

THE ROLE OF LATIN IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: *This article discusses the need to study Latin, which is considered the language of medical terminology and future doctors should know anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terms in Latin by heart in order to be proficient in their professional language. The study of Latin begins with an introduction to its phonetics and grammar and medical terms in oral and written form.*

Key words: *anatomical terminology, Latin, medical terms, Latin grammar*

It is known that it is important for future medical professionals to delve into Latin, their "professional language", in order to improve their professional thinking. To do this, it is necessary to perfectly know the phonetics, lexical and grammatical features of the Latin language and be able to compare it with alternatives of the native language, find similarities and differences between linguistic phenomena. Understanding linguistic phenomena through translation guarantees their thorough assimilation.

The main goal and task of Latin language teachers is to teach students the basic rules of translation of Latin medical terms. At the same time, it is necessary to use an integration teaching methodology in accordance with the native language of the students.

Latin is the professional language of medical personnel, therefore, special attention should be paid to its study in medical higher educational institutions. Knowledge of Latin lays the foundation for the successful development of such disciplines as biology, normal and pathological anatomy and physiology, pharmacology and clinical sciences. Therefore, in my opinion, the hours allocated to the curriculum is not enough to study this module.

An extremely responsible and honorable profession is the profession of a doctor, so medical students will need to be proficient in Latin medical terms already in the 1st year. The study of Latin begins with an introduction to its grammar. The main goal of Latin language teachers is to comprehensively teach students Latin grammar and correct pronunciation (reading) of medical terms in oral and written form.

Any language is a living organism that is born, lives and dies, but some of them live for a long time and even live in many areas, although they are limited in terms of use and communication. One of these languages is Latin. Although Latin is called a "dead language", its role in medicine is invaluable. The basis of anatomical terminology, pharmacology, physiology, therapy and all other medical fields - it is not surprising that

Latin is alive to this day, it is distinguished by an extraordinary contextual and emotional diversity, it is the basis of all Indo-European languages.

Mastering the Latin language is also important because in the age of innovative technologies, the continuous development of medicine, science and technology, the penetration of foreign medical equipment and technical means into our country requires students to master Latin more thoroughly. For example: it is necessary to know the meanings of such abbreviations as: MRI (magnetic resonance imaging), MSCT (multispiral computed tomography), FGDS (esophagogastroduodenoscopy), IVF (in vitro fertilization) and other similar diagnostic methods.

Modern medical terminology is one of the most complex terminological systems. The total number of medical terms is unknown - according to experts, the terminological fund of modern medicine exceeds 500 thousand medical terms. No one has ever been able to even remember them, so in Latin, as in other languages, terms from certain elements cannot be implemented without a word-formation system and rules. If students learn these rules well, they can learn to understand new terms.

In medical schools, the discipline of Latin language and medical terminology includes sections consisting of three main terms: anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terminology. The main terminology of medical terminology is anatomical terminology, since from the very beginning of training, students begin to study human anatomy, body structure, of course, anatomical terminology is an integral part of medical education, since all anatomical terms are studied in parallel in Latin. Here the two sections are considered from two points of view:

a) from the point of view of anatomy, the term is important for the actual connection with the object, anatomical formation (location, boundaries, its functions) designated by this term.

b) from the point of view of Latin, the term is important in connection with the language (accent, prefix, suffix, grammar)

Students begin to study Latin and medical terminology from the first days of their academic activities. Naturally, this discipline is new to them, so learning Latin, like all languages, begins with learning the Latin alphabet. Latin spelling is also less complicated because the word is read the way it is written. In the first semester, students study grammatical categories of nouns, adjectives, numerals in Latin. Starting to study complex anatomical and histological terms gives students the opportunity to freely understand the terms human anatomy and histology, and they also excel in these disciplines. I want to point out that when learning Latin, we must pay great attention to Latin grammar. In my opinion, knowledge of the basic principles of the Latin language allows students to expand their analytical abilities, support their desire to study medical terminology, qualification requirements, such as self-education and expansion of acquired knowledge, deepening their creative potential, are clearly defined in modern educational standards.

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