
LATIN LANGUAGE AND ITS ROLE IN MEDICINE

Mukhammedova F. R.

Senior Lecturer of the Department of Medical
Fundamental Sciences of Gulistan State University, Uzbekistan

Bekmurzaeva Sevinch Shukhrat qizi

Student of Group 79G-24

Abstract

The article analyzes the role of Latin in medicine at present, and also considers the role of Latin in teaching medicine and emphasizes the need for parallel study of this discipline with fundamental subjects of medicine - anatomy, biology, chemistry and others, for conscious assimilation of the material.

Keywords: Latin language, medical terminology, borrowings, professional expressions, proverbs.

Introduction

Relevance of the topic.

Latin belongs to the group of Italic dead languages

The formation of literary Latin took place in the II-I centuries BC, and it reached its greatest perfection in the I century BC. e., during the period of the so-called classical, or "golden", Latin.

It was distinguished by the richest vocabulary, the ability to convey complex abstract concepts, scientific-philosophical, political, legal, economic and technical terminology. High development of various literary genres is characteristic of this period (Cicero, Caesar, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, etc.).

This period is followed by post-classical, or "silver", Latin (1st-2nd centuries AD), when the norms of phonetics and morphology were finally established, and the rules of spelling were defined.

The last period of the existence of Latin of ancient times was the so-called late Latin (3rd-6th centuries AD), when the gap between written, bookish, Latin and vernacular began to widen [1,2].

Medicine - as a science, includes many branches.

Using the example of a person, we can say that medicine is the central nervous system, and the heart is Latin!

Latin is the founder of medicine and an eternal companion leading science forward.

Many reasons, examples and facts make us understand that Latin is the right hand of any medical worker.

Latin is a timeless language, one of the few languages capable of preserving its power.

It was he who allowed medicine to preserve and extend its heritage, since it was the Latin language that was used in all aspects of medical activity.

Latin can be characterized by several features: capacity, systematicity, universality, structure.

The relevance of languages today is one of the key tools that a person can own.

This tool is important not only in medicine, but also in other areas of human activity.

Latin in medicine is traditionally used in anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terminology.

Knowledge of Latin allows doctors from different countries of the world to easily understand each other.

The long tradition of using Latin in medicine serves as a unifying factor for physicians around the world and for the unification of medical education [3,4].

Latin plays a special role in anatomy and pharmacology. All organs and parts of the human body have either Latin names or Latinized names.

The same applies to the names of drugs; in this area, unification is especially important, since without it it is impossible to navigate the boundless sea of drugs.

In many areas of science, especially in botany and zoology, the terminology is based on Latin or Latinized Greek words.

Each animal or plant has a corresponding “standard” scientific name, which allows scientists from different countries to clearly and unambiguously designate certain phenomena of living nature that have completely different names in different languages of the world.

Scientific terminology, therefore, belongs to the field of international vocabulary, largely built on the basis of the Latin language and its forms.

This vocabulary should be equally understandable to educated people all over the world. Of course, most medical or scientific terminology is of a specialized nature and therefore known to few.

But in international vocabulary there is a more general layer, which consists of the most commonly used words, mainly of social or political significance, which should be known and understood by everyone.

This includes words borrowed from Latin (or formed using its forms) such as humanism, republic, dictatorship, forum, university, international, association, applicant, assistant, associate professor, internship, student, scholarship, seminar, professor, lecture, laboratory assistant, etc. [5,6].

Of course, a considerable part of international vocabulary is borrowed from Greek and from the main modern languages.

In addition, it should be borne in mind that it is truly international only for those people who speak a language that uses similar vocabulary.

In the main modern languages, including Russian, internationalisms make up to 10% of the vocabulary.

Scientists have calculated that of the 20,000 most commonly used words in the English language, about 10,400 are of Latin origin, about 220 are Greek, and only 5,400 are Anglo-Saxon [7,8].

Purpose of the work. The purpose of the work is to characterize the significance of Latin today.

Very often, medical students ask the question “Why do we need Latin?”

We think that the relevance of this language will always be present in medicine.

In medicine, Latin helps in studying terminology: in pharmacology, anatomy, etiology, etc.

Terminology generates interest and understanding of the essence of medicine as a whole.

The mission of the Latin language in medicine is an important aspect of our heritage.

This is a kind of tradition that students, employees and friends of medicine must observe.

Latin allows you to better, I would say more interestingly, learn medicine.

No matter how we push Latin aside, obscuring it with other sciences, Latin retains its greatness and unchanged position in medicine.

Conclusions

It is necessary to understand the fact that it is the Latin language that leads to the knowledge of medicine, since it is historically important.

Medicine will always be inextricably linked with the Latin language.

The history of medicine is rich in many related sciences, but Latin is the main branch in development.

Studying the Latin language, we touch the origins of medicine, feeling the entire difficult and tart path.

The language, which has gone through many difficulties, revolutions and the use of many attempts to disappear, has remained great and unchanged.

It is not only a medical language, it is an international language that connects all medical professionals around the world.

Latin is one of the richest terminology systems, with more than 500 thousand terms.

Many attempts have been made to switch to other languages, such as English, German, etc., but the position of Latin in medicine remains unchanged.

Without this seemingly “dead” language, it is impossible to imagine medical activity, since Latin is found both in medicine and in our everyday life.

We must always remember: *In via est in medicina via sine lingua Latina* - an impassable path in medicine without Latin.

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