THE DISEASE TERMINOLOGY
IN THE MEDICAL CODEX OF HILANDAR N°517

UDC 808.61-3:61

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Abstract. In the middle ages, beginning from the end of the 12. century, the Serbs had hospitals which treated the patients according to the Byzantium and West medical knowledge of that time. The Medical Codex of Hilandar is the most complete Serbian book of the scientific middle age medicine and contains the basis of our medical terminology. The paper analyzes the disease terms only. The relationship between Slavic and non-Slavic terms have been analyzed, their structural and linguistic characteristics (phonetic, morphology and spelling), as well as the use of the middle age terms in the contemporary scientific and folk medical terminology.

In the middle ages, at the end of the XII century, the Serbs had hospitals to cure the ill people according to the medical achievements of that time. The impact of Byzantium was greater in the subsidiary sciences, while the Western impact was dominant in the practical medical sciences.2

Dating from the end of XVI century, the most complete Serbian handbook of the scientific medicine of that time The Medical Codex of Hilandar represents a translation and the revision of some of the medical manuscripts of the Salerno-Montpelje school, the basis of which is in the ancient medical thought and practice.

There was a photoprinting edition of the Codex in 1980 because of its great significance, and, soon after that, in 1989, it was transcribed and translated. The editor of the Medical Codex of Hilandar, R. V. Katic, guided by its medical contents, the time of its appearance and printing of the original manuscripts, thinks that the Codex appeared successively by translating Latin manuscripts from the end of XII century till the middle of the XVI century. The only preserved copy of the Codex which survived, the manuscript from the end of the XVI century, and which is preserved in the monastery of Hilandar at Mount Athos.

1 Hilandarski medicinski kodeks, Beograd, 1989, XXI-XXVII.
2 Kodeks, 1989, XVI
By analyzing these and other medical manuscripts, R. V. Katic makes the following observations about the Serbian medieval medical terminology:

1. that the Serbs in the middle ages (in the XV century) had a well built medical terminology in the vernacular, since the two thirds of the terms in the *Medical Codex of Hilandar*, as the richest source of the medical terms, are of Serbian origin;[4]

2. that the terms cover the following fields of medicine which were developed in Europe: diagnostics, pharmacology with pharmacotherapy, nutrition, the therapy of organic and infectious diseases, general biology, physiology with pathophysiology, gynecology, while anatomy and surgery were not fully developed because of the medical ethics of that time;[5]

3. that in Serbian medical terminology, depending on the cultural impact in some periods, there can be found some untranslated and adapted Greek and Latin terms, and, since the *Codex* appeared after the invasion of the Turkish, there can be found some Turkish term;[6]

4. that the Serbian terms are sometimes descriptive, when the translator could not find the equivalent in Serbian, and, in spite of that, many terms are more correct than the ones in contemporary Serbian medical terminology;[7]

5. that 25% of the terms of the medieval Serbian medicine was derived from the contemporary Serbian or they acquired different meanings;[8]

6. that the spelling is not regular;[9]

Since the medical terminology comprises the names of the human organs, the names of the diseases and symptoms, the names of medicines and the process of curing, the names of medicines and plants used in pharmacotherapy and etc., our goal is to reconsider and support the claims by doing research on the lexical level proper, and we decided on the terms of diseases.

The material has been taken from the Dictionary of Terminology within the translated edition of the *Medical Codex of Hilandar* and from two lexic works *Terminologija srpske srednjovekovne medicine i njeno objašnjenje* and *Terminološki rečnik srpske srednjovekovne medicine* by relying upon the text of the *Codex*.10

There has been collected about 250 terms, which would be exposed according to the medical fields they belong to, and since the majority of the terms is of Slavic origin, we will stick to the non-Slavic terms.

We will look at the spelling and linguistic (phonetic, morphological and syntactic) characteristics of the terms since we have noticed that the features of the secular and vernacular are merged.

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[10] The examples will not be specially marked because they could be found in the dictionaries that have been mentioned.
We have been interested in the fact how much of the medieval disease terms are preserved in the contemporary medical terminology in vernacular, since the Medical Codex of Hilandar was rewritten many times and became, in a way, folk book "lekarusa", and some of the terms were preserved by people.

This paper is not a detailed research, because a larger and more complete research of the linguistic characteristics of the Medical Codex of Hilandar is planned. Our goal is to analyze the terminology referring to the diseases of the Serbian medieval medicine. The similar research can not be found.

In the Introduction of the photoprinting edition of the Medical Codex of Hilandar, R. V. Katic divides the medical fields, comprised by the text of the Codex, in the following way: internal medicine (cardiology, high temperature - acute and temporary, uroscopy), infectious diseases (plague and poxes, malaria), pharmacology (simple and complex medicines), toxicology, pediatrics, therapeutic notes, surgery. The paper refers to the terms of internal medicine, infectious diseases and pediatrics.

The term of the disease is given first, then the symptom, the curing, recovery, etc. The disease was named by a greater number of terms which are not synonymous, and there is a sort of gradation among them as far as the seriousness of the disease is concerned: \( BOL2 \text{ ZND} \), \( BOL2 \text{ STQ} \), \( BQL" \), \( NAPASTY \), \( NEDO\text{JQ} \), (SQ) VELKI M TRPL\&NEMQ, STRADATI ("bosaouamu"). The chronic disease is named by a Slavic lexical material, above all by complex lexemes: \( DAVNA \ BOL2 \text{ STQ} \), \( I \ ZDAVNA \ BOL2 \text{ STQ} \), \( NEMO\text{TY} \), VELI KA \( NEMO\text{TO} \) (NEMOK), TRUDY.

The epidemic is named descriptively: \( BOL2 \text{ STQ} \) WSTRA I SMRTNA and since one of the most frequent and dangerous at that time was the epidemic of plague, the term for this disease, *UMA ODN CA UMINAA* can signify the epidemic in general.

The symptom, the sign of disease, is also named by Slavic terms: \( BQ+2 \text{ QO} \), and a serious symptom by complex lexemes: \( #L2 \text{ QQ} \) ZLO, ZQLQ \#L2 \text{ QQ}.

To catch a disease (above all venereal disease): \( OPO\text{GI} \text{ NI} \) (SE), \( U\text{TENI} \text{ NI} \) (SE), and when the meaning is "razboleti se" there is a complex lexeme, which is used today, but has a stylistic meaning: \( PASTI \) \( BQLO\text{ Q} \).

Nowadays' Slavic term "lekar" is derived from the same word as the term "le\'\'enje"/\( A\%5\text{ A} \), while the old term \( VRAQ \) can be found in the meaning of "\'ovek koji le\'\'i vradžbinama i gatanjem".

In order to make a diagnosis, first there was a check up ("ispitivanje"), and then the process of curing started, which was named by many lexemes: \( VI \) \( DANJE \) \( VRAQ\text{ V} \) \& \( GLABA \) \( GL\text{AB2} \text{ VATI} \), \( C2 \text{ LBA} \), \( C2 \text{ LI} \text{ TI} \), \( VM\text{EGT} \) \( TI \) (BOLESTQ).

The improvement in the process of curing was termed: \( BQJ \) NA \( POB@\text{GENE} \) \( POL\text{LOG}\text{ ENJE} \) \( BOL2 \text{ STI} \); and recovery: \( BOL2 \text{ STQ} \) \( PO\text{G} \) \( NUTI \) / \( PO\text{G} \) \( NUTI \) \( BOL2 \text{ STQ} \), \( I \ ZV\text{ DI} \) \( BOL2 \text{ STQ} \), \( POMONKANE \) (BOL2 \text{ STI} ), \( Q\text{MRAQ\text{ VATI} \), UKP2 \text{ PI} \text{ TI} \), \( WTBOLJ\text{ TI} \).

The Medical Codex of Hilandar gives the terms of the following diseases:

- mental: \( VELI \) KA \( BOL2 \text{ STQ} / BP \) \( LEN\text{GA} \), \( @\text{ALOQ} \), \( I \ ZQ\text{ UI} \text{ TI} \) \( PAMETQ \), \( PR2 \text{ S2} \) "\( EJNE\) F \( R\text{ENE} \) <Q, "\( BENE\) BEQZ \( SLADQSTI \), \( PASTI \) \( W\text{ADQ} \); nervous system: \( LET\text{ARQA} \) \( MN\text{EQO} \text{ SPATI} \) U \( BOL\text{ESTI} \), POVU\'\'YNQ, WBR\text{A}QZ, \( q1 \) \( NKOPA\) \( TL\text{APL\&NE} \) U \( N\text{SV}2 \text{ STQ} \) / \( SMETQ\text{ENJE PAMETI} \); head: \( BOL2 \text{ STQ} \) \( VQ \) \( G\text{LAV2} \), \( BOL2 \text{ STQ} \text{ CLAVA} \text{ NAY} \) \( KL\text{ANA} \) \( BOL\text{EST} \), \( BOL\text{EST MO}@\text{DA} \) \( V"\text{RO\&GLAVSTIVO} \) \( CL\text{AV\&OLY} \), \( NE@1 \text{ TO} \), \( RZ\text{ WMA} \) U \( G\text{LAV2} \); throat: \( I \) \( ZM\text{UKLO} \) \( G\text{ROLW} \), \( KA<\text{ALQ} \), \( KA<\text{ALQ} \) \( WDA\text{VNA} \) \( O\text{STI} \) NA \( VQ \) \( G\text{ROLU} \), \( WTB\text{KLO} \) \( G\text{ROLO SUH} \) \( KA<\text{ALQ} \).
respiratory organs: N. JOVIĆ, ZAS P. ZASI PQ WT ČDAMA, ZASI PQ WT NASTUDA SI PN, ZATI SKOVANJE DUHA, PLEURET < T2SOKUTA U PROS2H, F Tİ @ <Q.

eyes: VRUKI NA U W16, KRATOKO VI DO, KROVQ NA OJMA, METALKA U OJLI, OKO B2LO, OL2PŁN & WYSEM W1 MA B2L2 ZNY/ W1 BŁY. PAULAGA NA O16, PONYMNIAE W16, SYRABQ VO W16, TÖMNQ VI DO, TE@I NA U O16 I KRMEL& nosis: @I VI NA VO NOSU.

mouth: BŁOŚTO KÔ UZI ML & POLÓ ŠZYJA DEBBLOST I TE@I NA VO 6ZI KU KLBI, KSEM E UZEL V2TRQ, POLÓ EZYJA OŚRQ 6ZI K, TE@I NA VO 6ZI KU, TE@I NA VO 6ZI KU I DEBBLOST;
tei'h: BŁ2STQ ZUBNA, DESNI, KSEM SE CI ZU/K, KSEM SE CI ZU DESNI, KSEM TÊ'E KROVQ I ZO DESNI, OBRAZ WBUYŁO;
ears: BŁOŚNIE U<35NO, CŁOJHOTA NE@I TQ, UHO ZALEW;
stomach: A=KLI TE<Q, 1 DROPI K. H DROPI @AMQ, BŁ2STQ WT NASTUD U STOMAHU, BŁOŚTO U STOMAHU (TROBU<NA), VELI KO TE'NJE V2TRY U VELI KOM CR2VU (U STOMAHU), GRI ZENJE "R2 VA DOŚTO EMU "R2VO PROH<ĐENA NADVORO, I ZUBLNJE STOMA<NO "KOSTI, KROVQ WT ZDOLA, NAD MANJE OBL6<TEŅJE "PEVA WTBKA SLZBENA WTE'NJE VO STOMAHU I VO "R2V2H, RASTY, ZATVORENQ, SPEKLO (SE U NI H ONO, SPE'KA STOMA<NA BŁ2STQ, TVRODA SLZBENA WTE'NJE ZDOLA TEĐOTA VO STOMAHU, TI MPANI TI SQ, "R2 VGNI TIJE XOHAD WTBKLI TERQO KROVQ I DE I ZO NÝHQ;

back: BŁ2STQ U LEDYAH;

heart: DI A<KLENI, SOTREŠENG SPKDA, TRESNJE NA SPĐOČU;
kidneys: KAMIEN U BUBRZ ZI HQ;

blood: APLEQJA PRI <TY "6MINI, SKŁOFCYJ;
muscles: RASŁAB6ŁN E R2 WMA;
bones: ARTETI KA;
skin: APOSTEVMATA APOSTEVMATA TVRODA CUBA, DROBIN'TRQ, @I VI NAY ZALI <NO M2SO ZL2 KRAS2, 1 ZDĐNJE LI <AI, LI <AI ZLI, M2STO GN LQ MORG E A NI NA GUBLA I SE CI PNU (SE), UŚTROPLI (SE), PRI <TY, PROKAZA PROKAZAT (SE), RANA WT KÖ WTPIAD MESS. SYRABQ, SOUH1 SE SCEN IJ NEDUOQ, STARA RANA STRUP, <UGA.

The internal diseases were named by the common term: VONUTRONA BŁ2STQ.

Infectious diseases: B0ÖG Terture VAŚ CAYA KOJJA<E BŁ2 ZNQ SYRD YNA BŁ2STI KCE PRI LI KU6T KQ "UMNOimu RODU, @QI@I NA PO WEBAZUL KAU@ QON, MORBI LI, MORBI LI A<TE ZATROVYJT SE I NE POB NADVORO, NALUHUMEA QNI CA TUMINAA Q@UT2TI T2 LO "UMA, "UMA VROLA I "EMERNA "UMA ZNMAA I VELI KAI I ZŁAA.

Malaria: GROU NYA KÔ TEÅE 6DON DNQ I DRUGY N2, GROU NYA KAU@ QON and KAU@ QO TRI DNEVA" TRZ2 SAMI CA "ETVRQTY NI CA.

The terms for gynecological and urological diseases: GN L A PLODOVA/ PLODOVA GN LA ZATVOREN PLADOVA/ PLADOMA ZATVOREN, SQSQ ZATVRYN LO I WTEKLQ, "R2 VGNI TIJE "LNO, TAI NI UDO MIQNOQ.

High body temperature was considered a special group of diseases: VSAKONGQA GROŽNI CA MAJE BŁOŚTI, NASTUDQ, WGNYJCA WGNYJCA GN LA QONQ, QNI CA GN LI I EFIMERA, QNI CA EFIMERA WT APOSTEVM2, QNI CA EFIMERA WT
Children's disease: VELI KA BOŁZ STO TERO SE STRESE U KOLCE

It is evident that the material exemplifies the Slavic origin of the terms, but there are also terms of foreign origin. There are more of Greek origin: APOOLA @ APOSTEVMVMA А=KLJ TE=CQ, VARJ QA LA=KŁLEN I ĐQPI @MA LETARGA PLEURE<l, RZ. VMA Tİ MPANI Dİ SQ, TRITBE<., F REN@<Q, XHADI, KAL@ON and there are Latin words: ARTETI KA I TERI QA MOBR LI, F EBRI < PARA=d @MA, F Tİ @<Q, <1 NKOPA and of Turkish origin is <çUJA The Balkan word of the Turkish origin is ÜMA while it is probably from Italian guta.

It is obvious that there are many terms for some diseases:

1) Two or more foreign terms: <KLJ TE=CQ, I DROPI K, H DROPI @AVQ (all of Greek origin), Serbian term of disease is also in use: VČODLOTVDN;

2) Serbian and foreign term, which is very frequent (we think of relatively equal use of Serbian and foreign term): VARJ QA BOLL NQK, KOQJAT† EPI LEN@JA VELIKA BOŁZ STO, NZEQUV SM=TEVNYI; ARTETI KA GUTA, I TERI QA @LOTI NA PO WETRAZUL @UTI NA QÛTU2, Tİ TŁQ TRITB<Y, TRİ DNEWA† TRZ SAVA CA GRZIN CA KO'TREŠ ĆDON DINQ ĐQRI=l NQ; <1 NKOPA SMETENJE PAMETI, TŁAPU=NE U NZEVS TSTO, <çUJAT SA=RWB;

3) Two or more Serbian synonyms which describe the disease in different ways:

@I Vİ NA ZALI <NO MŚW, ZASI PQ., SI P'N, ZATVORENQ, SPEKŁQ SE (U Nİ H GNO), SPEKĂ WESEM WI MA BOLZ NY, WI BOLY, ZASI P ASDAVA T2SKOTA U PRQŠH, ZATI SKOWIJE DÜHA NADI MANJE V2 TRY U VELI KOM CRZ VU (U STOMAHU), SÖTRESJE TRESAV CA TE'BJE ZDOL VELI KO TE'BJE "UMA NQŁA I "BERNA, "UMA ŁŻ TNA=I VELI KAA I ZŁAA OKO BŁQ METALKA U OJE.

Some of the terms are not synonyms since one of them has a wider scope of meaning: 8 TEKL SLŻŽENA RASTY, TRVDQA SLŻŻENA SOUH NE SČLNY NZEQUV, PROKQA GUBA KEM E UZŁ V2 TRQ PQ, EYWIKA TĘQI NA QO ŚZI KU;

4) The syntax of the old Serbian accepts the possibility that the adjective is often after the noun so that in some names the adjective can be found before or after the noun: VSĄDKWIJA GRZIN CA GRZIN CA VSĄDKWIJA ZŁQ #Ł ZŁ Q, BŁZ Q Q ZŁ Q, GN LA PLŮDOVA PLŮDOVA GN LA ZATVORENĻ PLŮDOVA PLŮDOVA ZATVORENĻ PRZOSTRA GNJICA, GN CA PRZOSTRA TRVDQA APOSTEVMVA, APOSTEVMVA TRVDQA

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11 There are, of course, the combinations of Slavic and non-Slavic words in complex names of diseases: APOSTEVMVA TRVDQA VARJ QA KROVENA, VARJ N2. TRVDQA T1 ZŁQ NQ, GRZIN CA KAL@ON, MOBI LI A-kte ZATVORYJT SE I NE PØEJ NADVQO, GN CA GN LA I FŁ MERA, GN CA FŁ MERA WT APOSTEVMV, GN CA FŁ MERA WT VELI KYJE VŁUKI NY, GN CA FŁ MERA WT MNOG DO RABOTAŅA, GN CA FŁ MERA WT MNOG "DENJN GN CA FŁ MERA WT GLADI, GN CA MALI GNA GN CA F LEBNAI KA, RZ. VMA U QŁ2, etc.
12 P. Skok, Etimologijski rječnik hrvatskoga ili srpskoga jezika i srpskoga jezika, I-IV, Zagreb, 1971-1974, see čuna.
13 Lj. Radenković, Imena nečiste sile u narodnim bajanjima, Leksikografija i leksikologija, Zbornik radova, Novi Sad - Beograd, 1984,141-146. see page 144.
The first possibility is in accordance with the vernacular and the contemporary Serbian language, and postposition is the old Slavic and Serbian-Slavic manner, which was intensively used with the old writers till the middle of the XIX century. Such a sequence is dominant in the rest of the syntagms, which is obvious from the examples which illustrate the aspect of the adjectives, and they are given in the part on morphology.

5) With some complex terms the order of words in a phrase is different: DESNI KOMB SE GRI ZU. KOMB SE GRI ZU DESNI; TE@ NA VO VI ZI KU I DIBELI@TO, DIBELIST I TE@ NA VO VI ZI KU USOHLA POLOMI CA T2LA. POLOMI CA T2LA USOHLA or the different language material is used: SO4TE4IJE SRDCA TROADJEN NA SRODUL.

6) Many diseases can bear one name because, from the present point of view, they have similar symptoms and are treated as the same disease in the medieval Serbian medicine: NE@ TO, KAL@ ON, NEDOJOY, NI CI NA, PROKAZA ZALI <M ZW, BOLZ 4plings SROD @YNA and so on.

Taking everything into account that has been given in the text, the number of the named diseases is significantly smaller than the number of the collected terms. Many terms for the same phenomenon exemplify the richness of the language on one side, but when the terminology is concerned, we can ascribe to it the irregularity of terms. Still, the medical terminology of that time was in the process of becoming. The same is still present because it is necessary to internationalize this kind of terminology on one side, and, on the other side, it is necessary to make it closer to a non-expert of whose life it is also a part.

It is clear that the terms of diseases are made of Serbian linguistic material mainly, and that they are, to a great extent, complex lexemes, or the whole sentences and they have descriptive properties. We will be dealing with their structure in the part on linguistic characteristics of terms.

II

Although it is not proper to talk about spelling and linguistic characteristics on such a restricted material, we do this in order to justify some irregularities as far as spelling and language of the listed examples is concerned and to enumerate general characteristics to show which language the manuscript belongs to.

Since we are dealing with the manuscript from the end of the XVI century, when the standard old Slavic spelling was not used any more, it is natural that there are many mistakes as far as the use of some letters is concerned (the weak and strong je, iota, vocalic r and l, etc.). On the other side, there are some characteristics of Serbian vernaculars.

Nasal = has given [u]: BOLZ STI KCE PRI LI KUST KQ UMINDMU RODU, BOLZ STQ POQ NUTI. VONUTRONA BOLZ STQ, DESNI KCEG SE GRI ZU ZASI PO WT NASTUDA OBI R@ MRTI SE and nasal > has given [e]: CROZNI CA KQ T@ E6E6 6DQN DNQ I

The Disease Terminology in the Medical Codex of Hilandar

The letters for weak and strong jers are often omitted in weak position at the end of the word: BOG NS, A=TE VI DI < DA I H SE PET ILI <EST SU & ZASDON BOLEST MÖ@DANA, BOL2 STI KÖ PRI LI KUST KÖ "UMINOMU RCDU, VZ TRV U VELI KOM CREVL, DIBOLOST I TE@ NA VO &ZI KU in the middle of the words: ZL2 KRAS T, even in strong position: BZ L2 GQ, ZLQ, BOL2 ZQN SRYD'NA TÖMINQ VI DO, where their pronunciation should be guessed because it is about of the writing mistake.

The rare regular use of jers can be encountered: of the front position: BOZ ZNY SRYD'NA PRI T<TY and the back position: BOL2 STQ VQ G@AVL2, VELI KA BOL2 STQ, NÖ<TN KÖ, KRATOKÖ VI DO, ZATVORENÖ, Their intermingling is also very frequent: VRAQÖ, VELI KA NEMÖ<TQ (NEMOKÖ), NEDOQY, BOL2 ZNÖ, TÖMINÖ VI DO.

All this can be encountered in the words of the foreign origin. The omission at the end of the word and in the middle of the word in consonant clusters: DI A<KOLEN PLEKRED< <, KVUGÖN16 F ERI< PARAD< @MA LETARGÖ MÖBÖ LI , the writing mistakes: A=KLI TE=Q, F TI@ <Q, F REBE@<Q, and the correct writing: TRI TEB=Ø.

We can conclude that there was no difference in pronouncing jers. There are no traces of the consonant prephonologization in strong position in the given examples, which is the characteristics of the central stokavian dialects starting from the XIV century. However, it is known that the semi-vowel has been preserved in the east part of the stokavian dialect (the dialects of the Prizren-Timok area).17

Since the phoneme iota changed into [e]18 at the end of the XIII century in the area of Prizren-Timok dialect which was used by the compiler of the Codex,19 the hesitation of using this letter is understandable, so that instead of e (etymologically or of >) 2 is used in the root of a word or in flexion: ZAL <NO M2 SW,20 VARVILZ TVQDÖ2 I ZAL2 NÖ, BOG NS: TVZ NÖ, ZL2 KRAS T.

The regular use of this letter can also be found: #Z L2 GQ, #OL2 ZNY, VZ TRV U VELI KOM CRZ U, KAMEN U BUBRZ ZH Q, L2 BA, M2 STÖ GN LQ Q@UTZ TI T2 LQ OKO BZ LQ OSL2 PLGNI & WTEKLA SLZ ZEQA WTENJ EQ VQ STMANU I VQ \R2 V2 HQ, PRZ2 @NJE TLPLGNE U NESV2 STY, CZLBA.

The signs for omicron (ο) and omega (ω) were used equally in some examples: VARI QLE, VARVILZ TVADÖ I ZAL2 NÖ, WGMCÖG OGN CA WSTRA VRUK NA U W1/6/ WTESEM BOL2 ZNY, W1 D2L, KROVÖ NA ÖTJA PLADWAV PLADAV ZATVORENÖ, ZALI <NO M2 SW, @LQTI NA PO WBRZULI ZMUKAL GROLW, KALQ WDKAVA. The preposition W is regularly written with W in the examined material.

The ligature is used to mark the vowel [u]: GUBA GUTA, @ VI NA VQ NSU, I ZGULI TI PASMETQ, POLOM CA T2 LA USQHLA, UMR@EVA, ZATI SKOVAME DUH, but there is also a diagram: NEDOQY, SOJHI NE SCELNY NEDOQY, GLOFHOTA. In one example, after the weak the vowel u is marked by pre-iota sign: PRI <TY6 MNI.

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16 But also GROZEN CA KVUGÖN.
17 A. Belić, Fonetika, 1960, 82-83.
18 In the XIII century, in the manuscripts of Raska, 2 was replaced by e, which means that these phonemes were equalized in speech. See A. Belić, Fonetika, 1960, 89.
19 According to the compiler of the Medical Codex of Hilandar R. Katić. Kodeks, 1989, XXXVIII.
20 But also RANA WT KEE WTPADA NESV.
21 In the paper instead ligature ( @ monogram (U) is used.
Apart from the examples in which the sign for jeri (Ђ), which disappeared from Serbian vernacular, \(^{22}\) was written correctly, which is the result of the writing tradition GRČNI CA KO’ TREŠE ŠČON DNO I DRUKV) N2, KOEM E UZEL V2Tro POł. EŽYKA DEBELOST I TE@I NA VQ EŽYKYU, the hesitations to write: BOLESTQ KO’ U2I ML& POł &@I KA ŠTRNO &@I KO are frequent, as well as the obvious mistakes, i.e., where its writing was not correct according to the etymology: OPOGANJTYI SE SKLOPOCYJ nom.pl.

There is also a hesitation to write a vocal r. It is marked without jers: APOSTEMMA TVRDA BOG N6. *TRV2 N2., BO2STQ VISTRA I SMRTNA SOTRESENJE SRDČA TESKOTA U PRŠH TE@I NA U O16 I KROMEL& with the strong sign: TVRĐA APOSTEMMA TESKOTA U PROŠ2 HO, TE@I NA U O16 I KROMEL&. TRENJE NA SRĐOLI, *TVRŽNINCA MROŽNOST NA “STJE I ZMJUKO GROLV, etc.

The vocal [l] changed into [u],\(^{23}\) but there are the examples with the vocal l marked by the diagram (L+), and without it: @UTI NA @UT2 TI T2 LOQ and @LOGrI NA @LTI NA PO WERAZU.

According to Serbian vernacular, instead of the initial VQ, it was written U, as it was pronounced in stokavian dialects at the end of the X century: \(^{24}\) BQLS TO WT NASTUD U STOMAHU, V2Tro U VEL Kom CR2 VU. VRUKI NA U W16. RANKI U UBBR2 Z2 HO. METALKA U O16. R2 WWA U CLAV2. Still, there are the examples with VQ in old Slavic: BQL2 STQ VO CLAV2, VQNJRTONA; BQL2 STQ. @VI NA VO NOSU. OSTRI NA VQ GROLV, SRABQ VO W16.

The final [-1] is preserved: OBRAZ WELHALQ, ZLO BQL2 COQ. KOEM E UZEL V2Tro POł. EŽYKA SLBLQ SE U NJI H GNO. SOSQ ZARVÆN LOQ I WTEKLO, which is still the characteristics of the Timok-Luznica dialect.\(^{25}\)

The consonant [h] is also preserved: CLOHOTA SUH K<ALQ, SOUL NE SCENJY NEDUQY

The group VS is has not been changed: VSACKDNQA GRČNI CA

The group "R has been changed to CR, in an example V2Tro TO CR2 VU\(^{6}\), otherwise it is: BOG N6. *TRV2 N2. SOSQ ZARVÆN LOQ I OWTKLO. BOG NE PONZ. GRI ZENE "R2 VA DO@G EMU "R2 VO PRO@HĐENA NADVORQ. OBL6 <TENJE "REVA.

The old Slavic groups <T and @D are replaced by Serbian vernacular dj and ć: VELI KA NEMO=TOQ; NEMOQ, UHAKSNJE UHAKZNI E VRUKI NA U W16. MORI LI A-TJE ZAVRÝTJ SE I NE POC NADVORQ, DO@G EMU "R2 VO PRO@HĐENA NADVORQ; but also NASTUD@TI, NEMO=TY, NO=TNI KQ, OBLASNJE MO=TNO.

There are some exceptions in the writing of the weak consonants lj, nj: lj (BOJ NA CLAVO=[OLY, W1 BOLY, KA=[ALQ); lj (BOLESTQ KO’ UZI ML& POł ZI KA, BOLSNJE U=SNQ I ZUBL6N E STOMA<NO “KSTI, OBLASNJE MO=TNO; lj (BO2, OSLAB2 VATI); lj (OBL6 <TENJE "REVA); nj (GI LA PLČOVA GI LA PLUK’); nje (BOG N6), PORYMNINE W16, RSUBL6N &. OSL2 PL6N &. NADI MANJE GRI ZENE "R2 VA POMONJÁNE BLOST, TLPlaus U NESZ2 STQ); nj (S IPN’). Still their marking is by legislatures, pre- iota signs, which are also used to mark the groups ja and

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22. A. Belić, Fonetika, 1960, 74. Since the end of the XII century Ј has been equalled to i in Serbian folk speech.
26. This is the characteristic of the stokavian dialects in the XIV century. D. Brozović, P. Ivić, Jezik, 1988, 12.
27. Mainly, but also BOG NE PONZ.
The Disease Terminology in the Medical Codex of Hilandar

The consonant s from the foreign words, Latin and Greek, was transferred at the end of the word as < and in the middle of the word as @: A=KLI TE=CQ (ascites, асцити), DI A=CÖLEN (дисстоли, distola), KAU@ON (каусон, кавсоно), PLEUR<1 < (плеврити), TRI TEV<Y (тритис), <1 KOPA (syncopa), IDÖH @MA (идритио, hydropicus), F BEIN < PARA<1 @MA (фебри парохизмалис), F REN@<1 <Q (френци, френитко, frenesis), F R @<Q (фитис). Latin and Greek X (chi) was transferred as such: Pasti WREBI (anorexia), XOHDi (ζοχθην), or the consonant cluster was simplified: APPLE@A (апоплеци, apoplexia).

The vowels in foreign terms were changed sometimes: R2 WMA (рехматио, rheumatismus, in today's medical terminology reuma); EΠI LEN@A (ἐπιληψια, epilepsy, today epilepsija), or some vowels were inserted: APOVTEWMA (аповтетима, apostema).

We will also enumerate some morphological features.

The genitive singular in feminine nouns which end in -a-, in nominative, has the ending of -ja- basis: E<=>(CON CA EF I MERA WT VELI KYJE VRUKI N2), which is the characteristic of the earliest Serbian manuscript since the end of the XII century.

Nominative plural of the feminine nouns in -a- ends in e (<=>), which results from reducing some of the nominal declinations and it is the characteristic of Serbian stokavian dialects which can be seen in the earliest manuscripts:

ZL2 KRASTZ, UMIN2 WGN CE When these forms are written with 2, is a sign of the ekavian characteristics of the compiler of the Codex, or its original.

The locative singular of the feminine nouns in -a- ends in -e (it is marked by 2), which characterizes the oldest Serbian manuscripts, it is still the characteristic of stokavian ekavian dialects of the Kosovo-Resava speech area, as well as of the Prizren dialect.

BOL2 STQ VQ GLAVZ, VELI KA BOL2 STQ TERN SE TRESE U KLELPKE NASTUD U GLAVZ, R2 WMA U GLAVZ.

The genitive plural of the masculine gender with their basis in -o- ends in Ø:

BOL2 STQ WT NASTUD U STOMAHU, CON CA WT VR2 NA DI MOVQ.

The nominative plural of the nouns in masculine gender in -o- basis ends in -i: SKŁOPY. The accusative plural of the monosyllabic nouns 1 RQ has both characteristic
of stokavian declination which date from the oldest Serbian manuscripts: the broadening of -ov- and the general ending of the accusative plural of the weak declination (the basis is -je-)33:

The locative plural of the neuter nouns of the strong -o- declination preserved the old ending -6: gen. pl. POJMNĐE VOJ6, loc. pl. VRUKI NA UJ VJ6, METALKA U OJ6, PAVLAGA NA OJ6, SVABO VO VJ6, TE@ NA U OJ6 8 KREMELA. So, the equality of genitive and locative according to the duality is still preserved. In dative plural of the same nouns, apart from the old ending -EM(Q), (analogously to the weak -jo- declination of the neuter nouns) WEM EM BOJ ZNY, there is a modern plural form with the dual ending: W1 MA BOJ ZNY.

The adjectival declination preserves the old genitive singular form of the feminine nouns of the definite aspect, which is, certainly, the characteristic of the secular language;34 GON CA EF I MERA WT VELI KYJE VRUKI N2. The dative singular of the masculine adjectives: BOJ2 STI KCE PRI LI KUJT KQ "UMONUM RCDU, as well as the locative: VJ3 TRY U VELI KOM CRZ VIJ (U STOMAHU) end according to the pronominal declination, and this is the characteristic of the vernacular language.35

Although, in vernacular, the endings of the definite adjectival aspect have been overcome by the endings of the pronominal declination36 since the XIII century, there are some forms of the definite adjectival aspect in the Codex: GON CA EF I MERA WT VELI KYJE VRUKI N2, GRONI CA KQ "TRESE 6DON QN I DRUQY N2, KROM SE (CR) ZU DESNI, LI "AI ZU, MALJ E Bolesti, GON CA "UMNIJ, SOHNI N8 SCENJ, NEDOLOV, TR2 DNAVA, TR2 SAM CA "UMA L2'TNAA I VELI KAA I ZLAA.

It is understandable that there are forms of the indefinite aspect: VDOTCUDNI, APOTEMMA TVRDA BOL2 QQ, ZLO, BOG N2, IV2 N2, BOG NE TRQN2, BAL2 ZNO NAPRSNA BOL2 ZNO SRYDNJA BOL2 STQ CLAVA CLAVA Bolest, BOL2 STQ ZUBA BOL2 STQ MO@DANA, BOL2 STQ Vistra I SMRTNA VARI QLA KROVNA VELI KA BOL2 STQ, VELI KA NIMO@Q (NEMOK), VELI KOTETJNE VQONUTYNA BOL2 STQ.

The old verbal ending -TQ in third person singular and plural disappeared very early in the vernacular: GROENI CA KO "TRESE 6DON QN I DRUQY N2, DESNI KROM SE GNZU, KROM TE@E KROQVZ I Z DESNI, but there is -T(Q) of the enclitic pronoun T37 in the manuscripts of Raska, and this also can be the characteristic of the secular language. There are also the following examples: BOJ2 STI KCE PRI LI KUJT KQ "UMONUM RCDU, DO3 STI EMU "R2 VO PRQ@A DESNI NADVCRQ, MORBI LI A@T ZATVORJET SE I NE POQ NADVCRQ.

The syntactic structure of the Serbian medieval terms of diseases is very different. The single monosyllabic lexemes (@vI NA @AOSTQ, ZASI PO, I ZZ DEn E etc., which can be complex with the vowel: GLAV@BLY, VRQOTCFAVSTQ V1 BOLY, VRQVQI TJE), are equally used with the complex polysyllabic lexemes. Disyllabic lexemes have different structure: with the congruent adjective whose place can be before or after the noun (PRI <TY "6MN, PR@Q OA (GON)CA), with the incongruent adjective (R2 WMA

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33 D. Brozović, P. Ivić, Jezik, 1988, 23.
34 A. Belić, Reći sa deklinacijom, 1972, 151.
At the end we will examine to which extent medical terminology is preserved in secular and modern Serbian language and how it has been changed.

The following terms have survived with the phonemic and morphological changes: boginje, glavobolja, boljitak, unutrašnja bolest, vrtoglavica, pre(gledanje), gluvoća, žutica, sipnja, promuklo grlo, kamen u bubrezima, kašalj, kratkovidnost, lećenje, lišaj, nadimanje, osuti se, oslepljenje, oteklo grlo, (pre)boleti, pao apetit, olakšanje bolesti, padanje u nesvest, reuma, svrab, sipnja, sklopci, stara rana, suvi kašalj.

In folk medical terminology the following terms are also preserved: boljka, velika bolest, vetar u stomaku, metaljka u očima, guta (kod stoke), and zle gute; ned'gav "weak, exhausted, ill" (Rpg, Lr), nežit (391), micina (nicina) "the swelling under the armpits and around the genitals" (Rkm), ognjica "high body temperature" (Rlg), okobolja (400), prišt (398). In the proverbs: as boring as the zubna bolest, or with the special stylistic value: pasti bolan, izvidati.

Some eradicated diseases are known for their old terms: guba, čuma (as well as the mythic creature), šuga, while some terms have changed their meaning: žalost, beleg, vrać.

To justify R. Katic’s claim that some old medical terms have been replaced by the foreign ones: brončna bolest (1ZDAVA BOŁ.ŚTO), rak (1 VI NA), miom, tumor (ZALI 1 NO M2 SW), nerektoza (1Z DEchte), hiperemija vežnjače očiju (KROVNO NA OJMA).

Still, it is justifiable that some very descriptive terms: BOŁ NY, A-STE VI DI < DA I H ŠE PET ILI <EST SLI & ZASĐU VELI KA BOŁ.ŚTO TERO Q SSTRE U KOLEPKE GOĆNI CA KY TREŠE 6DUQ DNO I DUROJ NY, BOŁST KOU LIZ ML & POLO 62I KA KÖEM E UZEL V2.ŚTO PO EYJKA TE@I NA U OJ6 I KRÖMLA, RANA WT KÖE WTPADA MŚW, DEŠNI KÖEM SE GRIZU, METALKA U OJ6, POL`YNYNQ WERAZ, DEBÖLEST I TE@I NA VQ 62I KU, BOŁSTI KO & PRU LI KUST KY

The number in brackets is the number of pages of Lj. Radenkovic’s book Narodne basme i bajanja, Nis, 1982, where these terms were confirmed. If the words is confirmed in some dictionary of dialects, it will be marked by Rpg - N. Živkovic, Rečnik pirotskog govora, Pirot, 1987; Rlg - B. Mitrović, Rečnik leskovačkog govora, Beograd, 1992; Lr - D. Manić Forski, Lužnički rečnik, Babušnica, 1997; Rkm - G. Elezović, Rečnik kosovsko-metohijskog dijalekta I-II, Sepski dijalektološki zbornik IV, Beograd, 1932, VI, 1935. The examples that are not marked are from our sources.
The terms in brackets confirm that today's medical terminology is non-standard, i.e., that some terms have more than one name, domestic or foreign ones.