

LATIN LANGUAGE AND THE SCIENCE OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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ANNOTATION

The article analyzes the role of the Latin language in medicine at the present time. Latin is the main language of the Catholic religion and is used in medicine to form anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terms.

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

INTRODUCTION

The Latin language continues to be an important cultural phenomenon in the modern world. Without this seemingly “dead language”, it is impossible to imagine many areas of human activity. In this regard, it is appropriate to recall the statement of A.V. Podosinov, the author of the textbook “The Latin Language and Introduction to Ancient Culture”: “If Latin is “dead”, then its “death” was beautiful - it “died” a thousand years and fertilized the majority of European languages, becoming the basis for some (Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Romanian, Moldavian and some others) and giving hundreds, thousands of words and terms to other languages ... and the Russian language did not escape this influence.” If you look closely, it turns out that the scope of Latin is very wide and is characterized by considerable diversity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Latin as the official language is used by the modern Catholic Church. In Latin, the documentation of the Vatican is kept, and the messages of the popes are compiled. According to the Western theological tradition in Latin, scientists still write dissertations and even hold debates in Latin. Knowledge of the Latin language is indispensable for a priest of the Catholic Church. In our country, after Peter I, the Latin language (and with it the ancient Greek) until the October Revolution of 1917 occupied, and in most foreign European countries it still occupies one of the most honorable places in the program of the humanities “classical” gymnasiums. Knowledge of the Latin language has always been considered and is considered the basis of European education, since the peoples of Europe have been creating their culture in this language for more than two millennia. Knowing Latin, a person receives the key to the huge layers of culture of antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

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 the Latin language in medicine serves as a unifying

factor for physicians around the world and for the unification of medical education. Until very recently, most medical writings were written in Latin. The great Russian surgeon N.I. Pirogov wrote in Latin, and I.P. Pavlov wrote an expressive message to the youth "Ad juventutem epistola". Yes, scientific papers of this kind continue to be published even today. For the past three years, the journal *Novus Hermes* has been published at the Department of Classical Philology of Moscow State University, which publishes articles by famous classical philologists from all over the world.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Latin language 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 drug names; in this area, unification is especially important, since without it it is impossible to navigate the boundless sea of drugs. Prescriptions have long been written in Latin and according to certain rules, so that a prescription written, for example, in America, should be easily understood in Uzbekistan.

In many fields of science, primarily 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 wildlife that have absolutely 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 of the medical or scientific terminology is of a technical nature, and therefore known to a few. But in the international vocabulary there is the most common layer, which consists of the most common words, mainly of social or political significance, which should be known and understood by everyone. This includes such words borrowed from the Latin language (or formed using its forms) as humanism, republic, dictatorship, forum, university, international, association, applicant, assistant, associate professor, internship, student, scholarship, senior minar, professor, lecture, laboratory assistant, etc. Of course, a large part of the international vocabulary is borrowed from the Greek language and from the main modern languages. In addition, it must be borne in mind that it is truly international only for those people who speak a language that uses such vocabulary. In the main modern languages, including Russian, internationalisms make up up to 10% of the vocabulary. Scientists estimate that out of the 20,000 most common words in the English language, about 10,400 are of Latin origin, about 220 are of Greek origin, and only 5,400 are of Anglo-Saxon origin.

It is clear that one of the most important tasks of international vocabulary is to promote the progress of knowledge, on the one hand, and a better understanding of people, on the other. This determines its undoubted merits. The disadvantage of international vocabulary is the lack of a "live" language flavor, schematic and abstract.

The Latin language uses concise and aphoristic formulations that reflect or summarize experience in various fields of activity. The very concept of "winged words" is attributed to Homer, and as a term of literary criticism, it has been used since the 2nd half of the 19th

century. The Latin language is very rich in such expressions due to its long and meaningful history.

Popular expressions arise in different ways and refer to different areas of human experience. The main subject areas or areas of classification are: aphorisms of worldly wisdom (proverbs, sayings, etc.), expressions from the field of scientific knowledge (medicine, jurisprudence, etc.), from literary works statements, as well as statements of famous historical figures, which owe their appearance to a specific situation. All these types of popular expressions are fully present in the history of the Latin language.

Since the expressions summarizing the everyday experience of the Romans have come down to us, as a rule, as part of literary works, it is not in all cases possible to clearly separate the folk art proper from the later literary form given to it by a particular Latin writer.

This area includes, for example, such statements as *Quod licet Jovi, non licet bovi* ("what is allowed to Jupiter, it is not allowed to the bull"), *Finis coronat opus* ("the end is the crown of business"), *De gustibus non est disputandum* ("one does not argue about tastes"), *Festina lente* ("hurry, slowly"), *Mens sana in corpore sano* ("a healthy mind in a healthy body" (Juvenal), *Fortes fortuna adjuvat* ("bold fate helps" (Cicero), *Manus manum lavat* ("hand washes hand"), etc. Many expressions were borrowed by the Romans from the Greeks.

The political experience of the Romans was especially intense, so many popular expressions arose in this area of activity (in many cases also not without the influence of the Greeks). Such, for example, is the expression attributed to the ancient Greek poet Hesiod *Vox populi - vox dei* ("The voice of the people is the voice of God") or: *Si vis pacem, para bellum* ("If you want peace, prepare for war!").

Many expressions were born in the field of medicine. These include, for example, the famous expression attributed to the Greek physician Hippocrates: *Ars longa, vita brevis est* ("Life is short, art is eternal"), *Noli nocere* ("Do no harm"), *Medicus curat (morbo), natura sanat* ("The doctor cures (diseases), nature heals").

The sphere of jurisprudence includes the expressions: *Audiatur et altera pars* ("Let the other side be heard"), *Testis unus testis nullus* ("One witness is not a witness").

Many famous expressions came into use in Latin literature from situations associated with various historical figures. For example, the expression *Alea jacta est* ("The die is cast") Caesar uttered while crossing the border river Rubicon, and the expression *Veni, vidi, vici* ("I came, I saw, I conquered") is a laconic message of Caesar to the Senate after the victory over King Farnak. The famous orator Cato the Elder, according to legend, ended each of his speeches in the Senate with the words: *Ceterum censeo Carthaginem delendam esse* ("And besides, I believe that Carthage must be destroyed").

Latin literature owes many popular expressions to poets and writers. In part, these expressions, as already mentioned, were more of a literary formulation of worldly wisdom than the writer's own invention.

CONCLUSION

Such, for example, are the famous phrase of the comedian Terentius *Humani nil a me alienum puto* ("Nothing human is alien to me"), *O tempora, o mores!* ("O times, oh morals!") from Cicero's speech against Catiline, the phrase *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes* ("I'm afraid of the Danaans,

(even) bringing gifts”) from Virgil’s Aeneid, the words *Sine ira et studio* (“Without anger and passion”) from the Annals of Tacitus, etc.

The functional role of popular expressions is to enhance the expressiveness of the statement, they act as a certain kind of stylistic means.

From all that has been said, it is clear that the study of the Latin language, maintaining a high level of knowledge in this area is a very urgent task of modern education.

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