UDC 811.161.2’373

https://doi.org/10.52058/2786-6165-2023-5(11)-39-53

Tsymbalov Viktor Serhiyovych Postgraduate Student of Department of English Language for Non-Philological Specialities, Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, Haharin Ave., 72, Dnipro, 49000, tel.: (068) 710-85-02, https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6543-7305

BRANCH CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAL VOCABULARY IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE WITH AN ETYMOLOGICAL ASPECT (BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF THE DICTIONARIES, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE LETTER 'B')

Abstract. The constant development of science and technology is accompanied by changes in languages. Nowadays, we are witnessing total transformations both in languages and in methods and ways of their research. New discoveries unfold wider horizons of already existing established realities. They determine linguistic adaptation to the environment.

Studying the language, it becomes clear that the lexical factor is the most variable. He adapts the fastest and is most susceptible to influence. Globalization processes of the 21st century make a very significant contribution to the mutual influence of one language on another.

This study concerns the lexical factor in English as a language of international progress. Scientists from all over the planet interact with each other, first of all, using English-language terminology to speed up mutual understanding. A single language allows to save an extremely important resource of time. The above-mentioned property of the English language makes its influence very noticeable on other languages, on the progress and development of science and technology in general.

This article highlights the lexical part of language research. Emphasis is placed on studying a narrow layer of vocabulary - words related to medicine. Medical vocabulary in English is considered from the standpoint of etymological origin. Etymological research opens the door to the explanation and use of the mechanisms of vocabulary creation and transformation by means of the English language.

The selection of lexemes refers only to words that begin with the letter 'B', guided by the relevant materials of English dictionaries. The innovation of the study is seen in the creation of a single classification of medical profile words, in which each word refers to a specific branch.
The analysis of medical lexemes allows you to divide the vocabulary into separate narrowly specialized medical fields. which, in turn, will allow the terminology to be used more rationally.

**Keywords.** medical vocabulary, etymology, branches, classification, structural approach.

Цимбалов Віктор Сергійович аспірант кафедри англійської мови для нефілологічних спеціальностей, Дніпровський національний університет імені Олеся Гончара, проспект Гагаріна, 72, м. Дніпро, 49000, тел.: (068) 710-85-02, https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6543-7305

**ГАЛУЗЕВА КЛАСИФІКАЦІЯ МЕДИЧНОЇ ЛЕКСИКИ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ З ЕТИМОЛОГІЧНИМ АСПЕКТОМ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ СЛОВНИКІВ З УРАХУВАННЯМ ЛІТЕРИ ‘В’)**

**Анотація.** Постійний розвиток науки та техніки спричиняє зміни у мовах, уможливлюючи їхні тотальні трансформації в аспекті методів та шляхів їхнього дослідження. Нові відкриття сфокусовані на ширші горизонти наявних усталених реалій, і як наслідок відбувається лінгвістична адаптація до навколишнього середовища.

Досліджуючи мову, стає зрозумілим факт, що лексичні одиниці вкрай мінливі, адже схильні до швидкого впливу. Глобалізаційні процеси ХХІ століття сприяють неабиякому формуванню й вкрапленню лексем з однієї мови до іншої.

У роботі висвітлено лексичний аспект англійської мови як мови міжнародного прогресу, адже науковці взаємодіють між собою, використовуючи здебільшого англомовну термінологію для прискорення взаємопоглиблення. У науковій розвідці маємо на меті дослідити симпліфікацію розподілу та використання медичних лексем англійської мови, а також визнити шляхи формування англомовної термінології у сфері медицини.

У статті виокремлено лексичні одиниці медичного профілю. Зроблено акцент на вивчені вузького прошарку лексики – слів, які стосуються медицини. Розглянуто медичну лексику в англійській мові з позиції етимологічного походження. Етимологічне дослідження уможливлює пояснення механізмів створення, використання та трансформації лексики засобами англійської мови.

Вибірка лексем стосується лише слів, які починаються на літеру ‘В’, керуючись відповідними матеріалами англомовних словників. У науковому розгляді вперше створено єдину класифікацію слів медичного профілю, у якій кожне слово належить до певної галузі.
Analysis of recent research and publications. Medical vocabulary in English has a long history of study. If we consider the articles, the following

The important question of translation interpretation is raised by Glenn Flores, Milagros Abreu, Cara Pizzo Barone in “Errors of medical interpretation and their potential clinical consequences: a comparison of professional versus ad hoc versus no interpreters” [5] and Zimmermann M., Jucks R. “How experts' use of medical technical jargon in different types of online health forums affects perceived information credibility: randomized experiment with laypersons” [6].

We should note, it exists many disease classifications. Among them, we have two related classifications of diseases with similar titles, and a third classification on functioning and disability. For example, there is The International Classification of Diseases, Clinical Modification is used to code and classify morbidity data from the inpatient and outpatient records, physician offices, and most National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) surveys in USA [7].

One of classification example for one domain is Systematized Nomenclature of Pathology (SNOP) published in 1965, and the Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine (SNOMED) based on it and published in 1974 [8, p. 105].

We would like to unite English medical terminology not only related to diseases, but any word that has connection to medicine directly or indirectly.

However, we offer a philological approach to the classification of medical terminology, for example, a quantitative and statistical analysis of the existing vocabulary in the English language. The basis of distribution is based on the specifics of the medical branch. The novelty of this classification lies in combining several narrower systematizations within specific medical fields into a single classification.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the medical vocabulary in the English language regarding its origin based on the material of English dictionaries, taking into account the letter 'B'.

Presenting main material. First of all, we should define the notion of medical vocabulary. It is necessary to know what word can be attributed to a certain class by field of research. One of definition outlines that medical
terminology is vocabulary referring to language which describes and identifies the human body processes, can consist of medical procedures, illnesses, medications [9]. Another definition is that medical terminology is language that is used to describe anatomical structures, processes, conditions, medical procedures, and treatments. But we should note that there are many words related to medicine indirectly. For example, parts of herbs, animals can be a part of treatment process, therapy, they can influence into human health by nutrients, calories, vitamins, substances etc. Thus, it can be said that medical terminology is much broader and covers many related fields. We propose to classify a very broad layer of vocabulary called "medical vocabulary" into narrower, specialized directions.

The analyzed scientific investigation contains only words that begin with the English letter 'B'. We would like to concentrate on English word roots. A preliminary superficial analysis of the English medical vocabulary showed that many words starting with the letter 'A' include prefixes that complement or, on the contrary, change the meaning of the roots.

Note that in the article among the vocabulary for the letter "B" there are no names of symptoms or diseases named after people, therefore, in general, there are no proper names.

To study the medical vocabulary of the English language, English dictionaries were used, in particular "Eric Partridge – A short etymological dictionary of Modern English" [9] and "Melloni's pocket medical dictionary: illustrated" [10]. For a word without a clear etymology in the dictionary, the etymology from the wiktionary resource [11] is used.

Abbreviations commonly used in the etymology of languages were used in the article. For example, ME (Middle English), OE (Old English), LL (Late Latin), ML (Medieval Latin), Gmc (Germanic), PG (Proto-Germanic), C (Celtic), PIE (Proto-Indo-European).

Within the scope of scientific exploration, we start each subsequent branch with a new line, followed by a fixed number in alphabetical order of the branch’s name. In addition, we select each lexeme and describe its etymology. After clarifying the nature of the etymology, if available, we present common root words with semicolons, showing etymological trees.

In the work, the majority are nouns, the minority are verbs. Such parts of speech as adjectives and adverbs are recorded rarely and only in the form of examples.

This classification is not complete as it is based only on the words placed in the aforementioned dictionaries. Medical fields are formed considering the future word expansion with other letters, as well as the study of medical vocabulary from other sources.
Among the analyzed medical vocabulary presented in the specified dictionaries, we single out 11 such branches: Anatomy, Botany & Phytology, General, Micro lexicon, Pathology, Pharmacology, Physical activity, Practical & methodical, Properties, Psychology and Zoology. We will try to present them step by step:

1. Anatomy:
   - back – OE baec; earlier etymology obscure; **backbone**;
   - beard – derives from OE beard; IE *bhardh-;
   - beat – ME beaten or beten: OE bēatan, IE root, perhaps *bhaud-;
   - belly – bellows derives, through ME below, earlier bely (whence belly), meaning either ‘bellows’ or ‘belly’, from OE belig, belg ‘bag’. The IE root is apparently *bhal- or bhel-; the stem *bhalg- or *bhelg-;
   - biceps – from Latin biceps ‘double-headed, two peaked’, from bis ‘double’ + caput ‘head’ [13]; **bicipital**;
   - bile – adopted from EF-F, comes from L bīlis, apparently of C origin;
   - bladder – derives from OE blaēd(d)re, blaed(d)re ‘blister, bladder’;
   - blood – bleed from ME bleden: OE blēdan, derived from the OE blōd ‘blood’, ME blod; **bleed, bleeding, bloodletting, bloodshot, bloodstream**;
   - bone – derives, via ME bon, ban (also bane), from OE bān;
   - bosom – OE bōsm;
   - bowel – ME bouel(e), from OF-MF boel, LL botellus, ‘an intestine’ from the shape of L botellus ‘a small sausage’, dim of botulus ‘a sausage’;
   - braid – ME braiden, breiden, OE bregdan ‘to move back and forth, to weave’: maybe IE root *brehg-;
   - brain – OE bragen, braegen, influenced by OFris brein and MD brein; maybe IE root bregh-; **braincase, brainstem**;
   - breast – ME brest, earlier breost: OE breast: IE *bhreu-; **breastbone**;
   - bregma – AG βρέγμα ‘top of the head’ [13];
   - brim – ME brim, from OE brim ‘surf, flood, wave, sea, ocean, water, sea-edge, shore’, from PG *brima ‘turbulence, surge; surf, sea’, from PG *bremanq ‘to roar’, from PIE *bʰrem- ‘to hum, make a noise’ [13];
   - bristle – ME brustel (var. brostle), app. a dim (-el, -le) and metathesis of OE byrst.
   - bronchus – Gr bronkhos ‘windpipe’; bronchial; bronchium; bronchiole, bronchitis, bronchiolitis, bronchogenic, broncho- (for ex. bronchoalveolar);
   - brow – ME browe, earlier bruwe: OE brū;
   - buccal – Latin bucca ‘the cheek’ + -al [13]; **buccolinguai, buccopharyngeal**;
   - bud – derives from ME budden. IE root *bhu- ‘to swell’;
bulb – L bulbus: Gr bolbos, apparently reduplication of root bol-. The word ‘bulb’ has another meaning in category ‘Botany & phytology’; bulbar; bulbopontine; bulbourethral;

bulla – Latin bulla ‘bubble’ [13]; bullous;

bundle – ME bundel, from Middle Dutch bondel or OE byndel(e)l ‘a binding; tying; fastening with bands’; both from PG *bundil-, derivative of *bundja ‘bundle’;

bursa – ML bursa ‘purse’, from Ancient Greek βύρσα; bursectomy; bursitis;

bog – ME but, butte, where the but- is probably that of OE buttuc ‘end, end-piece’, whence ME buttoke ‘rump’, whence E buttock. Even in ME and indeed in OF, there has been a certain confusion, caused by F but ‘goal’, and bout ‘end’, of Gmc origin.

2. Botany & Phytology:

beech – 1. The beech tree derives from ME beche, from OE bēce; IE root *bhāg-. 2. The OE variant bōc, bōk, became ME bok, book, became E book;

birch – ME birche (or birk): OE birce, bierce, beorc; IE etymon, probably *bherja; perhaps ‘the bright tree’;

bloom – OE blōstmian, itself from OE blōstm or blōstma (with further variant blōsma) ‘a flower’, whence E blossom;

botanic – from the EF-F adj botaniique, itself – via LL botanicus – from Gr botanikos ‘concerning plants’ from botanē ‘a herb, a plant, (originally) pasture’ from boskein ‘to graze’;

bough – ME bogh: OE bōg, bōh, compare with Skt bāhu ‘arm’; IE root maybe *bhagh-, variant *bhogh-;

bouquet – F: OF-MF boschet, dim (-et) of bois ‘a wood’ from ML boscus;

bracken – ME broken, of Scan. origin: compare with Swedish broken ‘fern’;

bramble – ME brembil: OE brembel, braembel, varriants of brēmel;

branch – ME braunche: VL branca ‘a paw (and its claws) a claw’, but perhaps (E & M) connected with L brachium ‘the (fore) arm’, presumably by nasalization; perhaps rather from the C root *brac, a nasalized variant of *brac ‘to break, a paw being a ‘broken off’ part of the body’ (Malvezin);

brier – OF-F bruèyre ‘heather, heath’. VL brūcus ‘heather’: C *brūko, perhaps a variant of *brac- or *brecc- ‘to break’. But brier, thornbush, comes from OE brēr or perhaps independent of brier ‘the tree (or white) heath’, from which pipes are made;

bulb – L bulbus: Gr bolbos, apparently reduplication of root bol-; bulbar; has another meaning in ‘Anatomy’ (for example, the word of the same root: bulbopontine);
bush – ME boskage, from OF-MF boscage, boschage ‘a grove’, from ML boscus.

3. General:
baby – whence babyish (adj): ME babe or bab; ME baby or babi, probably dim: akin to MHG bābe, mother, buobe, boy (G Bube); LL babulus ‘a babbler or prattler’; Gr babazein (root bab-) ‘to prattle’;
base – L basis;
biology – classic compound: AG βίος ‘bio-, life’ + -λογία ‘-logy ‘branch of study, to speak’ [13];
birth – ME burth? from ON burthr; birthmark;
border – ME, from MF bordure – from OF bord ‘a border or edge’ – from OF-F bord ‘a border or edge’;
breath – ME brethen, from the ME breth, earlier breath, from OE brāeth, brēth, ‘breath, odor’; breathing: to breathe; breather; breathability;
bottom – ME botme ‘botom’, from OE botm, bodan ‘bottom, foundation; ground, abyss’, from PG *butmaz, *budmaz, from PIE *bʰudʰmén ‘bottom’ [13];
4. Micro lexicon:
bacillus – from Latin bacillus ‘little staff, wand’, diminutive of baculum ‘stick, staff, walking stick’; bacillaemia; bacteria; bacteremia;
bactericidal; bactericide; bacteriology; bacteriolytic;
blotting – to blot comes from MF blotter ‘to stain or blot’, from MF blotte, bloutte, bloute, from OF bloste or blostre ‘a clod or a mound of earth, a blaster’, of Gmc origin;
body – through ME bodi, derives from OE bodig; bodily;
bond – ME bond, is a mere variant of band ‘a fastening’;
brei – etymology is unknown.
5. Pathology:
blackout – black derives from OE blaec; IE root *bhleg- + out;
blind – ME blīnd, from OE blind, from PG *blīndaz [13];
blister – ME blister or blester, either from MD bluyster or from OF bles, itself from ON blāstr ‘a swelling’; blistering;
bloat – OE *błātian; IE root bhlei-; bloater, bloating;
boss – via ME bocien, the E ‘to boss’ or ornament with bosses: and bocier, bocer derives from OF boce, itself of Germanic origin – boss (ME bose, earlier boce);
brbrittle – ME britel (variant brutel), from OE brēotan ‘to break’;
brbruise – derives, through ME brusen (variant brisen), from OE brīsan ‘to bruise’, influenced by OF-MF bruisier ‘to break into small pieces, to shiver’, of C origin;
bubo – late ME, from ML būbō, from AG βουβόν ‘groin, swelling’ [13];
bubonic;
bulge – ME bulge ‘leather bag; hump’, from Old Northern French boulge ‘leather bag’, from Late Latin bulga ‘leather sack’, from Gaulish *bulga, *bulgos, from Proto-Celtic *bolgos ‘sack, bag, stomach’;
bulimia – from AG βουλιμία ‘ravenous hunger’, from βοῦς ‘cow, ox’ + λίμος ‘hunger’ [13];
bulla – from Latin bulla ‘bubble’ [13];
bunion – from alteration of earlier bunny ‘lump, swelling’, from ME bony, boni ‘bunion, swelling’, from OF bugne, buigne, bune ‘bump, knob, swelling’, from Old Norse bunga ‘an elevation, bulge’ or Frankish *bungio ‘a swelling, lump, bump’, both from PG *bungō, *bunkō ‘lump, clump, heap, crowd’, from PIE *bʰenǵʰ- ‘thick, dense, fat’ [13]: bunionectomy;
bump – from Early Modern English bump ‘a shock, blow from a collision’, probably of North Germanic origin [13]; maybe bumptious (related to psychologic lexicon).
6. Pharmacology:
balsam – from Latin balsamum, from AG βάλσαμον ‘balsam’ [13];
balsamic;
berry – ME berye, from OE berге, from PG *bazja [3]; berried;
bolus – ‘bole’ came into ME from ON bolr. Kluge proposes a Frankish *bolo-; Holthausen a kinship with the noun bowl. Hence ME bolroysche, bulryshe, whence E bulrush ‘rush, a plant’;
bottle – from OF-F bouteille, from buticula, variant of popular Early ML butticula, dim of LL buttis ‘vase, cask’, probably of C origin, root *but-, variant of *bot- ‘swollen, round’;
broad-spectrum – broad from ME brod, earlier brad, derives from OE brād ‘broad, flat, open, extended, spacious, wide, ample, copious’, from PG *braidaz ‘broad’, of uncertain origin;
brine – ME brine, bryne, from OE brīne, from PG *brīnijaz, *brīnaz, from PIE *bʰreyH- ‘to cut, maim’ [13];
bromide – F brome comes from Gr brόmos ‘bad smell’.
7. Physical activity:
bounce – ME bunsen, possibly akin to OF-F bondir ‘to leap’;
brawn – OF braon ‘fleshy part, muscle, …’, of Germanic origin; brawny.
8. Practical & methodical:
balloon – EF-F ballon, It ballone, aug of balla, a ball, of Germanic origin; latter, It ballotta, dim of balla, the E v deriving from It ballotare, from ballotta;
balletement – from French ballottement, from ballotter ‘ballot’;
band – ME band, comes from ON band. In sense ‘strip’ it comes from MF-F bande, OF bende, of Gmc origin; in sense ‘group of associates’ it comes, via MF-F bande, from It banda, itself of Germanic origin; bandage, banding;

bank – 1. Bank ‘a sloped mound’ via ME banke, is of Scan origin (the ON bakki) and akin to bench, ME benk, OE benc, of Gmc origin, The monetary bank, orig a paying counter, comes, via late MF-F banque, from It banca. 3. It banco has dim banchetto, which passed into MF-F as banquet, feast, adopted by English;

bar – LL barra; bariatrics;

bank – ME barre, represents MF barriers (EF-F barrière), from barre;

block – late MF-F bloquer, itself from MF-F bloc, whence, via ME blok, E ‘a block’: and MF-F bloc derives from MD blok ‘a felled tree-trunk’;

boil – ME boilen: OF-MF boillir : L bullīre, var. of bullāre, from bulla ‘a bubble’;

brace – OF-MF brace ‘an embrace, (lit) the two arms’, L brachia ‘the arms (outstretched)’, from Gr brakhion ‘arm, usually the upper arm’, from brakhus ‘short’;

bran – ME bran, earlier bren: OF-MF bren (F bran), prob of C origin, with root *bren- ‘to break’;

bridge – ME brigge, from OE brycġ ‘bridge’, from PG *brugjō, *brugjō ‘bridge’, from PIE *bʰruw-, *bʰrēw- ‘wooden flooring, decking, bridge’ [13];

broil – ME broilen: OF bruillir, from though perhaps influenced by OF boillir ‘to boil’, OF bruir ‘to burn’, from Old Germanic bruējen;

broth – comes straight down from OE;

buffer – OF buffe ‘blow’ [13]; buffering;

buret(te) – French burette from buire + -ette;

burn – ME Bernen, birnen, from OE birnan ‘to burn’, from PG *brinnaną ‘to burn’; burner;

9. Properties:

**bald** – ME *balled*; IE root *bhel-* ‘to gleam, especially to gleam whitely’;

**benign** – ME *benigne*, adopted from OF-MF; descends from L *benignus*, short form *benigenus* ‘well-born, good-natured’, *bene* ‘well’ +-*genus*;

**bibulous** – ‘to *bib*’ or drink comes from L *bibere*. The IE root is *pʰi-*, var. *po-*;

**binary** – L *bīnārius*: *bīni* ‘two by two’ + adj suffix *-ārius* (E-*ary*): L root *bi*–;

**blanch** – ME *blaunchen* or *blanchen*: OF-F *blanchir*, from OF-F *blanc*;

**blue** – ME *bleu* (variant *bleu*), adopted from MF: OF *blau*, *blo*, *blae*: of Gmc origin: OE *blāw* or *blāēw* ‘orig. meaning “bright”’; cognate with Lat. *flavus* ‘yellow’ (Walshe);

**blush** – ME *bluschen* ‘to be (or turn or shine) red’: OE *blyscan* ‘to shine, esp red, to be red’, from *blysca* ‘a flame, a torch’;

**breech** – ME *brech*, from OE *brēc* ‘breeches’;

**brief** – ML *breve* ‘a summary, a letter, musical’ from It *breve*, other senses from F *brève*, all from L *breue*, neu of *breuis* (ML *brevis*), neu *breve*, ‘short’; ML *breve* ‘letter’, probably suggested by LL *breuis* ‘a summary’;

**bright** – via ME *briht* from OE *beorht*; IE root *bherek-*-, basic idea ‘to become white (and bright)’;

**bruxism** – from AG βρυχή ‘grinding of teeth’ + English -ism [13];

**burst** – ME *bresten*, *bersten*, from OE *berstan*, from PG *brestanq*, from PIE *bʰres*- ‘to burst, break, crack, split, separate’ [13].

10. Psychology:

**balance** – ME *balance*, adopted from OF: L *bilancem*, acc of *bilanx* (o/s *bilanc-*), adj (having two plates or scales), hence n (a balance, or pair of scales): *bi-*, twice + *lanx* (gen *lancis*) ‘a plate, especially of a pair of scales’. *Lanx* is app of Medit stock; perhaps akin to the IE root *lek-* ‘to bend or curve’;

**behavior** – prefix *be- + have*;

**bode** – derives, via ME *bodien*, from OE *bodian*, to announce, from *boda*, a messenger, itself from the same root as *bēodan*, to command; OE *bodian* is akin to OFris *bodia* ‘to summon’; **forebode**;

**bold** – ME *bold*: OE *bald, beald*; Feist proposes an IE etymon *balths* ‘swollen’;

**boy** – ME *boi*;

**breed** – ME *breden*: OE *brēdan* ‘to nourish (and cherish), to keep warm’; **brood**.
11. Zoology:

baboon – ME baboyne (or babewyn): MF babuin (F babouin): from babine, ‘lip, the baboon having prominent lips’ (B & W), influenced by the cognate MF baboue ‘a grimace’;

bear – ME bere: OE bera: IE root, probably *bhar-, with var *bher-;

beast – ME beest, earlier beste, earliest beste: OF-MF beste (EF-F bête): VL besta: L béstia; bestial;

bee – OE bēo; IE root *bhi;

beech – 3. The beech is also known as buck; etymology and another meaning are in ‘Botany & Phytology’;

beef – ME beef, earlier befé, earliest boef: OF boef or buef (F boeuf): ML bovem (L bouem), acc of bōs;

beetle – ME bityl or bittle: OE bitela, from bītan;

bird – ME brid, from OE brid or bridd from OE brēdan ‘to cherish or keep warm’;

bison – late MF-F, from L bison: prob. from LGr bisōn, itself perhaps from the Thracian bisontes, wild oxen (compare ML bissonus, wild ox): orig. a European wild ox (the urus). Rather than from Gr and Thracian, the L bison may have a Gmc origin;

bite – derives, through ME biten, from OE bītan; IE root, perhaps *bheid-;

blare – ME blaren, variant bloren ‘to weep’;

blat – var. of ‘to bleat’, ME bleten, perhaps suggested by L blaterāre, ‘to babble’;

boa – L boa, a water snake. Perhaps L boa comes from the idea of cattle (boues, ML boves) coming to drink at stream or pool;

boar – OE bār, akin to OHG bēr, G dial bār, syn. with MHG eber, OHG ebur, and OS evar: since the dissyllabic form corresponds to L aper and since OE bār is synonymous with OE efor, the Gmc stem is apparently, as Walshe proposes, *ebhuraz, presumably with root *ebhur-; the IE root is perhaps *ahber-, variant *ebher-;

bos – Latin bōs. bovine - ML bovīnus, LL bouīnus (root bou-), the adj of bōs (Gen. bouis, ML bovis) ‘ox, cow’;

bug – first attested in this form around 1620 (referring to a bedbug), from earlier bugge ‘beetle’, a conflation of two words: ME bugge ‘scarecrow, hobgoblin’, from PG *bugja- ‘swollen up, thick’ and ME budde ‘beetle’, from OE budda, from PG *buddô, *buzdô; buggy;

bull – ME bule, from a conflation of OE bula ‘bull, steer’ and ON boli, both from PG *bulō ‘bull’, from PIE *bʰyono- from *bʰel- ‘to blow, swell up’;

bumblebee – 1520s from bumble + bee, replacing ME humbul-be [13];
bunny – a dim of Sc and N dial bun ‘rabbit’, itself from bun ‘rabbit’s tail’, of C origin;

butterfly – OE buterflēge, buttor-flēoge, was probably so named because a common species is yellow: ‘the yellow flier’;

buzz [1, p. 372] – ME bussen, of onomatopoeic origin [13].

We note that words starting with the letter ‘B’ contain a small number of prefixes. Among the most frequent ones, we single out the prefix bi- ‘two; twice; doubly’, that come from Latin (can be compared with Latin prefixes bin- and bis-) [11, p. 3873].

The analyzed material is divided into 11 branches. Among them, the above vocabulary contains 130 words: Anatomy – 26, Botany & Phytology – 12, General – 7, Micro lexicon – 5, Pathology – 13, Pharmacology – 7, Physical activity – 2, Practical & methodical – 18, Properties – 12, Psychology – 6, Zoology – 22. The calculation was performed without taking into account cognate words from etymological trees, that is, only base words from dictionaries are presented here.

The analysis of words related to medicine makes it possible to identify the following main ways of vocabulary entering the English language: borrowing, neologisms-compounds, native vocabulary, words of unknown origin.

Borrowings from other languages are presented in the following way:

Greek – 1, Celtic – 1. Within the scope of scientific research, we observe words whose etymology may differ (in the presented dictionaries, the word bunion may have an origin from ON or OF). We fix the "classic compound", to which we include, for example, the lexeme biology. A clear example of a compatible etymology is the word bruxism, which consists of the AG root βρυχή and the English suffix -ism. Interesting for analysis is the lexeme brei, the etymology of which is still unknown.

From the above, it appears that the analyzed vocabulary contains etymology from different languages. The core of medical vocabulary is the Germano-Romance layer, because the powerful influence of French and Latin transformed the Germanic basis of OE, so the English language has many tools for creating new terms.

This research presents medical vocabulary to the letter 'B' and makes it possible to understand the mechanisms of the origin and formation of the analyzed vocabulary in the English language.
Conclusions. So, the analyzed medical vocabulary in the English language has its own specificity, because it is etymologically diverse. Analysis of medical vocabulary opens up new, wider horizons for understanding new concepts. We see the prospect of further research in the practical operation of medical terminology, the nomination and definition of new concepts related to medicine, the creation of specialized dictionaries, textbooks and the development of international medical communication.

References:
7. Classification of diseases, functioning, and disability. URL: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ical/index.htm
9. What is medical terminology? (with examples and definitions). URL: https://ca.indirect.com/career-advice/career-development/medical-terminology
10. Introduction to medical terminology. URL: https://openmd.com/guide/medical-terminology


