

Re-issue of Trilingual Latin-English-Slovak dictionary for Students of Pharmacy and Medicine – A Review

[OZÁBALOVÁ, Ľudmila – VALLOVÁ, Eleonóra – HAMAR, Tomáš: Trojjazyčný latinsko-anglický-slovenský slovník pre študentov farmácie a medicíny. Bratislava: Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave, Vydavateľstvo UK, 2012, 2017. 190 p. ISBN 978-80-223-3224-8]

The publication Trojjazyčný latinsko-anglicko-slovenský slovník pre študentov farmácie a medicíny (Trilingual Latin-English-Slovak Dictionary for Students of Pharmacy and Medicine) arose as a response to an increasing number of Slovak and foreign students studying at Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia. The Faculty of Pharmacy and the Faculty of Medicine in Bratislava provide a high quality medical and pharmaceutical education in Slovak and English language which is increasingly sought-after by many students from various countries. University students of Medicine and Pharmacy have a difficult task to master Latin medical and pharmaceutical terminology, which is fundamental for their future professional activity. Considering the fact that English is the international language of science nowadays the students must acquire exact terminological knowledge in this language.

For a long time, there has been a need for a modern, self-contained, pithy dictionary that would contain all necessary medical-pharmaceutical terms. In 2013 a publication, which would fulfil such an objective was published. An excellent team of academics and linguists from the Faculty of Pharmacy, namely Assoc. Prof. Ľudmila Ozábalová, Eleonóra Vallová, Ph.D. and Tomáš Hamar, Ph.D. have undertaken this difficult task. In their teaching they found the absence of such a dictionary was problematic. Based on their practice and their long-standing experience of teaching foreign students, the team under the supervision of Assoc. Prof. Ozábalová, put together the publication that meets all the needs regarding the content, structure and the needs of the profession. Due to the high demand and the wide usage, it was necessary to reissue the dictionary five years after its publication.

The authors compared textbooks used in the education of doctors and pharmacists and selected the most frequent terms used in these fields. Altogether, the dictionary contains 1800 terms from anatomy, clinical pathology, pharmacology, botany, and partially chemistry. Excerpts were taken from study materials used at the Faculty of Medicine CU and the Faculty of Pharmacy CU, mainly from textbooks of professional medical terminology and pharmaceutical terminology: *Europaean Pharmacopeia* – normative publication for pharmacists (which is binding when creating professional terminology according to international agreements of EU member countries), *Terminologia Medica Latina* (Mária

Bujalková, František Šimon), *Cursus Linguae Latinae as Usum Pharmaciae Studentium* (Eleonóra Vallová), *Toxikológia pre farmaceutov* (Ingrid Tumová and collective), *Lekárstvo a legislatíva* (Tomáš Tesař, Magdaléna Fulmeková, Ľubica Lehocká, Lucia Masaryková, Anna Oleárová) and the dictionary *Anatomické názvy – latinsko-anglicko-slovenský slovník* by the authors Anna Holomáňová and Ingrid Brucknerová. Excerpts were also taken from medical records and particular prescriptions used in pharmacy.

The first part, *Anglico-Slovacum* contains Latin terms in alphabetical order together with their English and Slovak equivalents. In the second part, the *English-Latin-Slovak Dictionary*, the English terms are stated in alphabetical order with assigned Latin and Slovak equivalents. In the third part, the *Slovensko-latinsko-anglický slovník*, contains Slovak terms in alphabetical order together with Latin and English equivalents. In terms of collocations, there are mainly multiple word terminological units from the area of botanical terminology (denominations of medical plants, denominations of plant drugs) and multiple anatomical denominations – depicting parts of the human body. They are arranged in alphabetical order according to the first word of the term since the order of the words in multiple terms is strictly defined. A new section was created for clarity which catalogues the most frequently used medicinal plants and plant drugs in pharmaceutical practice. In terms of the names of medical plants in English, it is necessary to point out that there is an absence of unified English botanical terminology. Instead, non-professional, folk names are used. Often, names vary in synonyms and the particular synonym is chosen by a particular author. In the dictionary, the most frequent synonym of a plant is stated in the first place.

The dictionary provides a systematic overview of professional Latin terminology and thus prepares the students in the subject of Latin medical and pharmaceutical terminology for the study of other medical sciences. At the same time, it gives them an opportunity to gain practical terminological skills necessary for the execution of the medical and pharmaceutical profession. The quality of the dictionary is sufficient for the students and is very useful for teaching, however, for professional use, it is not considered as sufficient. The authors created resource for teaching rather than an extensive lexical work mapping the current professional terminology. The intention of the authors to continue their work and to create an electronic format of the dictionary is highly welcomed.

Marína Kšiňanová