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FEATURES OF THE FUNCTIONING OF WORD-FORMATION ELEMENTS OF LATIN AND GREEK ORIGIN AS A CURRENT PROBLEM OF TIME

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Abstract: This article focuses on some of the functional features of word-formation elements of Latin and Greek origin.
Key words: word formation, Latin, Greek, English, Russian, element, feature, philology.

The development of a conceptual framework for terminology is an important process requiring detailed study and enrichment. This is why the diversity of modern society's socioeconomic development is believed to be linked to its intensive transformation, which is clearly evident in the analysis of the terminology of various philological disciplines.

Returning to historical sources, one can note that ancient Greece was the cradle of Western science. Euclidean geometry was first developed there, representing a logical system whose conclusions follow from one another with such precision that none of them were subject to any doubt. This remarkable work of thought gave the human mind the self-confidence necessary for its subsequent activity, as the great scientist Albert Einstein once wrote [1].

Furthermore, Ancient Greece was renowned for its brilliant philosophers. Their love of reasoning and exceptionally high level of mental activity distinguished them from other peoples. Deductive reasoning is a natural tool for philosophers, and the Greeks adopted this method when they turned to mathematics. They viewed mathematics as an art and an architecture, although its principles could be used to construct theorems. The Greek deductive-logical system of mathematics was a first-rate contribution to the treasury of world science. Scientific and technical discourse is characterized in any language by the presence of 90% or more terminological words (both highly specialized and general scientific/interdisciplinary) and 10% or less figurative devices. The accuracy of these figures can be questioned and even disputed, but the fact that terminology constitutes the bulk of the vocabulary of modern scientific discourse is undeniable. This should include so-called universal words, which are not strictly terms, but are essential to any scientific and technical text. They serve as synonymous substitutes for terms, but have a general, non-specific meaning. For example, the term "cell" corresponds to the general concept of "structural element," and its use is all the more justified because the term itself (in English, "cell") is used in its literal sense only in biology. In computer science, it has the meanings of "computer memory cell" or "elementary addressable unit of storage device," or register (array cell, bit cell, memory cell, storage cell), i.e., it is differentiated depending on the specialty and the specific text.

If we turn to the terminology of mathematics, we will see a huge array of terms of Latin and Greek origin. Some of them have been completely assimilated into English and form, in particular, plural forms of nouns according to the rules of the English language: abscissas - Greek abscissas; criteria - Greek criteria; spectrum - Greek spectra; etc. Many of these words weren't assimilated into English and entered the terminology system while retaining their original forms: latus rectum (focal parameter) – latera recta, formula – formulae, calculus – calculi, focus – foci, locus – loci, rhombus – rhombi. Some of these words also have English plural forms, but in these cases, there may be a difference in lexical meaning, e.g., indices – indexes.

One way to expand vocabulary is by borrowing words from other languages. Through historical interaction with other peoples, each nation discovers new things and phenomena, becomes familiar with new concepts, and often simultaneously borrows the words denoting them. Such words, if they prove truly useful, enter general usage, are subject to the word-formation, grammatical, and phonetic laws of the borrowing language, and usually become indistinguishable from the original words. The rich vocabulary of ancient languages such as Greek and Latin allows us to draw from them continually to designate objects and phenomena discovered and created in the modern era. Scientific, political, and microbiological terms come to us from these languages. For example, semiotics, phonetics, transliteration, parliament, republic, infection, exudate, and others.

With the development of trade and cultural relations, the ancient Germanic tribes, including the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, had the opportunity to become acquainted with elements of Roman culture: names for goods, vessels, and objects that served as containers for solid and liquid goods, money, and various names for measures appeared. Roman merchants and traders were also called mango. Hence the Old English noun mangere > n.a. monger in the words fishmonger – fish seller, ironmonger – hardware seller. More recently, a new word has emerged – warmonger – warmonger. The Germans also borrowed the names of fruits and vegetables from the Romans, for example: Latin pirum – pear – Old An. pere. > New An. pear Latin prunus – plum – Old An. > plume > New An. plum Latin cerasum – cherry Old An. cieres > Middle An. cheris > New An. Cherries: Latin beta – beetroot > Old An. bete > New An. beet.

It should be noted that borrowed vocabulary from Greek and Latin constitutes both general scientific vocabulary and, through terminological elements, actively contributes to the formation of terminology in many individual fields of knowledge. For example, such nouns as calculation, estimation, distribution, etc., belong to general scientific terminology. These words were formed using the suffix -ation (-ion) from verbs of Latin origin with the suffix -ate (at) > New An. (eit) from the Latin suffix -atus, the past participle of verbs of the first conjugation, which were widely adopted into the English language during the Renaissance. This also includes nouns such as emission, from the Latin emissio, and cycle, from the Greek. Klos – literally "wheel," infection – from late Latin. Infectio – infection, cultivation – cultivation, processing, or tillage – from Latin. cultus – cultivation. These terms relate primarily to the natural sciences: biology, microbiology, genetics, as well as medicine and agriculture.

With the development of science and technology, many neologisms have emerged, based on frequently repeated Greco-Latin word-formation components, that is, terminological elements. N.G. Frolova defines a terminological element as "a unique detail or building block from which words are constructed" [2]. The focus is not on individuality, but on the common, constantly recurring, supporting element present in the structure and meanings of a whole series of words, for example, ecology – ecology, ecologic – ecological, ecospecies – ecospecies, ecotype – ecotype, etc. All these words are united by the regularly repeating component "eco." In translation, this component means "house." It should be noted that word-formation elements are precise, comprehensive, and unambiguous. They are compact and convenient. Another important advantage is that Graeco-Latin terminological elements are neutral. They are devoid of stylistic connotations, do not evoke secondary emotional reactions, and do not allow for associations or ambiguity.

Borrowings from Greek and Latin easily enter the terminological system at the level of meaning, unlike national vocabulary, which carries a literal interpretation at the level of meaning. Words based on Graeco-Latin terminological elements are usually not translated, but transliterated. For example, transformation, atmosphere, biosphere, rhizosphere, etc. Such terms include biomass: terminological elements from the Greek bio – from the Greek bios – life, a component of

compound words of a terminological nature, for example, biochemistry, biology; ecosystem – ecosystem: terminological element from the Greek. – eco – prefix from the Greek oikos – house; genotype – genotype: terminological element gene from the Greek genos – genus; microorganism – microorganism: terminological element Greek micros – small; metabolism – metabolism: terminological element Greek meta – prefix, forms a large number of scientific terms (metagalaxy, metagenesis), and also denotes movement, transition from one place or state to another (metamorphosis), and is also found in the names of some sciences (metaphysics, metageometry); morphology – morphology consists of the terminological elements morpho and logos from the Greek morphe – form, logia – science, teaching. These words are rightfully considered the "golden fund" of the modern world terminology system. Since the culture of a modern person is unthinkable without knowledge of the basics of terminology, word-formation terminological elements help to navigate the labyrinth of words.

Internationalisms, as they are also called, deepen our knowledge of nature and society. They are like keys that can unlock any branch of science and penetrate the mysteries of many words. Knowing and using words based on Greco-Latin terminological elements will also help expand and strengthen vocabulary in English and Russian, clarify the spelling of difficult terms, more consciously perceive and use terms in both Russian and foreign languages, develop linguistic intuition, and deepen and expand knowledge of linguistics and word formation.

The use of Greco-Latin word-formation elements (prefixes, roots, suffixes) is important because they ensure precision, capacity, and unification of terminology (especially in science, medicine, and IT) and enrich the Russian language, but they also create problems with comprehension, redundancy, and stylistic overtones. Their active use in modern realities requires an analysis of the productivity of models and the identification of new word-formation nests, especially in complex, multi-component terms.

Thus, the functioning of word-formation elements of Latin and Greek origin has certain characteristics, knowledge of which will improve the quality of students' education.

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