



Survey of specialized lexical units related to healing in medicinal treaties of colonial Brazil

Levantamento de unidades lexicais especializadas relativas à cura, em tratados medicinais do Brasil colonial

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ABSTRACT: This article aims to present a survey of the thematic lexicon concerning the domain of cure of diseases that affected the population in colonial Brazil, from the 'term' conception of the Communicative Theory of Terminology. Firstly, we used a glossary already existing in a work of the period, in order to collect the units related to the chosen domain. Then, we searched for their definitions offered in three dictionaries from the same period, and extracted the contexts of three documents from the 18th century, selected in the Database of the *Dicionário Histórico do Português do Brasil - séculos XVI, XVII e XVIII*. By comparing contexts and definitions, we noted that, although lexicographers have used linguistic marks in their entries, the context of use would be sufficient to recognize such units as terms.

KEYWORDS: Vocabulary. Specialized lexical unit. Cure.

RESUMO: Objetiva-se apresentar neste artigo um levantamento do léxico temático relativo ao domínio da cura das enfermidades que acometiam a população, no Brasil colonial, à luz da concepção de 'termo' da Teoria Comunicativa da Terminologia. Primeiramente, faz-se uso de um glossário já existente em uma obra do período, a fim de recolher as unidades referentes ao domínio escolhido. Em seguida, buscam-se suas definições oferecidas em três dicionários do mesmo período, e extraem-se os contextos de três documentos do século XVIII, selecionados no *Banco de Dados do Dicionário Histórico do Português do Brasil - séculos XVI, XVII e XVIII*. Por meio da comparação entre os contextos e as definições, nota-se que, embora os lexicógrafos tenham-se utilizado de marcas linguísticas em seus verbetes, o contexto de uso, seria suficiente para que se reconhecessem tais unidades como termos.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Vocabulário. Unidade lexical especializada. Cura.

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1 Introduction

With the discovery of gold in 18th century Brazil, surgeons and barber-surgeons, among other immigrants, arrived from Portugal. Even without formal academic training, these surgeons were authorized to perform medical procedures after two years of practical study at the Hospital de Todos os Santos in Lisbon. Therefore, “throughout the 18th century, the highly populated Minas Gerais served as a prolific laboratory setting for medical observation” (FURTADO, 2005, page 90).

In the colony, barber-surgeons became essential, given the precarious living conditions of the time. Not relying solely on tradition and the rules of the ancients, but guided by practical medical experience in the local context, three surgeons and their works stand out, these works were created with the aim of associating the treatment of various illnesses with plants, animals, and local products: Luís Gomes Ferreira, author of *Erário Mineral* (1735); João Cardoso de Miranda, author of “*Prodigiosa Lagoa descuberta nas Congonhas das Minas do Sabará, que tem curado a varias pessoas dos achaques, que nesta Relação se expõem*” (1749); and José Antonio Mendes, who wrote “*Governo de Mineiros mui necessário para os que vivem distantes de professores seis, oito, dez e mais léguas, padecendo por esta causa os seus domésticos e escravos queixas, que pela dilação dos remédios se fazem incuráveis e as mais das vezes mortais*” (1770).

These three works, that represent the linguistic reality of the time, make up the corpus of a doctoral research endeavor which begun in 2018, whose general objective is to organize a lexical-semantic study with a cultural perspective, pertaining to the vocabulary of healing used in the treatment of illnesses that appeared in the mining regions of colonial Brazil and to discuss points of convergence/divergence between Specialized Lexicography and the Terminology/Terminography.

Our object of study constitutes a sample of the medical knowledge available at the time, based on the careful description of frequent ailments in the mining context,

healing experiences, and the listing of medications used along with their respective functions. Our corpus also serves as material for researchers in the related fields, as it reveals specialized vocabulary while reflecting in detail the medical practices carried out by surgeons and barber-surgeons.

The objective of this article is to present a survey of specialized lexical units related to the healing of illnesses affecting the mining population of colonial Brazil, based on 18th century documents and to verify, based on the concept of “term” in the Communicative Theory of Terminology, whether the contexts in which they occur are sufficient to validate the status of “term” for these lexical units.

To this end, we selected 15 lexical units present in the glossary of the reedition of the nutritional treatise “Âncora Medicinal: para conservar a vida com saúde”, written by Dr. Francisco da Fonseca Henriques (Dr. Mirandela, as he was better known), physician to King João V. Next, we sought their definitions in three Portuguese-language dictionaries, specifically the “Vocabulario Portuguez e Latino” (1712/1728), by D. Raphael Bluteau; the “Diccionario da lingua portugueza” (1789), by António de Moraes Silva; and the Grande “Dicionário da Língua Portuguesa” (1949), by the same author. We then extracted their contexts from the corpus derived from the Database of the Historical Dictionary of Brazilian Portuguese – 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries (BIDERMAN; MURAKAWA, restricted access), hereinafter referred to as the DHPB Database. Finally, we conducted a comparative analysis of the definitions and the contexts in which they occur.

We intend to contribute to the fields of Lexicon Studies as well as to the fields of History, Health, Medical Sciences, and related disciplines.

2 Theoretical assumptions

The research to which this article relates offers scholarly insights into the differences and similarities between the concepts of specialized lexicography and terminology.

Schierholz (2012), in raising the discussion about the differences and similarities between the two, takes the view that these activities are parallel in both practice and theory. In contrast, Bergenholtz and Tarp (2010) argue that Specialized Lexicography and Terminology are in position of equivalency while being the same discipline with distinct denominations.

For now, however, we will limit ourselves to an examination of the Communicative Theory of Terminology (CTT), proposed by Maria Teresa Cabré, which emerged as one of the responses to the limitations of the General Theory of Terminology (GTT), proposed by Eugen Wüster in the 1930s.

Considered by the author to be reductionist and idealistic, TGT assumes the uniformity of specialized knowledge and treats terms as independent of languages and cultures (CABRÉ, 1999), thereby distinguishing between terminological units (terms) and lexical units of the general language (words).

TCT, on the other hand, contrasts with TGT and “considers terms to be linguistic units that express technical and scientific concepts yet remain signs of a natural (general) language, with similar characteristics and properties” (BARROS, 2004, p. 57). Following the author’s reasoning, we can understand “term” to mean a lexical unit generally used in specific contexts:

Terms are lexical units that are activated individually based on their pragmatic suitability for a particular type of communication. They consist of a form or name and a meaning or content. The form remains constant; however, the content is shaped by a selection of features appropriate to each type of situation and determined by the context, the topic, the perspective from which the topic is approached, the type

of text, the sender, the recipient, and the situation. (CABRÉ, 1999, p. 123, our translation)¹.

Thus, in light of TCT, outside of context, lexical units “are neither words nor terms, but merely lexical units [...] the status of a term does not arise on its own, but rather depends on the use of a lexical unit within a specific expressive and situational context” (CABRÉ, 1999, p. 124, our translation, emphasis added by the author)².

We also emphasize the importance of the “specialization condition,” according to which the degree of specialization of a text is based on the way it conveys its subject matter, determining both its terminological density and the expressive variation used to refer to the same concept (CABRÉ, 1999, p. 89).

Therefore, Cabré (1999) states that a lexical unit is imbued with terminological value when used in a specific context.

TCT thus serves as a theoretical framework for defining what constitutes a “term,” helping us, first, to identify the specialized lexical units to be analyzed in our research, as well as to present our corpus of analysis as specialized texts.

3 Methodology

Starting from the broader domain of “cure,” defined by Bluteau (1712/1728, p. 639) as “the application of remedies,” and further, by Silva (1789, p. 504) as “the act of healing, applying remedies,” we arrive at the subdomain ‘remedy,’ since this can be understood as “medicine.” “Everything that serves to restore or preserve health”

¹ “Terms are lexical units that are activated specifically based on their pragmatic conditions of appropriateness for a particular type of communication.” They consist of form or name and meaning or content. “Form remains constant; however, content is shaped by the selection of features appropriate to each specific situation, as determined by the context, the topic, the perspective from which the topic is approached, the type of text, the sender, the recipient, and the situation.” (CABRÉ, 1999, p. 123).

² “[...] they are neither words nor terms, but merely lexical units, [...] the status of a term does not arise in and of itself but rather depends on the use of a lexical unit in a specific expressive and situational context” (CABRÉ, 1999, p. 124).

(“Tudo q’ ferve para cobrar, ou confervar a faude”, BLUTEAU, 1712/1728, p.232), or even as “Medicine, a remedy to restore health” (“Mézinha, medicamento para reparar a saude”, SILVA, 1789, p.593).

Thus, we have limited the scope of our analysis to the lexical units that refer to remedies or medicines, as well as their composition and preparation, used in the treatment and cure of illnesses, within the context of 18th-century Brazilian gold and diamond mining.

Given that other works on medicine relating to the period in question had already been published, we started with an existing list to extract the lexical units.

The 2004 edition of “Âncora Medicinal” (Medicinal Anchor) served as a starting point for this project, as it includes a glossary. It was first published in 1721, which helps us “demonstrate that, well into the 18th-century, there was already a medical practice documented in some written works during that period” (MURAKAWA, 2013, p.85).

Firstly, we reviewed the lexical items in this glossary, in order to pick those relating to the chosen subdomain. The glossary “Âncora Medicinal” contains a total of 266 entries, from which we selected 15 nouns related to the domain of “medicines” to analyze, those are: rose sugar, rose water, arrobe, bezoardic, cantharidin, cataplasm, cocleária, cordial, emulsion, fragária, heléboro, lambedor, talhada, tanchagem and triaga.

Next, it was necessary to consult the three Portuguese dictionaries mentioned above to analyze the definitions of the lexical units, which helped classify them as relevant terms to this domain.

Afterwards, using the DHPB database, we checked for the occurrence of such lexical units in the works in question (FERREIRA, 1735; MIRANDA, 1749; MENDER, 1770) and extracted the passages that contextualize the use of the units selected. Such contexts show that 100% of them were found in “Erário Mineral” (FERREIRA, 1735),

33.3% of them were also in “Governo de Mineiros” (MENDES, 1770) and none of them were in “Prodigiosa Lagoa” (MIRANDA, 1749).

Looking at the titles of the treatises included in Ferreira’s work (1735) (Table 1, Appendix A), the subtitle of Miranda’s work (1749) (Table 2, Appendix A) and the titles of the chapters in Mendes’ work (1770) (Table 3, Appendix A), it is already possible to characterize them as specialized texts, since they include lexical units related to illnesses, their corresponding cures and the strategies observed and practiced by barber surgeons to treat patients in the 18th-century.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 can be found in Appendix A at the end of the article. The codes corresponding to the reference sources, cited in the left-hand column of the tables were the same as those in the DHPB Data Base and have been maintained to serve as a caption to the references cited in the contexts used in Table 4 below.

Therefore, we analyzed the contexts in which they occur, comparing them with the dictionary definitions, for the purpose of verifying the status of each lexical unit as a ‘term, based on the theoretical assumptions mentioned. To this end, we organized both a table listing the contexts (Table 4) and another listing the definitions (Table 5). The first one contains an example of the occurrence in each lexical unit selected, drawn from contexts extracted from the corpus, followed by their respective references. The second table contains definitions available in Bluetau’s (1712/1728) and Silva’s (1789; 1949) works.

4 Results

Consider, then, the context drawn from the corpus (Table 4), in which the units in question occur. The spelling and bold formatting, as recorded in the database, were maintained.

Table 4 – Examples of terms selected in contexts drawn from the corpus.

1)	Paffadas algumas horas, fe fangrará no braço correspondente na veyda da arca , e as mais vezes neceffarias, refpeytando as forças <u>tomará affucar rofado a toda a hora</u> ás colheres [...]. {B00_0033, p. 284} Translated excerpt: After a few of hours have passed, bloodletting should be performed on the corresponding vein on the arch, and as many times as necessary, respecting one's strength , one should take powdered sugar by the spoonful at all times.
2)	[...] mas no cafo que não haja a dita manteyga nova, fe poderá <u>renovar o tal medicamento com humas pingas de agua rofada</u> , ou de tanchagem; ifto he por neceffidade. {B00_0031, p. 115} Translated excerpt: [...] but in case the aforementioned fresh butter is not available, the medicine may be prepared using a few drops of rose water or tachagem; this is done out of necessity.
3)	E fazendo <u>tumor</u> dentro, fervem as mefmas hervas cozidas no leite, e pizadas poftas por fora no peſcoço: <u>e ajuntarão no tal cozimento para gargarejar</u> hum pouco de arrobe de amoras. {A00_2394, p. 16}
4)	Defte <u>remedio</u> fe dará ao enfermo obra de meio quartilho morno, e bem mexido primeiro o fraſco: e por ajuda fe lhe botará outra tanta porção; e fe continuará affim efte <u>remedio</u> manhã, e tarde, até fe acabar o dito <u>remedio</u> , ao qual fe póde juntar tambem (a querer-fe mais vigorozo) duas oitavas de bezoartico de Curvo fendo verdadeiro; que permittirá Deos <u>fe atalhe com efte remedio a gangrena</u> , fe não eftiyer já paffada ao Eftiomeno. {A00_2401, p. 72}
5)	<u>Para os callos das fontes</u> . Molhem hum grão novo, antes de o meterem na fonte, na faliva da boca, e <u>fe envolva em pós de cantaridas</u> , e fe ufe por vinte e quatro horas, que he certo. {B00_0031, p. 150}
6)	Ponhaõ na raiz do nariz hum a moeda de prata, e em fima della ponhaõ a cataplaſma feguinte. Pizem geſſo com claras de ovos, e fe ate bem; e fe da primeyra vez não aproveytar, fe repita, que he <u>fupremo remedio</u> , e parará logo o fluxo; o meſmo fe porá nos muſculos temporaes,e reſta. {B00_0031, p. 98}
7)	[...] confeyção de diatartaro reformada, e fal catartico, de cada hum tres oytavas, fal tartaro tres oytavas, antimonio diaforetico marcial, e <u>eſpirito de coclearia</u> , de cada hum duas oytavas, xarope de chicoria de Nicolao com ruibarbo tres onças, <u>miſture-fe</u> . {B00_0040, p. 483}
8)	Que importa que os curiozos ſaibaõ que <u>nas enfermidades</u> fe vomita, fe fangra, fe purga, <u>fe applicaõ cordiaes</u> , fe totalmente ignoraõ quando fe deve fangrar, purgar, vomitar, &c. {A00_2390, p. 13}
9)	E <u>quando a febre for ardente</u> ,fe poderá uſar do cordeal, ou emulſaõ feguinte: Faça-fe cofimento de folhas de chicoria, e de almeyraõ, de cada huma huma maõ

cheya; nelle fe desfação as quatro, fementes frias mayores, ou parte dellas [...].{B00_0029, p. 33}
10) <u>Remedio para as chagas</u> , que succede haver no corpo. [...] Nefte <u>medicamento</u> morno fe molharão as pranchetas, ou fios para fe applicarem nas chagas, cobrindo-as com hum parche de emplasto eftitico de crolio, mifturado com o de manus Dei, partes iguaes, ou qualquer delles. A <u>receyta</u> he a que fe fegue. Recip. cofimento de raiz de chicoria, grama, fragaria , douradinha, maftrosos, e coclearia tres libras, fendo as hervas verdes, e fendo fecas fique o cofimento em libra, e meya [...].{B00_0040, p. 482-483}
11) João Uvalterio louva por grande <u>remedio para os enfeytiçados</u> a infusão do eleboro negro, feyta em agua de herva cidreyra. {B00_0031, p. 196}
12) [...] e não havendo a tal febre, <u>e havendo toffe</u> , fe adoçarão com lambedor de alcaçús, ou de avenca, porque feraõ mais convenientes [...]. {B00_0029, p. 31}
13) <u>Eu já appliquey a hum icterico</u> as talhadas do rabaõ com affucar, e houve bom fucceffo, e tambem tenho noticia por peffoa de credito, que já faráráõ dous brancos, e huma preta com o rabaõ em talhadas , ferenadas com affucar; e muyto melhor ferá com o mel. {B00_0034, p. 335}
14) Como a caufa, de que procederaõ as chagas, foy por aggravação, ou por irritação do remedio, e não por effencia, por iffo mefmo confultey o remedio fresco, e deffecante brando, que affima fica referido; porque as malvas, e a tanchagem he hum <u>remedio muyto brando</u> , e muyto temperado, e fresco [...].{B00_0031, p. 107}
15) [...] côe, e <u>ajunte triaga</u> magna, e confeição de Jacinthos; de cada hum huma onfa, <u>miiture bem</u> . <u>Defte remedio fe dará ao enfermo</u> obra de meio quartilho morno, e bem mexido primeiro o fraço [...]. {A00_2401, p. 72}

Source: prepared by the author.

Throughout these segments, we can see evidence that leads us to believe that the selected lexical units belong to the specific domain of drugs or medications. Such evidence is shown underlined, and follow our deduction through prescribed use, dosage, composition, usage, or by *denotatum* itself.

According to Murakawa (2005, p. 220), “sometimes, units are not terminologically marked, as happens in Bluteau and Morais [Silva], but its lexicographical definition allows us to classify it as a term” Thus, we associate, in the following table (table 5), terms and its respective definitions, as consulted in

dictionaries, as to demonstrate the author's claims. Spelling and italicized highlights present in the the dictionary were kept.

We considered linguistic markers present in some of the entries in the dictionaries consulted, which served as our reference insofar as, at the time, they already indicated that such units were classified as specialized lexical units or as 'terms', and therefore, belong to a specialized language.

Only for the entry "rose water" did we mention the most modern version of the Silva dictionary (1949), once that we couldn't find its definition in the other consulted dictionaries.

Table 5 - Definitions of the selected terms.

1)	AÇUCAR ROSADO. <i>Saccharum rofeaceum</i> . (BLUTEAU, 1712/1728)			
2)	AGOA	ROSADA.	<i>Aqua rofacea.</i>	<i>Plauto.</i> (BLUTEAU, 1712/1728)
Rose water, n. Perfumed liquid obtained from rose petals: “The oitodine... is made from rose oil and rose water with a few drops of vinegar.” Morato, Luz da Medicina, II, 7. (SILVA, 1949)				
3)	ARROBE. Arrõbe. Derived from the Arabic Errubun, which means the same as “reduced to a third part.” Because the must, which is the substance from which arrobe is made, remains reduced to a third part, diminished by two. It is therefore arrobe: wine cooked over a fire, with which other wine is seasoned. (BLUTEAU, 1712/1728)			
ARRÒBE, s.m. Must-wine cooked over a fire and reduced to less than one third, used to season another wine or to be drunk on its own. A preserve made from fruit juices, e.g., blackberries or pomegranates, thickened with sugar; a kind of sweet jelly. (SILVA, 1789)				
4)				

BESOARTICO, befoártico. (Medical term) A remedy containing bezoar stone or any other kind of antidotes and counterpoisons. *Vid.* Antidote. The same applies to sudorifics and bezoartics. Curvo, Tratado da peste, p. 50. (BLUTEAU, 1712/1728)

BEZOARDIC, n. A medicine composed of bezoar stone. (SILVA, 1789)

5)

CANTARIDA, or Cantharida. It derives from Greek, Cantaros, in Latin, Scarabeus, because they want Cantaridas to be a kind of scarab beetle; and that as a diminutive of Cantaros, it is worth the same as a small scarab beetle. [...] Cantaridas have the power to burn and make blisters. Recopil. da Cirurg. pag. 270. (BLUTEAU, 1712/1728)

Cantharis, n. An insect whose powdered form stimulates urination, used in pharmacy. (*Cantharis, idis*). (SILVA, 1789)

6)

CATAPLASM. (Surgery Term.) It derives from the Greek kataplástein, which means the same as “to smear” or “to cover over.” [...] A cataplasm is also called a medicinal preparation composed of herbs, roots, flowers, etc., which, after being cooked, pounded, and strained, and kneaded with flour or incorporated with oils, are reduced to a soft consistency for poultices. These serve to resolve, digest, cleanse, warm, purify, or foment some part of the body, and to alleviate pain. Because this cataplasm is like a kind of soft mash, some call it pulticula, etc. *Fem.* (BLUTEAU, 1712/1728)

Cataplasm, n. Medical Term. Poultice applied to the body, perhaps to draw together the edges of wounds. There are also cataplasms made from plants, flour, pulps, unguents, flowers, fruits, gums, powders, etc. (SILVA, 1789)

7)

Scurvy-grass, n. Medicinal herb. Pharm. (ch pronounced as k). (SILVA, 1789)

8)

CORDIAL. Remedy for the heart. A remedy useful to the heart, suitable for the heart. Plin. Hist. (BLUTEAU, 1712/1728)

CORDIAL, n. Remedy that soothes that heart. (SILVA, 1789)

9)

MULSAM, Emulsion (Medical term) Derived from the Latin Emulgere, which has the same meaning as Mungir (To milk). Said of certain liquid remedies, extracted from almonds and cold seeds, crushed in a mortar, which mimic the color and consistency of milk. Emulsio, onis. *Fem.* It is not latin, but it is used by doctors. Linctuses, made from the emulsion of melon seeds. Correction of abuse. 264. (BLUTEAU, 1712/1728)

EMULSION, n. Pharm. term. A refreshing drink, with color and consistency similar to milk. (SILVA, 1789)

10)

FRAGARIA. Fragaria. The bramble that produces strawberries. Derived from the Latin Fragrare, To smell good, because the fruit it bears has a pleasant scent. [...] The Fragaria leaf is an aperitif for urine and acts on the bowels. Fragaria, &, *Fem.* [...] One drachm of Maidenhair fern and Fragaria leaves. Curvo, observation. Medic. 110. (BLUTEAU, 1712/1728)

FRAGÁRIA, s.f. The shrub that produces strawberries. (SILVA, 1789)

11)

Hellebore. An herb that has notable power to purge melancholic humors. *Helleborum*, i. Catull. Hic helleborus, i. [...] A madman, who requires hellebore, as this herb is a remedy against madness. [...] There are two types: white and black hellebore. The root of Hellebore boiled with vinegar heals leprous mange. Gabr. Grisl. Defeng, page. 75. (BLUTEAU, 1712/1728)

Hellebore, n. A medicinal plant, and its resin, which is a strong purgative; they used this remedy to cure the insane, and that of Antikyra was the most famous for this purpose. (SILVA, 1789)

12)

LAMBEDOR. A pharmaceutical preparation of medium consistency, somewhere between a syrup and a soft electuary, so called because the patient, allowing it to slide little by little down the throat, does not actually drink it, but licks it in a way. (BLUTEAU, 1712/1728)

LAMBEDOR, n.m. § Pharm. term. A type of syrup, or julep: e.g. *viola* syrup; etc. (SILVA, 1789)

13)

TALHADA. (Pharmaceutical term.) These are the powders of certain medicines, mixed with sugar and dissolved in a suitable liquid; they are heated, and then placed on a board to set them into a solid form, usually square in shape. There are two varieties. *Alternative enemas*, which are either bezoar-based made with ground Bazar stone, or cephalic, and pectoral; and purgative enemas, which are made with purgative powders, such as solid electuaries of Diacarthamo, rose juice, etc. (BLUTEAU, 1712/1728)

TALHÁDA, s.f. A slice of something: e.g., a slice of jam, of cheese; slices of preserved quince; slices of certain solid medicines. (SILVA, 1789)

14)

TANCHAGEM. A well-known herb. It has many species. The three most commonly used in medicine are *Plantago major*, *Plantago media*, and *Plantago minor*. *Plantago, ginis. Fem. Plin. Hift.* (BLUTEAU, 1712/1728)

TANCHÁGEM, s.f. Herva vulgar; *plantago*. (SILVA, 1789)

15)

THERIÁGA, or Triaga. It is derived from the Greek *Thir*, or *Thirion*, names that mean the same thing as *Beast*; viper venom (a serpent that Andromachus calls *Therion*, or Beast) is the basis of this medicine, and it is excellent against bites and stings from poisonous creatures: [...] Triaga is a kind of Opiate, composed of warming medicines, containing sixty-three ingredients, not to mention wine and honey. It is used to treat illnesses caused by coldness and a deficiency of natural heat, such as paralysis, apoplexy, epilepsy, lethargy, etc. Andromachus, Emperor Nero's physician and inventor of Theriaga, described its composition in elegiac verse under the name of Galen; according to the Greek etymology of this word, it means the same as *Tranquil*, and by this name Nicomachus intended to mean that those suffering from serious illnesses will be relieved, soothed, and *tranquilized* by this remedy. *Theriaca, æ. Fem. Ou Theriace, es Fem. Plin.* (BLUTEAU, 1712/1728)

TRIÁGA, s.f. Venom antidote. (SILVA, 1789)

Source: prepared by the authors.

By examining the definitions proposed by both lexicographers (BLUTEAU, 1712/1728; SILVA, 1789; 1949), we can identify certain linguistic features that appear at times in the macrostructure and at other times in the microstructure of the entries,

which helps us understand these units as terms. These marks are ways of indicating to the reader the restrictions on the use of the headword. Traditionally, they appear in abbreviated form and precede the definition or meaning. We will now proceed to analyze the entries and identify these marks.

The first entry in our list, **açúcar rosado**, appears only in Bluteau's dictionary (1712/1728) and provides only the Latin equivalent; while this is a clue, it does not allow us to conclude that the term pertains to the field of pharmacy. In this case, it is the context found in our *corpus* (example 1, table 4) that reveals the meaning of the medication, once it is prescribed to be taken orally every hour.

Água-rosada is cited by Silva (1789) in an excerpt from *Luz da Medicina* (1672) by Francisco Morato Roma, a Portuguese physician, which suggests that it is a term from the field in question, since it appears in a specialized context. Furthermore, example 2 (table 4) demonstrates that **água-rosada** is a medicinal substance.

Although Bluteau and Silva's definitions of **arroba** do not explicitly state that the lexical unit belongs to the field of pharmacy, we can see from example 3 (table 4) that the ingredient is used in the formulation of a medication intended to treat a tumor.

For **bezoartic**, Bluteau uses the term "medical term," while Silva considers it a "medicine." Example 4 (table 4) also confirms that this is a medicinal compound.

Regarding **cantharidin**, Bluteau cites a passage from Antonio da Cruz's *Collection of Surgical Works* (1661), suggesting that this substance may be used as a remedy based on its properties, while Silva states that the powder is "used in pharmacy." Example 5 (table 4) shows that **cantharidin** powder is used as treatment for "calluses on the instep."

The term **cataplasma** is defined by Bluteau as a "surgical term" and, in the index, as "medicine"; Silva lists it under the abbreviation "t. de Med." – interpreted as a medical term, according to the list of abbreviations in the first volume of the work –,

as well as, in the index, as "poultice." In Example 6 (Table 4), the term *cataplasma* is also considered a "supreme medicine" (*supremo remedio*).

Cocleária, found exclusively in Silva's dictionary, is defined as a "medical herb", it also bears the label "Farmac.", linking the term within the pharmaceutical domain. Example 7 (Table 4) outlines the preparation of a compound in which *cocleária* is used as an ingredient.

Both lexicographers define *cordial* as "medicine", and with Example 8 (Table 4) clearly demonstrating its application to illnesses.

In Bluteau's work, *emulsão* refers to "medicine", and includes the tag "*Termo de Medico*" (Medical Term), whereas in Silva's work, it is not explicitly defined as such but uses the abbreviation "t. de Farm." - which we interpret as a "pharmacy term". The idea of a prescribed treatment for a burning fever is illustrated in Example 9 (Table 4).

Neither author includes a specific label in their definition of *fragária*, however, based on its context within our corpus (Example 10, Table 4), and Bluteau's reference to João Curvo Semedo's *Obfervaçoens Medicas, Doutrinaes de casos gravissimos* (1707), it is evident that this lexical unit was used in a specialized setting, thereby functioning as a term.

Regarding *heléboro*, both authors include the word "medicine" in their definitions, and Example 11 (Table 4) identifies it as an ingredient in an infusion prescribed as a "medicine for the bewitched".

As for *lambedor*, Bluteau defines it as a "pharmaceutical composition", whereas Silva applies the tag "t. de Farmac.". The context provided in Example 12 (Table 4) reveals the substance's indication for "cough".

Although Silva assigns no linguistic label to *talhada*, Bluteau does so by labeling it "Pharmaceutical Term" (*Termo Pharmaceutico*). The context (Example 13, Table 4) suggests that it functions as a medicine, given that a *talhada* (made from horseradish, in this case) is applied to jaundice, a condition that manifests on the skin.

Both authors define *tanchagem* as herb, with Bluteau specifically noting its medicinal use, furthermore, it is explicitly referred to as "medicine" in the excerpt drawn from our *corpus* (Example 14, Table 4).

Finally, within the microstructure of the entry for *triaga*, both lexicographers provide "medicine" as its definition, and Example 15 (Table 4) presents it as part of the composition of a medicine.

5 Concluding remarks

Throughout this study, we aimed to present a survey of the thematic lexicon pertaining to the treatment of illnesses that affected the population of colonial Brazil, based on 18th-century documents, as well as to verify, based on the theoretical framework of the CTT, whether the contexts in which these words appear are sufficient to validate the listed lexical units as "terms".

We achieved this goal by selecting and analyzing 15 lexical units extracted from a glossary, which also feature in our study *corpus*.

Regarding the selected lexical units, by comparing the examples drawn from broader contexts with the definitions found in historical reference works, we noted that, although lexicographers frequently applied linguistic labels within the macro or microstructure of their dictionary entries, the context alone would be sufficient for us to recognize these units as terms.

The entry for *açúcar-rosado* (Table 5, Entry 1), for instance, which is found exclusively in Bluteau's *Vocabulário Português e Latino* (1712/1728), provides no labels or attestations that might characterize the headword as a term, rather it is defined solely by its scientific name. Thus, despite lacking explicit semantic features, it supplies the equivalent scientific term, suggesting that it belongs to scientific discourse. However, it is the context of the example (Table 4, Example 1) that assigns the lexical unit its terminological value within the pharmaceutical domain.

Furthermore, these findings, coupled with the degree of specialization of the texts comprising our corpus, demonstrate that these lexical units are imbued with terminological value, given their use in a specialized context.

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APÊNDICE A – Divisão das obras que compõem o *corpus* de análise

Quadro 1 – Tratados do *Erário Mineral* (FERREIRA, 1735).

Fontes de referência	Títulos dos tratados
B00_0029	TRATADO I: DA CURA DAS PONTADAS PLEURITICAS, E SUAS OBSERVAÇOENS
B00_0030	TRATADO II: DAS OBSTRUÇÕES
B00_0031	TRATADO III: DA MISCELLANIA DE VARIOS REMEDIOS, ASSIM EXPERIMENTADOS, E INVENTADOS PELO AUTOR, COMO ESCOLHIDOS DE VARIOS AUTORES E CURIOZOS PARA VARIEDADE DE DOENÇAS
B00_0032	TRATADO IV: DAS DESLOCAÇOENS, E FRACTURAS
B00_0033	TRATADO V: DA RARA VIRTUDE DO OLEO DE OURO, DAS MUYTAS ENFERMIDADES, PARA QUE SERVE, E OBSERVAÇOENS DE CURAS EXCELLENTÍSSIMAS, QUE COM ELE TEM FEITO ASSIM O AUTOR, COMO OUTROS PROFESORES
B00_0034	TRATADO VI: DOS SEGREDOS, OU REMEDIOS PARTICULARES, QUE O AUTOR FAZ MANIFESTOS, E QUAES SÃO
B00_0035	TRATADO VII: DOS FORMIGUEYROS E OUTRAS DOENÇAS COMMUNS NEITAS MINAS

B00_0036	TRATADO VIII: DA ENFERMIDADE, A QUE CHAMAÕ CORRUPÇÃO DO BICHO, fUAS CAUÍAS, fEUS fINAES, E fEUS PROGNOÍTICOS, fUA CURA, E fUAS OBIERVAÇOENS
B00_0037	TRATADO IX: DOS RESFRIAMENTOS, fUAS CAUÍAS, fEUS fINAES, PROGNOÍTICOS, E fUA CURA
B00_0038	TRATADO X: DOS DANOS, QUE FAZ O LEYTE MELADO, AGUA ARDENTE DE CANA, E ADVERTENCIAS PARA CONSERVAÇÃO DA fAUDE
B00_0039	TRATADO XI: DOS VENENOS, E MORDEDURAS VENENOÍAS
B00_0040	TRATADO XII: DO EfCORBUTO, OU MAL DE LOANDA, fEUS fINAES, E O fEU UNICO REMEDIO

Fonte: elaborado pelas autoras.

Quadro 2 – Subtítulo da *Prodigiosa Lagoa* (MIRANDA, 1749).

Fonte de referência	Subtítulo
B00_0023	NOTICIA DO DESCOBRIMENTO DA LAGÔA GRANDE, VIRTUDE DAS fUAS AGUAS, E DAS CURAS, QUE EÍTÁ FAZENDO

Fonte: elaborado pelas autoras.

Quadro 3 – Capítulos do *Governo de Mineiros* (MENDES, 1770).

Fontes de referência	Títulos dos capítulos
A00_2391	CAPITULO I - EM QUE fE MOÍTRA A ORDEM, QUE fE HA DE fEGUIR EM QUALQUER OBRA
A00_2392	CAPITULO II - DA ERIZIPELA: COMO fE DEVE CURAR; E COM QUE REMEDIOS
A00_2393	CAPITULO III - DO EDÊMA
A00_2394	CAPITULO IV - DO SCIRRO
A00_2395	CAPITULO V - DO CARBUNCULO
A00_2396	CAPITULO VI - DAS FERIDAS EM GERAL
A00_2397	CAPITULO VII - DAS FERIDAS INCIZAS
A00_2398	CAPITULO VIII - DAS FERIDAS FEITAS COM INÍTRUMENTO PERFURANTE
A00_2399	CAPITULO IX - DAS FERIDAS DE NERVOS
A00_2400	CAPITULO X - E I DA MEDICINA: DO PLEURIZ
A00_2401	CAPITULO XI - DOS CURÍOS DE SANGUE

A00_2402	CAPITULO XII - DAS OBSTRUCÇÕES
A00_2403	CAPITULO XIII - DOS ÍTERÍMOS
A00_2404	CAPITULO XIV - DA INFECÇÃO ESCROBUTICA, OU MAL DE LOANDA
A00_2405	CAPITULO XV – E ULTIMO DEÍTA OBRA, EM QUE VOS QUERO NOTICIAR MUITOS REMEDIOS PARA VARIAS QUEIXAS, E O MODO COMO OS DEVEIS UZAR, E DEÍCOBRIRVOS ALGUNS ÍEGREDOS, COM OS QUAES TENHO FEITO BOAS CURAS, E TODOS BEM EXPERIMENTADOS

Fonte: elaborado pelas autoras.

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