treatments</i> |
| 91. | <i>post-infectious</i> | m. adj. | |
| 92. | <i>post-intervention</i> | invar. adj. | ~ <i>treatment</i> |
| 93. | <i>postoperative</i> | m. adj. | <i>postoperative treatment</i> |
| 94. | <i>post-pandemic</i> | invar. adj. | ~ <i>measures</i> |
| 95. | <i>postvaccinal</i> | m. adj. | |
| 96. | <i>prebiotic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 97. | <i>pre-epidemic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 98. | <i>preoperative/ preoperatory</i> | m. adj. | m. ~ <i>risk</i> |
| 99. | <i>prehospital</i> | m. adj. | |
| 100. | <i>probiotic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 101. | <i>psychotherapeutic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 102. | <i>psychotic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 103. | <i>recombinant</i> | m. adj. | |
| 104. | <i>respiratory</i> | m. adj. | <i>respiratory virosis</i> |
| 105. | <i>retinal</i> | m. adj. | |
| 106. | <i>rheumatoid</i> | m. adj. | |
| 107. | <i>sarcoptic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 108. | <i>sequela</i> | m. adj. | |

| | | | |
|------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 109. | <i>seroepidemiological</i> | m. adj. | |
| 110. | <i>sphenoid</i> | m. adj. | m. ~ <i>bone</i> ; f. ~ <i>joint</i> |
| 111. | <i>steroid</i> | m. adj. | <i>steroid structure</i> |
| 112. | <i>subclinical</i> | m. adj. | |
| 113. | <i>submandibular</i> | m. adj. | |
| 114. | <i>quadriplegic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 115. | <i>thoracic</i> | m. adj. | |
| 116. | <i>tracheobronchial</i> | m. adj. | |
| 117. | <i>trans</i> | invar. adj. | ~ <i>fats</i> |
| 118. | <i>traumatological</i> | m. adj. | |
| 119. | <i>vestibular</i> | m. adj. | |
| 120. | <i>viral</i> | m. adj. | |

Most of the adjectives recorded are variable (107 words), having masculine and feminine, singular and plural forms; 11 adjectives are invariable, one adjective has only the masculine form (*preoperative/preoperating*), and another has only the feminine form (*twinning*):



Concerning the verb, we have identified only 12 verbs that fit into the medical terminology system:

| No. | Headword | Grammatical Indication | More Information |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | (to) <i>self-quarantine</i> | refl. vb. ¹⁰ | |
| 2. | (to) <i>quarantine</i> | vb. | |
| 3. | (to) <i>become chronic</i> | refl. vb. | |
| 4. | (to) <i>cure</i> | vb. | <i>to administer curara</i> (rarely) |
| 5. | (to) <i>defibrillate</i> | vb. | <i>to stop the fibrillation</i> |
| 6. | (to) <i>detoxify</i> | vb. | |

¹⁰ The abbreviations in the table are: refl. vb. = reflexive verb, vb. = verb.

| | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----|--|
| 7. | (to) <i>infantilize</i> | vb. | |
| 8. | (to) <i>palliate/ relieve</i> | vb. | |
| 9. | (to) <i>overdiagnose</i> | vb. | |
| 10. | (to) <i>superinfect</i> | vb. | |
| 11. | (to) <i>tone up</i> | vb. | |
| 12. | (to) <i>infect with a virus</i> | vb. | |

DOOM₃ also records 12 adverbs that are part of medical terminology:

| No. | Headword | Grammatical Indication | More Information |
|-----|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | <i>acutely</i> | adv. | ~ <i>ill</i> |
| 2. | <i>ante-mortem</i> | adv. | <i>to examine</i> ~ |
| 3. | <i>surgically</i> | adv. | |
| 4. | <i>clinically</i> | adv. | |
| 5. | <i>chronically</i> | adv. | ~ <i>ill</i> |
| 6. | <i>mentally</i> | adv. | ~ <i>retarded</i> |
| 7. | <i>postsurgically</i> | adv. | <i>to behave</i> ~ |
| 8. | <i>postoperatively</i> | adv. | <i>to treat</i> ~ |
| 9. | <i>post-pandemically</i> | adv. | <i>to act</i> ~ |
| 10. | <i>prematurely</i> | adv. | ~ <i>deceased</i> |
| 11. | <i>preoperatively</i> | adv. | ~ <i>prepared</i> |
| 12. | <i>severely</i> | adv. | ~ <i>ill</i> |

3. Lexico-Semantic Remarks

According to Valeriu Rusu, “the basic medical terminology originates from Latin and Greek”¹¹. Romanian clinical terms are created on the basis of terminological elements. **“Terminological elements are non-autonomous terminological units of Greco-Latin origin, which originally had a full lexical meaning, and *in statu praesenti* are elements of the medical term.”**¹²

In the literature, hundreds of Greek-Latin terminological elements are recorded that depend on their general etymon. These, known as *compositional elements*, resemble prefixes and suffixes, which is why they have been called *pseudoprefixes/ prefixoids* and *pseudosuffixes/ suffixoids* by some linguists¹³. However, it should be noted that “compound elements have full lexical meaning, they express notions (coming from nouns, adjectives, numerals, verbs), whereas

¹¹ Valeriu Rusu, *op. cit.*, p. 21.

¹² Eugenia Mincu, *op. cit.*, p. 236.

¹³ See Mioara Avram, *Thematic Compound Words in the Present-day Press*, in “Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai”, XLII, no. 4/ 1997, pp. 25–36.

prefixes do not have full lexical meaning, they do not express notions (often coming from prepositions)".¹⁴

Since there has been a recent trend to transform prefixoids and suffixoids into proper prefixes and suffixes, many linguists prefer the term *prepositive elements* (prefixes and prefixoids) and *postpositive elements* (suffixes and suffixoids).¹⁵

Following the analysis of the 288 new words from the medical field in DOOM₃, we have identified, with the help of the *Medical Dictionary*¹⁶, the following terminological elements contained in the formation of medical terms:

| Prepositive Terminological Elements | |
|--|---|
| 1. | a(n)- (<i>privative meaning, absence, lack</i>): ageusia, analgosedation, anorexic/ anorectic, asymptomatic; |
| 2. | acut- (<i>sharp</i>): acute; |
| 3. | ad- (<i>close to, towards, near, next to</i>): adduction; |
| 4. | aero- (<i>air; by extension, any gas</i>): aerosolization; |
| 5. | al- (<i>other, different in nature</i>): allergological; |
| 6. | ambul- (<i>to go, to walk</i>): ambulance driver; |
| 7. | ana- (<i>again, around, the contrary of, in recovery, up/ upwards</i>): anavirus; |
| 8. | ante- (<i>before, which precedes in time, in front of</i>): ante-mortem; |
| 9. | anti- (<i>against, which opposes to</i>): antacid, antalgic, anticoronavirus, antihypertensive, antimycotic/ antifungal, antiparasitic, antipsychotic, antirabietic, antiretroviral, antistreptolysin O, antivaccinist, antiviral; |
| 10. | anxi(o)- (<i>restless, anxious</i>): anxiogenic, anxyolitic; |
| 11. | appendic- (<i>addition, supplement</i>): appendix; |
| 12. | athero- (<i>gruel, porridge, broth; fatty tissue tumour</i>): atherosclerotic; |
| 13. | auto- (<i>oneself</i>): (to) self-quarantine, autoimmune; |
| 14. | β (<i>the second letter of the Greek alphabet</i>): beta-blocker, betacoronavirus; |
| 15. | balneo- (<i>bath</i>): (fe)male balneo-psyiotherapist; |
| 16. | bio- (<i>life</i>): bioethics, biomedicine; |
| 17. | broncho- (<i>bronchium</i>): bronchoalveolar, bronchopneumopathy; |
| 18. | buco-/ oral- (<i>mouth</i>): oral-maxillofacial; |
| 19. | carcino- (<i>crab, crayfish, cancer</i>): carcinogen; |
| 20. | chir- (<i>arm</i>): female surgeon, surgical; |

¹⁴ Petru Zugun, *Romanian Lexicology. Lectures*, Iassy, Tehnopress Publishing, 2000, p. 21.

¹⁵ Maria Pruteanu, *Prefixes and Suffixes with Connotative Value in Medical Language*, in "Studia Universitatis Moldaviae (Series Humanistic Sciences)", no. 4 (134)/ 2020, p. 57; Eugenia Mincu, *op. cit.*, p. 68.

¹⁶ See chapter *Etymological Guide*, in Valeriu Rusu, *op. cit.*, pp. 24–64.

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|-----|--|
| 21. | cyto- (<i>cell</i>): cytokine, cytokinic; |
| 22. | clin- (<i>bed</i>): clinical; |
| 23. | co- (<i>with</i>): comorbidity; |
| 24. | coron- (<i>crown</i>): coronaseptic, coronavirus; |
| 25. | cortic(o)- (<i>bark; the peripheral area of an organ</i>): corticosteroid; |
| 26. | chron(o)- (<i>time</i>): chronic, (to) chronicize, chronicization; |
| 27. | de- (<i>separated from</i>): brainless, (to) defibrillate, defibrillation, detox, (to) detoxify, detoxification, detoxication; |
| 28. | dermato- (<i>skin</i>): dermatovenerological; |
| 29. | dia- (<i>through</i>): dialyzed; |
| 30. | dis- (<i>hard, difficult; indicates an abnormal functioning/ activity</i>): disfunctional, dysmature; |
| 31. | echo- (<i>echo, repeated sound</i>): echocardiograph, echograph; |
| 32. | endo- (<i>inside</i>): endo-exocrine, endorphin; |
| 33. | pheno- (<i>to appear, to occur</i>): phenotypic(al); |
| 34. | fibr- (<i>fiber</i>): fibrosis; |
| 35. | gastro- (<i>stomach</i>): gastroesophageal; |
| 36. | geno- (<i>lineage, descendant, generation</i>): genomic; |
| 37. | gesta- (<i>to carry a pregnancy</i>): gestational; |
| 38. | gon- (<i>knee</i>): gonarthrosis; |
| 39. | hemo- (<i>blood</i>): hemolytic; |
| 40. | hepato- (<i>liver</i>): hepatoprotective; |
| 41. | hiat- (<i>opening</i>): hiatal, hiatus; |
| 42. | hyper- (<i>more, over, above, in excess of</i>): antihypertensive, hyperclinic, hyperimmune; |
| 43. | hypno- (<i>sleep</i>): hypnotherapy; |
| 44. | hipo-/ hypo- (<i>less, under, undercharge</i>): hypo (hypotensive); |
| 45. | histo- (<i>fabric; tissue</i>): histopathologic(al); |
| 46. | immuno- (<i>exempt from, free from, protected</i>): immunodeficiency, immunodepression, immunosuppression, immunodepressive, immunodepressant, immunogen; |
| 47. | infant- (<i>child</i>): (to) infantilize; |
| 48. | insul- (<i>island, isle</i>): insulin-dependent; |
| 49. | intra-/ in- (<i>inside</i>): intradermic/ intradermal, intraoperative, in-hospital; |
| 50. | lact- (<i>milk</i>): lactiferous; |
| 51. | leth- (<i>death</i>): lethality; |
| 52. | lipo- (<i>fat</i>): liposuction; |
| 53. | lith- (<i>stone</i>): lithiasic; |

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| 54. | mal- (<i>sick, ill, disease</i>): malformed; |
| 55. | masto- (<i>breast, mammary gland</i>): mastoid; |
| 56. | materno- (<i>maternal, mother</i>): materno-fetal; |
| 57. | ment- (<i>mind, intelligence</i>): mental; |
| 58. | micro- (<i>little</i>): microphotoradiography, micronutrient, microradiography; |
| 59. | mini- (<i>little</i> ¹⁷): minifocus, mini-invasive; |
| 60. | morph- (<i>form</i>): morphism; |
| 61. | multi- (<i>a lot</i>): multisystem; |
| 62. | necro- (<i>dead</i>): necroptic; |
| 63. | nefr- (<i>kidney</i>): nephritic; |
| 64. | neo- (<i>new</i>): neo, neonatal, neonatology; |
| 65. | neuro- (<i>nerve</i>): neuroanaesthesia, neuronal/ neuronic, neuronavigation, neuropsychic, neuroscience; |
| 66. | non- (<i>negation</i> ¹⁸): non-invasive; |
| 67. | nos- (<i>disease</i>): nosocomial; |
| 68. | nucleo- (<i>kernel, nucleus</i>): nucleosol, nucleotide; |
| 69. | onco- (<i>nail</i>): oncomycosis; |
| 70. | oper- (<i>to work</i>): operator; |
| 71. | or- (<i>mouth</i>): oral-maxillofacial; |
| 72. | orth(o)- (<i>right, correct</i>): orthosis, orthodontist, orthodontic; |
| 73. | ot- (<i>ear</i>): otic; |
| 74. | palat- (<i>hard palate, palate</i>): palatine; |
| 75. | palpebr- (<i>eyelid</i>): palpebral; |
| 76. | peri- (<i>near, beyond</i>): periodontal; |
| 77. | patho- (<i>disease</i>): pathophysiology, pathogen, pathogenesis; |
| 78. | peri- (<i>around</i>): periocular, perioral; |
| 79. | pylo- (<i>doorman, gatekeeper</i>): pyloric; |
| 80. | pneum(o)- (<i>air, breath</i>): pneumocyte, pneumoptisiology; |
| 81. | pod- (<i>leg</i>): female podiatrist, podiatric, podiatry, male podiatrist; |
| 82. | poly- (<i>many</i>): polycystic; |
| 83. | post- (<i>after</i>): postacute, post-discharge, postinfectious/ post-infectious, post-intervention, postoperative, post-pandemia/ post-pandemic, postvaccinal; |
| 84. | pre- (<i>before</i>): prebiotic, precollapse, preepidemic/ pre-epidemic, premature, preoperative, preoperative, pre-hospital; |

¹⁷ From French.

¹⁸ From English.

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|------|---|
| 85. | pro- (<i>before, ahead of</i>): probiotic; |
| 86. | puls- (<i>shock, impact; pulse</i>): pulse oximeter; |
| 87. | re- (<i>again</i>): recombinant, reinfection; |
| 88. | reti- (<i>network</i>): retinal; |
| 89. | retro- (<i>back</i>): retroposition, retroversion; |
| 90. | rheumat- (<i>flow, current, draught/ draft</i>): rheumatoid; |
| 91. | rhino- (<i>nose</i>): rhinorrhea; |
| 92. | rota- (<i>wheel</i>): rotavirus; |
| 93. | sarco- (<i>meat</i>): sarcoptic; |
| 94. | scler- (<i>hard, tough</i>): sclera; |
| 95. | sero- (<i>whey, watery liquid, serum</i>): seroepidemiologic, seroprevalence; |
| 96. | spheno- (<i>corner</i>): sphenoid; |
| 97. | somat- (<i>body</i>): somatization; |
| 98. | somn(o)- (<i>sleep</i>): somnography; |
| 99. | spermo- (<i>seed</i>): spermography, spermogram; |
| 100. | stereo- (<i>solid, outstanding, stereoscopic</i>): steroid; |
| 101. | sub- (<i>under, less than</i>): subclinical, submandibular/ submaxillary; |
| 102. | supra-/ over- (<i>over, in a superior position, in excess</i>): (to) overdiagnose, overdose, adrenal gland, (to) overinfect; |
| 103. | surd-/ deaf- (<i>deaf</i>): deafblindness; |
| 104. | tele- (<i>remote</i>): telemedicine; |
| 105. | tetra- (<i>four</i>): tetraplegic, tetraplegia/ quadriplegia; |
| 106. | ton- (<i>tension, tone</i>): (to) tone up, tonification/ tonifying; |
| 107. | thorac- (<i>thorax</i>): thoracal; |
| 108. | tox- (<i>poison for arrowheads</i>): toxoplasmosis; |
| 109. | tracheo- (<i>trachea</i>): tracheobronchial; |
| 110. | trans- (<i>over, beyond</i>): trans, transaminase; |
| 111. | traumato- (<i>wound</i>): traumatological; |
| 112. | trem- (<i>trembling</i>): tremor; |
| 113. | thromb- (<i>clot</i>): thrombus; |
| 114. | vaccino- (<i>related to cow (from the cows' vaccina the first vaccine was obtained)</i>): vaccinology; |
| 115. | verruc- (<i>verruca, swell</i>): verruca; |
| 116. | vestibul- (<i>entrance</i>): vestibular; |
| 117. | vir- (<i>venom, poison; virus</i>): viral, viremia, virucide/ viricide, (to) go viral/ viralize. |

| Postpositive Terminological Elements | |
|---|--|
| 1. | -acid (<i>sour</i>): antacid; |
| 2. | -ase (<i>suffix used in chemistry to form the names of enzymes</i>): transaminase; |
| 3. | -cide (<i>to kill</i>): virucide/ viricide; |
| 4. | -cyte (<i>cell</i>): pneumocyte; |
| 5. | -crine (<i>to separate from; with the meanin of secreting</i>): endo-exocrine; |
| 6. | -emia (<i>blood</i>): viremia; |
| 7. | -ferous (<i>to lead</i>): lactiferous; |
| 8. | -gen (<i>to produce; relative, descendant, generation</i>): anxiogenic, carcinogenic, pathogenic, immunogenic; |
| 9. | -genesis (<i>production</i>): pathogenesis; |
| 10. | -geusia (<i>taste</i>): ageusia; |
| 11. | -graph(y) (<i>to write</i>): echocardiograph, echograph, microphotoradiography, microradiography, somnography, spermography; |
| 12. | -gram (<i>record, drawing</i>): spermogram; |
| 13. | -iatry (<i>healing</i>): podiatry; |
| 14. | -ic (<i>which refers to (adjectival suffix)</i>): allergologic, anorexic/ anorectic, analgic, antimycotic, antipsychotic, anxiolytic, asymptomatic, atherosclerotic, cytokinic, cytostatic, coronasceptic, COVID related/ covidic, dermatovenerological, phenotypic, genomic, hemolytic, histopathologic(al), intradermic/ intradermal, lithiasic, necroptic, neuropsychic, orthodontic, otic, pyloric, podiatric, polycystic, prebiotic, pre-epidemic, probiotic, psychotherapeutic, psychotic, sarcoptic, seroepidemiological, subclinical, tetraplegic, tracheobronchial, traumatological; |
| 15. | -immune (<i>exempt from, protected</i>): autoimmune, hyperimmune; |
| 16. | -in(e) (<i>denotes a substance whose nature is different from the stem of the word</i>): cytokine, dopamine, endorphin, serotonin; |
| 17. | -lytic (<i>which destroys</i>): anxyolitic, hemolytic; |
| 18. | -logy (<i>study, science</i>): neonatology, pathophysiology, pneumophtisiology, vaccinology; |
| 19. | -mature (<i>ripe, mature</i>): dysmature, premature; |
| 20. | -meter (<i>measure</i>): pulse oximeter; |
| 21. | -odont (<i>tooth</i>): orthodontist; |
| 22. | -oid (<i>form</i>): mastoid, rheumatoid, sphenoid, steroid; |
| 23. | -osis (<i>non-inflammatory disease; state, condition, sometimes the idea of excess</i>): coxarthrosis, fibrosis, gonarthrosis, onychomycosis, toxoplasmosis; |

| | |
|-----|---|
| 24. | -pathy (<i>affection, feeling</i>): bronchopneumopathy; |
| 25. | -plegia (<i>hit, kick, with the meaning of paralysis</i>): tetraplegia/ quadriplegia; |
| 26. | -rrhea (<i>flow</i>): rhinorrhea; |
| 27. | -therapist (<i>who heals, who takes care of</i>): balneo-physiotherapist, psychotherapist; |
| 28. | -therapy (<i>treatment, healing</i>): antibiotic therapy, hypnotherapy; |
| 29. | -type (-typic) (<i>type, model, mark</i>): phenotypic; |
| 30. | -valent (<i>tough, strong</i>): seroprevalence. |

Eugenia Mincu notes that, in some cases, “a word is formed by the direct fusion of several roots”¹⁹, in which case no suitable name has been found for the terminological elements. Analyzing our list of words, we have identified the following terminology elements placed within the word:

| | |
|-----|--|
| 1. | -a(n)- (<i>privative meaning, absence, lack</i>): neuroanaesthesia; |
| 2. | -algo- (<i>pain</i>): analgosedation, antalgic; |
| 3. | -alveol- (<i>small cavity</i>): bronchoalveolar; |
| 4. | -arthr- (<i>joint</i>): gonarthrosis; |
| 5. | -bio- (<i>life</i>): antibiotic therapy, prebiotic, probiotic; |
| 6. | -broncho-/ bronco- (<i>bronchium</i>): tracheobronchial; |
| 7. | -cardio- (<i>heart</i>): echocardiograph; |
| 8. | -cec- (<i>blind</i>): cecity (deafblindness); |
| 9. | -cerebr- (<i>brain</i>): decerebrated; |
| 10. | -cyst- (<i>bag, bladder</i>): polycystic; |
| 11. | -clin- (<i>bed</i>): hyperclinic, subclinical; |
| 12. | -coron- (<i>crown</i>): anticoronavirus, betacoronavirus; |
| 13. | -demo-/ -demy- (<i>people, population</i>): postpandemia, preepidemic, seroepidemiologic; |
| 14. | -derm(ato)- (<i>skin</i>): intradermic/ intradermal; |
| 15. | -dia- (<i>through</i>): undiagnosed; |
| 16. | -epi- (<i>on</i>): preepidemic, seroepidemiologic; |
| 17. | -ergo- (<i>thing, action</i>): allergologic; |
| 18. | -esophag- (<i>esophagus, food</i>): gastroesophageal; |
| 19. | -exo- (<i>outside</i>): endo-exocrine; |
| 20. | -faci- (<i>face</i>): oral maxillofacial; |
| 21. | -fet- (<i>fetus</i>): maternal-fetal; |

¹⁹ Eugenia Mincu, *op. cit.*, p. 68.

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| 22. | -fibril- (<i>small fiber</i>): (to) defibrillate, defibrillation; |
| 23. | -physio- (<i>nature</i>): balneo-physiotherapist, pathophysiology; |
| 24. | -foc- (<i>focus</i>): minifocus; |
| 25. | -photo- (<i>light; phosphorus</i>): microphotoradiography; |
| 26. | -phtisio- (<i>destruction</i>): pneumophtisiology; |
| 27. | -funct- (<i>fulfilment, acquittal, function</i>): dysfunctional; |
| 28. | -gnostic- (<i>who knows</i>): undiagnosed, (to) overdiagnose; |
| 29. | -hyper- (<i>more, over, above, in excess</i>): antihypertensive; |
| 30. | -lyze- (<i>destruction</i>): dialyzed; |
| 31. | -log- (<i>study, science</i>): allergologic(al), histopathologic(al), seroepidemiologic(al), traumatological; |
| 32. | -maxillo- (<i>maxillary</i>): oral maxillofacial; |
| 33. | -medic- (<i>doctor</i>): biomedicine, non-medical, telemedicine; |
| 34. | -myc- (<i>fungus</i>): antimycotic, onychomycosis; |
| 35. | -morb- (<i>disease</i>): comorbidity; |
| 36. | -nutri- (<i>to feed</i>): micronutrient; |
| 37. | -odont- (<i>tooth</i>): orthodontic, periodontal; |
| 38. | -oper- (<i>to work</i>): intraoperative, postoperative, preoperative; |
| 39. | -orexi- (<i>appetite</i>): anorexic/ anorectic; |
| 40. | -oxi- (<i>oxygen; which generates acids</i>): pulse oximeter; |
| 41. | -patho- (<i>disease</i>): hepatoprotective, histopathologic(al); |
| 42. | -plasm- (<i>shaped object</i>): toxoplasmosis; |
| 43. | -pneumo- (<i>air, breath</i>): bronchopneumopathy; |
| 44. | -psych(o)- (<i>soul</i>): antipsychotic, neuropsychic, psychotherapeutic, psychotic; |
| 45. | -radio- (<i>ray</i>): microphotoradiography, microradiography; |
| 46. | -rect- (<i>rectus</i>): anorectal, colorectal; |
| 47. | -ren- (<i>kidney</i>): adrenals; |
| 48. | -retro- (<i>backwards</i>): antiretroviral; |
| 49. | -scler- (<i>tough, rough</i>): atherosclerotic; |
| 50. | -sim- (<i>together</i>): asymptomatic; |
| 51. | -spir- (<i>to breathe</i>): respiratory; |
| 52. | -stat- (<i>stable, still, motionless</i>): cytostatic; |
| 53. | -strepto- (<i>convolute, muffled</i>): antistreptolysin O; |
| 54. | -sub- (<i>under, less than</i>): unsubtyped; |
| 55. | -tect- (<i>to cover, to wrap</i>): hepatoprotective; |
| 56. | -tens- (<i>tension, strain</i>): antihypertensive; |

| | |
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| 57. | -tip(ic)- (<i>type, model, mark</i>): unsubtyped; |
| 58. | -toxico- (<i>poison for arrowheads</i>): detoxification, detoxifying; |
| 59. | -vaccin- (<i>referring to the cow</i> (from the cows' vaccina the first vaccine was obtained)): antivaccinist; |
| 60. | -vener- (<i>referring to Venus, the goddess of love</i>): dermatovenerologic; |
| 61. | -vers- (<i>returned, bandy</i>): retroversion; |
| 62. | -vir(o)- (<i>venom, poison; virus</i>): antiretroviral, antiviral, betacoronavirus, coronavirus, rotavirus. |

We note that “Romanian clinical terminology is Latin only in spelling and grammar. Its basic lexical and morphological background originates mainly in Greek”.²⁰

Probably most of the terms analyzed are not formed on Romanian soil, as Vasile Melnic claims²¹. Adrian Chircu is also of the opinion that, although we classify lexical units that have prefixes or suffixes in their structure as (scholarly) composition, “formation in Romanian is uncertain, due to the identification of similar formations in other languages, and it may be assumed that some words have been internationalized and subsequently taken over in Romanian (e.g. covidosceptic, anti-COVID) or even a calque in some cases”.²²

Therefore, “in Romanian it is difficult to distinguish new creations made on Romanian soil from borrowed neologisms, taking into account the translinguistic aspect of ‘cultured words’. Thus, terminological novelties are (or are not) lexical neologisms”²³. We can only assume that the following words are neologisms:

- **abord** (approach): from fr. *abord*²⁴
- **anduranță** (endurance): from fr. *endurance*²⁵;
- **botox**: from engl. *botox*²⁶;
- **branulă** (gill): from germ. *Braunüle* (commercial proper name)²⁷;

²⁰ Vasile Melnic, *Means of Formation of the Clinical (Medical) Terminology in Romanian*, in “Limba română”, XIII, no. 2–3/ 2003, available at: <https://limbaromana.md/index.php?go=articole&n=2627>, accessed: 01.07.2022.

²¹ *Ibidem*.

²² Adrian Chircu, *During the Pandemics. The COVID and Its Lexical Family in Current Romanian*, in “Annales Universitatis Apulensis. Series Philologica”, no. 21, 2/ 2020, pp. 157–158.

²³ Eugenia Mincu, *op. cit.*, p. 58.

²⁴ MDN '00, s. v. *abord*.

²⁵ *Ibidem*, s. v. *anduranță*.

²⁶ *Oxford Learner's Dictionary*, <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/botox?q=botox>, accessed: 01.06.2022.

²⁷ Valeriu Rusu, *op. cit.*, s. v. *branulă*.

- clitoridian (clitoridean): from fr. *clitoridien*²⁸;
- contagiozitate (contagiousness): from fr. *contagiosité*²⁹;
- corneean (corneal): from fr. *cornéen*³⁰;
- curariza (a ~) (to curarize): from fr. *curariser*³¹;
- dopamină (dopamine): from engl. *dopamine*³²;
- ebola: *Ebola* (riverside village in Zair, where the first case was identified)³³;
- endorfină (endorphin): from engl. *endorfină*³⁴;
- gemilipară (gemilliparous): from fr. *gémellipare*³⁵;
- ipohondriac (hypochondriac): from fr. *hypocondriaque*³⁶;
- invaziv (invasive): from fr. *invasif*³⁷;
- jeun (à ~): from fr. *à jeun*³⁸;
- nebulizare (nebulization): from fr. *nébulisation*³⁹;
- screening: from engl. *screening*⁴⁰;
- stent: from engl. *stent*⁴¹.

At the same time, we consider the following words to be “possibly internal lexical creations (derivation)”, i.e. “probably derived on Romanian soil”:

²⁸ *Dictionnaires français Larousse*, <https://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/-clitoridien/16596>, accessed: 01.06.2022.

²⁹ DEX, s. v. *contagiozitate*.

³⁰ *Dictionnaires français Larousse*, <https://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/-corn%C3%A9en/19335>, accessed: 01.06.2022.

³¹ *Ibidem*, <https://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/curariser/21135>, accessed: 01.06.2022.

³² Valeriu Rusu, *op. cit.*, s. v. *dopamină*.

³³ Valeriu Rusu, *op. cit.*, s. v. *v(irus) ebola*.

³⁴ *Ibidem*, s. v. *endorfină*.

³⁵ *Ibidem*, *op. cit.*, s. v. *gemilipară*.

³⁶ *Dictionnaires français Larousse*, <https://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/-hypocondriaque/41163>, accessed: 01.06.2022.

³⁷ DEX, s. v. *invaziv*.

³⁸ DOOM₃, s. v. *jeun (à ~)*.

³⁹ *Dictionnaires français Larousse*, <https://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/n%C3%A9bulisation/54001>, accessed: 01.06.2022.

⁴⁰ Valeriu Rusu, *op. cit.*, s. v. *screening*.

⁴¹ DEX, s. v. *stent*.

| The Newly Introduced Word in DOOM ₃ | Basic Word | Affix |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>aparținător</i> (relative) | aparține (a ~) (to belong, to hold) | -tor |
| <i>carantina</i> (a ~) (to quarantine) | carantină (quarantine) | -a |
| <i>carantinare</i> (quarantining) | carantină (quarantine) | -are |
| <i>covidic</i> (COVID related, covidic) | COVID | -ic |
| <i>inflamatoriu</i> (inflammatory) | inflamator (inflammatory) | -iu |
| <i>injectomat</i> (injector, syringe) | injecta (a ~) (to inject) | -omat |
| <i>Izoletă</i> (isolette) | izola (a ~) (to isolate) | -etă |
| <i>nebulizator</i> (nebulizer) | nebuliza (a ~) (to nebulize) | -tor |
| <i>netratabil</i> (untreatable) | trata (a ~) (to treat) | ne-; -bil |
| <i>palia</i> (a ~) (to palliate) | paliativ (palliative) | back format ion |
| <i>paliație</i> (palliation) | palia (a ~) (to palliate) | -ie |
| <i>protetician(ă)</i> (prostheticist, prosthetician) | proteză (prosthesis) | -ian |
| <i>recoltor</i> (collector) | recolta (a ~) (to collect) | -or |
| <i>sechelar</i> (with sequelae) | sechelă (sequela) | -ar |
| <i>secvențiere</i> (sequencing) | secvență (sequence) | -ere |

Apparently, the compounds *heartbeat*, *hygienic*, *hospital-buffer* are also formed on Romanian soil.

In medicine, certain “optimal, semantically expressive and economical models”⁴² are often applied, namely abbreviations. The following medical abbreviations have been included in the latest edition of DOOM:

- ATI (Rom.)/ AAIC (Engl.): **anaesthesia and intensive care**;
- AVC (Rom.)/ CVA (Engl.): **cerebrovascular accident**;
- BCG: **bacille Calmette-Guérin**;
- CAS (Rom.): **Health Insurance House**;
- CASS (Rom.): **health insurance contribution**;
- COVID-19 (Rom./ Engl.): **Coronavirus Disease 2019**;
- CT (Rom./ Engl.): **computer tomography**;
- Detox (Rom./ Engl.): **detoxification, detoxifying**;

⁴² Vasile Melnic, *art. cit.*

- DSP (Rom.): Directorate of Public Health;
- OMS (Rom.)/ WHO (Eng.)WHO: **World Health Organization**;
- PCR (Rom./ Eng.): **polymerase chain reaction**;
- RMN (Rom.)/ MRI (Eng.): **magnetic resonance imaging**;
- SARS (Rom./ Eng.): **severe acute respiratory syndrome**;;
- VSH (Rom.)/ ESR (Eng.): **erythrocyte sedimentation rate**.

As far as conversion is concerned, some adjectives (e.g. *antimycotic, digestive, gemilliparous, respiratory*) have become nouns, the change in grammatical value not occurring in Romanian most of the time. However, we are of the opinion that the adverbialization of the forms analyzed occurred more in Romanian (e.g. *surgical, chronic, mental, premature, severe*).

4. Conclusions

The linguist Ioana Vintilă-Rădulescu pointed out in an interview that “relatively common words in use have been included in the 3rd edition of DOOM”⁴³. Considering that 8% of the newly added words are medical terminology, we conclude that a significant amount of medical terms in Romanian has migrated to common language.

The largest amount of medical terminology introduced in DOOM₃ was, as expected, the lexical-grammatical noun class – 50%. A significant number of medical terms belonging to the adjective class were introduced in the third edition of DOOM – 42%. 12% of the medical words added in DOOM₃ are verbs, the same percentage also includes adverbs.

Although the means of enriching medical terminology are the same as for the general vocabulary of the language, it is difficult to separate the new creations made on Romanian soil from the borrowed neologisms, since there is a trend towards the internationalization of medical language.

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⁴³ Andreea Ofițeru, *Like, Fake-news or Gay Will Be Romanian Words. Ioana Vintilă-Rădulescu about the New DOOM*, at “Europa Liberă”, 26 November 2021, available at: <https://romania.europalibera.org/a/like-fake-news-gay-dictionar-doom-radulescu/315788-57.html>, accessed: 28.06.2022.

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