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THE INFLUENCE OF LATIN ON SOMATISMS IN THE NORWEGIAN LANGUAGE

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Language interaction has always been a matter of interest to linguists. Despite the fact of profound influence of Latin on many languages in many sciences, including medicine, the question concerning the borrowings of anatomical vocabulary, namely somatisms, or body parts, from Latin in Norwegian and its influence on the Norwegian anatomical terminology is of particular interest. The study focuses on the influence of Latin on the names of different body parts in Norwegian, thereby revealing some peculiarities of somatisms in the Norwegian language. Taking into account the historical background and cross-cultural interaction, some groups of somatisms have been distinguished. The most abundant group includes single word somatisms and compounds that do not have their norwegianized Latin form. The second group consists of the Norwegian somatisms, which have identical or nearly identical morphemic form with somatisms in Latin, incorporating single word somatisms as well as some compounds where one or even two parts are norwegianized Latin forms with some semantic peculiarities. We have also singled out the anatomical terms that have a norwegianized Latin form and a parallel native form. Mostly the borrowings in this group underwent orthographic changes adapting them to the Norwegian language. The results show that on the whole the Norwegian language preserves its identity, uniqueness and selective modifying purism in anatomical vocabulary, with some instances of being dependent on Latin.

Keywords: Latin, Norwegian, somatisms, body parts, anatomical vocabulary, purism.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language interaction, particularly borrowings and loan words, has always been a matter of interest to linguists, thereby presenting a large area of rigorous research and study. In the course of language interac-

tion or language contact as intrusion, invasion or interference an intruding language has to make a choice whether to supplant or to coexist. At the same time, the native or recipient language also has a choice whether to surrender and, as a result, to become in a way enriched due to lexical influx or to coexist and struggle for its identity, giving rise to new words and producing numerous word forms. Latin, for example, has had a profound influence on the origin and development of many languages and, as a consequence, of many aspects of human life, being the language of theology, law and jurisprudence, science and technology. The most striking effect of Latin is noted in medical science. English medical terminology, for instance, is so closely related to this language that approximately 95 % of English medical terms are borrowed from or created on the basis of Latin and latinized Greek [Lysanets, Bieliaieva, 2018]. Some authors claim that 98 % of all English medical terms have Latin or Greek roots [Goumovskaya, 2007]. In other words, “English medical terminology is strongly rooted in Latin” [Bujalková, 2018, p. 7].

If in case of English this fact seems to be undeniable and evidence-based, research can go further, focusing on some other languages, for example, the Norwegian language. It is well known that most words in the Norwegian language are of common Germanic stock, supplemented by borrowings from different languages, including Latin, with a special emphasis being put on Greek and Latin roots as the base for most of scientific terminology. The objective of this paper is to focus on the influence of Latin on the names of body parts, the so-called somatisms, as well as the words of anatomical vocabulary in the Norwegian language as this can be related to the peculiarities of somatisms and anatomically related words. We agree with the statement that somatisms are the oldest and most important components of the linguistic “picture of the world”, being something directly related to people [Krasnova, 2021, p. 256]. Moreover, this particular sphere needs an additional study to complete the picture concerning medical terminology aspect. We would also like to find out the extent of this influence and the possible effect that it has had on this part of medical terminology and to pinpoint the main characteristics of somatisms in the Norwegian language with a plausible aim to group them into categories, which will enable us to study the matter further in subsequent related research.

2. STUDY MATERIAL

To find out the extent of influence of Latin on somatisms in the Norwegian language and, consequently, to categorize them according to the main identified peculiarities, we analyzed a number of reference books, including such dictionaries as “Stor Russisk-Norsk Ordbok” compiled by Valeriy Pavlovich Berkov [Berkov, 2002] and “Stor Norsk-Russisk Ordbok” compiled by Vladimir Dmitrievich Arakin [Arakin, 2001a, b]. Etymological aspects were checked in [Det Norske Akademis Ordbok]. Some examples were also taken from [Store medisinske leksikon], namely, the drawings from the anatomical atlas labelling the organ with all its parts and giving the whole picture of it. Some examples of Norwegian anatomical vocabulary were also taken from a collection of articles, including medical ones, written in the Norwegian language [Medical articles base; Ordbok]. In some cases, we had to use the examples from the corpus of medical texts submitted in the encyclopedia [Anatomi]. As a result, the lexical corpus of the examples is made up of somatisms, i. e. the words denoting the body parts. Examples from the dictionaries and other sources were selected by page-by-page method, considering the following inclusion criteria: the Norwegian word is a noun in the common case denoting a part of body or a term pertaining to anatomical vocabulary, which is used to describe a body system, e. g. cardiovascular, digestive, nervous etc., and recorded by this or that source such as the dictionaries and other sources mentioned above. Special attention is paid to a parallel word borrowed from Latin.

3. ANALYSIS OF SOMATISMS IN THE NORWEGIAN LANGUAGE

The following groups of somatisms in the Norwegian language are distinguished.

1. Somatisms consisting of one word denoting a part of the body, which can be called simple as they consist of one word and have neither a parallel norwegianized Latin word nor an unchanged Latin form registered in Norwegian. The numerous examples include: *albue* ‘elbow’, *ankel* ‘ankle’, *ansikt* ‘face’, *arm* ‘arm’, *bein* ‘leg’, *bein* ‘bone’, *bekken* ‘pelvis’ and many others. We have deliberately combined them in a separate group due to the common Germanic origin, emphasizing that it is not Latin that influenced their origin. Nearly half of them are of Danish origin, e. g. *albue*, *ankel*, *bein/ben*, *brusk*, *bryst*, *hode*, *hud*, *hånd*, *ledd*,

nese etc., some are of Old Norse origin, e. g., *bryn*, *finger*, *fet*, *hals* etc. and only few are of Middle Low / Low German origin, e. g. *ansikt*, *kjeve*, *krøs* etc. [Det Norske Akademis Ordbok]. Despite the fact of including the body parts with most general notions it is also worth mentioning that for naming such organs and body parts as *mesentery* (from Latin *mesenterium*), *palate* (from Latin *palatum*), *intestine* (from Latin *intestinum*) and *stomach* (from Greek to Latin *stomachus*) which Norwegian should have used as readymade terms from Latin, the former possesses its own ones: *krøs*, *gane*, *tarme* and *mage*. So, this group demonstrates independence from Latin due to the common Germanic origin of somatisms by preserving the original features.

2. The second group includes multiple-word somatisms consisting of two or more words following the rule of compounding — quite a popular and easy way of word formation not only in Norwegian but in English (*eyebrow*, *eyelid*, *windpipe* etc.) and German (*Augenbraue*, *Augenlid*, *Luftröhre* etc.), to name but a few languages of common Germanic origin. This subgroup is also of particular interest due to such phenomenon as loan translations presented in the Norwegian language by the examples below. According to the definition, a loan translation is formed by literary translation of the corresponding foreign language unit. As a result, a new word or a new meaning of a word appears [Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary, 1990, p.211]. The examples are numerous, constituting the largest part of the anatomical Norwegian vocabulary, e. g. *armhulle* ‘armpit’, *be(i)nhinne* ‘periosteum’, *beinmarg* ‘bone marrow’, *bekkenben* ‘pelvic bone’, *blindtarm* ‘caecum/cecum’ and many others.

This group is of interest because it is here where we can notice how a recipient language is ingenious in producing so many variants, taking into account and reflecting the denotative meaning of the components in each name of this or that body part. Based on simple word somatisms many more combinations are made to cover a huge part of anatomical terminology without using Latin. It is quite obvious that such a language as the Norwegian language supplied with such an instrument as compounding and having a native head word can produce endless combinations for this or that locus. Considering this phenomenon, we are especially interested in the instances of its action in compound norwegianized Latin somatisms. In fact, we distinguish the somatisms formed with the help of either a norwegianized Latin somatism and a native

part or only norwegianized Latin parts. Compared with the list of native anatomical compounds the list of them is not long, including *blodcelle* 'blood cell', *epitelceller* 'epithelial cells', *gliaceller* 'glial cells', *hjertermuskel* 'heart muscle / myocardium', *hovedbronkie* 'main bronchus', *hulvene* 'vena cava', *lungearterie* 'lung/pulmonary artery', *lungevene* 'lung/pulmonary vein', *lymfekar* 'lymph vessel', *lymfekjertel* 'lymph gland', *lymfeknute* 'lymph node', *lymfefev* 'lymphatic tissue', *magemuskler* 'belly muscles', *melanocytt* 'melanocyte', *muskelceller* 'muscle cells', *muskelring* 'sphincter', *nervecelle* 'nerve cell', *nervefibre* 'nerve fibers', *nervecellekropper* 'nerve cell bodies', *nervevev* 'nerve tissue', *pigmentcelle* 'pigment cell', *pleurahule* 'pleural cavity', *portvene* 'portal vein' etc. In any case, all the examples above illustrate the feature of language ingenuity to substitute native morphemes for Latin ones where the morphemes change their place in the structure of a compound, depending on the semantic meaning, e. g. *hjertermuskel* 'heart muscle / myocardium' and *muskelceller* 'muscle cells'. The plural form for such norwegianized Latin somatisms is formed according to the Norwegian grammatical system, i. e. by adding *-er*, e. g. *epitelceller*, *fagocytter*, *muskelceller*, *nerveceller* etc. Semantically, the words *bindevevshinne* 'pleura', *eggstokker* 'ovaries', *mageport* and *portner* 'pylorus' and *sneglehus* 'cochlea' are of particular interest. The first one is a loan translation of the membrane of connective tissue and is used as interpretation of the word *pleura*. The part of the second one is a loan translation of the Latin word *ovum* (*-i*, *-n*) ('egg') and is used in its direct meaning. The third one incorporates the Latin *porta* (*-ae*, *f*) in its direct meaning 'gate' and the anatomical terms *mageport* and *portner* (*-en*, *-er*) are made up of this root and the appropriate Norwegian ending. The term *sneglehus* 'cochlea' is also considered a loan translation because the Norwegian word *snegl* used in this compound directly denotes the name of this anatomical structure in the human ear resembling a snail as this does the Latin term *cochlea*.

3. The third group consisting of two subgroups combines borrowings from Latin. The first subgroup includes the words that underwent changes in Norwegian as an adopting language concerning spelling and grammatical peculiarities. The second subgroup comprises the words that are usually called *doublets*.

The first subgroup is not so numerous in examples but interesting from the point of view of its uniqueness, being an example of adapting. It is worth mentioning that the group is mostly presented by highly

specific anatomical structures, including not only the body parts per se but anatomical vocabulary terms or the terms belonging to this or that body system, e. g. cardiovascular system, including blood composition, or nervous system, all the somatisms being of Latin origin or being taken from Greek through Latin. All of them are norwegianized Latin forms. As they do not have a corresponding second/parallel word in Norwegian, we can consider them a unique and self-contained linguistic phenomenon due to this peculiarity. The comparison has shown that a borrowed Latin somatism can lose its ending referring it to the masculine (-us), feminine (-a) and neuter (-on/-um) gender or in some cases change it to another ending when passing to Norwegian, sometimes with the doubling of the final consonant *t*, e. g. *dendritum* > *dendritt*, *epithelium* > *epitel*, *nervus* > *nerve*, *omentum* > *oment*, *pupilla* > *pupill*, *skeleton* > *skjelett*. In Latin somatisms ending in -a the ending in the Norwegian ones changes into -e or can be omitted, e. g. *cella* > *celle*, *lymphā* > *lymfē*, *pupilla* > *pupill*, *vena* > *vene*. An exception is the somatism *bronkie* where -us is changed into -ie: *bronchus* > *bronkie*. In some somatisms, *c* is substituted by *k*, e. g. *conjunctiva* > *konjunktiva*, *cuticūla* > *kutikula*. The Latin suffix -ūl together with *c* and the ending -us are changed into -kel, e. g. *muscus* (mouse) > *muscūlus* > *muskel*. Latin borrowings of the third declension with the base including -tat as in *extremītas*, *atis* 'extremity/limb' change their form in the Norwegian language into -tet, e. g. *ekstremītet*, -en. It is obvious that we are observing the phenomenon of grammatical adaptation of somatism. It is also worth noting that the plural form of the somatisms above is made according to the general rule of the Norwegian language by adding -er, e. g. *bronkier*, *muskler* etc. We can also single out the other spelling peculiarities concerning the root letter in the morpheme, typical Norwegian spelling (use of *skj*) or instances of simplification with omitting the letter or changing the letter (e. g. *x* > *ks*, *ph* > *f*), e. g., *skeleton* > *skjelett*, *axon* > *akson*, *extremītas* > *ekstremitet*, *lymphā* > *lymfē*. As for the change of gender as a grammatical category, it is mostly preserved in all the words above with some exceptions when a Latin term of feminine gender, for example, *vena* (-ae, *f*) > *vene* (-n) or when a Latin term is of neuter gender *dendritum* (-i, -n) > *dendritt* (-en, -er). The dictionary compiled by Berkov [Berkov, 2002] gives two genders for the word *celle* from Latin *cella* in feminine gender with preservation of gender in *cella* and a change of gender in masculine gender (*celle*, -n).

The second subgroup is made up of the so-called doublets, or co-existing forms. By them we mean the words of Germanic origin with either a parallel norwegianized Latin word or an unchanged Latin form. The number of them among the somatisms in Norwegian is not large. To get a clear picture of this phenomenon, it is convenient to present it in Table 1.

As seen from the table above, the third column includes both the unchanged forms borrowed from Latin (*abdomen, aorta, atrium, epidermis, fibula, mediastinum, pleura, plexus, and retina*) and the norwegianized Latin forms that underwent certain orthographic modifications. Nearly all the somatisms in the second column are formed by compounding, in some cases with the help of a collocation with an adjective and a noun.

Along with preservation of Latin and Greek forms in some somatisms we observe the following changes in the others. Concerning the changes related to spelling peculiarities we definitely see the change of Latin *c* into *k* in Norwegian, e. g. *cranium* > *kranium*, *myocardium* > *myokard*, *pancrēas* > *pankreas*, *pericardium* > *perikard*, *ventricūlus* > *ventrikkel*, omission of *-a* at the end of the word, e. g. *membrana* > *membran*, *tonsilla* > *tonsill*, omission of *-us / -um*, e. g. *alveolus* > *alveol*, *erythrocytum* > *erytrocytt*, *leukocytum* > *leukocytt*, *ligamentum* > *ligament*, *pericardium* > *perikard*, replacement of *-cūlus* by *-kel* with subsequent doubling of *k*, e. g. *ventricūlus* > *ventrikkel*, replacement of *x* by *ks*, e. g. *appendix* > *appendiks*, *phalanx* > *falanks*, *thorax* > *toraks* and some other changes in spelling, which make the forms easier and adaptable to the native language, for example, omission of a part of the digraph or even replacing it, e. g. *ph* into *f* (*diaphragma* > *diafragma*, *esophāgus* > *øsofagus*, *phalanx* > *falanks*, *nephron* > *nefron*), *u* into *v* (*neuron* > *nevron*), *ch* into *k* (*trachēa* > *trakea*), *th* into *t* (*urethra* > *uretra*).

As we mentioned earlier, some of them are examples of loan translations but because this particular paper is not aimed at establishing the category of a loan word we prefer to focus our attention on the semantic aspects of the composition and structure of the examples above. Along with a norwegianized Latin form the language gives its own variant, using, for example, either a single word, or a compound, or an interpretation. To illustrate these, let us consider the somatism *hårkar* which is combined from two separate words *hår* and *kar* which literary mean 'hair' and 'vessel, including blood vessel'. It is obvious that the Latin word *capillus* meaning 'hair' played a part but alongside

Table 1. Doublets of somatisms in Norwegian

Somatism	Norwegian word	Norwegianized Latin word / Unchanged Latin form	Latin/Greek word
abdomen	buk/bukhule	abdomen	abdomen, -inis, <i>n</i>
alveolus	lungeblær	alveol	alveölus, -i, <i>m</i>
aorta	hovedpulsår/ livpulsår	aorta	aorta, -ae, <i>f</i>
appendix	blindtarmsvedheng	appendiks	appendix, -icis, <i>f</i>
artery	pulsåre	arterie	arteria, -ae, <i>f</i>
atrium	forkammer	atrium	atrium, -i, <i>n</i>
capillary	hårkar	kapillar/kapillær	capillus, -i, <i>m</i>
cornea	hornhinne	kornea	cornea, -ae, <i>f</i>
diaphragm	mellomgulv	diafragma	diaphragma, -ätis, <i>n</i>
epidermis	overhud	epiderm(is)	epidermis, is (-idis), <i>f</i>
epicardium	hjerterhinne	epikard	epicardium, -ii, <i>n</i>
erythrocyte	rød blodcelle	erytrocytt	erythrocytus, -i, <i>m</i>
fibula	legg(e)bein	fibula	fibüla, -ae, <i>f</i>
ganglion	nervefletning/ nerveknute	ganglie	ganglion, -ii, <i>n</i>
gullet/esophagus	spiserør	øsofagus	oesophägus, -i, <i>m</i>
leukocyte	hvit blodcelle	leukocytt	leukocytus, -i, <i>m</i>
ligament	bånd/leddbånd	ligament	ligamentum, -i, <i>n</i>
mediastinum	brystskilleveg	mediastinum	mediastinum, -i, <i>n</i>
membrane	hinne	membran	membrana, -ae, <i>f</i>
myocardium	hjertermuskel	myokard	myocardium, -ii, <i>n</i>
neuron	nervecelle	nevron	neuron, -i, <i>n</i>
pancreas	bukspyttkjertel	pankreas	pancrëas, -ätis, <i>n</i>
pericardium	hjerterpose [Berkov, 2002, p. 477] / hjerterpung [Arakin, 2001b, p. 356]	perikard	pericardium, -ii, <i>n</i>
phalanx	fingerben/ leddstykke/tåben	falanks	phalanx, -angis, <i>f</i>
pleura	bindevevshinne	pleura	pleura, -ae, <i>f</i>

Somatism	Norwegian word	Norwegianized Latin word / Unchanged Latin form	Latin/Greek word
plexus	hjertekule	plexus	plexus, -us, <i>m</i>
rectus	endetarm	rektus	rectus, -i, <i>m</i>
retina	netthinne	retina	retina, -ae, <i>f</i>
skull (cranium)	hodeskalle/ hjernesalle	kranium	cranium, -ii, <i>n</i>
stomach/belly/ abdomen	magesekk/mavesekk	ventrikkel	gaster, -tris, <i>m/f</i>
thorax	brystkasse	toraks	thorax, -icis, <i>m</i>
thrombocyte	blodplate	trombocyt	trombocytus, -i, <i>m</i>
tonsil	mandel	tonsill	tonsilla, -ae, <i>f</i>
urethra	urinrør	uretra	urethra, -ae, <i>f</i>
ventricle	hjertekammer	ventrikkel	ventriculus, -i, <i>n</i>
windpipe (trachea)	luftrør	trakea	trachēa, -ae, <i>f</i>

the norwegianized Latin form *kapillar* the Norwegian language coined one more word, thereby stressing this anatomical entity and precisely reflecting the anatomical feature of the capillaries in our body, namely their thinness as thinness of human hair. The other example is the compound somatism with the component *rør* in the meaning of ‘tube/pipe’ — *luftrør* and *urinrør*. The component *rør* precisely denotes the peculiar structure of such organs as the windpipe and urethra with the second component either of German (*luft*) or Latin (*urina*) origin denoting the purpose (for passing air/urine). One more example is the word *mandel* having an interesting history of entering the Norwegian language from Greek *amygdala* through Latin *amendula* and Middle Low German *mandel* [Det Norske Akademis Ordbok]. The parallel norwegianized somatism from Latin *tonsilla* is *tonsill* but both are used to mean an almond-shaped structure consisting of lymphatic tissue and located in the throat. In English, for example, the terms *tonsil* and *amygdala* denote two organs with different localizations: a tonsil is located in the throat, and an amygdala is located in the brain,

both looking like an almond or an almond-shaped mass. In Norwegian, the somatisms *tonsill* and *mandel* pertain to the pharynx and can be used interchangeably [Det Norske Akademis Ordbok]. On the contrary, one term *ventrikkel* denotes two different organs: a stomach and a ventricle.

Doublets demonstrate a peculiar feature of the Norwegian language to balance between commonly accepted Latin borrowings and the native vocabulary, thereby preserving language independence and variety based on language purism — the phenomenon attributed to any language that struggles for its identity. So, this natural purism demonstrated by Norwegian is attributed to the fact of making designations for unknown notions, objects or phenomena by using a native stock of morphemes only there where it is possible for this or that language. A donor language in this aspect is both powerful and powerless. It is powerful in making donations but powerless in influencing the process of their adoption. The recipient language is quite independent in its choice and is always powerful in either to adopt or to adapt a word on its own.

4. CONCLUSION

We have analyzed and described the lexical corpus of somatisms in the Norwegian language. The following groups can be distinguished, depending on presence of norwegianized Latin form, adaptation of orthography and morphemes to the Norwegian language, structure, the presence of a parallel word in Norwegian for the norwegianized Latin form.

1. The first group includes the Norwegian somatisms consisting of one word or compounds based largely on the native roots. It does not have their norwegianized Latin form at all and incorporates both the bulk of the somatisms of Old Norse, Danish and German origin with their numerous examples.

2. The second group consists of the Norwegian somatisms, which have the identical or nearly identical morphemic form with Latin somatisms. In this group, we would like to single out *abdomen*, *aorta*, *atrium*, *epidermis*, *fibula*, *mediastinum*, *pleura*, *plexus*, and *retina*. Along with a parallel Norwegian word they have not undergone any orthographic changes and are preserved in their original Latin form, constituting a group of non-assimilated somatisms. Some somatisms

such as *alveol* ‘alveolus’, *bronkie* ‘bronchus’, *celle* ‘cell’, *dendritt* ‘dendrite’, *ekstremitet* ‘extremity’, *epiderm(is)* ‘epidermis’, *erytrocytt* ‘erythrocyte’, *kornea* ‘cornea’, *leukocytt* ‘leukocyte’, *lymfe* ‘lymph’, *muskel* ‘muscle’, *myokard* ‘myocard’, *nerve* ‘nerve’, *nevron* ‘neuron’, *skjelett* ‘skeleton’, *trombocytt* ‘thrombocyte’ and *vene* ‘vein’ etc. are norwegianized Latin somatisms with or without a parallel native word. All these somatisms have undergone changes according to the rules of Norwegian spelling and grammar. Some somatisms in this group have undergone multiple assimilation, i. e. Greek > Latin > Norwegian or Latin > French > Norwegian. The latter route is true for the somatism *emalje* ‘enamel’ [Det Norske Akademis Ordbok]. As all these somatisms have undergone changes according to the recipient language rules they are called *semi-assimilated terms* [Lysanets, Bieliaieva, 2018]. This group can become even larger, taking into account the compounds where one part or sometimes even two parts present a norwegianized Latin form, e. g. *blodcelle*, *epitelceller*, *hjertermuskel*, *hulvene*, *lungearterie*, *lymfekar*, *lymfekjertel*, *lymfeknute*, *muskelceller*, *nerveceller*, *nervevev*, *pleurahule*, *portvene* etc. It is obvious that it is impossible to count them all. We can also mention instances of semantic loan translations concerning some rare cases such as *bindevævshinne* ‘pleura’, *eggstokker* ‘ovaries’, *mageport* and *portner* ‘pylorus’, and *sneglehus* ‘cochlea’ in which denotative meaning is expressed through the constituent parts. It is also worth mentioning that for such terms as *epidermis*, *dermis* and *hypodermis* the Norwegian language has its own variants — *overhud*, *lærhud* and *underhud* respectively [Anatomi]. We should note rare instances of polysemy as in case of *ventrikkel* pertaining to the stomach and to the heart as *ventricle*. Among the somatisms studied some significant results concerning the frequency of Latin use are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Somatisms with changed and unchanged form in Norwegian under Latin influence

Groups of somatisms	Number
Latin borrowings (unchanged form)	9
Norwegianized Latin single word somatisms without a parallel Norwegian word (half-assimilated/changed form)	12
Norwegianized Latin single word somatisms with a parallel Norwegian word (half-assimilated/changed form)	36

Table 3. Somatisms in the Norwegian labelling eye parts

Group of words	Examples	Number of words
Latin word	arteria centralis retinae, dura mater, fovea, lutea, macula, musculus rectus medialis, musculus obliquus inferior, musculus rectus inferior, musculus rectus superior, nervus opticus, ora serrata, sclera, vena centralis retinae, vena vorticiosa	14
Norwegian word	den blinde flekk, glasslegemet, fremreøyekammer, hornhinnen, netthinnen, regnbuehinnen, zonulatrådene, årehinnen	8
Norwegianized Latin word	ciliærmuskelen, ciliærprosesser, cortexlinsen, konjunktiva, netthinnens arterie og vener, nukleuslinsen, pupillen, Schlemm-kanalen, Tenons kapsel	9

Source: <https://www.no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anatomi> (accessed: 18.11.2022).

The table demonstrates that Latin borrowings in their unchanged form are still rare in modern Norwegian. The ratio of unchanged forms to the changed ones is 1 to 5, indicating that the Norwegian language uses its own resources to adapt the somatisms to its own grammar and spelling rules. But if we start counting the labels used in parallel in anatomical atlases and medical articles where medical jargon, including the unchanged Latin forms used for convenience of quick professional correspondence we can be amazed by the great number of Latin borrowings (*glomerulus*, *sternum*, *vestibulum* etc.). The results based on one source are given in Table 3.

The results show that the number of somatisms in their unchanged Latin form is approximately equal to the number of somatisms in their native form taken together with the norwegianized Latin forms. Such a distribution of somatisms once again proves the postulate of Valeriy Berkov about the so-called *norwegisms*, or specific Norwegian features when the phenomenon of selective modifying purism is noted [Berkov, 1999, p. 31–32]. It also demonstrates such an ability and flexibility to assimilate the compounds where one or both components are norwegianized Latin forms or taken from other languages. Obviously, the dominant role of Latin has not been absolutely proved at least to-date. The Norwegian language balances between Latin forms and native ones. This can also manifest itself in producing a lot of loan translations with

incorporating a native component and a norwegianized Latin form, semantic loan translations as in the word *mandel* and orthographic changes. So, Latin did play a part in the formation of the Norwegian anatomical vocabulary but with some exceptions the somatisms developed under the influence of the native language. As for the other instances of Latin influence, it follows from the examples that only some morphemes and semantic aspects are presented in full spectrum along with the abundance of collocations both with norwegianized Latin and native part. We have observed changes of Latin endings into the Norwegian ones due to the native rules of word formation, replacement of the letters either in the root or in the ending of the somatism with a subsequent change in gender.

Although it seems obvious that Latin did influence the whole Norwegian medical vocabulary with numerous norwegianized Latin forms, it is in the segment comprising somatisms in particular that the Norwegian language has made its own way, being quite independent in adoption and adaptation, thereby borrowing somatisms directly and indirectly from Latin and from other languages, balancing between Latin and native forms and finally preserving its native uniqueness and natural language beauty.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ЛАТИНСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА СОМАТИЗМЫ В НОРВЕЖСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Взаимодействие языков всегда интересовало лингвистов. Несмотря на огромное влияние латинского на многие языки во многих областях науки, в том числе в медицине, вопрос заимствований анатомической лексики, в частности соматизмов, или слов, обозначающих названия частей тела, из латинского в норвежский язык, а также влияние латинского на норвежскую анатомическую терминологию представляют особый интерес. Данное исследование фокусируется на изучении влияния латинского языка на названия различных частей тела в норвежском языке с параллельным выявлением ряда особенностей соматизмов в норвежском языке. С учетом исторического и межкультурного контекстов выделяются некоторые группы соматизмов. Наиболее представительная группа включает соматизмы, состоящие из одного слова или образованные словосложением и не имеющие норвегизированной латинской формы. Вторая группа включает соматизмы, состоящие из одного слова или образованные словосложением и имеющие идентичные или почти идентичные латинскими морфемы, представленные одной или двумя норвегизированными латинскими формами с рядом семантических особенностей. В статье также выделяются анатомические термины, представленные норвегизированными латинскими формами и имеющие параллельное норвежское слово. В основном заимствования в этой группе подверглись орфографическим изменениям в связи с адаптацией терминов к правилам норвежского языка. Результаты показывают, что в целом норвежский язык сохраняет свою идентичность, уникальность и избирательный изменительный пуризм в отношении анатомической лексики при наличии некоторых случаев зависимости от латинского языка.

Ключевые слова: латинский язык, норвежский язык, соматизмы, части тела, пуризм.

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