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PROBLEMS OF USING NOMINA ANATOMICA UCRAINICA IN SPORT DISCIPLINES

The paper examines the contradictions that exist when using Ukrainian anatomic terminology in the sports disciplines. The ways of eliminating terminological discrepancies while using the interdisciplinary connections in educational programs and textbooks for universities that train specialists in physical education.

K e y w o r d s: sports disciplines, International Terminologia Anatomica, Terminologia Anatomica Ucrainica, anatomic terms, interdisciplinary connections.

Nowadays the proper use of modern Ukrainian anatomic terminology in professional language of anatomists and in the work of specialists in physical education is one of the issues of current importance.

Inaccuracies in the Ukrainian interpretation, confuses in anatomical terms usage are typical not only for professional sport disciplines teaching, but also for scientific articles. This happens not only because the Ukrainian specialists in physical education don't know perfectly well the Ukrainian terms that correlates of the international anatomical nomenclature, but also because of irregularity of the nomenclature system itself.

Human anatomy is the basis of medical education and science, as well as a fundamental discipline for biologists, physical rehabilitators, coaches and teachers of different specialties, including teachers of physical culture.

It is clear that human anatomy as a scientific and academic discipline has its own modern generally accepted terminology that conforms to the latest scientific achievements.

New simplified and generally accepted international system of anatomical nomenclature (S-PNA) was approved by Federal Committee on Anatomical Terminology in 1997 in San-Paulo (Brazil). Then it was confirmed by the

International Federation of Associations of Anatomists, which includes 60 national anatomical committees. It has 7428 terms.

Anatomical terminology in the Ukrainian language under the title “*Nomina Anatomica Ucrainica*” was published for the first time in 1925 [5; 9; 10]. The leading anatomists of Ukraine M. A. Netliukh, I. I. Bobryk, V. H. Koveschnykov, V. H. Cherkasov, Yu. Y. Huminskyi, K. A. Diubenko [9; 10; ULAS] and others had worked on the modern Ukrainian anatomic terminology. For the last twenty years the Ukrainian terminology is in the phase of permanent creation. Medics and anatomists say that it happened not long ago that convenient phonetically terms considered being *de jure* russified, and some of them gained eponymous status [5, p. 80–81]. That is why from the beginning the new terminology was not accepted because of the language-rooted stereotypes. Among the experts from various fields of medicine there are still great number of disputable questions regarding the reasonability and correctness of terms usage [6; 7], some of them, however, have to be logically revised. But all experts agree that scientists must follow anatomical terminology, while writing dissertations, editing scientific periodicals, monographs [6; 9], creating tutorials (ULAS) etc.

The aim of our study is to analyze the basic principles of the Ukrainian anatomical terminology usage, to be followed by specialists in physical education and sport.

The problem of mastering anatomical terminology that does not meet “*Nomina Anatomica Ucrainica*” standard begins from studying of the future students of university at school. Textbooks, written mostly by teachers who offer material methodologically correctly, have many obvious inaccuracies and mistakes in the using the concepts and terms. In particular, in the textbook of biology for pupils of the ninth form [8], probably in order to simplify the understanding the ways of bones connections they are called *нерухомі* instead of *неперервні* or *безперервні*, *напіврухомі* instead of *напівнеперервні* or *напівсуглоби*, and *рухомі* instead of *перервні* or *суглоби*.

And the usage of such terms as *передплесно* (instead of *заплесно*), *хребтовий отвір* (instead of *хребцевий*), *широка кістка* (instead of *плоска*), *сухожилля* (instead of *сухожилки*) is unreasonable. There are many archaic terms, namely: *епістрофей* (instead of *осьовий хребець*), *грудина* (correctly – *груднина*), *міжреберні м'язи* (instead of *міжреброві*) and the others like these.

When the students of physical education faculty begin to study human anatomy they meet several problems in anatomic terminology studying.

Firstly, the basic types of textbooks on anatomy, in particular atlases, are published mostly in Russian. There are not so many books covering all necessary information in Ukrainian [1], some of them have obvious mistakes not only in terminology but also in contents and pictures [4].

Secondly, there are different terms used for the same notion in different textbooks in human anatomy for students of different specialities (biologists, physicians). For example, for the notion *м'яз-випрямляч хребта* in different sources (and sometimes in one and the same textbook) the terms *випрямний м'яз*; *м'яз, що випрямляє тулуб*; *м'яз, що випрямляє хребет* are used. Often the Latinized lexemes (*латеральний–медіальний*) and Ukrainian (*бічний–присередній*) are used both in one source. As a result student cannot concentrate on the nature of human body system and functions of a certain organ and overstrain his memory.

The researchers who work with students can successfully avoid these problems while preparing the materials for students – lectures, multimedia presentations, practical recommendations for laboratory classes, softbound texts, workbooks, special means of terms mastering control etc.

However the most complicated task is to provide correct usage of anatomic terms in further special sport subjects studying, such as the gymnastics, biomechanics, methodologies of some sports. Terminology of these disciplines has developed historically and mostly has short forms to avoid many component terms in exercises explanation [2]. In textbooks of these disciplines it is mentioned, that “terms have to appear on the basis of the vocabulary of mother tongue, and words borrowed from another languages, to correspond with the rules of word formation

and grammar of the Ukrainian language” [2, p. 65; 3, p. 6]. However it isn't mentioned in sources that have been studied for the present paper that modern anatomic terminology has to be used in terminology of the subjects based on knowledge of anatomy.

The main problem, in our opinion, is forming the differences in understanding of the human body parts' and their movements' names. For example, in anatomy a term *плече* means the part of upper limb of a body from a shoulder joint to elbow joint. In a gymnastics, track-and-field, sport games this term is used to denote *плечовий суглоб* (a command or an exercise “hands to the shoulders”), *плечовий пояс* (a term *плечова вісь гімнаста*; command “sticks to shoulder”; acrobatic exercise “standing on shoulders with support of the hands of the partner who lies on the back”). In an anatomy, the term *згинання* means a motion of a body part, located upper a knee joint, forward, and under a knee-joint, back round the narrow axis. In the gymnastics the position *зігнуті руки вперед* means simultaneous elbow and shoulder joint bending, and *зігнуті руки назад* is the anatomic elbow bending and unbending of shoulder joint. *Відведення* in the anatomy means movements in a frontal plane from a trunk around sagital axis. In sport disciplines this motion is named *розведення в сторони*, and *відведення* is movement back, analogical the anatomic term of *розгинання*.

A lot of terms denoting planes of body and body motions are not unified: in the anatomy to denote body planes the terms *сagітальна*, *фронтальна* and *горизонтальна площина* are used; in sport disciplines to denote corresponding notions terms *лицьова* (“extremities motion executed in a frontal plane – in front or behind a body” [2, p. 67]), *бічна* (“extremities motions executed in frontal or back direction in relation to the position of a body” [ibid.]) and *горизонтальна* (“motions executed in plane, which parallel to a floor” [ibid.]) are used.

Consequently, the first year students of physical training faculty study the generally accepted Ukrainian anatomic terminology, and studying of the special type disciplines, must be “taught” again.

Unfortunately, the authors of textbooks and manuals on special sport disciplines also do not avoid mistakes in anatomic terminology. Probably, the explanation of this fact is that most of the teachers use the same textbooks and manuals as the students.

The most extended mistakes in anatomic terms used in textbooks on professional sporting disciplines and in the scientific articles are represented in Table 1.

Table 1. Wrong anatomic terms and their generally accepted equivalents

Wrong anatomic terms	Equivalents in Nomina Anatomica Ucrainica [9]
<i>хребетний стовп</i>	<i>хребтовий стовп</i>
<i>грудна клітина</i>	<i>грудна клітка</i>
<i>(над)колінна чашечка</i>	<i>надколінок</i>
<i>підвздошна кістка</i>	<i>клубова кістка</i>
<i>гачкоподібна кістка</i>	<i>гачкувата кістка</i>
<i>(велика) багатокутова кістка</i>	<i>кістка-трапеція</i>
<i>(мала) багатокутова кістка</i>	<i>трапецієподібна кістка</i>
<i>тазо-стегновий суглоб</i>	<i>кульшовий суглоб</i>
<i>гомілково-ступневий суглоб</i>	<i>гомілково-стопний суглоб</i>
<i>суглоб кисті</i>	<i>променево-зап'ястковий суглоб або суглоби кисті (if to talk about several joints)</i>
<i>суглоб стопи</i>	<i>гомілково-стопний суглоб або суглоби стопи (if to talk about several joints)</i>
<i>скронево-нижньощелеповий суглоб</i>	<i>скронево-нижньощелепний суглоб</i>
<i>променеліктьовий суглоб</i>	<i>променево-ліктьовий суглоб</i>
<i>передньоплеснові суглоби</i>	<i>заплесно-плеснові суглоби</i>
<i>довгий м'яз, котрий відводить великий палець кисті</i>	<i>довгий відвідний м'яз великого пальця кисті</i>
<i>надостьовий, підостьовий м'язи</i>	<i>надосний, підосний м'язи</i>
<i>м'яз, протиставляючий великий палець кисті</i>	<i>протиставний м'яз великого пальця кисті</i>

Thus, when an author works on textbook or teaching aids on human anatomy for the nonmedical institution of higher education, especially when they are of

pedagogical type, the generally accepted Ukrainian anatomic terminology should be used. The author has to avoid terms transliterated or translated from Russian.

Unfortunately, the Ukrainian textbook on human anatomy for students of physical education faculties where all anatomic terms were used correctly doesn't exist. Such textbooks must be reviewed by leading specialists on anatomy and medicine. The specialists on physical education and authors of textbooks on special disciplines for the students of physical-training faculties have to be more attentive and to use anatomic terms according to the profile in order to avoid the parallel usage of the different names for the same organ or part of the body, to use the latest interpretations of terms; it is very important not to use archaic terms.

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ABBREVIATION LIST OF LEXICOGRAPHIC SOURCES

ULAS – *Нетлюх М. А.* Українсько-латинський анатомічний словник (міжнародна та українська анатомічна номенклатура). – Львів: Стрім, 1995. – 216 с.

Г. І. ЖАРА

ПРОБЛЕМИ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ АНАТОМІЧНОЇ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ В СПОРТИВНИХ ДИСЦИПЛІНАХ

Проаналізовано суперечності, виявлені під час використання української анатомічної термінології в дисциплінах спортивного профілю. Визначено шляхи усунення термінологічних розбіжностей на основі використання міждисциплінарних зв'язків у навчальних програмах і підручниках для ВНЗ, за якими готують фахівців з фізичного виховання.

Ключові слова: анатомічний термін, міжнародна анатомічна номенклатура, українська анатомічна номенклатура, міждисциплінарні зв'язки, спортивні дисципліни.