THE ROMANIAN WORD TRIL: PROBLEMS OF HOMONYMY, SYNONYMY, AND HYPONYMY.
SEMANTIC CLARIFICATIONS

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Abstract. The present article focuses primarily on the homonymous collision between the medical term tril – a phonetic, orthographic, and morphological adaptation of the English term thrill – and the common lexeme from everyday Romanian vocabulary, tril, the latter being a borrowing from Italian. Besides the semantic issues raised by homonymy, the study also highlights other external semantic relations, such as synonymy and hyponymy, with special reference to medical language. Cross-linguistic influence and interference between English, the nowadays international language of medicine, and Romanian, is another subject-matter tackled by the example chosen for this analysis.

Key words: semantic relations, medical language, English influence.

1. INTRODUCTION

The present paper presents a case study. Starting with the homonymy of the word tril at two different levels – common and medical language – the study ultimately aims at surveying tril in medical language.

As tril is a borrowing from English, in view of its full explanation and clarification, the article outlines the evolution and meanings of the English source-word thrill, bringing to light some semantic issues in the English medical language as well. Further on, the study focuses on the clarity and consistency of the definitions and uses of tril in the Romanian medical literature. The article tries to discover if the Romanian term renders the meanings of the English etymon thrill or if it has added or dropped out meanings. It also attempts to see whether tril meets the criteria medical terms generally have to meet, in order to adapt and function successfully in medical language, namely accuracy, precision, clarity, concision, and semantic correctness.

And finally, this paper discusses the synonymy between tril and freamăt, an older medical term, already adapted to medical language, and by doing that, it raises questions regarding the necessity of the adoption of tril.

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2. TRIL IN COMMON AND MEDICAL LANGUAGE

In the common sense, the word tril, a borrowing from Italian (< It. trillo), which entered the Romanian language either directly (cf. DEX, 1998) or by French intermediary (Fr. trille, cf. TLFi, 2004)², as specified in some dictionaries (cf. MDN, 2007; DN, 1986; DER, 2007), means a “musical ornament consisting in the rapid alternation of two notes a degree apart” (cf. DER, 2007; DEX, 1998; MDN, 2007). By extension, the word refers to the warbling, chirping of the birds that produces the same sound effects. In terms of etymology, the dictionary NODEX (2002) makes reference only to the French intermediary.

With the fore-mentioned meanings, recorded in all common dictionaries, the term tril does not fit the medical texts below, which describe the manifestations of several cardiovascular diseases:

(1) Anevrismul arterei carotide [...] Symptomologie. O bună perioadă de timp, apare doar ca un defect estetic, formaţiunea ovoidă, pulsatilă, cu tril. Mai târziu, creşterea formaţiunii provoacă dureri locale, tulburări de fonaţie, de deglutiţe. În evoluţie, pot să apară tulburări ale sistemului nervos, ale circulaţiei intracraniene, ameţeli, tulburări de vedere, rupturi, hemoragii [...] (Pop D. Popa, 1982: 509) (‘The carotid artery aneurysm [...] Symptoms. For a good period of time, the ovoid, throbbing structure, with a trill, appears only as an aesthetic defect. Later, the growing of the structure causes local pain, impaired phonation and swallowing. In evolution, disorders of the nervous system, of the intracranial circulation, dizziness, blurred vision, tearing, and haemorrhages may occur [...]’, o.t.³);

(2) Anevrismul arterei subclaviculare [...] Symptomologie. Formaţiunea tumorală este pulsatilă şi dureroasă; pe trajectul ei se pune în evidenţă un tril. Compresiunea exercitată de anevrism asupra plexului brahial face ca formaţiunea să fie greu suportată (Pop D. Popa, 1982: 509) (‘The subclavicular artery aneurysm [...] Symptoms. The tumoural structure is throbbing and painful; on its path a trill can be noticed. The compression exerted by the aneurysm on the brachial plexus makes the structure difficult to tolerate’, o.t.);

(3) Anevrismul celiac. [...] Diagnosticul pozitiv. Greaţa, vărsăturile şi trilul, prezent pe zona celiacă, indică evoluţia spre ruptură. Angiografia selectivă pune diagnosticul cu precizie (Pop D. Popa, 1982: 517) (‘The coeliac aneurysm. [...] Positive diagnosis. The nausea, the vomiting and the trill, present on the coeliac area, indicate the evolution towards a breach. Selective angiography is the accurate means of diagnosis’, o.t.).

In the translations above, I used the word trill, because this word is the correct English equivalent of the Romanian tril, even if tril is thought to render other meanings in the Romanian medical language, as will be seen on the course of this study.

According to John Lyons (1995: 70), the meaning of words can be defined as the contribution they make to the meaning of the sentence or of the text in which they occur. Taking that into consideration, the term tril creates ambiguities and endangers the understanding, the reception of the texts cited above, because it is difficult to imagine that a

² The French lexeme trille (with the diachronical variants: tril, trill), a borrowing from Italian, was attested as a musical term in 1618 (cf. TLFi, 2004).
³ o.t. = own translation.
disease may manifest itself by \textit{trills}. A possible metaphorical extension (suppose the disease produced certain audible sounds, which resemble a trill) is not the explanation for the use of the Romanian lexeme \textit{tril} in a specialized/medical context. On the contrary, such presumption may bring about, as will be seen further on, notional confusions.

We find the explanation for the use of the medical word \textit{tril} in the dictionary \textit{Dicţionar medical} (Rusu, 2007), the only Romanian dictionary that records the term in question with a different sense than the usual one, namely: “perception, by palpation, of cardiovascular vibrations, usually murmurs” and with another etymology: Engl. \textit{thrill} > Rom. \textit{tril}. Mioara Avram (1997: 11) considers that, in order to confer the status of Anglicism to a term, it is essential to distinguish between the English and French, and rarely German, Russian, or Italian (Greek) origin, in other words the direct etymology. Therefore, she reckons that when there is no formal and/or semantic evidence, or possibly extra-linguistic information on the matter, the distinction is practically impossible and the situation must be accepted as such, the distinction being made between the Anglicisms that are certain – with unique etymology – and those with multiple etymology (cf. Avram, 1997: 11).

The medical term \textit{tril} is therefore an Anglicism, with unique and most probably direct etymology, formed by phonetic, orthographic and morphological adaptation of the English word \textit{thrill}. \textit{Tril} entered the Romanian medical terminology in the mid 1980s, and has become increasingly frequent since the end of the ’90s.

Romanian speakers are familiar with the English etymon \textit{thrill}, especially by association with a derivative of the homonymous verb \textit{to thrill}, the noun \textit{thriller}. \textit{Thriller} entered the Romanian language in the ’70s, with no formal modifications, only with phonetic changes [trilăr, srilăr] and with the meaning “sensational story, film etc.; an exciting event” (DEA, 2001, s.v.). The lexicographic work \textit{A Dictionary of European Anglicisms} (2001) records that:

although \textit{thriller} presents serious phonetic problems, this word is almost universally known, in contrast to the rare \textit{thrill}. This is no doubt a consequence of the frequent use of \textit{thriller} for films (advertisements and reviews). The word is recorded for the beginning of the twentieth century but became popular only from the 1950s (DEA, 2001, s.v.).

If \textit{thriller} is recorded in almost all general Romanian dictionaries, the medical term \textit{tril}, on the other hand, is not included in other dictionaries (either medical or general) than the specialized dictionary \textit{Dicţionar medical} (Rusu, 2007), although it has progressively acquired a wide circulation among the specialists in the medical field.

The discussion on the Anglicism \textit{thriller} is not accidental. It is interesting that, although the two neologisms, \textit{thriller} and \textit{tril}, are derived from the same English base form: \textit{thrill}, they were adapted differently in Romanian. It is highly possible that the adoption of the signifier \textit{tril} may be the result of an orthographic confusion, of a phenomenon of interference, caused by the formal similarity between two English words: \textit{trill} (“a tremulous utterance of a note or notes, singing of the birds, in phonetics: the pronunciation of a consonant, especially \textit{r}, with vibration of the tongue or other part of the vocal organs, a consonant so pronounced”, OED, 1989, s.v.) – the equivalent of the Romanian word \textit{tril} – and \textit{thrill} (“a subtle nervous tremor cause by intense emotion or excitement, a vibration, throbbing, sensational quality, in medicine: a vibratory movement, resonance”, OED, 1989, s.v.).

As pointed out so far, the same word \textit{tril} was borrowed in Romanian from two different sources: \textit{tril}, ”musical ornament, warbling, chirping” comes from Italian, and its homonym \textit{tril}; “perception, by palpation, of cardiovascular vibrations, usually murmurs”
comes from English. This type of homonymous collision, involving an Anglicism and an older term from the Romanian vocabulary may be dangerous from the semantic point of view. Trîl1 includes the seme [+ listening/auscultation], and trîl, the seme [+ palpation]. The difference is particularly important in medical semiology (the branch of the medical science that is concerned with symptoms), because auscultation and palpation, along with percussion and inspection, make up the four distinct stages of the physical examination of the patient, and are not to be confused; they are part of a compulsory routine for the clinical exploration of each body system and always succeed in the same fixed, predetermined order: inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation.

In view of a full clarification of the term trîl, the study turns to the source-language, English, the donor of the word under consideration.

3. ETYMOLOGY AND MEANINGS OF THE ENGLISH SOURCE-WORD THRILL

The English noun thrill, formed by metathesis from the verb to thîrîl, a verb inherited from Anglo-Saxon, has medical meanings, attested since 1822, first in the fields of physiology and pathology: “a vibratory movement, resonance, or murmur, felt or heard in auscultation” (Good’s Study Med., ed. 4 I, 544: “The vibratory thrill of the pulse which has been called wiriness”) (OED, 1989, s.v.).

The definition below, from the Dictionary of Medical Terms (Bateman et al., 2004), delimits more clearly the semantic field of the term, by the emphasis placed on the seme [+ palpation], an important seme in the disambiguation of the term: “a vibration which can be felt with the hands” (Bateman et al., 2004, s.v.).

The dictionary Stedman’s Concise Medical Dictionary for the Health Professions (Stedman’s, 2001) broadens the definition, including the association with a neighbouring concept, called murmur in English, and the reference to a synonymous term, fremitus: “a vibration accompanying a cardiac or vascular murmur that can be palpated. See also: fremitus” (Stedman’s, 2001, s.v.).

The semantic relationship between thrill and fremitus raises, however, some questions. In most works and dictionaries, the two terms are considered synonyms: fremitus = “a vibration imparted to the hand resting on the chest or other part of the body” (Stedman’s, 2001, s.v.).

OED (1989) also records the term fremitus as a synonym of thrill; fremitus = “path. palpable vibration or thrill, eg. of the walls of the chest” (OED, 1989, s.v.). The Latin word fremitus (with the sense of “roaring noise, murmur”), a verbal noun from the Latin verb fremere, was attested in the English medical language in 1879 (Khory Princ. Med. 47: “The fremitus is the movement which can be felt by the hands on making the patient speak”) (OED, 1989, s.v.).

In other works, however, the meaning of the word thrill is included in that of the word fremitus, the two terms being related by a relation of hyponymy: “fremitus – vibrations or trembling in any part of someone’s body, felt by the doctor’s hand or heard through a stethoscope” (Bateman et al., 2004, s.v.). In Black’s Medical Dictionary (Marcovitch, 2005, s.v.), the lexeme thrill expresses vibrations felt in the case of a valve heart disease and denotes types of “fremitus”.
With these comments on the semantic ambiguity concerning the words *fremitus* and *thrill*, let us go back to the discussion on the latter. The definition below provides more explanations regarding the diseases that manifest themselves under the form of vibrations perceived by palpation: “a tremor or vibration felt on applying the hand to the surface of the body. It is felt particularly over the region of the heart in conditions in which the valve openings are narrowed or an aneurysm is present” (Marcovitch, 2005, s.v.).

Although present in the vocabularies of other medical specialties (eg. pneumology, paediatrics, internal medicine), the lexeme *thrill* is specific to the vocabulary of cardiovascular medicine. It refers to certain symptoms of the cardiovascular/circulatory system diseases. I will illustrate that by the extract below, taken from the medical treatise *Harrison’s Principles of Internal Medicine* (Harrison, 2005) (chapter “Disorders of the Cardiovascular System – Precordial Palpation”), with the Romanian version. The treatise first appeared in the United States of America and was translated in many languages, including Romanian. As often occurs in nowadays Romanian medical literature, the Romanian translator of the treatise in question is not specified, a situation that undoubtedly needs correction.

- **Thrills** are palpable, low-frequency vibrations associated with heart murmurs. The systolic murmur of mitral regurgitation may be palpated at the cardiac apex. When the palm of the hand is placed over the precordium, the *thrill* of aortic stenosis crosses the palm toward the right side of the neck, while the *thrill* of pulmonic stenosis radiates more often to the left side of the neck. The *thrill* due to a ventricular septal defect is usually located in the third and fourth intercostal spaces near the left sternal border (Harrison, 2005: 1306).

- Sufleriul cardiac poate fi însoțit de *freamăte*, vibratii de joasă frecvență ce pot fi percepute prin palpare. Un suflu sistolic de insuficiență mitrală poate fi palp la apex. În cazul unei stenoze aortice, *freamătul* traversează palma examinatorului, spre partea dreaptă a gâtului, în timp ce *freamătul* unei stenoze pulmonare iradiază mai frecvent spre partea stângă a gâtului. *Freamătul* unui defect septal ventricular se situează de obicei în spațiile III-IV intercostal pe marginea stângă a sternului (Harrison, 2003: 1362).

It should be noted that the term *thrill* is translated by *freamăt* in this book, an important observation for this analysis.

A conclusion of the survey of the definitions of *thrill* in the English medical literature is that English provides a clear and coherent image of the signified indicated by the signifier *thrill*: “a vibration or a tremor, perceived by palpation, generally in the region of the heart, in the case of heart diseases”. The sound perceived by palpation may accompany a cardiovascular sound, perceived by auscultation, which is called *murmur* (*murmur* = “an abnormal, usually periodic sound heard on auscultation of the heart or blood vessels”, cf. Stedman’s, 2001, s.v.).

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4 In present-day Romania, it is almost a habit not to mention the translators of medical texts. This situation is probably due to the fact that many medical translators are professionals in the field rather than linguists/translator, assisted by physicians, as should be normal (cf. Frînculescu, 2009: 25). The cases in which linguists are actually involved in specialized medical translations are very few. In fact, in the development of the Romanian medical language, help or assistance from linguists has been minimal, due to a certain self-sufficiency on the part of physicians. Even if a translator calls upon many domains of knowledge in the translation process, the centrality of linguistic knowledge among these is in no doubt. Physicians do not possess the knowledge and skills of actual translators.
4. THE WORD TRIL IN THE ROMANIAN MEDICAL LANGUAGE

In Romanian, the definitions of the word *tril* in dictionaries, articles and treaties are not always clear. Moreover, they can be contradictory.

Let’s begin with the texts in which the meanings of the term *tril* are consistent with the English ones. Even if it has previously been established that the Romanian word *tril* is thought to render the meanings of the English term *thrill* (cf. 2), I will continue to use the correct lexical equivalent *trill* in my English translations, to point out, by a parallel with English, that there is a degree of inadequacy in employing *tril* in the Romanian medical language.

(4) Examenul obiectiv și investigații paraclinice. […] palparea, în aceste situații, evidențiază în zonă *triluri*, sub forma unor vibrații sistolice. (Pop D. Popa, 1982: 906) (‘The physical examination and the laboratory investigations. […] palpation, in these situations, shows *trills* in the area, under the form of systolic vibrations.’, o.t.).

(5) Fistulele arterio-venoase postraumatice. […] *Semne locale*. La nivelul fistulei, palpator, se percepe *tril* sistolo-diastolic, continuu, cu întărire sistolică (Cândea, 2001: 298) (‘Post-traumatic arterio-venous fistulas. […] *Local signs*. At the level of the fistula, a systolic-diastolic, continuous *trill*, with systolic strengthening, is perceived’, o.t.).

(6) Sufluri pe vase – interferența fluxului laminar normal prin lumenul vascular poate produce vibrații care se traduc prin *tril* la palpare și un sufă sistolic la auscultația artery” (Moldovan, 1993: 127) (‘Murmurs on vessels – the laminar normal flow interference through the vascular lumen may cause vibrations that are translated by a *trill* on palpation and a systolic murmur on the auscultation of the artery’, o.t.).

The first shadow appears in the medical dictionary *Dicționar medical* (Rusu, 2007), taken as a reference work in this article, because it is the only one that records the term in question: *tril* = “perception, by palpation, of cardiovascular vibrations, usually murmurs”. According to this definition, the borrowed noun *tril* refers to an action: “perception, by palpation, of cardiovascular vibrations”. Thus, a semantic shift develops between the loanword and the English etymon *thrill*, as the latter expresses a state: “vibration perceived by palpation”.

After having become an action noun in the example above, in the work below the word *tril* is marked by another ambiguity, which affects the seme [+ palpation], an important seme in defining the concept, as seen before: “Anevrismele ale aortei abdominale. […] *Simptomatologie*. Boala evoluează, uneori, asimptomatic și se descoperă întâmplător. Semnul cardinal este tumoarea abdominală pulsatilă, pe trajectul aorței, care la auscultație, are tril și suflu” (Pop D. Popa, 1982: 513) (‘Aneurysms of the abdominal aorta. […] *Symptoms*. The disease progresses, sometimes asymptomatic, and is discovered by accident. The cardinal sign is the throbbing abdominal tumour, on the path of the aorta, which, on auscultation, has a trill and a murmur’, o.t.).

If English makes a conceptual association between the thrill and the murmur (the thrill being the palpatory equivalent of the murmur), creating, at the same time, a distinction between them, the Romanian texts are not that clear in this regard: “Anevrismele arterei iliaci și arterei femurale. […] *Clinic*, se constată tumoare pulsatilă de diverse dimensiuni,
având local suflu și tril” (Pop D. Popa, vol. I, 1982: 521)” (‘The aneurysms of the iliac and femoral artery. [...] Clinically, a throbbing tumour of various sizes is found, with local murmur and trill’, o.t.).

Other works use the term tril as a synonym of an older term of the Romanian medical vocabulary, freamăt: “Anevrismele infecțioase posttraumative. [...] Anevrismele infecțioase au de obicei tendința la creștere rapidă. În caz că sunt palpabile se prezintă ca mase pulsatile calde, durerioase. Prezintă un suflu auscultător însoțit eventual de freamăt (tril)” (Cândea, 2001: 292) (“Post-traumatic infectious aneurysms. [...] Infectious aneurysms have usually a tendency to rapid growth. In case they are palpable, they present themselves as pulsating, hot, painful masses. On auscultation, they present a murmur that may be accompanied by a fremitus (trill)’, o.t.).

The term freamăt, a common word, inherited from Latin (< Lat fremitus, -ūs, cf. Ernout and Meillet, 1959), the Romanian equivalent of the English lexeme fremitus, was attested in medical vocabulary in the mid-twentieth century and covers the same notional field as tril:

- Întocmai ca și zgomotele, în anumite cazuri și suflurile cardiace pot fi palpabile. Mai frecvent se poate palpa suflu diastolic produs de stenoza mitrală, ori suflul sistolic, condiționat de stenoza aortică și pulmonară. Laënnec, care a descris pentru prima oară acest fenomen, i-a dat numirea de “frémissement cataire”, pentru a semnala că seamănă mult cu senzația pe care o percepem când aplicăm mâna pe spatele unei pisici care toarce. În stenoza mitrală freamătul se percepe în regiunea apexiană. Merită să fie amintit faptul că în stenoza mitrală foarte pronunțată uneori nu se aude suflu, freamătul însă este prezent.
In stenoza aortei și a arterei pulmonare freamătul se palpează în timpul sistolei în spațiul al II-lea intercostal drept și stâng” (Hațieganu-Goia, vol. I, 1942: 410)

- ‘Just like sounds, in some cases even cardiac murmurs may be palpable. More frequently the diastolic murmur produced by mitral stenosis or the systolic murmur, conditioned by aortic and pulmonary stenosis can be palpated. Laënnec, who first described this phenomenon, named it “frémissement cataire”, to indicate that it resembles much the feeling we have when we put the hand on the back of a cat that purrs. In mitral stenosis the murmur is heard in the apex region. It is felt fairly well if the patient sits in the left recumbent position. It is worth mentioning that in well-marked mitral stenosis sometimes no murmur is heard, but the fremitus is present.
In aortic and pulmonary artery stenosis, the fremitus is palpated during systole in the IInd right and left intercostal space’ (o.t.)

In the Romanian medical language, the common word freamăt acquired, by semantic calque, specialized meanings, developed originally in French, by metaphor. First used by a French physician to describe a new concept in medicine, the French word frémissement (‘quivering, rustling, quaking, tremor’) was translated by freamăt in Romanian, while English chose to take as such a Latin term: fremitus. The model, however, remains French.

Since freamăt is a term already adapted to medical language, in use for more than seven decades, its definition in the dictionary Dicționar medical (Rusu, 2007) is clearer and more comprehensive than that of its more recent synonym tril:
vibration fine perceived by palpation, homologue of the most intense, low-pitched murmurs, or rumbles. Types: 1) carotid fremitus in aortic stenoses 2) hidatic fremitus in hidatic cyst 3) pectoral fremitus, transmitted through the bronchi to the lung parenchyma and the chest wall 4) pericardial fremitus, produced by the rubbing of the pericardial rough layers, as in fibrinous pericarditis’.

The semantic relationship between the two Romanian lexemes: freamăt and tril takes over the ambiguities of the relationship between the English words fremitus and thrill. In most works, tril and freamăt are synonymous, but the semantic extension of the term freamăt is greater than that of the word tril. Like its English etymon, thrill, the Romanian lexeme tril is encountered especially in cardiovascular terminology, in phrases like: tril anevrismal, tril sistolic, tril diastolic, tril aortic etc. (‘aneurysmal trill, systolic trill, diastolic trill, aortic trill’).

The term freamăt is preferred as a Romanian equivalent of the English lexeme thrill in important Romanian books, translated from English, such as the already cited medical treatise Harrison’s Principles of Internal Medicine (Harrison, 2005), of which I make a representative selection:

(7) a. A systolic thrill is often palpable at the cardiac apex, the LV is hyperdynamic with a brisk systolic impulse and a palpable rapid-filling wave, and the apex beat is often displaced laterally (Harrison, 2005: 1394).

b. Un freamăt sistolic este adesea palpabil la apex, ventriculul stâng este hiperkinetic cu un impuls sistolic energetic și o undă a umplerii rapide palpabilă, și şocul apexian este adesea deplasat lateral (Harrison, 2003: 1452).

(8) a. A systolic thrill is generally present at the base of the heart, in the jugular notch, and along the carotid arteries. In patients who do not have marked pulmonary emphysema, a thick chest wall, thoracic deformity, or heart failure, the absence of a systolic thrill suggests that the AS is relatively mild (Harrison, 2005: 1397).

b. În general, este prezent un freamăt sistolic la baza cordului în fosa suprasternală și de-a lungul arterelor carotide; uneori acesta se poate palpa numai în expir, pacientul stând aplecat în față. La pacienții care nu prezintă emfizem pulmonar important, perete toracic gros, deformare toracică sau insuficientă cardiacă, absența unui freamăt sistolic sugerează că stenoza aortică este relativ ușoară (Harrison, 2003: 1455).

(9) a. Frequently, a pulsatile mass is palpable, and a thrill and bruit lasting throughout systole and diastole are present over the fistula (Harrison, 2005: 1489).

b. Frecvent, la nivelul fistulei poate fi palpată o masă pulsatilă și se constată un freamăt și un suflu pe toată durata sistolei și diastolei (Harrison, 2003: 1546).

(10) a. A grade I murmur is so faint that it can be heard only with special effort; a grade IV murmur is commonly accompanied by a thrill; and a grade VI murmur is audible with the stethoscope removed from contact with the chest (Harrison, 2005: 1308).

b. În timp ce sufluul de grad I este atât de slab, încât se aude numai cu o maximă concentrare, sufluul de grad IV se asociază de obicei cu prezența freamățului, iar cel de grad VI se aude chiar fără stetoscop (Harrison, 2003: 1364).
In patients with ostium primum defects, an apical thrill and holosystolic murmurs indicate associated mitral or tricuspid incompetence or a ventricular septal defect (Harrison, 2005: 1385).

La pacienții cu defecte tip ostium primum, un fremitus apical și un suflu holosistolic indică insuficiența mitrală sau tricuspidiană asociată sau un defect septal ventricular (Harrison, 2003: 1438-1439).

In most adults with this anomaly, pulmonary pressures are normal and a gradient and shunt from aorta to pulmonary artery persist throughout the cardiac cycle, resulting in a characteristic thrill and a continuous ‘machinery’ murmur with a late systolic accentuation at the upper left sternal edge (Harrison, 2005: 1386).

La cei mai mulți adulți cu această anomalie, prețurile pulmonare sunt normale, dar un anumit gradient și un șunt dinspre aortă către artera pulmonară persistă pe parcursul ciclului cardiac, determinând un fremitus caracteristic și un suflu continuu „de mașinărie” cu o întărire tardiv în sistolă, parasternal stâng superior (Harrison, 2003: 1440).

The clinical diagnosis is supported by a left parasternal lift and harsh systolic crescendo-decrescendo murmur and thrill at the upper left sternal border, typically preceded by a systolic ejection sound, if the obstruction is valvular (Harrison, 2005: 1387-1388).

Diagnosticul clinic este susținut de un suflu sistolic de ejeție aspru și întărit parasternal drept și de un fremitus pe marginea stângă superioară a sternului, precedat caracteristic de un zgomot sistolic de ejeție, dacă obstrucția este valvulară (Harrison, 2003: 1442).

A diastolic thrill is frequently present at the cardiac apex, with the patient in the left lateral recumbent position (Harrison, 2005: 1391).

Un fremitus diastolic este frecvent prezent la apex, în special dacă pacientul se află în decubit lateral stâng (Harrison, 2003: 1449).

As seen before, some original Romanian works choose to use alternately the word fremitus and the more recent tril (cf. 4). But in the following examples, fremitus is preferred:

Suflurile intense (de la gradul IV în sus) se însoțesc frecvent de fremitus (Moldovan, 1993: 123) (‘Intense murmurs (from grade IV above) are frequently accompanied by a fremitus’, o.t.);

Fremitus diastolic apexian, in stenoza mitrală; fremitus sistolic apexian, in insuficiența mitrală;
- fremitus sistolic bazal, în stenoza aortică;
- fremitus sistolic parasternal stâng și în spațiul II - III, în stenoza pulmonară;
- zgomot I palpabil în regiunea apexiană, în stenoza mitrală (vibranța mitrală) (Moldovan, 1993: 114) (‘Diastolic apex fremitus in mitral stenosis; systolic apex fremitus in mitral insufficiency;’
- baseline systolic fremitus, in aortic stenosis;
- left parasternal systolic fremitus and in the IInd - IIIrd intercostal space, in pulmonary stenosis;
- sound I palpable in the apex region, in mitral stenosis (mitral vibration)’, o.t.);

Fremitul sistolic în focarul pulmonarei este rar (Moldovan, 1993: 168) (‘Systolic fremitus in the pulmonary area is rare’, o.t.).
5. CONCLUSIONS

This article has proved that, even though the medical term tril cannot be considered an error, it represents a source of terminological and notional ambiguities. These ambiguities are mainly determined by the relation of homonymy between the medical word tril and the common lexeme from every-day Romanian vocabulary, tril, as well as by a certain semantic shift from the original meanings of the English etymon thrill. Moreover, the definitions of tril in medical dictionaries, articles and treaties are not always clear, but often contradictory.

Secondly, the study has shown that the medical term tril is a relatively recent doublet of an older and functional term in medical language, freamăt. To quote Mioara Avram (1997: 13), the almost usual classification of lexical Anglicisms into necessary and useless or “luxury” borrowings may be subjective and risky at the same time, as necessity varies with the individuals and in time. However, Anglicisms that are doublets (synonymous variants) of older Romanian terms, therefore adapted orthographically, phonetically, semantically, and morphologically, can be considered useless.

As medical language, like all special languages, is in an endless quest for semantic precision, notional systematisation, and formal economy (Kocourek, 1982: 41), the reduction of synonymy and polysemy should be a priority. Linguistic variation is not a goal for medical language, quite the contrary, synonymy should be reduced.

Taking all that into consideration, we may conclude that the adoption of tril by the Romanian medical language is unnecessary, because it may alter the message in oral and written medical communication.

There are undoubtedly many other aspects in the contemporary Romanian medical language that are worth pursuing, provided that linguists and physicians join forces. This specialized language deserves more attention, as it has not been enough studied for at least two decades, proof of which would be the few references we find on the matter. This article has tried to forward a practical method for the analysis of particular cases of medical terms. Such an analysis could be applied to the correction of other linguistic ambiguities or even errors in medical language, which may have a serious impact on medical communication and eventually on medical practice.

REFERENCES

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